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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.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 337

RIN 3206–AK85

Examining System

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is issuing an interim regulation to amend its direct-hire authority regulations to allow non-Department of Defense agencies to recruit and appoint highly qualified individuals for certain Federal acquisition positions deemed as a shortage category under the Services Acquisition Reform Act.

DATES: These regulations are effective August 4, 2005. We will consider comments received on or before October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send, deliver or fax comments to Mark Doboga, Deputy Associate Director for Talent and Capacity Policy, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Room 6551, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20415–9700; e-mail at *employ@opm.gov*; or fax at (202) 606–2329.

Comments may also be sent through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at: *http://www.regulations.gov*. All submissions received through the Portal must include the agency name and docket number or Regulation Identifier Number (RIN) for this rulemaking.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Linda Watson by telephone at (202) 606–0830; by fax at (202) 606–2329; by TTY at (202) 418–3134; or by e-mail at *linda.watson@opm.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 15, 2004, OPM published final regulations at 69 FR 33271, to implement provisions of the Chief Human Capital Officers Act of 2002 (Act), Public Law 107–296. This Act provides Federal agencies with a number of human resources flexibilities to enhance their recruitment and hiring programs. These flexibilities include direct-hire authority and alternative (that is, category) rating and selection procedures. Under direct-hire authority, agencies may recruit and appoint candidates to positions when OPM determines there is a severe shortage of candidates or critical hiring need.

Section 1413 of Public Law 108–136 allows department and agency heads (other than the Secretary of Defense) to determine under regulations prescribed by OPM, when certain Federal acquisition positions are shortage category positions for purposes of direct-hire authority. The Federal acquisition positions covered by section 1413 are listed in title 41, United States Code (U.S.C.) 433(g)(1)(A).

OPM is amending its regulation to allow non-Department of Defense (DoD) agencies to determine whether a shortage of highly qualified individuals exists for Federal acquisition positions covered under title 41, U.S.C. 433(g)(1)(A). When determining the existence of a shortage of highly qualified individuals, agencies are required to use the supporting evidence prescribed in section 337.204(b) of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The supporting evidence must be kept in a file for documentation and reporting purposes.

Agencies must comply with public notice requirements as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 3327 and 3330, and 5 CFR part 330, subpart G, with respect to these positions.

The direct-hire authority for Federal acquisition positions under the provisions of section 1413 of Public Law 108–136 will terminate on September 30, 2007. Agencies may not appoint any individual to a position of employment using this authority after September 30, 2007.

In accordance with section 1413(c), OPM is required to submit to Congress a report on the implementation and effectiveness of the direct-hire authority in attracting employees with unusually high qualifications to the acquisition workforce and to make any appropriate recommendations regarding whether to extend the authority. Non-DoD agencies are required to submit a report to OPM on their implementation and use of section 1413 of Public Law 108–136 by December 31, 2006.

E.O. 12866, Regulatory Review

This rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with E.O. 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that these regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (including small businesses, small organizational units, and small governmental jurisdictions) because they will only apply to Federal agencies and employees.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 337

Government employees.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Linda M. Springer,

Director.

■ Accordingly, OPM is amending 5 CFR part 337 as follows:

PART 337—EXAMINING SYSTEM

■ 1. Revise the authority citation for part 337 to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 1104(a)(2), 1302, 2302, 3301, 3302, 3304, 3319, 5364; E.O. 10577, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218; 33 FR 12423, Sept. 4, 1968; 45 FR 18365, Mar. 21, 1980; 116 Stat. 2135, 2290; and 117 Stat. 1392, 1665.

Subpart B—Direct-Hire Authority

■ 2. Add new paragraph (c) to § 337.204 to read as follows:

§ 337.204 Severe shortage of candidates.

* * * * *

(c) A department or agency head (other than the Secretary of Defense) may determine, pursuant to section 1413 of Public Law 108–136, that a shortage of highly qualified candidates exists for certain Federal acquisition positions (covered under section 433(g)(1)(A) of title 41, United States Code). To make such a determination, the deciding agency official must use the supporting evidence prescribed in 5 CFR 337.204(b)(1)–(8) and must maintain a file of the supporting evidence for documentation and reporting purposes.

■ 3. Add new paragraphs (d) and (e) to § 337.206 to read as follows:

§ 337.206 Terminations, modifications, extensions, and reporting.

* * * * *

(d) No new appointments may be made under the provisions of section 1413 of Public Law 108–136 after September 30, 2007; and

(e) Those departments and agencies, excluding the Department of Defense, that use the direct-hire authority provided in § 337.204(c) must submit to OPM a report on their implementation of section 1413 of Public Law 108–136 no later than December 31, 2006. The report must include:

(1) A description of how the agency's implementation satisfied each of the elements laid out in §§ 337.203 and 337.204(b)(1)–(8), as applicable;

(2) An assessment of the effectiveness of the authority in attracting employees with unusually high qualifications to the acquisition workforce; and

(3) Any recommendations on whether the authority should be extended.

[FR Doc. 05–15259 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325–39–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

14 CFR Part 257

[OST Docket No. 2004–19083]

RIN 2105–AD49

Disclosure of Code-Sharing and Long-Term Wet Lease Arrangements

AGENCY: Department of Transportation; Office of the Secretary.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends the rule governing the disclosure of code-share and long-term wet lease arrangements in print advertisements of scheduled passenger services to permit carriers to disclose generically that some of the advertised service may involve travel on another carrier, so long as they also identify a list of all potential carriers involved in serving the markets advertised. The action is taken in response to a petition for rulemaking filed by United Airlines, Inc.

DATES: This final rule becomes effective September 6, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Trace Atkinson, Air Carrier Fitness Division, Office of Aviation Analysis (X–56), U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Room 6401, Washington, DC 20590, 202–366–3176 or Daeleen Chesley, Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Aviation Enforcement and Proceedings (C–70), U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Room 10118, Washington, DC 20590, 202–366–1617.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

These amendments follow a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) published in the **Federal Register** on January 30, 2005 (70 FR 2372). In that NPRM, the Department of Transportation (Department) proposed to amend Part 257 of its rules, 14 CFR Part 257. Section 257.5(d) requires carriers in any print advertisement for service in a city-pair market that is provided under a code-sharing arrangement or long-term wet lease to clearly indicate the nature of the service in reasonably sized type and identify the transporting carrier[s] by corporate name and by any other name under which the service is held out to the public. The NPRM proposed to amend the rule to permit carriers to disclose generically that some of the advertised service may involve travel on another carrier, so long as they also identify a list of all potential carriers involved in serving the markets advertised.

The NPRM was prompted by a petition for rulemaking filed by United Airlines, Inc., (United) with the Department on September 7, 2004. In that filing, United asserted that the current print advertisement disclosure regime required by section 257.5(d) has become increasingly burdensome on network carriers while failing to provide meaningful off-setting consumer benefits and asked that we amend that provision. United pointed out that a network carrier typically publishes print advertisements offering service for travel in multiple domestic and international city-pairs over a large number of alternative routings, some of which are provided by carriers other than the advertising carrier pursuant to a code-share or a wet lease arrangement. Currently, in order to comply with section 257.5(d), such a carrier must provide consumers with a detailed set of disclosures that will vary depending on the number of alternative routings that may be available for travel in a specific city-pair. Compliance with the current rule results in print advertisements that include numerous footnotes relating exclusively to the disclosure of code-share and wet lease arrangements. According to United, not only do such disclosures impose a significant administrative burden on carriers, but the excessive footnoting required by the rule may also serve to increase consumer confusion and, at best, provides only limited information to consumers about the carrier that will be operating a particular flight.

To ease the burden on carriers, United requested that section 257.5(d) be reinterpreted to permit carriers to provide a generic disclosure in print advertisements indicating that some of the service offered may involve travel on one or more of its listed partner carriers. United contended that if its proposal were adopted, the information consumers obtain, in practical terms, would not change and the burden on carriers would be eliminated. United emphasized that print advertisements serve only as the first opportunity to inform consumers about an airline's service offerings and consumers will, through telephone inquiries to reservation offices or by reviewing Internet flight listings, continue to receive sufficiently detailed disclosure concerning any code-sharing arrangement relevant to their travel plans before making any travel purchase decisions.

In commenting on United's petition, American Airlines and Orbitz urged that any change to the Department's rule governing the disclosure of code-share and long-term wet lease arrangements in print advertisements be applied to Internet advertisements as well.

In issuing our NPRM, we granted United's petition and proposed to amend our rule governing code-share and long-term wet lease disclosure in print advertisements to permit the inclusion of a generic statement representing that some of the advertised service may involve travel on another carrier, so long as such advertisements also included a list of all potential code-share or wet lease carriers involved in serving the markets advertised. However, we pointed out that we tentatively were not persuaded that the same relief would be warranted with respect to Internet advertisements. Rather, the Department posited that entities soliciting air transportation via the Internet can easily and clearly disclose information to consumers regarding each specific partner carrier that serves each particular city-pair route or market being advertised by using hyperlinks or other techniques. Accordingly, the Department did not propose to include Internet solicitations in the changes to our code-share and wet lease disclosure rule being proposed in the NPRM. However, we did solicit comments on any differences or similarities between Internet and print

advertisements and the possible benefits or detriments of extending the changes in the proposed rule to Internet advertising.

Discussion of Comments

During the comment period for this rulemaking proceeding, we received twenty-eight comments and after March 14, 2005, the closing date for receipt of comments, we received two additional comments. Independence Air, Inc. (Independence), Southwest Airlines, Inc. (Southwest), JetBlue, Inc. (JetBlue), Edward Hasbrouk, who identifies himself as an independent travel consultant and author of ''The Practical Nomad,'' and several other individual commenters filed comments opposing the revisions to section 257.5(d) proposed in the NPRM. The American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) and sixteen air carriers [1] filed comments supporting the proposed rule change. Additionally, each of the commenters who filed comments supporting the Department's proposed rule change also requested that the Department extend the proposed change to cover Internet as well as print advertising. Over half of the comments received from individuals and one air carrier, Independence, used the occasion to opine that, as a general matter, the practice of code sharing, in and of itself, is deceptive and misleading and can lead to customer confusion. In addition, a few individual commenters argued that code sharing should be altogether abolished.

A. Print Advertisements

Commenters supporting the proposed change to section 257.5(d) unanimously agree that the requirements of the current rule are unduly burdensome and fail to provide commensurate and meaningful consumer benefits. American and the Regional Carriers, in concurring with the proposed rule change, reiterate that a generic code-share disclosure in a print advertisement must list all potential carriers involved in serving the markets advertised. American asserts that such a disclosure provides adequate notice to consumers that code-share or wet-lease service is offered in the markets advertised and that other requirements of Part 257 with respect to explicit code-share disclosure on specific itineraries, including notice in schedules, oral notice to prospective passengers, and written notice in itineraries, will continue to provide ample notice to passengers of the identity of the transporting carrier under code-share arrangements. The Regional Carriers support the accurate and detailed disclosure of code-sharing and wet lease arrangements for specific flight options before consumers purchase their flights, whether such information appears in printed schedules, through telephone reservation centers, or on Web sites. U.S. Airways and United both point out that the proposed rule is not unlike circumstances that lawfully occur under the current rule, since the current rule permits generic footnotes for individual city-pairs and, as such, the passenger cannot know the specific carrier he/she will be traveling on until the consumer speaks with an air carrier representative and a specific itinerary is selected. Additionally, United points out that consumers may be confused because multiple footnotes must be attached to some of the fares it advertises, and these footnotes do not actually tell consumers whether they will be flying on flights operated by a code-share partner, let alone the name of the carrier actually operating the flight. Delta, United, and U.S. Airways contend that, absent the rule change, network carriers will focus their advertising resources on larger markets rather than engage in the production of what ASTA calls the ''blizzard of footnotes'' required under the current rule.[2] U.S. Airways and United agree that a failure to adopt the proposed rule change will have a disparate effect on smaller markets where the level of print advertising may be diminished. For example, U.S. Airways states that, in markets where U.S. Airways operates a variety of U.S. Airways Express services, extensive footnoting of code-share flights results in a disincentive to use multi-market city-pair advertising.[3] In summation, all of the supporters of the proposed rule contend that it will alleviate a substantial administrative burden on airlines who are engaged in advertising code-share operations while continuing to guarantee that consumers receive prompt and accurate notice regarding the carrier(s) actually operating the specific flight(s).

Each of the carriers opposing the change to section 257.5(d) as proposed in the NPRM urge the Department to retain its current policy of requiring specific code-share and long-term wet lease arrangement disclosure for each city-pair enumerated in print advertisements for air service on the basis that the proposed change is not justified by the record. Independence contends that the proposed revised rule contradicts the rationale used to justify the rule as initially promulgated, where the Department observed that a network carrier's name may be used by numerous independent, separately-owned and managed carriers, which could result in passengers erroneously believing that they are traveling on a major carrier that may bear no legal responsibility to the passenger. Independence further contends that passengers with disabilities may be disadvantaged by not knowing the name of the operating code-share carrier since regional aircraft may be less accessible than mainline aircraft, and that the generic statement contemplated in the revised rule will allow carriers engaged in code-share and long-term wet lease arrangements to appear to have larger market penetration than they do in reality. JetBlue contends, and Independence essentially agrees, that code-share partners may fail to provide the same service, aircraft or amenities that a mainline air carrier can provide. For this reason, a passenger should be able to clearly understand the type of customer service and distinct product offered by the air carrier on which he or she will be a passenger. Southwest states that the NPRM does not explain how relaxing the existing market-specific disclosure rule squares with the Department's policy to require full disclosure of all relevant information to consumers at the outset of their decision-making process. Southwest further adds that the possibility of customer confusion and the cost of specifically footnoting each flight as required by the current rule, which it asserts is *de minimis*, are insufficient justifications for the Department to change course in its policy regarding the disclosure of code-share and long-term wet lease arrangements in print advertisements.

B. Internet Advertisements

It would appear that commenters Southwest, Independence, and JetBlue, in requesting that the Department retain its existing code-share rule are, in effect, urging the Department not to extend the proposed rule change to encompass

[1] Those carriers are American Airlines, Inc. (American); United Airlines, Inc. (United); Delta Airlines, Inc. (Delta); Continental Airlines, Inc. (Continental); Northwest Airlines, Inc. (Northwest); and U.S. Airways, Inc. (US Airways), and the following carriers collectively referred to as the ''Regional Carriers'': Air Wisconsin Airlines Corporation; American Eagle Airlines, Inc.; Atlantic Southeast Airlines, Inc.; ExpressJet Airlines, Inc.; Gulfstream International Airlines, Inc.; Mesaba Airlines, Pinnacle Airlines, Inc.; PSA Airlines, Inc.; Regionsair Inc.; and Skywest Airlines, Inc.

[2] ASTA further asserts that these footnotes do nothing to aid the consumer in his/her travel plans.

[3] In support of this position, U.S. Airways states that 97 percent of these same non-hub locales are serviced by network carriers and their code-share partners and only 3 percent of non-hub community service is provided by low cost carriers.

Internet advertising. Each of the commenters arguing in favor of the rule change regarding print advertisements urges the Department to extend the rule to Internet advertisements as well. The majority of these commenters generally assert that there should be no difference in the treatment afforded the two advertising media. United points out that the issues involving code-share disclosures that may be required in conjunction with Internet advertising do not materially differ from those provided in the footnotes that appear in print advertisements in that they are burdensome for carriers and may also confuse customers. Continental added that there is no reason to retain the existing complex and burdensome disclosures of each specific operating airline on each route for service advertised on the Internet. Delta asserts that, similar to print advertising, a failure to extend the proposed rule change to the Internet will have a disparate effect on small communities because increased administrative costs in developing highly detailed disclosures for small markets, combined with the modest numbers of potential passengers, would negatively impact the promotion of special offers.

ASTA adds that, while at one point the Department stated its intention as a matter of policy to apply any rule covering print advertisements to advertisements on the Internet, when Part 257 was adopted, the Internet ''was not even mentioned,'' which it asserts suggests an intention to abandon that policy. ASTA contends that, nonetheless, there is no justification to differentiate between the two media and the Department should apply the same rule to both printed and Internet advertising.

Decision

This final rule adopts the amendment proposed in the NPRM with respect to print advertisements without any modifications or changes. We have also determined, upon reconsideration of our tentative decision, that the amendments proposed in the NPRM should also be extended to cover Internet advertisements.

As an initial matter, we wish to note our disagreement with the commenters who opined that code sharing is inherently deceptive. The prohibition of the practice is far beyond the scope contemplated in this proceeding, which is limited to the issue of the code-share notice required by section 257.5(d). Furthermore, as a matter of policy, the Department has long held that code sharing is not inherently unfair or deceptive so long as the public is provided adequate notice of the practice.[4]

As noted above, the Department has a long history of requiring code-share and wet lease disclosures in print advertisements. Many of the reasons for requiring such disclosures were discussed in the notice of proposed rulemaking dated August 10, 1994, and the final rule dated March 15, 1999.[5] However, since that time, there have been many changes in the marketplace, including an increase in the number of carriers providing service in multiple domestic and international city-pair markets over a large number of alternative routings, many of which are provided by carriers other than the advertising carrier pursuant to a code-share or a wet lease arrangement. The unintended practical effect of current section 257.5(d) is that carriers that rely extensively on code sharing to serve customers must now include numerous footnotes relating exclusively to the disclosure of code-share and wet lease arrangements in print advertisements.

As a general matter, the more information provided consumers, the better they are able to make informed choices in the marketplace. However, requiring the provision of too much information in a necessarily complicated format can result in increased customer confusion. Furthermore, compliance with such requirements is often a substantial burden on advertising carriers. Therefore, we must balance the needs of consumers with the burden on the marketplace of strictly regulating the form and content of that information. After careful consideration of all the comments in this proceeding, we continue to be of the opinion that our rule, as proposed, strikes the proper balance between the need of the public for useful information regarding their travel choices at the initial stage of their inquiry and the burdens on carriers and the public of continuing to require very detailed information that may be confusing or misinterpreted when considering an advertisement as a whole. We not only agree that these footnotes are burdensome for carriers, but we also see merit in the argument that the many separate footnotes now required where multiple markets are contained in a single advertisement may also confuse customers rather than inform them of advertised services. Therefore, while we will continue to consider a failure to disclose code-share and wet lease arrangements in print advertisements to be an unfair and deceptive trade practice and to vigorously enforce any such violations, we are of the opinion that continuing to require carriers to enumerate each specific partner carrier that serves each particular city-pair route or market being advertised in a print advertisement is not necessary at this stage of consumer inquiry to provide adequate notice to consumers of the nature of the advertised service.

Accordingly, we will make final our proposal to amend our rule governing code-share and long-term wet lease disclosure in print advertisements to permit a generic statement indicating that some of the advertised service may involve travel on another carrier, so long as such advertisements also include a list of all potential code-share or wet lease carriers involved in serving the markets being advertised.

With regard to the issue of code-share advertising via the Internet, as an initial matter, we wish to make clear that ASTA's statement that the Internet ''was not even mentioned'' during the Part 257 rulemaking and its suggestion that we may have intended to abandon our policy to ensure that Internet displays meet the notice requirements of Part 257 is incorrect. In this regard, section 257.5(a) specifies that, for ''electronic'' schedule information available to the public, ''each flight'' on which the designator code is not that of the transporting carrier must be identified by a mark and the corporate name of the carrier providing the service must be disclosed. We have always considered public schedule information to be a form of advertising and the notice requirement of section 257.5(a) is consistent with that of section 257.5(d) applicable to print advertisements. Moreover, neither the Department nor its Enforcement Office has ever taken the narrow view that ''print'' advertisements are limited to those in newspapers. Indeed, the Enforcement Office has provided informal guidance to carriers and agents that their fare advertisements on the Internet involving code-share arrangements must provide information consistent with Part 257.

That being said, after careful consideration, we have decided that the change in the rule we are adopting should be extended to the Internet. We have revised the language of section 257.5(d) to make it clear that ''printed advertisements'' as used in the rule cover those on the Internet. Although we do not believe that the types of advertising layouts common to newsprint that gave rise to this

[4] See Final Rule, 50 FR 38508, September 17; 1985, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 59 FR 40836, August 10, 1994; and Final Rule, 64 FR 12838, March 15, 1999.

[5] 59 FR 40836 and 64 FR 12838, respectively.

proceeding are common on the Internet, to the extent that they are similar, we believe that similar treatment is justified. This is the case, however, only so long as the code-share information required under Part 257 is provided the consumer using the Internet when he or she requests further information about the fare. For example, under our proposed rule, in a newsprint advertisement where information regarding all potential transporting carriers involved in the markets being advertised is provided, a consumer calling the carrier or a travel agent and requesting a specific itinerary that involves such a code-share will, as required by section 257.5(b), be told before booking the flight the corporate name of the transporting carrier. Similarly, should an Internet advertisement have a similar layout and contain similar ''generic'' code-share information, a consumer requesting further information online about an advertised fare must, upon requesting further information about the specific fare and itinerary involved, be told, as required by section 257.5(a), the corporate name of the transporting carrier. In this regard, nothing in this final rule changes the applicability of section 257.5(a) to schedules displayed on the Internet involving code-share arrangements, including the requirement that such schedules include the corporate name of the carrier actually providing the service and any other name under which it operates.

Our Office of Aviation Enforcement and Proceedings will, of course, continue to monitor newspaper and Internet advertisements involving code-share arrangements, as well as any complaints from the public regarding such solicitations, and that office and the Department have ample authority to act to correct any deceptive practices or other problems that may arise with respect to such advertisements.

Regulatory Analysis and Notices

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures

The Department has determined that this final rule would not be a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866 or under the Department's Regulatory Policies and Procedures. It was not reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. The rule would require the disclosure of slightly less information than is presently required and the Department expects an adoption of the rule to reduce the regulatory burden currently imposed. This rule is expected to have a minimal economic effect and further regulatory evaluation is not necessary.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires an agency to review regulations to assess their impact on small entities unless the agency determines that a rule is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Department certifies that this rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The rule would reduce the regulatory burden on large network carriers that rely extensively on code sharing to serve customers but does not impose any additional burdens on either small or large carriers.

Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

This rule has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132. The Department has determined that this rule would not have a substantial direct effect 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, and therefore would not have federalism implications.

Executive Order 13084

This rule has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13084 (''Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments''). Because this rule would not significantly or uniquely affect the Indian tribal communities, and would not impose substantial direct compliance costs, the funding and consultation requirements of the Executive Order do not apply.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (the Act), enacted as Pub. L. 104–4 on March 22, 1995, requires each Federal agency, to the extent permitted by law, to prepare a written assessment of the effects of any Federal mandate in a proposed or final agency rule that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. The rule does not contain any Federal mandate that would result in such expenditures. Therefore, the requirements of Title II of the Act do not apply.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain information collection requirements that require approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 2507 *et seq.*). There is a current OMB control number assigned to this rule, and the OMB number is 2105–0537.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 257

Air carriers, Consumer protection, Foreign air carriers.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Department of Transportation 14 CFR Part 257 is amended as follows:

CHAPTER II—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PART 257—DISCLOSURE OF CODE-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS AND LONG-TERM WET LEASES

■ 1. The authority for 14 CFR Part 257 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 40113(a) and 41712.

■ 2. Section 257.5(d) is revised to read as follows:

§ 257.5 Notice requirement.

* * * * *

(d) In any printed advertisement published in or mailed to or from the United States (including those published through the Internet) for service in a city-pair market that is provided under a code-sharing arrangement or long-term wet lease, the advertisement shall prominently disclose that the advertised service may involve travel on another carrier and clearly indicate the nature of the service in reasonably sized type and shall identify all potential transporting carriers involved in the markets being advertised by corporate name and by any other name under which that service is held out to the public. In any radio or television advertisement broadcast in the United States for service in a city-pair market that is provided under a code-sharing or long-term wet lease, the advertisement shall include at least a generic disclosure statement, such as ''Some services are provided by other airlines.''

Issued this 29th day of July, 2005, at Washington DC.

Karan K. Bhatia,

Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 05–15426 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[CGD11–05–019]

Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Carquinez Strait, Martinez, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of temporary deviation from regulations.

SUMMARY: The Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District, has issued a temporary deviation from the regulation governing the operation of the Union Pacific Railroad Drawbridge across the Carquinez Strait, mile 7.0, at Martinez, CA. This deviation allows the bridge to remain in the closed-to-navigation position for the necessary replacement of drawspan Conley Joints.

DATES: This deviation is effective from 7 a.m. August 6, 2005 to 8 p.m. August 21, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Materials referred to in this document are available for inspection or copying at Commander (oan), Eleventh Coast Guard District, Building 50–3, Coast Guard Island, Alameda, CA 94501–5100 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (510) 437–3516. Commander (oan), Eleventh Coast Guard District maintains the public docket for this temporary deviation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David H. Sulouff, Chief, Bridge Section, Eleventh Coast Guard District, telephone (510) 437–3516.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Union Pacific Railroad Company (UPRR) requested to secure the UPRR Drawbridge, mile 7.0, Carquinez Strait, in the closed-to-navigation position from August 6, 2005 through August 7, 2005 and from August 20, 2005 through August 21, 2005, during daylight hours, for the replacement of Conley Joints. The drawbridge provides 135 ft. vertical clearance above Mean High Water in the full open-to-navigation position, and 70 ft. vertical clearance when closed. The drawbridge opens on signal from approaching vessels, as required by 33 CFR 117.5.

The proposed work was coordinated with waterway users. During these times, the drawspan may be secured in the closed-to-navigation position and need not open for vessels. If safe to do so, a vessel can pass through the bridge during this period. The drawspan will be able to open in an emergency with a two-hour advance notice. The drawspan shall resume normal operations at all other times and at the conclusion of the repair work.

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: July 25, 2005.

Kevin J. Eldridge,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 05–15417 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[HI 125–NBK; FRL–7946–7]

Revisions to the State of Hawaii State Implementation Plan, Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; notice of administrative change.

SUMMARY: EPA is updating the materials submitted by the State of Hawaii that are incorporated by reference (IBR) into the State of Hawaii State Implementation Plan (SIP). The regulations affected by this update have been previously submitted by the territorial agency and approved by EPA. This update affects the SIP materials that are available for public inspection at the Office of the Federal Register (OFR), Office of Air and Radiation Docket and Information, and the Regional Office.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This rule is effective on August 4, 2005.

ADDRESSES: SIP materials that are incorporated by reference into 40 CFR part 52 are available for inspection at the following locations and online at EPA Region IX's Web site:

Air Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Room B–102, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., (Mail Code 6102T), Washington, DC 20460.

Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie A. Rose, EPA Region IX, (415) 947–4126, *rose.julie@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Background

A. State Implementation Plan History and Process

Each State is required to have a SIP that contains the control measures and strategies that will be used to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The control measures and strategies must be formally adopted by each State after the public has had an opportunity to comment on them. They are then submitted to EPA as SIP revisions on which EPA must formally act.

Once these control measures are approved by EPA after notice and comment, they are incorporated into the SIP and are identified in Part 52, Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR part 52). The actual State regulations that are approved by EPA are not reproduced in their entirety in 40 CFR part 52, but are ''incorporated by reference,'' which means that the citation of a given State regulation with a specific effective date has been approved by EPA. This format allows both EPA and the public to know which measures are contained in a given SIP and insures that the State is enforcing the regulations. It also allows EPA and the public to take enforcement action should a State not enforce its SIP-approved regulations.

The SIP is a living document that the State can revise as necessary to address the unique air pollution problems in the State. From time to time, therefore, EPA must take action on SIP revisions containing new and/or revised regulations as being part of the SIP. On May 22, 1997 (62 FR 27968), as a result of consultations between EPA and OFR, EPA revised the procedures for incorporating by reference federally-approved SIPs. EPA began the process of developing (1) a revised SIP document for each State that would be incorporated by reference under the provisions of 1 CFR part 51; (2) a

revised mechanism for announcing EPA approval of revisions to an applicable SIP and updating both the IBR document and the CFR, and (3) a revised format of the ''Identification of plan'' sections for each applicable subpart to reflect these revised IBR procedures. The description of the revised SIP document, IBR procedures, and ''Identification of plan'' format are discussed in further detail in the May 22, 1997, **Federal Register** document.

B. Content of Revised IBR Document

The new SIP compilations contain the Federally-approved portion of regulations submitted by each State agency. These regulations have all been approved by EPA through previous rule making actions in the **Federal Register**. The compilations are stored in hard covered folders and will be updated, usually on an annual basis.

Each compilation contains two parts. Part 1 contains the regulations and Part 2 contains nonregulatory provisions that have been EPA-approved. Each part consists of a table of identifying information for each regulation and each nonregulatory provision. The table of identifying information corresponds to the table of contents published in 40 CFR part 52 for each State and Territory. The Regional EPA Offices have the primary responsibility for ensuring accuracy and updating the compilations. The Region IX EPA Office developed and will maintain the compilation for the State of Hawaii. A copy of the full text of each State's current compilation will also be maintained at the Office of the Federal Register and EPA's Air Docket and Information Center.

C. Revised Format of the ''Identification of Plan'' Section in Subpart M

In order to better serve the public, EPA is revising the organization of the ''Identification of plan'' section to include additional information that will make it clearer as to what provisions constitute the enforceable elements of the SIP.

The revised ''Identification of plan'' section will contain five subsections: (a) Purpose and scope, (b) Incorporation by reference, (c) EPA approved regulations, (d) EPA approved source specific permits, and (e) EPA approved nonregulatory provisions such as transportation control measures, statutory provisions, control strategies, monitoring networks, etc.

D. Enforceability and Legal Effect

All revisions to the applicable SIP become federally enforceable as of the effective date of the revisions to paragraph (c), (d), or (e) of the applicable ''Identification of plan'' found in each subpart of 40 CFR part 52. To facilitate enforcement of previously approved SIP provisions and provide a smooth transition to the new SIP processing system, EPA is retaining the original ''Identification of plan'' section, previously appearing in the CFR as the first section of part 52 for subpart M, State of Hawaii.

E. Notice of Administrative Change

Today's rule constitutes a ''housekeeping'' exercise to ensure that all revisions to State programs that have occurred are accurately reflected in 40 CFR part 52. State SIP revisions are controlled by EPA regulations at 40 CFR part 51. When EPA receives a formal SIP revision request, the Agency must publish the proposed revision in the **Federal Register** and provide for public comment before approval.

II. Public Comments

EPA has determined that today's rule falls under the ''good cause'' exemption in section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedures Act (APA) that, upon finding ''good cause,'' authorizes agencies to dispense with public participation; and section 553(d)(3), which allows an agency to make a rule effective immediately (thereby avoiding the 30-day delayed effective date otherwise provided for in the APA). Today's rule simply codifies provisions that are already in effect as a matter of law in Federal and approved State programs. Under section 553 of the APA, an agency may find good cause where procedures are ''impractical, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Public comment is ''unnecessary'' and ''contrary to the public interest'' since the codification only reflects existing law. Immediate notice in the CFR benefits the public by removing outdated citations.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. General Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' and is therefore not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866. Because the agency has made a ''good cause'' finding that this action is not subject to notice-and-comment requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute as indicated in the Supplementary Information section above, it is not subject to the regulatory flexibility provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C 601 *et seq.*), or to sections 202 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4). In addition, this action does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments or impose a significant intergovernmental mandate, as described in sections 203 and 204 of UMRA. This rule also does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it 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, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant. This rule does not involve technical standards; thus the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. The rule also does not involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). In issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, as required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996). EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1998) by examining the takings implications of the rule in accordance with the ''Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings'' issued under the executive order. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). EPA's compliance with these statutes and Executive Orders for the underlying rules are discussed in previous actions taken on the State's rules.

B. 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. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. Today's action simply codifies provisions which are already in effect as a matter of law in Federal and approved State programs. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). As stated previously, EPA has made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefore, and established an effective [insert date of publication]. 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**. These corrections to the ''Identification of plan'' for the State of Hawaii are not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

C. Petitions for Judicial Review

EPA has also determined that the provisions of section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act pertaining to petitions for judicial review are not applicable to this action. Prior EPA rulemaking actions for each individual component of the State of Hawaii SIP compilation had previously afforded interested parties the opportunity to file a petition for judicial review in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit within 60 days of such rulemaking action. Thus, EPA sees no need in this action to reopen the 60-day period for filing such petitions for judicial review for these ''Identification of plan'' reorganization actions for the State of Hawaii.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: July 15, 2005.

Laura Yoshii,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

■ Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 M—State of Hawaii

■ 2. Section 52.620 is redesignated as § 52.622 and the section heading and paragraph (a) are revised to read as follows:

§ 52.622 Original identification of plan.

(a) This section identified the original ''Implementation Plan for Compliance With the Ambient Air Quality Standards for the State of Hawaii'' and all revisions submitted by the State of Hawaii that were federally approved prior to June 1, 2005.

* * * * *

■ 3. A new § 52.620 is added to read as follows:

§ 52.620 Identification of plan.

(a) Purpose and scope. This section sets forth the applicable State implementation plan for State of Hawaii under section 110 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q and 40 CFR part 51 to meet national ambient air quality standards.

(b) Incorporation by reference.

(1) Material listed in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section with an EPA approval date prior to June 1, 2005, was approved for incorporation by reference by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Material is incorporated as it exists on the date of the approval, and notice of any change in the material will be published in the **Federal Register**. Entries in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section with EPA approval dates after June 1, 2005, will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.

(2) EPA Region IX certifies that the rules/regulations provided by EPA in the SIP compilation at the addresses in paragraph (b)(3) of this section are an exact duplicate of the officially promulgated State rules/regulations which have been approved as part of the State implementation plan as of June 1, 2005.

(3) Copies of the materials incorporated by reference may be inspected at the Region IX EPA Office at 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room B108, Washington, D.C.; or the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call (202) 741–6030, or go to: *http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.*

(c) EPA approved regulations.

TABLE 52.620.—EPA APPROVED STATE OF HAWAII REGULATIONS

State citation	Title/subject	Effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
Department of Health, Title 11, Chapter 60, Air Pollution Control Regulations:				
11–60–1	Definitions	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–2	Permit system, applicability	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–3	Permit system, applications	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–4	Permit system, conditions for considering application.	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–5	Permit system, action on applications	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–6	Permit system, performance testing	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–7	Permit system, cancellation of authority to construct.	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–8	Permit system, suspension or revocation of permit to operate.	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–9	Permit system, transfer of permit to operate	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403

TABLE 52.620.—EPA APPROVED STATE OF HAWAII REGULATIONS—Continued

State citation	Title/subject	Effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
11–60–10	Permit system, reporting discontinuance or dismantlement.	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–11	Permit system, posting of permit to operate	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–12	Permit system, fees	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–13	Permit system, fee schedule for a permit to operate.	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–14	Permit system, period of permit	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–15	Sampling, testing, and reporting methods	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–16	Malfunction of equipment testing	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–17	Prohibition of air pollution	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–18	Control of open burning	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–19	Agricultural burning, permit requirement	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–20	Agricultural burning, applications	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–21	Agricultural burning, "No burn" days	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–22	Agricultural burning, recordkeeping and monitoring.	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–23	Agricultural burning, action on application	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–24	Visible emissions	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–25	Control of motor vehicles	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–26	Fugitive dust	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–27	Incineration	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–28	Bagasse-burn vehicles	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–29	Process industries	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–35	Prevention of air pollution emergency episodes.	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–37	Penalties and remedies	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403
11–60–38	Severability	11/29/1982	08/18/1983	48 FR 37403

(d) EPA approved State source specific requirements.

Name of source	Permit No.	Effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
None.				

(e) [Reserved].

[FR Doc. 05–15436 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[R10–OAR–2005–0004; FRL–7944–4]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Washington

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this action, EPA is approving revisions to the State of Washington Implementation Plan (SIP). The Director of the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) submitted a request to EPA dated March 1, 2004 to revise the Washington SIP to include revisions to WAC Ch. 173–434, Solid Waste Incinerator Facilities. The revisions were submitted in accordance with the requirements of section 110 of the Clean Air Act (hereinafter "the Act"). EPA is approving the revisions to WAC Ch. 173–434 as part of the SIP, with the exception of two submitted rule provisions which are inappropriate for EPA approval because they are unrelated to the purposes of the implementation plan.

DATES: The final rule is effective on September 6, 2005.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. R10–OAR–2005–0004. Some information is not publicly available (*i.e.,* Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute). Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in EDOCKET or in hard copy at EPA, Office of Air, Waste, and Toxics (AWT–107), 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The Docket telephone number is (206) 553–4273.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roylene A. Cunningham, EPA, Office of Air, Waste, and Toxics (AWT–107), Seattle, Washington 98101, (206) 553–0513, or e-mail address: *cunningham.roylene@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Background
II. Public Comments on the Proposed Action
III. Final Action
IV. Geographic Scope of SIP Approval
V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

On May 20, 2005, EPA solicited public comment on a proposal to approve for inclusion in the Washington SIP revisions to WAC Ch. 173–434, Solid Waste Incinerator Facilities. These changes became effective as a matter of State law on January 22, 2004. EPA last approved WAC Ch. 173–434 into the SIP on January 15, 1993 (58 FR 4578). A detailed description of our action was published in the **Federal Register** on May 20, 2005. The reader is referred to

the proposed rulemaking (70 FR 29239, May 20, 2005) for details.

II. Public Comments on the Proposed Action

EPA provided a 30-day review and comment period and solicited comments on our May 20, 2005 proposal. EPA received a comment from one commenter stating that they support the proposed exclusion of tires and non-hazardous waste oil burned in cement kilns from the definition of solid waste.

III. Final Action

EPA is taking final action to approve as part of the Washington SIP the following new and revised sections of WAC Ch. 173–434, Solid Waste Incinerator Facilities submitted by Ecology on March 1, 2004:

WAC 173–434–020, Applicability and Compliance; –030, Definitions; –110, Standards of Performance [except (1)(a)]; –130, Emission Standards [except (2)]; –160, Design and Operation; –170, Monitoring and Reporting; –190, Changes in Operation; and –200, Emission Inventory, State effective January 22, 2004.

EPA is not approving in this rulemaking certain provisions, which EPA believes are inconsistent with the requirements of the Act or not appropriate for inclusion in a SIP under section 110 of the Act:

WAC 173–434–110(1)(a), Standards of Performance. This subsection contains emission standards for cadmium, mercury, hydrogen chloride, and dioxin/furans. These types of provisions are inappropriate for SIP approval because they are not related to the criteria pollutants regulated under section 110 of the Act.

WAC 173–434–130(2), Emission Standards. This section contains emission standards for hydrogen chloride. These types of provisions are inappropriate for SIP approval because they are not related to the criteria pollutants regulated under section 110 of the Act.

Finally, EPA is removing the following provisions from the SIP because they have been previously repealed by the State:

WAC 173–434–050, New Source Review (NSR); –070, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); and –100, Requirement of BACT, State effective October 18, 1990.

IV. Geographic Scope of SIP Approval

This SIP approval does not extend to sources or activities located in Indian Country, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151. Consistent with previous Federal program approvals or delegations, EPA will continue to implement the Act in Indian Country in Washington because Ecology did not adequately demonstrate authority over sources and activities located within the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations and other areas of Indian Country. The one exception is within the exterior boundaries of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, also known as the 1873 Survey Area. Under the Puyallup Tribe of Indians Settlement Act of 1989, 25 U.S.C. 1773, Congress explicitly provided State and local agencies in Washington authority over activities on non-trust lands within the 1873 Survey Area. Therefore, EPA's SIP approval applies to sources and activities on non-trust lands within the 1873 Survey Area.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. For this reason, this action is also not subject to Executive Order 13211, ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). This action merely approves State law as meeting Federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under State law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by State law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4).

This rule also does not have tribal implications because it will not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action also does not have Federalism implications because it does 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, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This action merely approves a State rule implementing a Federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. section 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**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. section 804(2).

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 October 3, 2005. 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, Carbon monoxide, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: July 15, 2005.

Julie M. Hagensen,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 10.

■ Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 WW—Washington

■ 2. Section 52.2470 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(88) to read as follows:

§ 52.2470 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(88) On March 1, 2004, the Washington State Department of Ecology submitted amendments to WAC Ch. 173–434, Solid Waste Incinerator Facilities, as revisions to the Washington State implementation plan.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) The following new and revised sections of WAC Ch. 173–434, Solid Waste Incinerator Facilities: WAC 173–434–020, Applicability and Compliance; –030, Definitions; –110, Standards of Performance [except (1)(a)]; –130, Emission Standards [except (2)]; –160, Design and Operation; –170, Monitoring and Reporting; –190, Changes in Operation; and –200, Emission Inventory, State effective January 22, 2004.

(B) Remove the following provisions from the current incorporation by reference: WAC 173–434–050, New Source Review (NSR);–070, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); and –100, Requirement of BACT, State effective October 18, 1990.

■ 3. Section 2.2.434 of § 52.2479 is revised to read as follows:

§ 52.2479 Contents of the federally approved, State submitted implementation plan.

* * * * *

WASHINGTON STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR AIR QUALITY; STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

[Table of Contents]

*	*	*
2.2.434	WAC 173–434	Solid Waste Incinerator Facilities
	173–434–010	Purpose [10/18/90]
	173–434–020	Applicability and Compliance [1/22/04]
	173–434–030	Definitions [1/22/04]
	173–434–090	Operation and Maintenance Plan [10/18/90]
	173–434–110	Standards of Performance, except (1)(a) [1/22/04]
	173–434–130	Emission Standards, except (2) [1/22/04]
	173–434–160	Design and Operation [1/22/04]
	173–434–170	Monitoring and Reporting [1/22/04]
	173–434–190	Changes in Operation [1/22/04]
	173–434–200	Emission Inventory [1/22/04]
	173–434–210	Special Studies [10/18/90]
*	*	*

[FR Doc. 05–15439 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–2005–0208; FRL–7727–5]

Tebuconazole; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes time-limited tolerances for residues of tebuconazole in or on soybeans; poultry, meat; poultry, fat; poultry, meat byproducts; hog, meat; hog, fat; hog, meat byproducts; and eggs. This action is in conjunction with EPA's granting of an emergency exemption under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizing use of the pesticide on soybeans. This regulation establishes maximum permissible levels for residues of tebuconazole in or on these food commodities. The tolerances will expire and are revoked on December 31, 2009.

DATES: This regulation is effective August 4, 2005. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: To submit a written objection or hearing request follow the detailed instructions as provided in Unit VII. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. EPA has established a docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number OPP–2005–0208. All documents in the docket are listed in the EDOCKET index at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket.* Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in EDOCKET or in hard copy at the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1801 S. Bell St., Arlington, VA. This docket facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The docket telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Ertman, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number:

703–308–9367; e-mail address:*sec-18-mailbox@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

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

- Crop production (NAICS code 111)
- Animal production (NAICS code 112)
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311)
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532)

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 this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How Can I Access Electronic Copies of this Document and Other Related Information?

In addition to using EDOCKET (*http://www.epa.gov/edocket/*), you may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the ''**Federal Register**'' listings at *http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/*. A frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 is available on E-CFR Beta Site Two at *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/*.

II. Background and Statutory Findings

EPA, on its own initiative, in accordance with sections 408(e) and 408(l)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a, is establishing tolerances for residues of the fungicide tebuconazole (alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-ethyl]-alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol), in or on soybean at 0.1 parts per million (ppm); and (alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-ethyl]- alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol) and its 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl-methyl)-pentane-3,5-diol metabolite in or on poultry, meat at 0.1 ppm; poultry, fat at 0.1 ppm; poultry, meat byproducts at 0.1 ppm; hog, meat at 0.1 ppm; hog, fat at 0.1 ppm; hog, meat byproducts at 0.1 ppm; and eggs at 0.1 ppm. These tolerances will expire and are revoked on December 31, 2009. EPA will publish a document in the **Federal Register** to remove the revoked tolerance from the Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 408(l)(6) of the FFDCA requires EPA to establish a time-limited tolerance or exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for pesticide chemical residues in food that will result from the use of a pesticide under an emergency exemption granted by EPA under section 18 of FIFRA. Such tolerances can be established without providing notice or period for public comment. EPA does not intend for its actions on section 18-related tolerances to set binding precedents for the application of section 408 of the FFDCA and the new safety standard to other tolerances and exemptions. Section 408(e) of the FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance or an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance on its own initiative, i.e., without having received any petition from an outside party.

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) of the FFDCA 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) of the FFDCA 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. . . .''

Section 18 of the FIFRA authorizes EPA to exempt any Federal or State agency from any provision of FIFRA, if EPA determines that ''emergency conditions exist which require such exemption.'' This provision was not amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA). EPA has established regulations governing such emergency exemptions in 40 CFR part 166.

III. Emergency Exemption for Tebuconazole on Soybeans and FFDCA Tolerances

The States of Minnesota and South Dakota, as lead State agencies in what is essentially a ''national'' section 18 request for all soybean growing States, have petitioned the Agency requesting an emergency exemption for tebuconazole to control soybean rust under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). On November 10, 2004, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) confirmed the presence of*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, the pathogen that causes soybean rust, on soybean leaf samples taken from two plots associated with a Louisiana State University research farm. Soybean rust has been designated as a biosecurity threat and therefore it is important that control measures be available for the disease. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of tebuconazole on soybeans for control of soybean rust in Minnesota, South Dakota, and all the other States that have requested an exemption for this use. After having reviewed the submissions, EPA concurs that emergency conditions exist for these States.

As part of its assessment of this emergency exemption, EPA assessed the potential risks presented by residues of tebuconazole in or on soybean. In doing so, EPA considered the safety standard in section 408(b)(2) of the FFDCA, and EPA decided that the necessary tolerances under section 408(l)(6) of the FFDCA would be consistent with the safety standard and with FIFRA section 18. Consistent with the need to move quickly on the emergency exemption in order to address an urgent non-routine situation and to ensure that the resulting food is safe and lawful, EPA is issuing these tolerances without notice and opportunity for public comment as provided in section 408(l)(6) of the FFDCA. Although the tolerances will expire and are revoked on December 31, 2009, under section 408(l)(5) of the FFDCA, residues of the pesticide not in excess of the amounts specified in the tolerance remaining in or on soybeans; poultry, meat; poultry, fat; poultry, meat byproducts; hog, meat; hog, fat; hog, meat byproducts; and eggs after that date will not be unlawful, provided the pesticide is applied in a manner that was lawful under FIFRA, and the residues do not exceed a level that was authorized by these tolerances at the time of that application. EPA will take action to revoke these tolerances earlier

if any experience with, scientific data on, or other relevant information on this pesticide indicate that the residues are not safe.

Because these tolerances are being approved under emergency conditions, EPA has not made any decisions about whether tebuconazole meets EPA's registration requirements for use on soybeans or whether a permanent tolerance for this use would be appropriate. Under these circumstances, EPA does not believe that this tolerance serves as a basis for registration of tebuconazole by a State for special local needs under FIFRA section 24(c). Nor does this tolerance serve as the basis for any State other than Minnesota and South Dakota to use this pesticide on this crop under section 18 of FIFRA without following all provisions of EPA's regulations implementing FIFRA section 18 as identified in 40 CFR part 166. For additional information regarding the emergency exemption for tebuconazole, contact the Agency's Registration Division at the address provided under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

IV. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

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 of the FFDCA 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).

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D) of the FFDCA, EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. For purposes of this section 18 emergency exemption, the only residue of concern is tebuconazole (alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-ethyl]-alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol) in crops and its 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl-methyl)-pentane-3,5-diol metabolite in edible animal tissues. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of tebuconazole and to make a determination on aggregate exposure, consistent with section 408(b)(2) of the FFDCA, for a time-limited tolerance for residues of tebuconazole (alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-ethyl]-alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol), in or on soybean at 0.1 ppm and (alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-ethyl]-alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol) and its 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl-methyl)-pentane-3,5-diol metabolite in or on poultry, meat at 0.1 ppm; poultry, fat at 0.1 ppm; poultry, meat byproducts at 0.1 ppm; hog, meat at 0.1 ppm; hog, fat at 0.1 ppm; hog, meat byproducts at 0.1 ppm; and eggs at 0.1 ppm.

A. Toxicological Endpoints

The dose at which no adverse effects are observed (the NOAEL) from the toxicology study identified as appropriate for use in risk assessment is used to estimate the toxicological endpoint. However, the lowest dose at which adverse effects of concern are identified (the LOAEL) is sometimes used for risk assessment if no NOAEL was achieved in the toxicology study selected. A uncertainty factor (UF) is applied to reflect uncertainties inherent in the extrapolation from laboratory animal data to humans and in the variations in sensitivity among members of the human population as well as other unknowns. A UF of 100 is routinely used, 10X to account for interspecies differences and 10X for intraspecies differences. A uncertainty factor of 10X was used for extrapolation from LOAEL to NOAEL from the developmental neurotoxicity (DNT) study in rats. A special FQPA safety factor was not applied because the health endpoint being used as the basis for regulation for all subpopulations is an adverse effect on young animals in a developmental neurotoxicity study.

For dietary risk assessment (other than cancer) the Agency uses the UF to calculate an acute or chronic reference dose (acute RfD or chronic RfD) where the RfD is equal to the NOAEL divided by the appropriate UF (RfD = NOAEL/UF). Where an additional safety factor is retained due to concerns unique to the FQPA, this additional factor is applied to the RfD by dividing the RfD by such additional factor. The acute or chronic Population Adjusted Dose (aPAD or cPAD) is a modification of the RfD to accommodate this type of FQPA SF.

For non-dietary risk assessments (other than cancer) the UF is used to determine the level of concern (LOC). For example, when 100 is the appropriate UF (10X to account for interspecies differences and 10X for intraspecies differences) the LOC is 100. To estimate risk, a ratio of the NOAEL to exposures (margin of exposure (MOE) = NOAEL/exposure) is calculated and compared to the LOC.

The linear default risk methodology (Q*) is the primary method currently used by the Agency to quantify carcinogenic risk. The Q* approach assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of cancer risk. A Q* is calculated and used to estimate risk which represents a probability of occurrence of additional cancer cases (e.g., risk is expressed as 1 $x10^{-6}$ or one in a million). Under certain specific circumstances, MOE calculations will be used for the carcinogenic risk assessment. In this non-linear approach, a ''point of departure'' is identified below which carcinogenic effects are not expected. The point of departure is typically a NOAEL based on an endpoint related to cancer effects though it may be a different value derived from the dose response curve. To estimate risk, a ratio of the point of departure to exposure(MOE_{cancer} = point of departure/exposures) is calculated. A summary of the toxicological endpoints for tebuconazole used for human risk assessment is shown in the following Table 1:

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF TOXICOLOGICAL DOSES AND ENDPOINTS FOR TEBUCONAZOLE FOR USE IN DIETARY EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT

Exposure Scenario	Dose Used in Risk Assessment, UF	Hazard and Exposure Based Special FQPA Safety Factor*	Study and Toxicological Effects
Acute dietary (females 13+)	LOAEL = 8.8 mg/kg/day UF = 1,000 Acute RfD = 0.0088 mg/kg/day	FQPA SF = 1X aPAD = acute RfD = 0.0088 mg/kg/day	Developmental Neurotoxicity Study - Rat Offspring toxicity LOAEL = 100 ppm based on decreases in body weights and decreases in absolute brain weights. No NOAEL was determined.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF TOXICOLOGICAL DOSES AND ENDPOINTS FOR TEBUCONAZOLE FOR USE IN DIETARY EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT—Continued

Exposure Scenario	Dose Used in Risk Assessment, UF	Hazard and Exposure Based Special FQPA Safety Factor*	Study and Toxicological Effects
Acute dietary (general population)	LOAEL = 8.8 mg/kg/day UF = 1000 Acute RfD = 0.0088 mg/kg/day	FQPA SF = 1X aPAD = acute RfD = 0.0088 mg/kg/day	Developmental Neurotoxicity Study - Rat Offspring toxicity LOAEL = 100 ppm based on decreases in body weights and decreases in absolute brain weights. No NOAEL was determined.
Chronic dietary (all populations)	LOAEL = 8.8 mg/kg/day UF = 1,000 Chronic RfD = 0.0088 mg/kg/day	FQPA SF = 1X cPAD = chronic RfD = 0.0088 mg/kg/day	Developmental Neurotoxicity Study - Rat Offspring toxicity LOAEL = 100 ppm based on decreases in body weights and decreases in absolute brain weights. No NOAEL was determined.
Dermal (short-term, intermediate-term, long-term)	LOAEL = 8.8 mg/kg/day; dermal equivalent dose is estimated using a 23.1% dermal absorption factor	MOE = 1,000 (10X for interspecies, 10X for intraspecies, and 10X for extrapolation from LOAEL to NOAEL)	Developmental Neurotoxicity Study - Rat Offspring toxicity LOAEL = 100 ppm based on decreases in body weights and decreases in absolute brain weights. No NOAEL was determined.
Inhalation (any time period)	LOAEL = 8.8 mg/kg/day; inhalation absorption is assumed equivalent to oral absorption	Occupational MOE = 1,000 (10X for interspecies, 10X for intraspecies, and 10X for extrapolation from LOAEL to NOAEL)	Developmental Neurotoxicity Study - Rat Offspring toxicity LOAEL = 100 ppm based on decreases in body weights and decreases in absolute brain weights. No NOAEL was determined.
Cancer	Group C - possible human carcinogen and recommended that for the purpose of risk characterization the reference dose (RfD) approach be used for quantification of human risk		

*The reference to the FQPA SF refers to any additional SF retaineddue to concerns unique to the FQPA.

B. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure from food and feed uses.* Tolerances have been established (40 CFR 180.474) for the residues of tebuconazole, in or on a variety of raw agricultural commodities. Meat, and milk tolerances have also been established for the combined residues of tebuconazole and its 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl- methyl)-pentane-3,5-diol metabolite. Risk assessments were conducted by EPA to assess dietary exposures from tebuconazole in food as follows:

i. *Acute exposure.* 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. The Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model (DEEM-FCID, Version2.00–2.02) analysis evaluated the individual food consumption as reported by respondents in the USDA 1994–1996 and 1998 nationwide Continuing Surveys of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) and accumulated exposure to the chemical for each commodity. The acute assessment was a refined assessment using a combination of tolerances as listed in 40 CFR 180.474, maximum residues from field trials, distributions of field trial data, distributions of Pesticide Data Program (PDP) monitoring data, percent crop treated, default DEEM processing factors and the results of processing studies, all incorporated into an analysis conducted with the DEEM-FCID program. The resulting exposure estimates were compared to the acute population adjusted dose (aPAD) for tebuconazole of 0.0088 milligrams/kilogram body weight/day (mg/kg bwt/day).

ii. *Chronic exposure.* In conducting this chronic dietary risk assessment the DEEM-FCID, Version 2.00–2.02 analysis evaluated the individual food consumption as reported by respondents in the USDA 1994–1996 and 1998 nationwide CSFII and accumulated exposure to the chemical for each commodity.

The chronic dietary exposure assessment used tolerance level residues as listed in 40 CFR 180.474, mean residue values from field trials and from PDP monitoring, and estimates of percent crop treated with tebuconazole. These data were used with the chronic analysis module of the DEEM-FCID software. As with the acute assessment, processing factors from registrant studies as well as default DEEM processing factors were used. The resulting exposure estimates were compared to the cPAD for tebuconazole of 0.0088 mg/kg bwt/day.

iii. *Cancer.* The Agency classified tebuconazole as a possible human carcinogen and recommended that for the purpose of risk characterization, the

RfD approach should be used for quantification of human risk.

iv. *Anticipated residue and percent crop treated (PCT) information*. Section 408(b)(2)(E) of the FFDCA authorizes EPA to use available data and information on the anticipated residue levels of pesticide residues in food and the actual levels of pesticide chemicals that have been measured in food. If EPA relies on such information, EPA must pursuant to section 408(f)(1) require that data be provided 5 years after the tolerance is established, modified, or left in effect, demonstrating that the levels in food are not above the levels anticipated. Following the initial data submission, EPA is authorized to require similar data on a time frame it deems appropriate. For the present action, EPA will issue such Data Call-Ins for information relating to anticipated residues as are required by FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(E) and authorized under FFDCA section 408(f)(1). Such Data Call-Ins will be required to be submitted no later than 5 years from the date of issuance of this tolerance.

Section 408(b)(2)(F) of the FFDCA states that the Agency may use data on the actual percent of food treated for assessing chronic dietary risk only if the Agency can make the following findings: Condition 1, that the data used are reliable and provide a valid basis to show what percentage of the food derived from such crop is likely to contain such pesticide residue; Condition 2, that the exposure estimate does not underestimate exposure for any significant subpopulation group; and Condition 3, if data are available on pesticide use and food consumption in a particular area, the exposure estimate does not understate exposure for the population in such area. In addition, the Agency must provide for periodic evaluation of any estimates used. To provide for the periodic evaluation of the estimate of PCT as required by section 408(b)(2)(F) of the FFDCA, EPA may require registrants to submit data on PCT.

The Agency used PCT information as follows:PCT data were used in the chronic assessment for garlic (40% crop treated), peanuts (35% crop treated), and wheat (5% crop treated).

The Agency believes that the three conditions listed above have been met. With respect to Condition 1, PCT estimates are derived from Federal and private market survey data, which are reliable and have a valid basis. EPA uses a weighted average PCT for chronic dietary exposure estimates. This weighted average PCT figure is derived by averaging State-level data for a period of up to 10 years, and weighting for the more robust and recent data. A weighted average of the PCT reasonably represents a person's dietary exposure over a lifetime, and is unlikely to underestimate exposure to an individual because of the fact that pesticide use patterns (both regionally and nationally) tend to change continuously over time, such that an individual is unlikely to be exposed to more than the average PCT over a lifetime. For acute dietary exposure estimates, EPA uses an estimated maximum PCT. The exposure estimates resulting from this approach reasonably represent the highest levels to which an individual could be exposed, and are unlikely to underestimate an individual's acute dietary exposure. The Agency is reasonably certain that the percentage of the food treated is not likely to be an underestimation. As to Conditions 2 and 3, regional consumption information and consumption information for significant subpopulations is taken into account through EPA's computer-based model for evaluating the exposure of significant subpopulations including several regional groups. Use of this consumption information in EPA's risk assessment process ensures that EPA's exposure estimate does not understate exposure for any significant subpopulation group and allows the Agency to be reasonably certain that no regional population is exposed to residue levels higher than those estimated by the Agency. Other than the data available through national food consumption surveys, EPA does not have available information on the regional consumption of food to which tebuconazole may be applied in a particular area.

2. *Dietary exposure from drinking water*. The Agency lacks sufficient monitoring exposure data to complete a comprehensive dietary exposure analysis and risk assessment for tebuconazole in drinking water. Because the Agency does not have comprehensive monitoring data, drinking water concentration estimates are made by reliance on simulation or modeling taking into account data on the physical characteristics of tebuconazole.

The Agency uses the Generic Estimated Environmental Concentration (GENEEC) or the Pesticide Root Zone/ Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS) to estimate pesticide concentrations in surface water and SCI-GROW (screening concentration in ground water), which predicts pesticide concentrations in ground water. In general, EPA will use GENEEC (a Tier 1 model) before using PRZM/EXAMS (a Tier 2 model) for a screening-level assessment for surface water. The GENEEC model is a subset of the PRZM/ EXAMS model that uses a specific high-end runoff scenario for pesticides. GENEEC incorporates a farm pond scenario, while PRZM/EXAMS incorporate an index reservoir environment in place of the previous pond scenario. The PRZM/EXAMS model includes a percent crop area factor as an adjustment to account for the maximum percent crop coverage within a watershed or drainage basin.

None of these models include consideration of the impact processing (mixing, dilution, or treatment) of raw water for distribution as drinking water would likely have on the removal of pesticides from the source water. The primary use of these models by the Agency at this stage is to provide a coarse screen for sorting out pesticides for which it is highly unlikely that drinking water concentrations would ever exceed human health levels of concern.

Since the models used are considered to be screening tools in the risk assessment process, the Agency does not use estimated environmental concentrations (EECs) from these models to quantify drinking water exposure and risk as a %RfD or %PAD. Instead drinking water levels of comparison (DWLOC) are calculated and used as a point of comparison against the model estimates of a pesticide's concentration in water. DWLOCs are theoretical upper limits on a pesticide's concentration in drinking water in light of total aggregate exposure to a pesticide in food, and from residential uses. Since DWLOCs address total aggregate exposure to tebuconazole, they are further discussed in the aggregate risk sections below.

Based on the PRZM/EXAMS and SCI-GROW models, the EECs of tebuconazole for acute exposures are estimated to be 39 parts per billion (ppb) for surface water and 0.4 ppb for ground water. The EECs for chronic non-cancer exposures are estimated to be 23 ppb for surface water and 0.4 ppb for ground water. For chronic/cancer assessments, the 36–year average from PRZM/EXAMS is 19 ppb.

3. *From non-dietary exposure*. The term ''residential exposure'' is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (e.g., for lawn and garden pest control, indoor pest control, termiticides, and flea and tick control on pets).

Non-dietary, non-occupational (residential), exposures are not expected from the proposed use of this section 18 request on soybeans. However, a few

residential use patterns are present on the labels of several registered end use products. Non-agricultural use sites include ornamental plants, shrubs, vines, trees and flowers, plus wood protection treatments, and other preservative/additive uses. Short-term dermal and inhalation exposures to residential handlers are possible with the use of residential home and garden products. Residential short-term postapplication exposure from these home and garden products is also possible. Additionally, residential postapplication exposure to wood products previously treated with tebuconazole are possible.

For residential handlers, the exposure scenarios that should result in the highest exposure potentials include use of hose-end sprayers and pump sprayers. These two scenarios were assessed using the application rate for shrubs, since it should encompass the largest possible treatment exposure area and amount of product used. A low pressure hand wand scenario was used as a surrogate for the pump sprayer scenario, since no unit exposure data exist for this scenario. The watering can/bucket scenario was not assessed, since it should result in much less exposure. Since the toxicological endpoint is the same for short-term dermal and inhalation exposures, the risk estimates are combined in this assessment. The combined exposures resulted in MOEs ranging from 1,500 to 3,200, and therefore, do not exceed EPA's level of concern, i.e. all MOEs greater than or equal to 1,000.

Residential short-term postapplication exposures from ornamental plants, shrubs, vines, trees and flowers previously treated with tebuconazole were not assessed, because the residential handler exposure and risk estimates for the uses resulted in risk estimates that do not exceed EPA's level of concern, and postapplication exposures should be considerably less.

Residential postapplication exposure to wood products previously treated with tebuconazole are not quantified, because the exposure is expected to be negligible; i.e., the nature of the use patterns would result in very low, if any exposure that would impact aggregate risk. All wood products are commercially treated, and then most of these wood products are intended for uses (e.g., door jams, sills) that should not result in dermal or oral exposures in residential settings.

4. *Cumulative effects from substances with a common mechanism of toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of the FFDCA 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.''

Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, EPA has not made a common mechanism of toxicity finding as to tebuconazole and any other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that tebuconazole 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 policy statements released by EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs concerning common mechanism determinations and procedures for cumulating effects from substances found to have a common mechanism on EPA's website at *http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative/*.

However, the Agency does have concern about potential toxicity to 1,2,4-triazole and two conjugates, triazolylalanine and triazolyl acetic acid, metabolites common to most of the triazole fungicides. To support the extension of existing parent triazole-derivative fungicide tolerances, EPA conducted an interim human health assessment for aggregate exposure to 1,2,4-triazole. The exposure and risk estimates presented in this assessment are overestimates of actual likely exposures and therefore, should be considered to be highly conservative. Based on this assessment, EPA concluded that for all exposure durations and population subgroups, aggregate exposures to 1,2,4-triazole are not expected to exceed EPA's level of concern. This assessment is presented in the April 22, 2005 **Federal Register** (70 FR 2028) (FRL–7702–4) notice for another triazole fungicide, tetraconazole. This assessment should be considered interim due to the ongoing series of studies being conducted by the U.S. Triazole Task Force (USTTF). Those studies are designed to provide the Agency with more complete toxicological and residue information for free triazole. Upon completion of the review of these data, EPA will prepare a more sophisticated assessment based on the revised toxicological and exposure data bases.

C. Safety Factor for Infants and Children

1. *In general.* Section 408 of the FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base on toxicity and exposure 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 MOE analysis or through using uncertainty (safety) factors in calculating a dose level that poses no appreciable risk to humans.

2. *Prenatal and postnatal susceptibility.* The data from prenatal developmental toxicity studies provided no indication of increased quantitative susceptibility of mice, rats, or rabbits following *in utero* exposure to tebuconazole. In the prenatal developmental toxicity studies in mice, rats, and rabbits, the NOAELs for developmental toxicity were comparable to or higher than the NOAELs for maternal toxicity. There was, however, indication of increased qualitative susceptibility. In all three species, maternal toxicity was minimal at the LOAEL (consisting of increases in hematological findings in mice, increased liver weights in rats, and decreased body weight gain/food consumption in rats) and did not increase substantially in severity at higher doses; there was more concern for the developmental effects at each LOAEL, which included increases in runts and increased fetal loss in mice, increased skeletal variations in rats, and increased fetal loss and frank malformations in rabbits. Additionally, more severe developmental effects (including frank malformations) were seen at higher doses in mice (100 mg/kg/day), rats (120 mg/kg/day), and rabbits (100 mg/kg/day). In the 2-generation reproduction study, NOAELs/LOAELs were the same for offspring and parental systemic toxicity. In the developmental neurotoxicity study, increases in qualitative and quantitative susceptibility were seen in rats; maternal toxicity was seen only at the high dose of 65 mg/kg/day (decreased body weights, body weight gains, and food consumption, prolonged gestation with mortality, and increased number of dead fetuses), with a NOAEL of 22 mg/kg/day, while offspring toxicity (including decreased body weight and brain weight) was seen at all doses (LOAEL = 8.8 mg/kg/day).

3. *Conclusion.* The toxicity data base for tebuconazole is complete, and includes developmental toxicity studies in three species (mouse, rat, and rabbit), a reproductive toxicity study in the rat,

acute and subchronic neurotoxicity studies in rats, and a developmental neurotoxicity study in the rat. The exposure data are complete or estimated based on data that reasonably accounts for potential exposures in occupational and residential settings. Available data indicate greater sensitivity of the developing organism to exposure to tebuconazole, as demonstrated by increases in qualitative sensitivity in prenatal developmental toxicity studies in rats, mice, and rabbits, and by an increase in both qualitative and quantitative sensitivity in the developmental neurotoxicity study with tebuconazole. Clear NOAELs for developmental toxicity were seen in available prenatal developmental toxicity studies; these NOAELs are higher than those used in the current risk assessment. Although there was a NOAEL for maternal animals in the available developmental neurotoxicity study, there was no NOAEL for effects in the offspring. As the offspring LOAEL from this study is the lowest dose at which effects were seen following exposure to tebuconazole, this endpoint was selected for use in the current risk assessment, for both acute and chronic dietary exposure. Residual uncertainty due to the lack of a NOAEL in this study is accounted for by using a factor of 10X to extrapolate from the LOAEL seen in the study to a NOAEL. Thus, although the effects seen in the offspring in the DNT study occurred at doses below those causing effects in maternal animals, these effects are being used as the basis for the acute and chronic endpoints, and are thus accounted for in the current risk assessment. Any residual uncertainty regarding the lack of a NOAEL in the developmental neurotoxicity study is accounted for by including an additional uncertainty factor of 10X for extrapolation from the LOAEL seen in the study to a NOAEL. Thus, any residual uncertainty regarding toxicity to offspring has been accounted for in the risk assessment, and an additional special FQPA uncertainty factor is not required.

D. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

To estimate total aggregate exposure to a pesticide from food, drinking water, and residential uses, the Agency calculates DWLOCs which are used as a point of comparison against the model estimates of a pesticide's concentration in water (EECs). DWLOC values are not regulatory standards for drinking water. DWLOCs are theoretical upper limits on a pesticide's concentration in drinking water in light of total aggregate exposure to a pesticide in food and residential uses. In calculating a DWLOC, the Agency determines how much of the acceptable exposure (i.e., the PAD) is available for exposure through drinking water (e.g., allowable chronic water exposure (mg/kg/day) = cPAD - (average food + chronic non-dietary, non-occupational exposure)). This allowable exposure through drinking water is used to calculate a DWLOC.

A DWLOC will vary depending on the toxic endpoint, drinking water consumption, and body weights. Default body weights and consumption values as used by the USEPA Office of Water are used to calculate DWLOCs: 2 Liter (L)/70 kg (adult male), 2L/60 kg (adult female), and 1L/10 kg (child). Default body weights and drinking water consumption values vary on an individual basis. This variation will be taken into account in more refined screening-level and quantitative drinking water exposure assessments. Different populations will have different DWLOCs. Generally, a DWLOC is calculated for each type of risk assessment used: Acute, short-term, intermediate-term, chronic, and cancer.

When EECs for surface water and ground water are less than the calculated DWLOCs, EPA concludes with reasonable certainty that exposures to tebuconazole in drinking water (when considered along with other sources of exposure for which EPA has reliable data) would not result in unacceptable levels of aggregate human health risk at this time. Because EPA considers the aggregate risk resulting from multiple exposure pathways associated with a pesticide's uses, levels of comparison in drinking water may vary as those uses change. If new uses are added in the future, EPA will reassess the potential impacts of tebuconazole on drinking water as a part of the aggregate risk assessment process.

1. *Acute risk*. Using the exposure assumptions discussed in this unit for acute exposure, the acute dietary exposure from food to tebuconazole will occupy 14% of the aPAD for the U.S. population, 7% of the aPAD for females 13 years and older, 25% of the aPAD for infants less than 1 year old, and 53% of the aPAD for children 1 to 2 years old. In addition, despite the potential for acute dietary exposure to tebuconazole in drinking water, after calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to conservative model EECs of tebuconazole in surface water and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the aPAD, as shown in Table 2:

TABLE 2.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ACUTE EXPOSURE TO TEBUCONAZOLE

Population Subgroup	aPAD (mg/kg)	% aPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Acute DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. Population	0.0088	14%	39	0.4	266
Children (1-2 years old)	0.0088	53%	39	0.4	41
Females (13 years and older)	0.0088	7%	39	0.4	245

2. *Chronic risk*. Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that exposure to tebuconazole from food will utilize 7% of the cPAD for the U.S. population, 15% of the cPAD for all infants less than 1 year old and 16% of the cPAD for children 1 to 2 years old. Based on the use pattern, chronic residential exposure to residues of tebuconazole is not expected. In addition, despite the potential for chronic dietary exposure to tebuconazole in drinking water, after calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to conservative model EECs of tebuconazole in surface water and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the cPAD, as shown in Table 3:

TABLE 3.— AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO TEBUCONAZOLE

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/kg/day	%cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Chronic DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. Population	0.0088	7%	23	0.4	285
All Infants (less than 1 year old)	0.0088	15%	23	0.4	74
Children (1-2 years old)	0.0088	16%	23	0.4	74

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

Tebuconazole is currently registered for use(s) that could result in short-term residential exposure and the Agency has determined that it is appropriate to aggregate chronic food and water and short-term exposures for tebuconazole.

A short-term aggregate risk assessment based on exposure from inhalation and dermal routes was considered and performed for adults only. Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for short-term exposures, EPA has concluded that food and residential exposures aggregated result in an aggregate MOE of 1,300. This aggregate MOE does not exceed the Agency's level of concern for aggregate exposure to food and residential uses. In addition, short-term DWLOCs were calculated and compared to the EECs for chronic exposure of tebuconazole in ground water and surface water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface water and ground water, EPA does not expect short-term aggregate exposure to exceed the Agency's level of concern, as shown in Table 4 of this unit:

TABLE 4.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE TO TEBUCONAZOLE

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food + Residential)	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Short-Term DWLOC (ppb)
General U.S. Population	1,300	1,000	23	0.4	280

4. *Intermediate-term risk*. Intermediate-term aggregate exposure takes into account non-dietary, non-occupational exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level).

Though residential uses of tebuconazole are registered, intermediate-term dermal and inhalation exposures to residential handlers are not expected with the use of residential home and garden products.

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population*. Tebuconazole has been classified as a Group C possible human carcinogen, non-quantifiable. Consequently, the standard chronic dietary exposure analysis and risk assessment using the cPAD serves as the assessment for cancer. Since carcinogenic risk for tebuconazole is addressed with the cPAD, cancer risk from the proposed use on soybeans is not expected to be of concern.

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

V. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology (example—gas chromatography) is available to enforce the tolerance expression. The method may be requested from: Chief, Analytical Chemistry Branch, Environmental Science Center, 701 Mapes Rd., Ft. Meade, MD 20755–5350; telephone number: (410) 305–2905; e-mail address: *residuemethods@epa.gov*.

B. International Residue Limits

There are no CODEX, Canadian, or Mexican Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for tebuconazole on soybeans. Therefore, there are no international harmonization issues associated with this action.

VI. Conclusion

Therefore, the tolerance is established for residues of the fungicide tebuconazole (alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-ethyl]-alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol), in or on soybean at 0.1 ppm; and (alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-ethyl]- alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol) and its 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl-methyl)-pentane-3,5-diol metabolite in or on poultry, meat at 0.1 ppm; poultry, fat at 0.1 ppm; poultry, meat byproducts at 0.1 ppm; hog, meat at 0.1 ppm; hog, fat at 0.1 ppm; hog, meat byproducts at 0.1 ppm; and eggs at 0.1 ppm.

VII. 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, EPA will continue to use those procedures, with appropriate adjustments, until the necessary modifications can be made. The new section 408(g) of the FFDCA 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) of the FFDCA, as was provided in the old sections 408 and 409 of the FFDCA. 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 ID number OPP–2005–0208 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 October 3, 2005.

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 issue(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 (1900L), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001. You may also deliver your request to the Office of the Hearing Clerk in Suite 350, 1099 14th St., NW., Washington, DC 20005. 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) 564–6255.

2. *Copies for the Docket.* In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in Unit VII.A., you should also send a copy of your request to the PIRIB for its inclusion in the official record that is described in **ADDRESSES**. Mail your copies, identified by the docket ID number OPP–2005–0208, to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001. In person or by courier, bring a copy to the location of the PIRIB described in **ADDRESSES**. 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 6.1/8.0 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 issue(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

VIII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This final rule establishes time-limited tolerances under section 408 of the FFDCA. 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). Because this rule has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866 due to its lack of significance, this rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use* (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). 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) (Public Law 104–4). Nor does it require any special considerations 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 OMB review or any Agency action under Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). 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), Public Law 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a FIFRA section 18 exemption under section 408 of the FFDCA, such as the tolerances 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. In addition, 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 13132, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.'' ''Policies that have federalism implications'' is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that 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.'' This final rule 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 section 408(n)(4) of the FFDCA. For these same reasons, the Agency has determined that this rule does not have any ''tribal implications'' as described in Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000). Executive Order 13175, requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.'' ''Policies that have tribal implications'' is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have ''substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.'' This rule will not have substantial direct

effects on tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule.

IX. Congressional Review Act

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 final rule in the **Federal Register**. This final 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:July 28, 2005.

Lois Rossi,

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. Section 180.474 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 180.474 Tebuconazole; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* (1) Time-limited tolerances are established for residues of the fungicide tebuconazole (alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl]-alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol) in connection with use of the pesticide under section 18 emergency exemptions granted by EPA. The tolerances will expire and are revoked on the dates specified in the following table.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Barley, grain	2.0	6/30/08
Barley, hay	20.0	6/30/08
Barley, straw	20.0	6/30/08
Garlic	0.1	12/31/05
Soybean	0.1	12/31/09
Sunflower, oil	0.4	12/31/05
Sunflower, seed	0.2	12/31/05
Wheat, hay	15.0	6/30/08
Wheat, straw	2.0	6/30/08

(2) Time-limited tolerances are established for the combined residues of the fungicide tebuconazole (alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-ethyl]-alpha-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol) and its 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl-methyl)-pentane-3,5-diol metabolite in connection with use of the pesticide under section 18 emergency exemptions granted by EPA. The tolerances will expire and are revoked on the dates specified in the following table.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Eggs	0.1	12/31/09
Poultry, fat	0.1	12/31/09
Poultry, meat	0.1	12/31/09
Poultry, meat byproducts	0.1	12/31/09
Hog, fat	0.1	12/31/09
Hog, meat	0.1	12/31/09
Hog, meat byproducts	0.1	12/31/09

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 05–15440 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

46 CFR Parts 501 and 502

[Docket No. 05–01]

Agency Reorganization and Delegations of Authority

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission (FMC).

ACTION: Final rule; corrections.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the regulations in §§ 501.26(a)(8), 502.271(f)(1), and 502.401 of 46 CFR Parts 501 and 502 of the Final Rule published on February 15, 2005. These revisions to the regulations are non-substantive and no public comments on the Final Rule are necessary.

DATES: Effective August 4, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy W. Larson, General Counsel, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Room 1018, Washington, DC 20573–0001, (202) 523–5740, E-mail: *GeneralCounsel@fmc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 15, 2005, the Federal Maritime Commission (''FMC'' or ''Commission'') adopted a Final Rule to amend its regulations in 46 CFR Part 501 to reflect the reorganization of the agency that took effect on August 23, 2004. This Rule also made nomenclature changes in certain CFR units to reflect changes in relevant Commission bureau names. This revision corrects errors in the regulations, which were not detected in the course of preparing the Final Rule for publication. The revisions are non-substantive in nature, therefore, no public comments on the Final Rule are necessary.

Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, the following sections in the regulations of Parts 501 and 502 have been amended.

List of Subjects

46 CFR Part 501

Administrative practice and procedure, Authority delegations (Government agencies), Organization and functions (Government agencies), Seals and insignia.

46 CFR Part 502

Administrative practice and procedure, Claims, Equal access to justice, Investigations, Lawyers, Maritime carriers, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

PART 501—THE FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION—GENERAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 501 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 551–557, 701–706, 2903, and 6304; 31 U.S.C. 3721; 41 U.S.C. 414 and 418; 44 U.S.C. 501–520 and 3501–3520; 46 U.S.C. app. 876, 1111, and 1701–1720; Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961, 26 FR 7315, August 12, 1961; Pub. L. 89–56, 70 Stat. 195; 5 CFR Part 2638; Pub. L. 89–777, 80 Stat. 1356; Pub. L. 104–320, 110 Stat. 3870.

§ 501.26 [Corrected]

■ 2. Amend § 501.26(a)(8), by removing the words ''Bureau of Consumer Complaints and Licensing,'' and adding, in their place, the words ''Bureau of Certification and Licensing.''

PART 502—RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

■ 3. The authority citation for part 502 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 504, 551, 552, 553, 556(c), 559, 561–569, 571–596; 5 U.S.C. 571–584; 12 U.S.C. 1141j(a); 18 U.S.C. 207; 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3); 28 U.S.C. 2112(a); 31 U.S.C. 9701; 46 U.S.C. app. 817d, 817e, 1114(b), 1705, 1707–1711, 1713–1716; E.O. 11222 of May 8, 1965, 30 FR 6469, 3 CFR, 1964–1965 Comp. P. 306; 21 U.S.C. 853a; Pub. L. 105–258, 112 Stat. 1902.

§ 502.271 [Corrected]

■ 4. Amend § 502.271(f)(1), by removing the words ''Office of Consumer Complaints, in the Bureau of Certification and Licensing'' and adding, in their place, the words ''Office of Consumer Affairs and Dispute Resolution Services.''

§ 502.401 [Corrected]

■ 5. Amend § 502.401, by removing the words ''Bureau of Certification and Licensing'' and adding, in their place, ''Office of Consumer Affairs and Dispute Resolution Services.''

Bryant L. VanBrakle,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 05–15339 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–01–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 70, No. 149
Thursday, August 4, 2005

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 TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2005–21607; Airspace Docket No. 05–ACE–17]

Proposed Establishment of Class E5 Airspace; Gardner, KS

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document proposes to establish Class E5 airspace at Gardner, KS.

DATES: Comments for inclusion in the Rules Docket must be received on or before August 29, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on this proposal to the Docket Management System, U.S. Department of Transportation, Room Plaza 401, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590–0001. You must identify the docket number FAA–2005–21607/ Airspace Docket No. 05–ACE–17, at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit comments on the Internet at *http://dms.dot.gov*. You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The Docket Office (telephone 1–800–647–5527) is on the plaza level of the Department of Transportation NASSIF Building at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda Mumper, Air Traffic Division, Airspace Branch, ACE–520A, DOT Regional Headquarters Building, Federal Aviation Administration, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106; telephone: (816) 329–2524.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments, as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. Communications should identify both docket numbers and be submitted in triplicate to the address listed above. Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this notice must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket No. FAA–2005–21607/Airspace Docket No. 05–ACE–17.'' The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRM's

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the Internet at *http://dms.dot.gov*. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's Web page at *http://www.faa.gov* or the Superintendent of Document's Web page at *http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara.*

Additionally, any person may obtain a copy of this notice by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Office of Air Traffic Airspace Management, ATA–400, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–8783. Communications must identify both docket numbers for this notice. Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future NPRM's should contact the FAA's Office of Rulemaking (202) 267–9677, to request a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11–2A, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Distribution System, which describes the application procedure.

The Proposal

This notice proposes to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) by establishing a Class E airspace area extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Gardner Municipal Airport, KS. A Class E airspace area overlies Gardner Municipal Airport, KS, however, its purpose and description are relative to Olathe, New Century Aircenter, KS and does not fully enclose the NDB or GPS–D Instrument Approach Procedures to Gardner Municipal Airport, KS. This proposal would correct this discrepancy by establishing a Class E airspace area extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.4-mile radius of Gardner Municipal Airport, KS excluding that airspace within the Olathe, New Century Aircenter, KS Class D airspace. This will define airspace of appropriate dimensions to protect aircraft departing and executing instrument approach procedures to Gardner Municipal Airport and bring the airspace area into compliance with FAA directives. The area would be depicted on appropriate aeronautical charts.

Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth are published in Paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9M, dated August 30, 2004, and effective September 16, 2004, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document would be published subsequently in the Order.

The FAA has determined that this proposed 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. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

This proposed rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in subtitle VII, part A, subpart I, section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign to use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This proposed regulation is within the scope of that authority since it would contain aircraft executing

instrument approach procedures to Gardner Municipal Airport.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (Air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9M, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 30, 2004, and effective September 16, 2004, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

ACE KS E5 Gardner, KS

Gardner Municipal Airport, KS
(Lat. 38°48′25″ N., long. 94°57′22″ W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.4-mile radius of Gardner Municipal Airport excluding that airspace within the Olathe, New Century Aircenter, KS Class D airspace area.

* * * * *

Issued in Kansas City, MO, on July 22, 2005.

Elizabeth S. Wallis,

Acting Area Director, Western Flight Services Operations.

[FR Doc. 05–15402 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2005–21449; Airspace Docket No. 05–AAL–15]

Proposed Establishment of Class E Airspace; Deering, AK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This action proposes to establish new Class E airspace at Deering, AK. Four new Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) are being published for the Deering Airport. There is no existing Class E airspace to contain aircraft executing the new instrument procedures at Deering, AK. Adoption of this proposal would result in the establishment of Class E airspace upward from 700 feet (ft.) and 1,200 ft. above the surface at Deering, AK.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 19, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on the proposal to the Docket Management System, U.S. Department of Transportation, Room Plaza 401, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590–0001. You must identify the docket number FAA–2005–21449/Airspace Docket No. 05–AAL–15, at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit comments on the Internet at *http://dms.dot.gov.* You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The Docket Office (telephone 1–800–647–5527) is on the plaza level of the Department of Transportation NASSIF Building at the above address.

An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the office of the Manager, Safety, Alaska Flight Services Operations, Federal Aviation Administration, 222 West 7th Avenue, Box 14, Anchorage, AK 99513–7587.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Derril Bergt, Federal Aviation Administration, 222 West 7th Avenue, Box 14, Anchorage, AK 99513–7587; telephone number (907) 271–2796; fax: (907) 271–2850; email: *Derril.Bergt@faa.gov.* Internet address: *http://www.alaska.faa.gov/at.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. Communications should identify both docket numbers and be submitted in triplicate to the address listed above. Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this notice must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket No. FAA–2005–21449/Airspace Docket No. 05–AAL–15.'' The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.

All communications received on or before the specified closing date for comments will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in light of comments received. All comments submitted will be available for examination in the public docket both before and after the closing date for comments. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of Notice of Proposed Rulemaking's (NPRM's)

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the Internet at *http://dms.dot.gov.* Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's Web page at *http://www.faa.gov* or the Superintendent of Document's Web page at *http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara.*

Additionally, any person may obtain a copy of this notice by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Air Traffic Airspace Management, ATA–400, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591 or by calling (202) 267–8783. Communications must identify both docket numbers for this notice. Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future NPRM's should contact the FAA's Office of Rulemaking, (202) 267–9677, to request a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11–2A, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Distribution System, which describes the application procedure.

The Proposal

The FAA is considering an amendment to the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR part 71), which would establish new Class E airspace at Deering, AK. The intended effect of this proposal is to establish Class E airspace upward from 700 ft. and 1,200 ft. above the surface to contain Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at Deering, AK.

The FAA Instrument Flight Procedures Production and Maintenance Branch has developed four

new SIAPs for the Deering Airport. The new approaches are (1) Area Navigation (Global Positioning System) (RNAV (GPS)) Runway (RWY) 2, original; (2) RNAV (GPS) RWY 20, original; (3) RNAV (GPS) RWY 11, original and (4) RNAV (GPS) RWY 29, original. New Class E controlled airspace extending upward from 700 ft. and 1,200 ft. above the surface within the Deering Airport area would be created by this action. The proposed airspace is sufficient to contain aircraft executing the new instrument procedures at the Deering Airport.

The area would be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference. The coordinates for this airspace docket are based on North American Datum 83. The Class E airspace areas designated as 700/1200 foot transition areas are published in paragraph 6005 in FAA Order 7400.9M, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points,* dated August 30, 2004, and effective September 16, 2004, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document would be published subsequently in the Order.

The FAA has determined that this proposed 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. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle 1, section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority.

This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in subtitle VII, part A, subpart 1, section 40103, Sovereignty and use of airspace. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to ensure the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it proposes to establish Class E airspace sufficient to contain aircraft executing instrument procedures at Deering Airport and represents the FAA's continuing effort to safely and efficiently use the navigable airspace.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9M, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points,* dated August 30, 2004, and effective September 16, 2004, is to be amended as follows:

* * * * *

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

AAL AK E5 Deering, AK [New]

Deering Airport, AK

(Lat. 66°04′10″ N., long. 162°45′59″ W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 7-mile radius of the Deering Airport, and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within a 45-mile radius of the Deering Airport, excluding the Kotzebue Class E airspace, the Buckland Class E airspace, the airspace designated for Federal Airways and that airspace outside 12 miles from the shoreline.

* * * * *

Issued in Anchorage, AK, on July 26, 2005.

Anthony M. Wylie,

Acting Area Director, Alaska Flight Services Area Office.

[FR Doc. 05–15403 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

PRESIDIO TRUST

36 CFR Part 1011

Debt Collection

AGENCY: Presidio Trust.

ACTION: Proposed rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This rule proposes to adopt debt collection regulations to conform to the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, the Federal Claims Collection Standards, and other laws applicable to the collection of nontax debts owed to the Presidio Trust.

DATES: Comments regarding this proposed rule must be received on or before September 19, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Karen Cook, General Counsel, Presidio Trust, 34 Graham Street, San Francisco, CA 94129. Comments also may be submitted by electronic mail to *kcook@presidiotrust.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Cook, General Counsel, Presidio Trust, at (415) 561–5300, 34 Graham Street, San Francisco, CA 94129.

Dated: July 20, 2005.

Karen A. Cook,

General Counsel.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This proposed rule establishes the Presidio Trust's debt collection regulations. They conform to the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA), Public Law 104–134, 110 Stat. 1321, 1358 (Apr. 26, 1996), the Federal Claims Collection Standards, 31 CFR Chapter IX (parts 900 through 904), and other laws applicable to the collection of nontax debt owed to the Government.

This proposed regulation provides procedures for the collection of nontax debts owed to the Presidio Trust. The Presidio Trust adopts the Governmentwide debt collection standards promulgated by the Departments of the Treasury and Justice, known as the Federal Claims Collection Standards (FCCS), as revised on November 22, 2000 (65 FR 70390), and supplements the FCCS by prescribing procedures consistent with the FCCS, as necessary and appropriate for Presidio Trust operations. The Presidio Trust may, but is not required to, adopt additional procedures and guidelines consistent with this proposed regulation, the FCCS, and other applicable Federal laws, policies and procedures. This proposed regulation also provides the procedures for the collection of debts owed to another

Federal agency when a request for offset is received from another Federal agency.

This proposed regulation does not apply to the collection of tax debts, which is governed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*) and regulations, policies and procedures issued by the Internal Revenue Service.

Nothing in this proposed regulation precludes the use of collection remedies not contained in this regulation. For example, the Presidio Trust may collect unused travel advances through setoff of an employee's pay under 5 U.S.C. 5705. The Presidio Trust may simultaneously use multiple collection remedies to collect a debt, except as prohibited by law.

Section Analysis

Subpart A—Sections 1011.1 Through 1011.3

Subpart A of this proposed regulation addresses the general provisions applicable to the collection of nontax debts owed to the Presidio Trust.

As stated in section 1011.2 of this proposed rule, nothing in this regulation requires the Presidio Trust to duplicate notices or administrative proceedings required by contract, this regulation or other laws or regulations. Thus, for example, the Presidio Trust is not required to provide a debtor with two hearings on the same issue merely because the entity uses two different collection tools, each of which requires that the debtor be provided with a hearing.

Subpart B—Sections 1011.4 Through 1011.20

Subpart B of this proposed regulation describes the procedures to be followed by the Presidio Trust when collecting debts owed to the Presidio Trust. Among other things, subpart B outlines the due process procedures the Presidio Trust will follow when using offset (administrative, tax refund and salary) to collect a debt, when garnishing a debtor's wages, or before reporting a debt to a credit bureau. Specifically, the Presidio Trust will provide debtors with notice of the amount and type of debt, the intended collection action to be taken, how a debtor may pay the debt or make alternate repayment arrangements, how a debtor may review documents related to the debt, how a debtor may dispute the debt, and the consequences to the debtor if the debt is not paid. Notices may be sent by first-class mail, and if not returned by the United States Postal Service, the Presidio Trust may presume that the notice was received. *See Rosenthal* v. *Walker,* 111 U.S. 185 (1884); *Mahon* v. *Credit Bureau of Placer County Incorporated,* 171 F.3d 1197 (9th Cir. 1999). Nothing in this proposed regulation precludes the Presidio Trust from sending a notice by certified mail if appropriate or required by statute.

Subpart B also explains the circumstances under which the Presidio Trust may waive interest, penalties and administrative costs.

This proposed regulation also incorporates procedures for several collection remedies authorized by the DCIA, such as administrative wage garnishment.

Subpart C—Sections 1011.21 and 1011.22

Subpart C of this proposed regulation describes the procedures to be followed when another Federal agency would like to use the offset process to collect a debt from payment issued by the Presidio Trust as a payment agency.

Regulatory Analysis

E.O. 12866, Regulatory Review

This proposed rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This proposed rule will only affect persons who owe delinquent nontax debts to the Presidio Trust and other Federal agencies. Accordingly, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

List of Subjects for 36 CFR Part 1011

Administrative practice and procedure, Claims, Debt collections, Federal employees, Garnishment of wages, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 36 CFR part 1011 is proposed to be added to read as follows:

PART 1011—DEBT COLLECTION

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
1011.1 What definitions apply to the regulations in this part?
1011.2 Why is the Presidio Trust issuing these regulations and what do they cover?
1011.3 Do these regulations adopt the Federal Claims Collection Standards?

Subpart B—Procedures To Collect Presidio Trust Debts

1011.4 What notice will the Presidio Trust send to a debtor when collecting a debt?
1011.5 What interest, penalty charges and administrative costs will the Presidio Trust add to a debt?
1011.6 When will the Presidio Trust allow a debtor to enter into a repayment agreement?
1011.7 When will the Presidio Trust compromise a debt?
1011.8 When will the Presidio Trust suspend or terminate debt collection on a debt?
1011.9 When will the Presidio Trust transfer a debt to the Financial Management Service for collection?
1011.10 How will the Presidio Trust use administrative offset (offset of non-tax Federal payments) to collect a debt?
1011.11 How will the Presidio Trust use tax refund offset to collect a debt?
1011.12 How will the Presidio Trust offset a Federal employee's salary to collect a debt?
1011.13 How will the Presidio Trust use administrative wage garnishment to collect a debt from a debtor's wages?
1011.14 How will the Presidio Trust report debts to credit bureaus?
1011.15 How will the Presidio Trust refer debts to private collection contractors?
1011.16 When will the Presidio Trust refer debts to the Department of Justice?
1011.17 Will a debtor who owes a debt be ineligible for Presidio Trust licenses, permits, leases, privileges or services?
1011.18 How does a debtor request a special review based on a change in circumstances such as catastrophic illness, divorce, death or disability?
1011.19 Will the Presidio Trust issue a refund if money is erroneously collected on a debt?
1011.20 Will the Presidio Trust's failure to comply with these regulations be a defense to a debt?

Subpart C—Procedures for Offset of Presidio Trust Payments To Collect Debts Owed to Other Federal Agencies

1011.21 How do other Federal agencies use the offset process to collect debts from payments issued by the Presidio Trust?
1011.22 What does the Presidio Trust do upon receipt of a request to offset the salary of a Presidio Trust employee to collect a debt owed by the employee to another Federal agency?

Authority: The Presidio Trust is authorized to publish this proposed rule pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 460bb appendix, as amended.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 1011.1 What definitions apply to the regulations in this part?

As used in this part:

Administrative offset or *offset* means withholding funds payable by the United States (including funds payable by the United States on behalf of a State Government) to, or held by the United States for, a person to satisfy a debt owed by the person. The term ''administrative offset'' includes, without limitation, the offset of Federal salary, vendor, retirement, and Social Security benefit payments. The terms ''centralized administrative offset'' and

''centralized offset'' refer to the process by which the Treasury Department's Financial Management Service offsets Federal payments through the Treasury Offset Program.

Administrative wage garnishment means the process by which a Federal agency may, without first obtaining a court order, order a non-Federal employer to withhold amounts from a debtor's wages to satisfy a delinquent debt.

Agency or *Federal agency* means a department, agency, court, court administrative office, or instrumentality in the executive, judicial or legislative branch of the Federal government, including government corporations.

Certification means a written statement received by a paying agency or disbursing official that requests the paying agency or disbursing official to offset the salary of an employee and specifies that required procedural protections have been afforded the employee.

Compromise means the settlement or forgiveness of all or a portion of a debt.

Creditor agency means any Federal agency that is owed a debt and includes a debt collection center when it is acting on behalf of the Presidio Trust.

Debt means any amount of money, funds or property that has been determined by an appropriate agency official to be owed to the United States by a person. As used in this part, the term ''debt'' does not include debts arising under the Internal Revenue Code.

Debt collection center means the Treasury Department or any agency or division designated by the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to collect debts on behalf of creditor agencies.

Debtor means a person who owes a debt to the United States.

Delinquent debt means a debt that has not been paid by the date specified in the Presidio Trust's initial written demand for payment or applicable agreement or instrument (including a post-delinquency payment agreement) unless other satisfactory payment arrangements have been made.

Disposable pay means that part of an employee's pay that remains after deductions that are required by law to be withheld have been made.

Employee or *Federal employee* means a current employee of the Presidio Trust or other Federal agency, including a current member of the Armed Forces, Reserve of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the National Guard.

FCCS means the Federal Claims Collection Standards, which were jointly published by the Departments of the Treasury and Justice and codified at 31 CFR parts 900–904.

FMS means the Financial Management Service, a bureau of the Treasury Department, which is responsible for the centralized collection of delinquent debts through the offset of Federal payments and other means.

IRS means the Internal Revenue Service.

Paying agency means any agency that is making payments of any kind to a debtor. In some cases, the Presidio Trust may be both the paying agency and the creditor agency.

Person means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, organization, state or local government, or any other type of entity other than a Federal agency.

Private collection contractor means a private debt collector under contract with an agency to collect a non-tax debt owed to the Presidio Trust.

Salary offset means a type of administrative offset to collect a debt owed by a Federal employee from the current pay account of the employee.

Tax refund offset means the reduction of a tax refund by the amount of a delinquent debt owed to the Presidio Trust.

Treasury Department means the United States Department of the Treasury.

Treasury Offset Program means the Treasury Department's program for withholding funds payable by the United States to a person to satisfy a debt owed by the person utilizing the Financial Management Service's system that compares information about payments with information about debts.

§ 1011.2 Why is the Presidio Trust issuing these regulations and what do they cover?

(a) *Scope.* The Presidio Trust is issuing these regulations to provide procedures for the collection of debts owed to the Presidio Trust. This part also provides procedures for collection of other debts owed to the United States when a request for offset of a Treasury payment is received by the Treasury Department from another agency (for example, when a Presidio Trust employee owes a debt to the United States Department of Education).

(b) *Applicability.* (1) This part applies to the Presidio Trust when collecting a debt and to persons who owe a debt to the Presidio Trust, or to Federal agencies requesting offset of a payment issued by the Presidio Trust as a paying agency (including salary payments to Presidio Trust employees).

(2) This part does not apply to tax debts.

(3) Nothing in this part precludes collection or disposition of any debt under statutes and regulations other than those described in this part.

(c) *Additional policies, guidelines and procedures.* The Presidio Trust may adopt additional policies, guidelines and procedures consistent with this part and other applicable law.

(d) *Duplication not required.* Nothing in this part requires the Presidio Trust to duplicate notices or administrative proceedings required by contract, this part or other laws or regulations.

(e) *Use of multiple collection remedies allowed.* The Presidio Trust may simultaneously use multiple collection remedies to collect a debt, except as prohibited by law. This part is intended to promote aggressive debt collection, using for each debt all available collection remedies. These remedies are not listed in any prescribed order to provide the Presidio Trust with flexibility in determining which remedies will be most efficient in collecting the particular debt.

(f) *Cross-servicing with the Treasury Department.* These regulations authorize the Presidio Trust to enter a cross-servicing agreement with the Treasury Department under which the Treasury Department will take authorized action to collect debts owed to the Presidio Trust.

§ 1011.3 Do these regulations adopt the Federal Claims Collections Standards?

This part adopts and incorporates all provisions of the FCCS. This part also supplements the FCCS by prescribing procedures consistent with the FCCS, as necessary and appropriate for Presidio Trust operations.

Subpart B—Procedures To Collect Presidio Trust Debts

§ 1011.4 What notice will the Presidio Trust send to a debtor when collecting a debt?

(a) *Notice requirements.* The Presidio Trust will aggressively collect debts. The Presidio Trust will send at least one written notice to a debtor informing the debtor of the consequences of failing to pay or otherwise resolve a debt. The notice(s) will be sent to the debtor's most current address for the debtor in the records of the Presidio Trust. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the written notice(s) will explain to the debtor:

(1) The amount, nature and basis of the debt;

(2) How interest, penalty charges and administrative costs are added to the debt, the date by which payment should be made to avoid such charges, and that

such assessments must be made unless waived (*see* § 1011.5 of this part);

(3) The date by which payment is due and that the debt will be considered delinquent if payment is not received by the Presidio Trust by the due date, which date will not be less than 30 days after the date of the notice, and the date by which payment must be received by the Presidio Trust to avoid the enforced collection actions described in paragraph (a)(6) of this section, which date will not be less than 60 days after the date of the notice;

(4) How the debtor may enter into a written agreement to repay the debt voluntarily under terms acceptable to the Presidio Trust (*see* § 1011.6 of this part);

(5) The name, address and telephone number of a contact person within the Presidio Trust;

(6) The Presidio Trust's intention to enforce collection if the debtor fails to pay or otherwise resolve the debt, by taking one or more of the following actions:

(i) Offset the debtor's federal payments, including income tax refunds, salary, certain benefit payments (such as Social Security), retirement, vendor, travel reimbursements and advances, and other federal payments (*see* § 1011.10 through 1011.12 of this part);

(ii) Refer the debt to a private collection agency (*see* § 1011.15 of this part);

(iii) Report the debt to a credit bureau (*see* § 1011.14 of this part);

(iv) Garnish the debtor's wages through administrative wage garnishment (*see* § 1011.13 of this part);

(v) Refer the debt to the Department of Justice to initiate litigation to collect the debt (*see* § 1011.16 of this part);

(vi) Refer the debt to the FMS for collection (*see* § 1011.9 of this part);

(7) That debts over 180 days delinquent must be referred to the FMS for the collection actions described in paragraph (a)(6) of this section (*see* § 1011.9 of this part);

(8) How the debtor may inspect and/or obtain copies of disclosable records related to the debt;

(9) How the debtor may request a review of the Presidio Trust's determination that the debtor owes a debt.

(10) How a debtor may request a hearing if the Presidio Trust intends to garnish the debtor's non-Federal wages (*see* § 1011.13(a) of this part), including:

(i) The method and time period for requesting a hearing;

(ii) That the timely filing of a request for a hearing on or before the 15th business day following the date of the notice will stay the commencement of administrative wage garnishment, but not necessarily other collection procedures; and

(iii) The name and address of the office to which the request for a hearing should be sent.

(11) How a debtor who is a Federal employee subject to Federal salary offset may request a hearing (*see* § 1011.12(e) of this part), including:

(i) The method and time period for requesting a hearing;

(ii) That the timely filing of a request for a hearing on or before the 15th business day following the date of the notice will stay the commencement of salary offset, but not necessarily other collection procedures;

(iii) The name and address of the office to which the request for a hearing should be sent;

(iv) That the Presidio Trust will refer the debt to the debtor's employing agency or to the FMS to implement salary offset, unless the employee files a timely request for a hearing;

(v) That a final decision on the hearing, if requested, will be issued at the earliest practical date, but not later than 60 days after the filing of the request for a hearing, unless the employee requests and the hearing official grants a delay in the proceedings;

(vi) That any knowingly false or frivolous statements, representations, or evidence may subject the Federal employee to penalties under the False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. 3729–3731) or other applicable statutory authority, and criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. 286, 287, 1001, and 1002, or other applicable statutory authority;

(vii) That unless prohibited by contract or statute, amounts paid on or deducted for the debt which are later waived or found not owed to the United States will be promptly refunded to the employee; and

(viii) That proceedings with respect to such debt are governed by 5 U.S.C. 5514 and 31 U.S.C. 3716;

(12) That the debtor may request a waiver of the debt;

(13) That the debtor's spouse may claim the spouse's share of a joint income tax refund by filing Form 8379 with the IRS;

(14) That the debtor may exercise other statutory or regulatory rights and remedies available to the debtor;

(15) That the Presidio Trust may suspend or revoke any licenses, permits, leases, privileges or services for failure to pay a debt (*see* § 1011.17 of this part); and

(16) That the debtor should advise the Presidio Trust of a bankruptcy proceeding of the debtor or another person liable for the debt being collected.

(b) *Exceptions to notice requirements.* The Presidio Trust may omit from a notice to a debtor one or more of the provisions contained in paragraphs (a)(6) through (a)(16) of this section if the Presidio Trust, in consultation with its General Counsel, determines that any provision is not legally required given the collection remedies to be applied to a particular debt.

(c) *Respond to debtors.* The Presidio Trust will respond promptly to communications from debtors.

§ 1011.5 What interest, penalty charges and administrative costs will the Presidio Trust add to a debt?

(a) *Interest.* (1) The Presidio Trust will assess interest on all delinquent debts unless prohibited by statute, regulation or contract.

(2) Interest begins to accrue on all debts from the date the debt becomes delinquent. The Presidio Trust will waive collection of interest if the debt is paid within 30 days of the date on which interest begins to accrue. The Presidio Trust will assess interest at the rate established by the Treasury Department under 31 U.S.C. 3717, unless a different rate is established by a contract, repayment agreement or statute. The Presidio Trust will notify the debtor of the basis for the interest rate assessed.

(b) *Penalty.* The Presidio Trust will assess a penalty of not more than 6% a year, or such other higher rate as authorized by law, on any portion of a debt that is delinquent for more than 90 days.

(c) *Administrative costs.* The Presidio Trust will assess charges to cover administrative costs incurred as a result of the debtor's failure to pay a debt before it becomes delinquent. Administrative costs include the costs of processing and handling a debt, obtaining a credit report, using a private collection contractor, costs of a hearing including, the costs of a hearing officer, and service fees charged by a Federal agency for collection activities undertaken on behalf of the Presidio Trust.

(d) *Allocation of payments.* A partial or installment payment by a debtor will be applied first to administrative costs, second to outstanding penalty assessments, third to accrued interest, and fourth to outstanding debt principal.

(e) *Additional authority.* The Presidio Trust may have additional policies, guidelines and procedures regarding how interest, penalties and

administrative costs are assessed on particular types of debts. The Presidio Trust will explain in the notice to the debtor described in § 1011.4 of this part how interest, penalties, administrative costs and other charges are assessed, unless the requirements are included in a contract or repayment agreement.

(f) *Waiver.* (1) The Presidio Trust may waive collection of all or part of accrued interest, penalties and administrative costs when it would be against equity and good conscience or not in the Presidio Trust's best interest to collect such charges.

(2) A decision to waive interest, penalties or administrative costs may be made at any time before a debt is paid. However, unless otherwise provided in these regulations, when these charges have been collected before the waiver decision, they will not be refunded.

(g) *Accrual during suspension of debt collection.* In most cases, interest, penalties and administrative costs will continue to accrue during any period when collection has been suspended for any reason (for example, when the debtor has requested a hearing). The Presidio Trust may suspend accrual of any or all of these charges when accrual would be against equity and good conscience or not in the Presidio Trust's best interest.

§ 1011.6 When will the Presidio Trust allow a debtor to enter into a repayment agreement?

(a) *Voluntary repayment.* In response to a notice of a debt, the debtor may propose to the Presidio Trust the voluntary repayment of the debt in lieu of the Presidio Trust taking other collection actions under this part.

(b) *Debtor's request.* The request from the debtor must:

(1) Be in writing;

(2) Admit the existence of the entire debt; and

(3) Either propose payment of the debt (together with interest, penalties and administrative costs) in a lump sum, or set forth a proposed repayment schedule.

(c) *Repayment schedule.* The Presidio Trust will collect debts in one lump sum whenever feasible. The Presidio Trust may accept payment in regular installments that bear a reasonable relationship to the size of the debt.

(d) *Repayment agreement.* The Presidio Trust will consider a request to enter into a voluntary repayment agreement in accordance with the FCCS. The Presidio Trust may request additional information from the debtor, including financial statements, in order to determine whether to enter into a voluntary repayment agreement. The Presidio Trust will set the necessary terms of any repayment agreement. No repayment agreement will be binding on the Presidio Trust unless it is in writing and signed by both the debtor and an authorized Presidio Trust representative. The Presidio Trust is not required to enter into a repayment agreement.

§ 1011.7 When will the Presidio Trust compromise a debt?

(a) *Authority.* The Presidio Trust may compromise a debt in accordance with the FCCS and such procedures as the Presidio Trust may adopt. (See § 1011.16 of this subpart).

(b) *Report to IRS.* The uncollected portion of a debt owed to the Presidio Trust that is not recovered as the result of a compromise will be reported to the IRS as income to the debtor in accordance with IRS and Presidio Trust procedures.

§ 1011.8 When will the Presidio Trust suspend or terminate debt collection on a debt?

If, after pursuing all appropriate means of collection, the Presidio Trust determines that a debt is uncollectible, the Presidio Trust may suspend or terminate debt collection activity in accordance with the FCCS and the Presidio Trust's procedures.

§ 1011.9 When will the Presidio Trust transfer a debt to the Financial Management Service for collection?

(a) *Cross-servicing.* The Presidio Trust will transfer any eligible debt that is more than 180 days delinquent to the FMS for debt collection services, a process known as ''cross-servicing.'' The Presidio Trust may transfer debts delinquent 180 days or less to the FMS in accordance with the procedures described in 31 CFR 285.12. The FMS takes appropriate action to collect or compromise the transferred debt, or to suspend or terminate collection action thereon, in accordance with the statutory and regulatory requirements and authorities applicable to the debt and the collection action to be taken. Appropriate action includes, without limitation, contact with the debtor, referral of the debt to the Treasury Offset Program, private collection agencies or the Department of Justice, reporting of the debt to credit bureaus, and administrative wage garnishment.

(b) *Notice; certification.* At least 60 days prior to transferring a debt to the FMS, the Presidio Trust will send notice to the debtor as required by § 1011.4 of this part. The Presidio Trust will certify to the FMS, in writing, that the debt is valid, delinquent, legally enforceable and that there are no legal bars to collection. In addition, the Presidio Trust will certify its compliance with all applicable due process and other requirements as described in this part and other Federal laws.

(c) *Treasury Offset Program.* As part of its debt collection process, the FMS uses the Treasury Offset Program to collect debts by administrative and tax refund offset. The Treasury Offset Program is a centralized offset program administered by the FMS to collect delinquent debts owed to Federal agencies and states (including past-due child support). Under the Treasury Offset Program, before a federal payment is disbursed, the FMS compares the name and taxpayer identification number (TIN) of the payee with the names and TINs of debtors that have been submitted by Federal agencies and states to the Treasury Offset Program database. If there is a match, the FMS (or, in some cases, another Federal disbursing agency) offsets all or a portion of the federal payment, disburses any remaining payment to the payee, and pays the offset amount to the creditor agency. Federal payments eligible for offset include, without limitation, income tax refunds, salary, travel advances and reimbursements, retirement and vendor payments, and Social Security and other benefit payments.

§ 1011.10 How will the Presidio Trust use administrative offset (offset of non-tax federal payments) to collect a debt?

(a) *Centralized administrative offset through the Treasury Offset Program.* (1) If not already transferred to the FMS under § 1011.9 of this part, the Presidio Trust will refer any eligible debt over 180 days delinquent to the Treasury Offset Program for collection by centralized administrative offset. The Presidio Trust may refer any eligible debt less than 180 days delinquent to the Treasury Offset Program for offset.

(2) At least 60 days prior to referring a debt to the Treasury Offset Program, in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the Presidio Trust will send notice to the debtor in accordance with the requirements of § 1011.4 of this part. The Presidio Trust will certify to the FMS, in writing, that the debt is valid, delinquent, legally enforceable and that there are no legal bars to collection by offset. In addition, the Presidio Trust will certify its compliance with the requirements described in this part.

(b) *Non-centralized administrative offset for a debt.* (1) When centralized administrative offset through the Treasury Offset Program is not available or appropriate, the Presidio Trust may collect delinquent, legally enforceable

debts through non-centralized administrative offset. In these cases, the Presidio Trust may offset a payment internally or make an offset request directly to a federal paying agency.

(2) At least 30 days prior to offsetting a payment internally or requesting a federal paying agency to offset a payment, the Presidio Trust will send notice to the debtor in accordance with the requirements of § 1011.4 of this part. When referring a debt for offset under this paragraph (b), the Presidio Trust will certify, in writing, that the debt is valid, delinquent, legally enforceable and that there are no legal bars to collection by offset. In addition, the Presidio Trust will certify its compliance with these regulations concerning administrative offset.

(c) *Administrative review.* The notice described in § 1011.4 of this part will explain to the debtor how to request an administrative review of the Presidio Trust determination that the debtor owes a debt and how to present evidence that the debt is not delinquent or legally enforceable. In addition to challenging the existence and amount of the debt, the debtor may seek a review of the terms of repayment. In most cases, the Presidio Trust will provide the debtor with a ''paper hearing'' based upon a review of the written record, including documentation provided by the debtor. The Presidio Trust will provide the debtor with a reasonable opportunity for an oral hearing when the debtor requests reconsideration of the debt and the Presidio Trust determines that the question of the indebtedness cannot be resolved by review of the documentary evidence, for example, when the validity of the debt turns on an issue of credibility or veracity. Unless otherwise required by law, an oral hearing under this section is not required to be a formal evidentiary hearing, although the Presidio Trust will document all significant matters presented at the hearing. The Presidio Trust may suspend collection through administrative offset and/or other collection actions pending the resolution of a debtor's dispute. The Presidio Trust may establish policies, guidelines and procedures concerning the administrative review process consistent with the FCCS and the regulations in this section.

(d) *Procedures for expedited offset.* Under the circumstances described by the FCCS, the Presidio Trust may effect an offset against a payment to be made to the debtor prior to sending a notice to the debtor, as described in § 1011.4 of this part, or completing the procedures described in paragraph (b)(2) and (c) of this section. The Presidio Trust will give the debtor notice and an opportunity for review as soon as practicable and promptly refund any money ultimately found not to have been owed to the Government.

§ 1011.11 How will the Presidio Trust use tax refund offset to collect a debt?

(a) *Tax refund offset.* In most cases, the FMS uses the Treasury Offset Program to collect debts by the offset of tax refunds and other federal payments. See § 1011.9(c) of this part. If not already transferred to the FMS under § 1011.9 of this part, the Presidio Trust will refer to the Treasury Offset Program any delinquent, legally enforceable debt for collection by tax refund offset.

(b) *Notice; certification.* At least 60 days prior to referring a debt to the Treasury Offset Program, the Presidio Trust will send notice to the debtor in accordance with the requirements of § 1011.4 of this part. The Presidio Trust will certify to the FMS's Treasury Offset Program, in writing, that the debt is delinquent and legally enforceable in the amount submitted and that the Presidio Trust has made reasonable efforts to obtain payment of the debt. In addition, the Presidio Trust will certify its compliance with all applicable due process and other requirements described in this part and other applicable law.

(c) *Administrative review.* The notice described in § 1011.4 of this part will provide the debtor with at least 60 days prior to the initiation of tax refund offset to request an administrative review as described in § 1011.10(c) of this part. The Presidio Trust may suspend collection through tax refund offset and/or other collection actions pending the resolution of the debtor's dispute.

§ 1011.12 How will the Presidio Trust offset a Federal employee's salary to collect a debt?

(a) *Federal salary offset.* (1) Salary offset is used to collect debts owed to the United States by Federal employees. If a Presidio Trust employee owes a debt, the Presidio Trust may offset the employee's federal salary to collect the debt in the manner described in this section. For information on how a Federal agency other than the Presidio Trust may collect a debt from the salary of a Presidio Trust employee, see § 1011.21 and 1011.22, subpart C, of this part.

(2) Nothing in this part requires the Presidio Trust to collect a debt in accordance with the provisions of this section if Federal law allows otherwise.

(b) *Centralized salary offset through the Treasury Offset Program.* As described in § 1011.9(a) of this part, the Presidio Trust will refer debts to the FMS for collection by administrative offset, including salary offset, through the Treasury Offset Program.

(c) *Non-centralized salary offset for Treasury debts.* The Presidio Trust may collect delinquent debts through non-centralized salary offset. In these cases, the Presidio Trust may offset a payment internally or make a request directly to a paying agency to offset a salary payment to collect a delinquent debt owed by a Federal employee. At least 30 days prior to offsetting internally or requesting a Federal agency to offset a salary payment, the Presidio Trust will send notice to the debtor in accordance with the requirements of § 1011.4 of this part. When referring a debt for offset, the Presidio Trust will certify to the paying agency, in writing, that the debt is valid, delinquent and legally enforceable in the amount stated, and there are no legal bars to collection by salary offset. In addition, the Presidio Trust will certify that all due process and other prerequisites to salary offset have been met. See 5 U.S.C. 5514, 31 U.S.C. 3716(a), and this section for a description of the process for salary offset.

(d) *When prior notice not required.* The Presidio Trust is not required to provide prior notice to a Presidio Trust employee when the following adjustments are made:

(1) Any adjustment to pay arising out of a Presidio Trust employee's election of coverage or a change in coverage under a Federal benefits program requiring periodic deductions from pay, if the amount to be recovered was accumulated over four pay periods or fewer;

(2) A routine intra-agency adjustment of pay that is made to correct an overpayment of pay attributable to clerical or administrative errors or delays in processing pay documents, if the overpayment occurred within the four pay periods preceding the adjustment, and, at the time of such adjustment, or as soon thereafter as practical, the individual is provided written notice of the nature and the amount of the adjustment and point of contact for contesting such adjustment; or

(3) Any adjustment to collect a debt amounting to $50 or less, if, at the time of such adjustment, or as soon thereafter as practical, the individual is provided written notice of the nature and the amount of the adjustment and a point of contact for contesting such adjustment.

(e) *Hearing procedures.* (1) *Request for a hearing.* A Presidio Trust employee who has received a notice that

a debt will be collected by means of salary offset may request a hearing concerning the existence or amount of the debt. The employee also may request a hearing concerning the amount proposed to be deducted from the employee's pay each pay period. The employee must send any request for hearing, in writing, to the office designated in the notice described in § 1011.4(a)(11). The request must be received by the designated office on or before the 15th business day following the employee's receipt of the notice. The employee must sign the request and specify whether an oral or paper hearing is requested. If an oral hearing is requested, the employee must explain why the matter cannot be resolved by review of the documentary evidence alone.

(2) *Failure to submit timely request for hearing.* If the employee fails to submit a request for hearing within the time period described in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the employee will have waived the right to a hearing, and salary offset may be initiated. However, the Presidio Trust may accept a late request for hearing if the employee can show that the late request was the result of circumstances beyond the employee's control or because of a failure to receive actual notice of the filing deadline.

(3) *Hearing official.* The Presidio Trust hearing must be conducted by a hearing official who is not under the supervision or control of the Board of Directors of the Presidio Trust. The hearing official need not be an employee of the Federal Government.

(4) *Notice of hearing.* After the employee requests a hearing, a designated hearing official will inform the employee of the form of the hearing to be provided. For oral hearings, the notice will set forth the date, time and location of the hearing. For paper hearings, the notice will notify the employee of the date by which the employee should submit written arguments to the designated hearing official. The hearing official will give the employee reasonable time to submit documentation in support of the employee's position. The hearing official will schedule a new hearing date if requested by both parties. The hearing official will give both parties reasonable notice of the time and place of a rescheduled hearing.

(5) *Oral hearing.* The hearing official will conduct an oral hearing if the official determines that the matter cannot be resolved by review of documentary evidence alone (for example, when an issue of credibility or veracity is involved). The hearing official will determine the procedure for the oral hearing, determining, for example, the hearing length.

(6) *Paper hearing.* If the hearing official determines that an oral hearing is not necessary, the official will make the determination based upon a review of the available written record, including any documentation submitted by the employee in support of the employee's position.

(7) *Date of decision.* The hearing official will issue a written opinion setting forth the decision, based upon documentary evidence and information developed at the hearing, as soon as practicable after the hearing.

(8) *Final agency action.* The hearing official's decision will be final.

(f) *Salary offset process.* (1) *Determination of disposable pay.* The Presidio Trust payroll office will determine the amount of the employee's disposable pay (as defined in § 1011.1 of this part) and will implement salary offset.

(2) *When salary offset begins.* Deductions will begin within three official pay periods.

(3) *Amount of salary offset.* The amount to be offset from each salary payment will be up to 15% of the employee's disposable pay, as follows:

(i) If the amount of the debt is equal to or less than 15% of the disposable pay, such debt generally will be collected in one lump sum payment;

(ii) Installment deductions will be made over a period of no greater than the anticipated period of employment. An installment deduction will not exceed 15% of the disposable pay from which the deduction is made unless the employee has agreed in writing to the deduction of a greater amount.

(4) *Final salary payment.* After the employee's employment with the Presidio Trust ends, the Presidio Trust may make a lump sum deduction exceeding 15% of disposable pay from any final salary or other payments in order to satisfy a debt.

§ 1011.13 How will the Presidio Trust use administrative wage garnishment to collect a debt from a debtor's wages?

(a) *Authority and process.* The Presidio Trust is authorized to collect debts from a debtor's wages by means of administrative wage garnishment in accordance with the requirements of the FCCS and other applicable law. This part adopts and incorporates all of the provisions of 31 CFR 285.11 concerning administrative wage garnishment, including the hearing procedures described therein. The Presidio Trust may use administrative wage garnishment to collect a delinquent debt unless the debtor is making timely payments under an agreement to pay the debt in installments (*see* § 1011.6 of this part). At least 30 days prior to initiating an administrative wage garnishment, the Presidio Trust will send notice to the debtor in accordance with the requirements of § 1011.4 of this part, including the requirements of § 1011.4(a)(10) of this part. For debts referred to the FMS under § 1011.9 of this part, the Presidio Trust may authorize the FMS to send a notice informing the debtor that administrative wage garnishment will be initiated and how the debtor may request a hearing as described in § 1011.4(a)(10) of this part. If a debtor makes a timely request for a hearing, administrative wage garnishment will not begin until a hearing is held and a decision is sent to the debtor. If a debtor's hearing request is not timely, the Presidio Trust may suspend collection by administrative wage garnishment. All travel expenses incurred by the debtor in connection with an in-person hearing will be borne by the debtor.

(b) *Not applicable to federal salary offset.* This section does not apply to federal salary offset, the process by which the Presidio Trust collects debts from the salaries of Federal employees (*see* § 1011.12 of this part).

§ 1011.14 How will the Presidio Trust report debts to credit bureaus?

The Presidio Trust will report delinquent debts to credit bureaus in accordance with the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3711(e) and the FCCS. At least 60 days prior to reporting a delinquent debt to a consumer reporting agency, the Presidio Trust will send notice to the debtor in accordance with the requirements of § 1011.4 of this part. The Presidio Trust may authorize the FMS to report to credit bureaus those delinquent debts that have been transferred to the FMS under § 1011.9 of this part.

§ 1011.15 How will the Presidio Trust refer debts to private collection contractors?

The Presidio Trust will transfer delinquent debts to the FMS to obtain debt collection services provided by private collection contractors. See § 1011.9 of this part.

§ 1011.16 When will the Presidio Trust refer debts to the Department of Justice?

(a) *Compromise or suspension or termination of collection activity.* The Presidio Trust will refer debts having a principal balance over $100,000, or such higher amount as authorized by the Attorney General, to the Department of Justice for approval of any compromise of a debt or suspension or termination

of collection activity. See the FCCS and § 1011.7 and 1011.8 of this part.

(b) *Litigation.* The Presidio Trust will promptly refer to the Department of Justice for litigation delinquent debts on which aggressive collection activity has been taken in accordance with this part that the Presidio Trust determines should not be compromised, and on which collection activity should not be suspended or terminated. The Presidio Trust may authorize the FMS to refer to the Department of Justice for litigation those delinquent debts that have been transferred to the FMS under § 1011.9 of this part.

§ 1011.17 Will a debtor who owes a debt be ineligible for Presidio Trust licenses, permits, leases, privileges or services?

Unless prohibited by law, the Presidio Trust may terminate, suspend or revoke licenses, permits, leases (subject to the terms of the leases), or other privileges or services for any inexcusable or willful failure of a debtor to pay a debt. The Presidio Trust may establish guidelines and procedures governing termination, suspension and revocation for delinquent debtors. If applicable, the Presidio Trust will advise the debtor in the notice required by § 1011.4 of this part of the Presidio Trust's ability to suspend or revoke licenses, permits or privileges.

§ 1011.18 How does a debtor request a special review based on a change in circumstances such as catastrophic illness, divorce, death or disability?

(a) *Material change in circumstances.* A debtor who owes a debt may, at any time, request a special review by the Presidio Trust of the amount of any offset, administrative wage garnishment or voluntary payment, based on materially changed circumstances beyond the control of the debtor such as, without limitation, catastrophic illness, divorce, death or disability.

(b) *Inability to pay.* For purposes of this section, in determining whether an involuntary or voluntary payment would prevent the debtor from meeting essential subsistence expenses (costs incurred for food, housing, clothing, transportation and medical care), the debtor must submit a detailed statement and supporting documents for the debtor, and the debtor's dependents, indicating:

(1) Income from all sources;

(2) Assets;

(3) Liabilities;

(4) Number of dependents;

(5) Expenses for food, housing, clothing and transportation;

(6) Medical expenses; and

(7) Exceptional expenses, if any.

(c) *Alternative payment arrangement.* If the debtor requests a special review under this section, the debtor must submit an alternative proposed payment schedule and a statement to the Presidio Trust, with supporting documents, showing why the current offset, garnishment or repayment schedule imposes an extreme financial hardship on the debtor. The Presidio Trust will evaluate the statement and documentation and determine whether the current offset, garnishment or repayment schedule imposes extreme financial hardship on the debtor. The Presidio Trust will notify the debtor in writing of such determination, including, if appropriate, a revised offset, garnishment or payment schedule. If the special review results in a revised offset, garnishment or repayment schedule, the Presidio Trust will notify the appropriate agency or other persons about the new terms.

§ 1011.19 Will the Presidio Trust issue a refund if money is erroneously collected on a debt?

The Presidio Trust will promptly refund to a debtor any amount collected on a debt when the debt is waived or otherwise found not to be owed to the United States, or as otherwise required by law. Refunds under this part will not bear interest unless required by law.

§ 1011.20 Will the Presidio Trust's failure to comply with these regulations be a defense to a debt?

No, the failure of the Presidio Trust to comply with any standard in the FCCS, these regulations or such other procedures of the Presidio Trust will not be available to any debtor as a defense.

Subpart C—Procedures for Offset of Presidio Trust Payments To Collect Debts Owed to Other Federal Agencies

§ 1011.21 How do other Federal agencies use the offset process to collect debts from payments issued by the Presidio Trust?

(a) *Offset of Presidio Trust payments to collect debts owed to other Federal agencies.* (1) In most cases, Federal agencies submit eligible debts to the Treasury Offset Program to collect delinquent debts from payments issued by other Federal agencies, a process known as ''centralized offset.'' When centralized offset is not available or appropriate, any Federal agency may ask the Presidio Trust (when acting as a paying agency) to collect a debt owed to such agency by offsetting funds payable to a debtor by the Presidio Trust, including salary payments issued to the Presidio Trust employees. This section and § 1011.22 of this subpart C apply when a Federal agency asks the Presidio Trust to offset a payment issued by the Presidio Trust to a person who owes a debt to the United States.

(2) This subpart C does not apply to the collection of debts through tax refund offset.

(b) *Administrative offset (including salary offset); certification.* The Presidio Trust will initiate a requested offset only upon receipt of written certification from the creditor agency that the debtor owes the delinquent, legally enforceable debt in the amount stated, and that the creditor agency has fully complied with all applicable due process and other requirements, and the creditor agency's regulations, as applicable. Offsets will continue until the debt is paid in full or otherwise resolved to the satisfaction of the creditor agency.

(c) *Where a creditor agency makes requests for offset.* Requests for offset under this section must be sent to the Presidio Trust, ATTN: Chief Financial Officer, P.O. Box 29052, San Francisco, CA 94129–0052.

(d) *Incomplete certification.* The Presidio Trust will return an incomplete debt certification to the creditor agency with notice that the creditor agency must comply with paragraph (b) of this section before action will be taken to collect a debt from a payment issued by the Presidio Trust.

(e) *Review.* The Presidio Trust is not authorized to review the merits of the creditor agency's determination with respect to the amount or validity of the debt certified by the creditor agency.

(f) *When the Presidio Trust will not comply with offset request.* The Presidio Trust will comply with the offset request of another agency unless the Presidio Trust determines that the offset would not be in the best interests of the United States, or would otherwise be contrary to law.

(g) *Multiple debts.* When two or more creditor agencies are seeking offsets from payments made to the same person, or when two or more debts are owed to a single creditor agency, the Presidio Trust may determine the order in which the debts will be collected or whether one or more debts should be collected by offset simultaneously.

(h) *Priority of debts owed to the Presidio Trust.* For purposes of this section, debts owed to the Presidio Trust generally take precedence over debts owed to other agencies. The Presidio Trust may determine whether to pay debts owed to other agencies before paying a debt owed to the Presidio Trust. The Presidio Trust will determine the order in which the debts will be collected based on the best interests of the United States.

§ 1011.22 What does the Presidio Trust do upon receipt of a request to offset the salary of a Presidio Trust employee to collect a debt owed by the employee to another Federal agency?

(a) *Notice to the Presidio Trust employee*. When the Presidio Trust receives proper certification of a debt owed by one of its employees, the Presidio Trust will begin deductions from the employee's pay at the next officially established pay interval. The Presidio Trust will send a written notice to the employee indicating that a certified debt claim has been received from the creditor agency, the amount of the debt claimed to be owed to the creditor agency, the date deductions from salary will begin, and the amount of such deductions.

(b) *Amount of deductions from a Presidio Trust employee's salary*. The amount deducted under § 1011.21(b) of this part will be the lesser of the amount of the debt certified by the creditor agency or an amount up to 15% of the debtor's disposable pay. Deductions will continue until the Presidio Trust knows that the debt is paid in full or until otherwise instructed by the creditor agency. Alternatively, the amount offset may be an amount agreed upon, in writing, by the debtor and the creditor agency. See § 1011.12(g) (salary offset process).

(c) *When the debtor is no longer employed by the Presidio Trust*. (1) *Offset of final and subsequent payments*. If the Presidio Trust employee retires or resigns or if his or her employment ends before collection of the debt is complete, the Presidio Trust will continue to offset up to 100% of an employee's subsequent payments until the debt is paid or otherwise resolved. Such payments include a debtor's final salary payment, lump-sum leave payment, and other payments payable to the debtor by the Presidio Trust.

(2) *Notice to the creditor agency*. If the employee's employment with the Presidio Trust terminates before the debt is paid in full, the Presidio Trust will certify to the creditor agency the total amount of its collection. If the Presidio Trust is aware that the employee is entitled to payments from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, Federal Employee Retirement System, or other similar payments, the Presidio Trust will provide written notice to the agency making such payments that the debtor owes a debt (including the amount) and that the provisions of 5 CFR 550.1109 have been fully complied with. The creditor agency is responsible for submitting a certified claim to the agency responsible for making such payments before collection may begin. Generally, creditor agencies will collect such monies through the Treasury Offset Program as described in § 1011.9(c) of this part.

(3) *Notice to the debtor*. The Presidio Trust will provide to the debtor a copy of any notices sent to the creditor agency under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(d) *When the debtor transfers to another Federal agency*. (1) *Notice to the creditor agency*. If the debtor transfers to another Federal agency before the debt is paid in full, the Presidio Trust will notify the creditor agency and will certify the total amount of its collection on the debt. The Presidio Trust will provide a copy of the certification to the creditor agency. The creditor agency is responsible for submitting a certified claim to the debtor's new employing agency before collection may begin.

(2) *Notice to the debtor*. The Presidio Trust will provide to the debtor a copy of any notices and certifications sent to the creditor agency under paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(e) *Request for hearing official*. The Presidio Trust will provide a hearing official upon the creditor agency's request with respect to the Presidio Trust employee.

[FR Doc. 05–14794 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–4R–P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

37 CFR Part 202

[Docket No. RM 2005–9]

Preregistration of Certain Unpublished Copyright Claims

AGENCY: Library of Congress, Copyright Office.

ACTION: Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Office is supplementing its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on preregistration of copyright claims, issued July 22, 2005. That notice proposed procedures to preregister any unpublished work being prepared for commercial distribution that is in a class of works determined by the Register of Copyrights to have had a history of pre–release infringement. Today's notice seeks information as to whether persons filing the electronic–only preregistration form prescribed by the Copyright Office will experience difficulties if it is necessary to use Microsoft's Internet Explorer web browser in order to preregister a work.

DATES: Comments are due no later than August 22, 2005. Reply comments are due no later than September 7, 2005.

ADDRESSES: If hand delivered by a private party, an original and five copies of any comment should be brought to Room LM–401 of the James Madison Memorial Building between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. and the envelope should be addressed as follows: Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Copyright Office, James Madison Memorial Building, Room LM–401, 101 Independence Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20559–6000. If hand delivered by a commercial courier, an original and five copies of any comment must be delivered to the Congressional Courier Acceptance Site located at Second and D Streets, NE., Washington, DC, between 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. The envelope should be addressed as follows: Copyright Office General Counsel, Room LM–403, James Madison Memorial Building, 101 Independence Avenue, SE., Washington, DC. If sent by mail, an original and five copies of any comment should be addressed to: Copyright GC/I&R, P.O. Box 70400, Southwest Station, Washington, DC 20024–0400. Comments may not be delivered by means of overnight delivery services such as Federal Express, United Parcel Service, etc., due to delays in processing receipt of such deliveries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David O. Carson, General Counsel, or Charlotte Douglass, Principal Legal Advisor, P.O. Box 70400, Washington, DC 20024–0400, Telephone (202) 707–8380. Telefax: (202) 707–8366.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Artists' Rights and Theft Prevention Act of 2005 (the ART Act), Title I of the Family Entertainment and Copyright Act, Pub. L. No. 109–9, 119 Stat. 218, the Copyright Office recently proposed implementing regulations for preregistration of eligible copyright claims. 70 FR 42286 (July 22, 2005). To be eligible for preregistration, a work must be unpublished, in the process of being prepared for commercial distribution, and in a class of works that the Register of Copyrights determines has had a history of copyright infringement.

Section 104 of the ART Act directs that preregistration procedures must be in place by October 24, 2005. 17 U.S.C. 408(f)(1). To comply with this time frame and to facilitate efficient processing of preregistration claims, inter alia, the proposed rule calls for filing such claims by electronic means only. At this point in the process of

developing the Copyright Office's system for online preregistration, it is not entirely clear whether the system will be compatible with web browsers other than Microsoft Internet Explorer versions 5.1 and higher. Filers of preregistration applications will be able to employ these Internet Explorer browsers successfully. Support for Netscape 7.2, Firefox 1.0.3, and Mozilla 1.7.7 is planned but will not be available when preregistration goes into effect. Present users of these browsers may experience problems when filing claims.

In order to ensure that preregistration can be implemented in a smoothly functioning and timely manner, the Office now seeks comments that will assist it in determining whether any eligible parties will be prevented from preregistering a claim due to browser requirements of the preregistration system. Therefore, this notice seeks information whether any potential preregistration filers would have difficulties using Internet Explorer (version 5.1 or higher) to file preregistration claims, and if so, why. More generally, in the interest of achieving support for browsers in the Office's preregistration processing environment, this notice inquires whether (and why) an eligible party who anticipates preregistering a claim on the electronic–only form will not be able to use Internet Explorer to do so, or will choose not to preregister if it is necessary to use Internet Explorer.

The Office requests that responses to this supplemental notice of inquiry be made part of the responders' comments on the July 22nd Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. Whether or not accompanied by comments on the proposed rule, the response to this notice of inquiry should be submitted by the due dates for comment on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, i.e., no later than August 22, 2005, with reply comments due no later than September 7, 2005.

Dated: August 1, 2005.

Tanya Sandros,

Associate General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 05–15458 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–30–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Part 402

[CMS–6019–P]

RIN 0938–AN48

Medicare Program; Revised Civil Money Penalties, Assessments, Exclusions, and Related Appeals Procedures

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule sets forth the general requirements and procedures that would allow certain entities who are identified for exclusion from the Medicare program to request that CMS act on their behalf to recommend to the Inspector General that their exclusion from Medicare be waived because of a hardship that would result on Medicare beneficiaries. This proposed rule would implement section 949 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA).

DATES: To be assured consideration, comments must be received at the appropriate address, as provided below, no later than 5 p.m. on October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: In commenting, please refer to file code CMS–6019–P. Because of staff and resource limitations, we cannot accept comments by facsimile (FAX) transmission.

You may submit comments in one of three ways (no duplicates, please):

1. *Electronically*. You may submit electronic comments on specific issues in this regulation to *http://www.cms.hhs.gov/regulations/ecomments*. (Attachments should be in Microsoft Word, WordPerfect, or Excel; however, we prefer Microsoft Word.)

2. *By mail*. You may mail written comments (one original and two copies) to the following address ONLY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Attention: CMS–6019–P, P.O. Box 8010, Baltimore, MD 21244–8010.

Please allow sufficient time for mailed comments to be received before the close of the comment period.

3. *By hand or courier*. If you prefer, you may deliver (by hand or courier) your written comments (one original and two copies) before the close of the comment period to one of the following addresses. If you intend to deliver your comments to the Baltimore address, please call telephone number (410) 786–9994 in advance to schedule your arrival with one of our staff members. Room 445–G, Hubert H. Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20201; or 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244–1850.

Because access to the interior of the HHH Building is not readily available to persons without Federal government identification, commenters are encouraged to leave their comments in the CMS drop slots located in the main lobby of the building. A stamp-in clock is available for persons wishing to retain a proof of filing by stamp in and retaining an extra copy of the comments being filed.

Comments mailed to the addresses indicated as appropriate for hand or courier delivery may be delayed and could be considered late.

For information on viewing public comments, see the beginning of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joel Cohen, (410) 786–3349.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Submitting Comments: We welcome comments from the public on all issues set forth in this rule to assist us in fully considering issues and developing policies. You can assist us by referencing the file code CMS–6019–P and the specific ''issue identifier'' that precedes the section on which you choose to comment.

Inspection of Public Comments: All comments received before the close of the comment period are available for viewing by the public, including any personally identifiable or confidential business information that is included in a comment. CMS posts all electronic comments received before the close of the comment period on its public website as soon as possible after they have been received. Hardcopy comments received timely will be available for public inspection as they are received, generally beginning approximately 3 weeks after publication of a document, at the headquarters of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21244, Monday through Friday of each week from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. To schedule an appointment to view public comments, phone 1–800–743–3951.

This **Federal Register** document is also available from the **Federal Register** online database through *GPO Access*, a service of the U.S. Government Printing Office. The Web site address is: *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html*.

I. Background

[If you choose to comment on issues in this section, please include the caption ''BACKGROUND'' at the beginning of your comments.]

Section 1128A of the Social Security Act (the Act) authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to impose civil money penalties (CMPs), assessments, and/or exclusion from the Medicare program for certain health care facilities, practitioners, suppliers or other entities under prescribed circumstances. Exclusion, as defined in 42 CFR 402.3, provides the ultimate enforcement tool for agencies attempting to establish compliance with legal and program standards, and is used in addition to potential civil, criminal, and/or administrative proceedings.

The Congress has significantly increased both the number and types of circumstances under which the Secretary may impose an exclusion of a provider or an entity from the Medicare and State health care programs. The Secretary has delegated the authority for these provisions to either the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) or the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). The exclusion authorities delegated to the OIG address fraud, misrepresentation, or falsification, while those delegated to us address noncompliance with programmatic or regulatory requirements. However, the OIG has the authority to impose an exclusion and to prosecute cases involving exclusions that were delegated to us, if CMS and the OIG jointly determine it to be in the interest of economy, efficiency, or effective coordination of activities. The determination may be made either on a case-by-case basis, or for all cases brought under a particular listed authority.

On December 14, 1998, we published a final rule (63 FR 68687) delineating the procedures for pursuing CMPs and assessments. That final rule added a new part 402 to title 42, chapter IV of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) to incorporate our CMP and assessment authorities. We did not address exclusions in that final rule, but we did reserve subpart C to incorporate this information in the future.

In the December 14, 1998 final rule, we indicated that our procedures for imposing the CMPs and assessment authorities delegated to us were based on the procedures that the OIG delineated in 42 CFR part 1003. We also made the OIG's hearing and appeal procedures set forth in 42 CFR part 1005 effective for the CMP, assessment, and exclusion authorities delegated to CMS.

On July 23, 2004, we published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 43956), delineating the procedures for pursuing exclusions. It is our intent to respond to the public comments we received from the July 3, 2004 proposed rule and this rule in a single final rule.

Section 949 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) (Pub. L. 108–173) amended section 1128(c)(3)(B) of the Act to indicate that, ''Subject to subparagraph (g), in the case of an exclusion under subsection (a), the minimum period of exclusion shall not be less than 5 years, except that, upon the request of the administrator of a Federal health care program (as defined in section 1128B(f)) who determines that the exclusion would impose a hardship on individuals entitled to benefits under Part A of title XVIII or enrolled under Part B of such title, or both, the Secretary may, after consulting with the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, waive the exclusion under subsection (a)(1), (a)(3), or (a)(4) with respect to that program in the case of an individual or entity that is the sole community physician or sole source of essential specialized services in the community.'' The Conference Agreement accompanying the MMA clarifies the intent of the statutory requirement that a hardship determination be made before a waiver is approved.

II. Provisions of the Proposed Rule

[If you choose to comment on issues in this section, please include the caption ''PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSED RULE'' at the beginning of your comments.]

This proposed rule would amend part 402, by adding to subpart C, a new section that establishes the general requirements and procedures concerning our authority to request a waiver of exclusion, for an excluded person, from Medicare exclusions that are imposed by the OIG.

Specifically, we are proposing to add the following provision to subpart C:

• *Section 402.308, Waivers of Exclusions.*

This section provides the basis and purpose for the excluded person to make a request to us. This subpart also sets forth the requirements that must be met by the excluded person in order for us to make a request to the OIG of a waiver to the exclusion. The statute specifies the basis upon which a request of waiver for an exclusion must be based, but provides few details regarding the administrative decision-making process.

We will consider any supportive information submitted by the respondent. We will not limit nor suggest what type of information may be presented. However, while the burden to present convincing information is left to the discretion of the respondent, we will initiate our own validation of the facts presented. During this analysis, we may require the person to furnish additional, specific information, and authorization to obtain information from private health insurers, peer review organizations (including, but not limited to, Quality Improvement Organizations), and others as necessary to determine the validity of the facts provided.

It is our interpretation that unless a hardship (defined for purposes of § 402.308 as something that negatively affects Medicare beneficiaries and results from the imposition of an exclusion, because the excluded person is the sole community physician or sole source of essential specialized services in the Medicare community) is met, no requests for a waiver of Medicare exclusion will be considered or forwarded to the OIG by CMS. Our decision is not subject to administrative or judicial review. Furthermore, a request made by CMS to the OIG does not automatically grant a waiver. The final decision is that of the OIG as defined in § 1001.1801 of the OIG's regulations.

III. Collection of Information Requirements

The collection of information requirements at 5 CFR part 1320 are applicable to requirements affecting 10 or more entities. While this proposed rule contains information collection requirements, because we believe that these requirements will affect less than 10 entities, we believe that these collection requirements are exempt from OMB for review and approval, as specified at 5 CFR 1320.3(c)(4). Consequently, this proposed rule need not be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

IV. Response to Comments

Because of the large number of items of correspondence we normally receive on **Federal Register** documents published for comment, we are not able to acknowledge or respond to them individually. We will consider all comments we receive by the date and time specified in the **DATES** section of this preamble, and, if we proceed with a subsequent document, we will

respond to the major comments in the preamble to that document.

V. Regulatory Impact Statement

We have examined the impacts of this proposed rule as required by Executive Order 12866 (September 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review), the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (September 19, 1980, Pub. L. 96–354), Executive Order 13132 (August 4, 1999, Federalism), and the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1532).

Executive Order 12866 directs agencies taking ''significant regulatory action'' to reflect consideration of all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). A regulatory impact analysis (RIA) must be prepared for major rules with economically significant effects ($100 million or more in any 1 year). This proposed rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined by section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. We believe that there are no significant costs associated with this proposed rule that would impose any mandates on State, local or tribal governments, or the private sector that would result in an expenditure of $100 million in any given year. Since most program participants comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements making unnecessary the imposition of an exclusion from Medicare, Medicaid and, where applicable, other Federal health care programs, we do not anticipate more than a *de minimis* economic impact as a result of this proposed rule. Further, any impact that may occur would only affect those limited few individuals or entities that engage in prohibited behavior. We do not anticipate any savings or costs as a result of this proposed rule.

The RFA (15 U.S.C. 603(a)), as modified by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA) (Pub. L. 104–121), requires agencies to determine whether the proposed rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities and, if so, to identify in the notice of proposed rulemaking any regulatory options that could mitigate the impact of the proposed regulation on small businesses. For purposes of the RFA, small entities include small businesses, nonprofit organizations, and small government jurisdictions. Most hospitals and most other providers and suppliers are small entities, either by nonprofit status or by having revenues of $26 million or less annually. Individuals and States are not included in the definition of a small entity. We believe that any impact as a result of the proposed rule would be minimal, since, as mentioned above, the only individuals or entities affected would be those limited few who have engaged in prohibited conduct and were excluded from the Medicare program by the OIG. Since the vast majority of program participants comply with statutory and regulatory requirements and are not excluded from the Medicare program, any aggregate economic impact would not be significant.

In addition, section 1102(b) of the Act requires us to prepare a regulatory impact analysis if a rule may have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals. This analysis must conform to the provisions of section 603 of the RFA. For purposes of section 1102(b) of the Act, we define a small rural hospital as a hospital that is located outside of a Metropolitan Statistical Area and has fewer than 100 beds. We do not believe a regulatory impact analysis is required here because, for the reasons stated above concerning our obligations under the RFA and SBREFA, this proposed rule would not have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals.

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 also requires that agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in expenditure in any 1 year by State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $110 million. We believe that there are no significant costs associated with this technical rule that would impose any mandates on State, local, or tribal governments, or the private sector that would result in an expenditure of $110 million in any given year.

As was previously mentioned, since the majority of program participants comply with statutory and regulatory requirements and are not excluded from the Medicare program, any aggregate economic impact would not be significant.

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it publishes a proposed rule (and subsequent final rule) that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. We have determined that this proposed rule would not significantly affect the rights, roles, or responsibilities of the States. This rule would not impose substantial direct requirement costs on State or local governments, preempt State law, or otherwise implicate Federalism.

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12866, the Office of Management and Budget reviewed this regulation.

List of Subjects in 42 CFR Part 402

Administrative practice and procedure, Health facilities, Health professions, Medicaid, Medicare, Penalties.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services proposes to amend 42 CFR chapter IV as set forth below:

PART 402—CIVIL MONEY PENALTIES, ASSESSMENTS, AND EXCLUSIONS

Subpart C—Exclusions

1. The authority citation for part 402 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1102 and 1871 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302 and 1395hh).

2. Part 402, subpart C is amended by adding § 402.308 to read as follows:

§ 402.308 Waivers of exclusions.

(a) *Basis.* Section 1128(c)(3)(B) of the Act specifies that in the case of an exclusion from participation in the Medicare program based upon section 1128(a)(1), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of the Act, the individual may request that CMS present, on his or her behalf, a request to the OIG for a waiver of the exclusion.

(b) *Definition.* For purposes of this part:

(1) *Excluded person* has the same meaning as a ''person'' as defined in § 402.3 who meets for the purposes of this subpart, the definition of the term ''exclusion'' in § 402.3.

(2) *Hardship* for purposes of this section means something that negatively affects Medicare beneficiaries and results from the imposition of an exclusion, because the excluded person is the sole community physician or sole source of essential specialized services in the Medicare community.

(c) *General rule.* If CMS determines that a hardship as defined in paragraph (b)(2) of this section results from exclusion of an affected person from the Medicare program, CMS may consider and may make a recommendation to the Inspector General for waiver of the Medicare exclusion.

(d) *Submission and content of a waiver of exclusion request.* An excluded person must submit a request for waiver of exclusion in writing to CMS that includes the following:

(1) A copy of the exclusion notice from the OIG.

(2) A statement requesting that CMS present a waiver of exclusion request to the OIG on his or her behalf.

(3) A statement that he or she is the sole community physician or sole source of essential specialized services in the community.

(4) Documentation to support the statement in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(e) *Processing of waiver of exclusion requests.* CMS processes a request for a waiver of exclusion as follows:

(1) Notifies the submitter that the waiver of exclusion request has been received.

(2) Reviews and validates all submitted documents.

(3) During its analysis, CMS may require additional, specific information, and authorization to obtain information from private health insurers, peer review organizations (including, but not limited to, Quality Improvement Organizations), and others as necessary to determine validity.

(4) Makes a determination regarding whether or not to submit the waiver of exclusion request to the OIG based on review and validation of the submitted documents.

(5) If CMS elects to submit the waiver of exclusion request to the OIG, CMS copies the excluded person on the request.

(6) If CMS denies the request, then CMS notifies the excluded person of the decision and specifies the reason(s) for the decision.

(f) *Administrative or judicial review.* A determination rendered under paragraph (e)(3) of this section is not subject to administrative or judicial review.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.773, Medicare—Hospital Insurance; and Program No. 93.774, Medicare—Supplementary Medical Insurance Program)

Dated: April 8, 2005.

Mark B. McClellan,

Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Dated: April 15, 2005.

Michael O. Leavitt,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 05–15291 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 70, No. 149

Thursday, August 4, 2005

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

Forest Service

Kaibab National Forest; North Kaibab Ranger District; Jacob Ryan Vegetation Management

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Jacob Ryan Vegetation Management project would perform vegetation treatments on approximately 30,000 acres around Jacob Lake in Northern Arizona. The proposal would conduct ponderosa pine individual tree selection and group selection, commercial thinning, with ponderosa pine precommercial thinning of saplings, meadow restoration, fuels reduction, fuel break maintenance, hazard tree removal, and old growth and wildlife habitat management. This proposal would enhance habitat for the northern goshawk and its prey species by providing a mix of cover and more open foraging areas in accordance with the Kaibab National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan; reduce the fuel loading across the planning area; maintain fuelbreaks designed to slow the spread of wildfire; reduce the likelihood of ice on highway U.S. Highways 89A and 67 by removing trees that shade the highway; decrease the sources of dwarf mistletoe infection where they threaten the maintenance or attainment of desired forest structure; and remove young trees from selected areas that were formerly meadows.

DATES: The draft environmental impact statement is expected August 2005 and the final environmental impact statement is expected January 2006.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Jill Leonard, District Ranger, North Kaibab Ranger District, 430 South Main Fredonia, AZ 86022. For further information, mail correspondence to Jonathan M. Beck, Environmental Coordinator, North Kaibab Ranger District, 430 South Main Fredonia, AZ 86022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan M. Beck, Environmental Coordinator, North Kaibab Ranger District, Forest Service USDA (see **ADDRESSES** above).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need for Action

The Landscape Assessment for Jacob-Lake Planning Area identified the existing and desired conditions within the Jacob Ryan planning area. There is a need to modify the forest vegetation to put it on a trajectory toward the desired conditions for: (1) Reduced tree density (as defined by the Kaibab National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (KNFLRMP)—*e.g.,* because the existing vegetative structural stages (VSS) differ from the percentages recommended in the KNFLMP; (2) Sustained old growth forest, (3) Enhanced wildlife habitat (northern goshawk, goshawk prey species and other species), (4) Reduced wildfire risk; and (5) Improved scenic integrity and in turn recreation opportunities. This action responds to the goals and objectives outlined in the Kaibab National Forest, Forest Plan.

Proposed Action

The Jacob Ryan Planning Area is located in the northern part of the North Kaibab Ranger District, Coconino County, Arizona; Townships 38, 39 and 40 North; Ranges 1, 2, & 3 East and 1 West. Increases in tree density in the ponderosa pine (PP) and pinyon juniper (PJ) cover types has had a profound effect on the Jacob Ryan Planning Area. High tree densities have increased competition between trees. Intertree competition has: (1) Reduced tree growth; (2) increased tree insect and diseases susceptibility; and (3) increase the potential for intense stand replacing wildfire. Increased tree density also has an indirect effect on human safety in the planning area. Large numbers of trees beside the highway decrease site distance, and create a potentially dangerous situation for vehicles and their occupants. Hazards include winter ice retention and build-up, from tree shading along the highway, potential dead trees falling on vehicles, and vehicle-tree collisions in the highway right-of-way. Dense stands and areas with few openings in the overstory canopy inhibit the presence and growth of shrubs, forbs, and grasses and thus limit foraging opportunities for goshawks, goshawk prey species, and other wildlife species. The Forest Service proposes to use vegetation treatments to reduce tree density in the project area to meet the purpose and need. The proposed action would perform vegetation treatments on approximately 30,000 acres in the following manner:

- Approximately 22,000 acres of commercial thinning (9''+trees), precommercial thinning, and group selection (approximately 330 acres) in ponderosa pine are proposed. Of the 22,000 acres, 2,000–2,200 acres would receive only precommercial thinning. This proposal would allow thinning from below in all VSS groups.
- Perform sanitation treatments on 524 acres of dwarf mistletoe infected stands with group selection on 23 acres. These acres are reflected in the thinning and regeneration acres included in the first bullet, above..
- Restore watershed condition by thinning 1,143 acres of pinyon juniper woodland.
- Restore and maintain 263 acres of meadows by reducing encroaching blackjack pines, leave all trees >16 inches d.b.h. in the meadows.
- Amend the Kaibab National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan to restore approximately 187 acres (included in restoration acres above) of timber component 500 lands (Suited Forest Land—Timber Emphasis) to grassland/savannah—timber component 800 lands (Incompatible).
- Maintain, enhance and restore 3,300–3,400 acres of aspen groups (included in the 22,000 thinning acres above) by removing all ''blackjack'' ponderosa pine 12 inches d.b.h. and less from the understory or within 20 feet of the perimeter of existing aspen groups.
- Remove hazard trees and trees shading the highway where needed for daylighting hazardous portions of the highway or for increasing sight distance along 12 miles of highways 89A and 67.
- Reduce live and dead hazardous fuels on approximately 995 acres in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Zone (Acres are included in the thinning acres above.) The acres within 300 feet of structures and campgrounds will be treated most intensively. If needed

additional treatments could be done to maintain satisfactory conditions.

• Reduce fuels to levels consistent with Forest Plan guidelines on acreage outside of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).

• Conduct prescribed burning to reduce hazardous fuels on 24,141 treated acres and 9,149 non-treated acres.

• Maintain 56 miles of fuelbreaks (2,140 acres—included in thinning acres above) by removing all limbs lower than 5 feet and by removing most trees less than 9″ diameter (except in limited areas to be managed for trees less than 9″ in diameter).

• Close or re-close all roads within the project area except: Hwy 98A, Hwy 67, Forest Roads: 461, two short roads to J.L. Lookout Tower, roads in Jacob Lake Campground & Group Area, ADOT yard access road, 2098, 2284, 2333, 2366, 246, 246E, 246L, 246LA, 246T, 247, 248, 248A to bottom of canyon, 249, 249E, 257, 257G, 260, 264, 264H, 279, 279A, 280, 282, 282A, 282F, 3709, 3726, 3730, 3847, 3878, 3894, 3911, 3917A, 3989, 461, 461B, 461G, 461I, 461N, 462, 482, 482G, 482M, 487, 487A, 579, 579A, 603, 603E, 628, 628C, 634, 636, 639, 800, 800B, 800K, 8116, 9603, 9303M, 9604, 9607N, D155, D202, D261, D282, D284, D627, D447, D475, D476, D674, D679, D684, D688, D689, and D738.

Possible Alternatives

The District considered an alternative to the proposed action on November 14, 2001. This alternative limits vegetative manipulation to ponderosa pine trees, 12 inches d.b.h. and less with no hazard tree removal.

Responsible Official

Michael R. Williams—800 6th Street, Williams, AZ 86046–2899.

Nature of Decision To Be Made

Given the purpose and need, the Kaibab National Forest, Forest Supervisor will review the proposed action, the other alternatives, and their impacts to the resources in order to make the following decisions:

(1) Whether or not the Jacob Ryan Vegetation Management project will proceed as proposed in the Proposed Action.

(2) Whether or not the Jacob Ryan Vegetation Management project will proceed as described in one of the alternatives to the Proposed Action.

(3) Which mitigation measures are necessary to reduce project effects.

Scoping Process

The proposal was first listed in the October 2000 Schedule of Proposed Actions. In addition, as part of the public involvement process, the District initiated discussions with key stakeholders with the objective of collaboratively defining old growth characteristics and identifying potential treatment activities that could be ''tested'' within old growth vegetation as part of the Jacob Ryan Vegetation Management project in the summer of 1998. After receiving public comments, we clarified the proposal.

Preliminary Issues

The Forest identified 3 significant issues during scoping. These issues are:

(1) Managing only 20% of the Plateau for old growth will result in the lost opportunity to develop additional old growth.

(2) The proposed WUI treatment area is too large, and will remove more trees than necessary for the protection needed.

(3) Livestock grazing in the Jacob Ryan area may affect the ability to reach the ecosystem goal of meadow restoration.

Comment Requested

This notice of intent initiates the Environmental Impact Statement Process for the Jacob Ryan Vegetation Management project.

Early Notice of Important of Public Participation in Subsequent Environmental Review: A draft environmental impact statement will be prepared for comment. The comment period on the draft environmental impact statement will be 45 days from the date the Environmental Protection Agency 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 draft environmental impact statements must structure their participation in the environmental review of the proposal so that it 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 draft environmental impact statement stage but that are not raised until after completion of the final environmental impact statement 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 45-day 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 final environmental impact statement.

To assist the Forest Service in identifying and considering issues and concerns on the proposed action, comments on the draft environmental impact statement 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 draft environmental impact statement or the merits of the alternatives formulated and discussed in the statement. 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 in addressing these points.

Comments received, including the names and addresses of those who comment, will be considered part of the public record on this proposal and will be available for public inspection.

(Authority: 40 CFR 1501.7 and 1508.22; Forest Service Handbook 1909.15, Section 21)

Dated: July 27, 2005.

Jill Leonard,

District Ranger.

[FR Doc. 05–15400 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Revision of Land Management Plan, Dixie and Fishlake National Forests, Located in Southwest Utah.

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of adjustment to **Federal Register** Notice of Vol. 67, No. 90, p. 31178, May 9, 2002, and Vol. 67, No. 91, p. 31761, May 10, 2002, and transition to the 2005 Planning Rule at 36 CFR 219 (FR Vol. 70, No. 3./January 5, 2005, 1023).

SUMMARY: The Dixie and Fishlake National Forests will exercise their option to adjust the land management plan revision process from compliance with the 1982 planning regulations, to conform with new planning regulations adopted in January 2005.

This adjustment will have the following effects:

1. The new rule redefines forest plans to be more strategic and flexible to

better facilitate adaptive management and public collaboration.

2. The new rule focuses more on the goals of ecological, social, and economic sustainability and less on prescriptive means of producing goods and services.

3. The Responsible Official who will approve the final plan will now be the Forest Supervisor instead of the Regional Forester.

4. The forests will establish an environmental management system (per ISO 14001:2004(E)) prior to completion of the revised forest plan.

5. The emphasis of public involvement will be a collaborative effort between the public and the Forest Service to incorporate the most desirable management options into a single broadly supported management direction package that will become the Forest Plan.

6. Administrative review will change from a post-decision appeals process to a predecision objection process.

Public Involvement:

There has been a great deal of public participation and collaborative work on this planning process over the past few years, including more than 75 public meetings. Results of this work and a preliminary proposed action are available for review and comment. Current information and details of public participation opportunities are posted on our Web site: *http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/dixie/projects/FParea/HomePage.htm.* Contact Ellen Row at (435) 896–9233, or email at, *ellenrow@fs.fed.us* to be placed on our mailing list.

ADDRESSES: Mailing address: Dixie and Fishlake Forest Plan Revision, 115 E 900 North, Richfield UT, 84701.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank Fay, Planning Team Leader, Fishlake National Forest, (435) 896–9233 or email: *ffay@fs.fed.us;* or view our Web site at *http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/dixie/projects/FParea/HomePage.htm.*

DATES: Transition is effective immediately upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register.**

Responsible Officials: Robert A. Russell, Forest Supervisor, Cedar City, Dixie National Forest, 1789 N. Wedgewood Lane, Cedar City UT, 84720. Mary C. Erickson, Forest Supervisor, Richfield, Fishlake National Forest, 115 E 900 North, Richfield UT, 84701.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Dixie and Fishlake National Forests are separate administrative units with separate forest plans. However, due to similar ecology, interested publics, and financial resources, the two forest plans are being revised with a single planning team. In May of 2002, the forests formally initiated a land management plan revision process with publication of a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement for plan revision. The forests began an extensive public participation and collaboration process. The planning team has been working on comprehensive analyses of conditions and trends for the ecological, social and economic components of the plan area and related scales of analysis.

The first phase of public participation was focused primarily on development of ''vision'' statements, desired conditions, management issues, and suitable land uses to be incorporated into the preliminary proposed action. Over sixty community meetings were conducted in this effort. During the second phase, the planning team met with the public to review the content of the preliminary proposal and to get feedback as to its desirability and feasibility. The review and feedback phase is ongoing. The planning team will draft a summary of findings from the analyses of ecological, social, and economic conditions in the form of a Comprehensive Evaluation Report. Many of these analyses have already been developed with and reviewed by public participants. We are still accepting feedback on the preliminary proposed action and the analyses. We will use these comments to further modify the plan proposal. The planning team will take additional collaborative steps to finish the draft plan components and to identify potential options. Remaining work includes drafting a summary of condition and trend analyses, plan components for formal review and comment, a monitoring program, and an environmental management system.

This is an open planning process with numerous opportunities for the public to obtain information, provide comment, or participate in collaborative stakeholder activities. The focal points of future collaborative work will be: (1) Review and adjustment of the preliminary proposed action (2) identification and development of management objectives to assist in attaining or maintaining desired conditions, (3) formulation of guidelines to serve as operational controls to help ensure projects move toward or maintain desired conditions, and (4) development of the plan monitoring framework and environmental management system to guide adaptive management. We expect to complete this phase of collaboration by early Fall of 2005. Our remaining forest plan revision schedule will be approximately as follows:

Release of Draft Forest Plan and start of 90-day public comment period.	Winter 2005–06
Release of Final Plans and start of 30-day objection period.	Summer 2006
Final decision and start of plan implementation.	Fall 2006

Please see our website to review proposed management direction in progress and other details.

Dated: July 25, 2005.

Robert A. Russell,

Forest Supervisor, Dixie National Forest.

Dated: July 22, 2005.

Mary C. Erickson,

Forest Supervisor, Fishlake National Forest.

[FR Doc. 05–15424 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–ES–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Plumas County Resource Advisory Committee (RAC)

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Plumas County Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) will hold a meeting on August 5, 2005, in Portola, CA. The primary purpose of the meeting is to review Plumas National Forest Supervisor Cycle 5 project funding decisions, in addition to presentations on national RAC survey findings and various recreation topics. RAC project funding recommendations were made at a prior meeting on June 8. A short field trip will follow.

DATES AND ADDRESSES: The August 5, 2005 meeting will take place from 9–12 at the Eastern Plumas Hospital Education Center, 500 1st Street, Portola, CA. Additionally, a short field trip to the Plumas Eureka Estates thinning project will take place from 1–2:30, convening at the Beckwourth Ranger District office at 23 Mohawk Highway Road, Blairsden, CA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lee Anne Schramel Taylor, Forest Coordinator, USDA, Plumas National Forest, P.O. Box 11500/159 Lawrence Street, Quincy, CA 95971; (530) 283–7850; or by e-mail *eataylor@fs.fed.us.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Agenda items for the August 5 meeting include: (1) Review Forest Supervisor Cycle 5 funding decisions; (2) Review Corridor project, discuss, and make a recommendation, (3) Presentation: national RAC survey findings, (4)

Presentation: various recreation topics, and (5) Future meeting schedule/logistics/agenda. The meetings are open to the public and individuals may address the Committee after being recognized by the Chair. Other RAC information including previous meeting agendas and minutes may be obtained at *http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/payments*.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

Fred J. Krueger,

Public Services Staff Officer.

[FR Doc. 05–15408 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project, Big Delta, AK

AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA.

ACTION: Finding of No Significant Impact according to the Environmental Assessment.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines (40 CFR part 1500); and the Natural Resources Conservation Service Guidelines (7 CFR part 650); the Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, gives notice of a Finding of No Significant Impact according to the Environmental Assessment of the Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project.

DATES: July 9, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Jones, State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 800 West Evergreen, Suite 100, Palmer, Alaska, 99645–6539, telephone: 907–761–7760.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Environmental Assessment of this Federally assisted action indicates that there will be no significant environmental impacts. As a result of these findings, Robert Jones, State Conservationist, has determined that the project should be completed as outlined in the assessment document.

The objective of the Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project is to install streambank protection measures to control erosion and protect the historic district while minimizing disturbance to the fall chum spawning habitat. The selected alternative is a combination of Bio-engineering Methods including the construction of two rock vanes. Alternatives evaluated were No Action, Combination of Bio-Engineering Methods and Combination of Bio-Engineering Methods Including Construction of Two Vanes. The selected alternative is the combination of bio-engineering methods with the two rock vanes. This alternative was selected because it protects the river bank adjacent to the Big Delta State Historical Park, minimizes the constructed footprint in the fall chum spawning habitat, and maintains the aesthetic qualities of the site. The vanes result in no significant rise in the flood waters in Tanana River.

A limited number of copies of the EA are available to fill single copy requests at the above address. Basic data developed during the environmental assessment are on file and may be reviewed by contacting Robert Jones.

Further information on the proposed action may be obtained from Robert Jones, State Conservationist, at the above address.

Dated: July 9, 2005.

Robert Jones,

State Conservationist.

Finding of No Significant Impact

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. I have preliminarily determined, based upon the evaluation of impacts in the Environmental Assessment (EA), attached hereto and made a part hereof, and the reasons provided below, that there will be no significant individual or cumulative impacts on the quality of the human environment as a result of implementing the Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project in Big Delta, Alaska. In particular, there will be none of the significant adverse impacts which NEPA is intended to help decision makers avoid and mitigate against. Therefore, an EIS is not required.

High water events in 1997 and 1998 led to accelerated rates of erosion along the bank of the Tanana River bordering Big Delta State Historical Park, particularly in front of Rika's Roadhouse. Big Delta Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the only historic complex of buildings remaining in an *in situ* context within the Delta Junction area. The reach of the Tanana River bordering the Big Delta State Historical Park is a critical spawning area for fall chum and is considered essential fish habitat under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The project purpose is to address 1000 feet of river bank erosion bordering the Big Delta State Historic Park while minimizing the impact to the fall chum salmon spawning habitat. Congress has authorized funding for this project in the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) budget.

Issues regarding impacts to the essential fish habitat in the Tanana River, cultural resources, vegetation, economic and other resource concerns were identified (EA, pages 10–14). Each of the alternatives considered in the EA is examined in regard to these concerns.

Three alternatives along with a ''no action'' alternative were examined (EA, pages 7–10). The alternatives provide various levels of riverbank protection for the Big Delta State Historical Park and varying levels of impacts to fall chum salmon spawning habitat. The selected alternative was Alternative 3, Combination of Bio-engineering Methods Including Construction of Two Rock Vanes. This alternative was selected because it protects the river bank adjacent to the Big Delta State Historical Park, minimizes the constructed footprint in the fall chum spawning habitat, and maintains the aesthetic qualities of the site (EA, page 15).

Based on the information presented in the attached Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project EA, I find that the proposed action is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an EIS will not be prepared.

[FR Doc. 05–15379 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–428–825, A–475–824, A–588–845, A–580–834, A–201–822, A–583–831, C–475–825, C–580–835]

Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders on Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan, and Countervailing Duty Orders on Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Italy and the Republic of Korea

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of

Commerce (''the Department'') and the International Trade Commission (''ITC'') that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea (''Korea''), Mexico, and Taiwan, and the countervailing duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy and Korea, would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is publishing notice of continuation of these antidumping and countervailing duty orders.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 25, 2005.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Martha V. Douthit or Dana Mermelstein, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5050 or (202) 482–1391, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope of the Orders

The products subject to these antidumping and countervailing duty orders are certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils. Stainless steel is an alloy steel containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. The subject sheet and strip is a flat–rolled product in coils that is greater than 9.5 mm in width and less than 4.75 mm in thickness, and that is annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled. The subject sheet and strip may also be further processed (*i.e.*, cold–rolled, polished, aluminized, coated, etc.) provided that it maintains the specific dimensions of sheet and strip following such processing. The merchandise subject to these orders is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings:
7219.13.00.30, 7219.13.00.50, 7219.13.00.70, 7219.13.00.80, 7219.14.00.30, 7219.14.00.65, 7219.14.00.90, 7219.32.00.05, 7219.32.00.20, 7219.32.00.25, 7219.32.00.35, 7219.32.00.36, 7219.32.00.38, 7219.32.00.42, 7219.32.00.44, 7219.33.00.05, 7219.33.00.20, 7219.33.00.25, 7219.33.00.35, 7219.33.00.36, 7219.33.00.38, 7219.33.00.42, 7219.33.00.44, 7219.34.00.05, 7219.34.00.20, 7219.34.00.25, 7219.34.00.30, 7219.34.00.35, 7219.35.00.05, 7219.35.00.15, 7219.35.00.30, 7219.35.00.35, 7219.90.00.10, 7219.90.00.20, 7219.90.00.25, 7219.90.00.60, 7219.90.00.80, 7220.12.10.00, 7220.12.50.00, 7220.20.10.10, 7220.20.10.15, 7220.20.10.60, 7220.20.10.80, 7220.20.60.05, 7220.20.60.10, 7220.20.60.15, 7220.20.60.60, 7220.20.60.80, 7220.20.70.05, 7220.20.70.10, 7220.20.70.15, 7220.20.70.60, 7220.20.70.80, 7220.20.80.00, 7220.20.90.30, 7220.20.90.60, 7220.90.00.10, 7220.90.00.15, 7220.90.00.60, and 7220.90.00.80.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the Department's written description of the merchandise subject to these orders is dispositive.

Excluded from the scope of these orders are the following: (1) sheet and strip that is not annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled, (2) sheet and strip that is cut to length, (3) plate (*i.e.*, flat–rolled stainless steel products of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more), (4) flat wire (*i.e.*, cold–rolled sections, with a prepared edge, rectangular in shape, of a width of not more than 9.5 mm), and (5) razor blade steel. Razor blade steel is a flat–rolled product of stainless steel, not further worked than cold–rolled (cold–reduced), in coils, of a width of not more than 23 mm and a thickness of 0.266 mm or less, containing, by weight, 12.5 to 14.5 percent chromium, and certified at the time of entry to be used in the manufacture of razor blades. See Chapter 72 of the HTS, ''Additional U.S. Note'' 1(d).

Flapper valve steel is defined as stainless steel strip in coils containing, by weight, between 0.37 and 0.43 percent carbon, between 1.15 and 1.35 percent molybdenum, and between 0.20 and 0.80 percent manganese. This steel also contains, by weight, phosphorus of 0.025 percent or less, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of 0.020 percent or less. The product is manufactured by means of vacuum arc remelting, with inclusion controls for sulphide of no more than 0.04 percent and for oxide of no more than 0.05 percent. Flapper valve steel has a tensile strength of between 210 and 300 ksi, yield strength of between 170 and 270 ksi, plus or minus 8 ksi, and a hardness (Hv) of between 460 and 590. Flapper valve steel is most commonly used to produce specialty flapper valves in compressors.

Also excluded is a product referred to as suspension foil, a specialty steel product used in the manufacture of suspension assemblies for computer disk drives. Suspension foil is described as 302/304 grade or 202 grade stainless steel of a thickness between 14 and 127 microns, with a thickness tolerance of plus–or-minus 2.01 microns, and surface glossiness of 200 to 700 percent Gs. Suspension foil must be supplied in coil widths of not more than 407 mm, and with a mass of 225 kg or less. Roll marks may only be visible on one side, with no scratches of measurable depth. The material must exhibit residual stresses of 2 mm maximum deflection, and flatness of 1.6 mm over 685 mm length.

Certain stainless steel foil for automotive catalytic converters is also excluded from the scope of these orders This stainless steel strip in coils is a specialty foil with a thickness of between 20 and 110 microns used to produce a metallic substrate with a honeycomb structure for use in automotive catalytic converters. The steel contains, by weight, carbon of no more than 0.030 percent, silicon of no more than 1.0 percent, manganese of no more than 1.0 percent, chromium of between 19 and 22 percent, aluminum of no less than 5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron–chromium-cobalt alloy stainless strip is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths 228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and 12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds.

This product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as ''Arnokrome III.''[1]

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This product is defined as a non–magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most

[1] ''Arnokrome III'' is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as ''Gilphy 36.''[2]

Certain martensitic precipitation–hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This high–strength, ductile stainless steel product is designated under the Unified Numbering System (UNS) as S45500–grade steel, and contains, by weight, 11 to 13 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent nickel. Carbon, manganese, silicon and molybdenum each comprise, by weight, 0.05 percent or less, with phosphorus and sulfur each comprising, by weight, 0.03 percent or less. This steel has copper, niobium, and titanium added to achieve aging and will exhibit yield strengths as high as 1700 Mpa and ultimate tensile strengths as high as 1750 Mpa after aging, with elongation percentages of 3 percent or less in 50 mm. It is generally provided in thicknesses between 0.635 and 0.787 mm, and in widths of 25.4 mm. This product is most commonly used in the manufacture of television tubes and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as ''Durphynox 17''.[3]

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of this investigation. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (*i.e.*, carpet knives).[4] This steel is similar to AISI grade 420 but containing, by weight, 0.5 to 0.7 percent of molybdenum. The steel also contains, by weight, carbon of between 1.0 and 1.1 percent, sulfur of 0.020 percent or less, and includes between 0.20 and 0.30 percent copper and between 0.20 and 0.50 percent cobalt. This steel is sold under proprietary names such as ''GIN4 Mo.''[5] The second excluded stainless steel strip in coils is similar to AISI 420–J2 and contains, by weight, carbon of between 0.62 and 0.70 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, manganese of between 0.45 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This steel has a carbide density on average of 100 carbide particles per 100 square microns. An example of this product is ''GIN5'' steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420 F, with carbon of between 0.37 and 0.43 percent, molybdenum of between 1.15 and 1.35 percent, but lower manganese of between 0.20 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This product is supplied with a hardness of more than Hv 500 guaranteed after customer processing, and is supplied as, for example, ''GIN6''.

Background

On June 1, 2004, the Department initiated and the ITC instituted sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan, and the countervailing duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy and Korea, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act'').[6]

As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins and the net countervailable subsidies likely to prevail were the orders to be revoked.[7] On July 18, 2005, the ITC determined pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan, and the countervailing duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy and Korea would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[8]

Determination

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of these antidumping and countervailing duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, 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 orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan, and countervailing duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy and Korea. As provided in 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4), the Department normally will issue its determination to continue an order not later than seven days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the ITC's determination concluding the sunset review and immediately thereafter, will publish notice of its determination 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 order is July 25, 2005, seven days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of ITC's determination. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (''CBP'') will continue to collect antidumping and countervailing duty cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of continuation of these orders will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this Notice of Continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) and 751(c)(6)(A) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review, of these orders not later than July 2010.

These five-year (sunset) reviews and notice are in accordance with section 751(c) and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5–4184 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

[2] ''Gilphy 36'' is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

[3] ''Durphynox 17'' is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

[4] This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

[5] ''GIN 4 Mo'', ''GIN5'' and ''GIN6'' are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America Ltd.

[6] *See Initiation of Five-Year (''Sunset'') Reviews*, 69 FR 30874 (June 1, 2004), and *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-380-382 and 731-TA-797-804 (Review)*, 69 FR 30958 (June 1, 2004).

[7] *See Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Germany; Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 69 FR67896 (November 22, 2004), *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Italy; Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 69 FR 67894 (November 22, 2004), *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Japan; Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 69 FR 62250 (October 25, 2004), *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from The Republic of Korea, Taiwan and the United Kingdom; Final Results of the Expedited Five Year (''Sunset'') Reviews of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 69 FR 67892 (November 22, 2004), *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Mexico: Final Results of the Full Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 70 FR 66620 (February 8, 2005).

[8] *See Certain Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom*, July 18, 2005 (70 FR 41236), and *USITC Publication 3788 (Investigation Nos. 701-TA-381-382 and 731-TA-797-804 (Review)*(July 2005).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–337–806]

Notice of Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Individually Quick Frozen Red Raspberries from Chile

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on individually quick frozen red raspberries from Chile. The period of review is July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004. This order covers sales of individually quick frozen red raspberries with respect to Fruticola Olmue, S.A.; Santiago Comercio Exterior Exportaciones Limitada; and Vital Berry Marketing, S.A.

We preliminarily find that, during the period of review, sales of individually quick frozen red raspberries were not made below normal value. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results. We will issue the final results not later than 120 days from the date of publication of this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 4, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cole Kyle, Yasmin Bordas, or Scott Holland, AD/CVD Operations, Office 1, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–1503, (202) 482–3813, or (202) 482–1279, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 9, 2002, the Department of Commerce (''Department'') published an antidumping duty order on individually quick frozen (''IQF'') red raspberries from Chile. (*See* 67 FR 45460). On July 1, 2004, the Department published a notice of ''Opportunity to Request Administrative Review'' of this order. (*See* 69 FR 39903). On July 30, 2004, we received a timely filed request for review of 52 companies from the Pacific Northwest Berry Association, Lynden, Washington, and each of its individual members, Curt Maberry Farm, Enfield Farms, Inc., Maberry Packing, and Rader Farms, Inc. (collectively, ''the petitioners''). We received similar requests for review from Fruticola Olmue, S.A. (''Olmue''); Santiago Comercio Exterior Exportaciones, Ltda. (''SANCO''); Vital Berry Marketing, S.A. (''VBM''); Valles Andinos, S.A. (''Valles Andinos''); and Alimentos y Frutos and affiliate Vita Food, S.A. (''Alifrut'').[1] On August 30, 2004, we initiated an administrative review of the 52 companies. (*See* 69 FR 52857). The period of review (''POR'') is July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004.

On November 17, 2004, Alifrut withdrew its request for review. On November 18, 2004, the Department determined that it was not practicable to make individual antidumping duty findings for each of the 52 companies involved in this administrative review. Therefore, we selected the following four companies as respondents in this review: Olmue, SANCO, VBM, and Valles Andinos. *See* Memorandum to Susan Kuhbach, ''Individually Quick Frozen Red Raspberries from Chile: Respondent Selection,'' dated November 18, 2004, which is on file in the Central Records Unit (''CRU'') in room B–099 in the main Department building.

On November 18, 2004, the Department issued antidumping duty questionnaires to Olmue, SANCO, VBM, and Valles Andinos. As a result of certain below cost sales being disregarded in the previous applicable segment of the proceeding, we instructed Olmue to respond to the cost questionnaire. (For further details, *see* the ''Cost of Production'' section, below.) On November 29, 2004, the petitioners withdrew their request for review for all companies for which they had requested an administrative review. On December 1, 2004, the petitioners submitted a revision to correct a typographical error made in the November 29, 2004, submission. On December 7, 2004, Valles Andinos withdrew its request for review. On December 17, 2004, we rescinded the administrative review with respect to the requested companies, except Olmue, SANCO, and VBM (collectively, ''the respondents''), in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1). (*See* 69 FR 75511.)

We received questionnaire responses from the respondents in December 2004 and January 2005. We issued supplemental questionnaires to the respondents in January and March 2005. We issued additional supplemental questionnaires to Olmue in June 2005 and July 2005. We received timely filed responses.

On February 14, 2005, the Department published in the **Federal Register** an extension of the time limit for the completion of the preliminary results of this review until no later than July 29, 2005, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''), and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2). (*See* 70 FR 7472.)

We conducted verification of VBM's sales from April 18 through April 22, 2005. (For further details, *see* the ''Verification'' section, below.)

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are imports of individually quick frozen (''IQF'') whole or broken red raspberries from Chile, with or without the addition of sugar or syrup, regardless of variety, grade, size or horticulture method (*e.g.*, organic or not), the size of the container in which packed, or the method of packing. The scope of the order excludes fresh red raspberries and block frozen red raspberries (*i.e.*, puree, straight pack, juice stock, and juice concentrate).

The merchandise subject to this order is currently classifiable under subheading 0811.20.2020 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS''). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under the order is dispositive.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, during April 2005, we verified the information provided by VBM in Chile using standard verification procedures, including examination of relevant sales and financial records, and selection of original documentation containing relevant information. The Department reported its findings on June 29, 2005. *See Memorandum to the File*, ''Verification Report - VBM'' dated June 29, 2005. This report is on file in the Department's CRU.

Fair Value Comparisons

To determine whether sales of IQF red raspberries from Chile to the United States were made at less than normal value, we compared export price (''EP'') to normal value (''NV''), as described in the ''Export Price'' and ''Normal Value'' sections of this notice. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.414(c)(2), we compared individual EPs to weighted–average NVs, which were calculated in accordance with section 777A(d)(2) of the Act.

Product Comparisons

In accordance with section 771(16) of the Act, we considered all products sold by the respondents in the comparison market covered by the description in the ''Scope of the Order'' section, above, to be foreign–like products for purposes of determining appropriate product comparisons to U.S. sales. In accordance

[1] These five companies were also included in the petitioners' request for review of 52 companies.

with section 773(a)(1)(C)(ii) of the Act, in order to determine whether there was a sufficient volume of sales in the home market to serve as a viable basis for calculating NV, we compared the respondents' volume of home market sales of the foreign–like product to the volume of their U.S. sales of the subject merchandise. (For further details, *see* the ''Normal Value'' section, below.)

We compared U.S. sales to monthly weighted–average prices of contemporaneous sales made in the comparison market. Where there were no sales of identical merchandise in the comparison market made in the ordinary course of trade, we compared U.S. sales to sales of the most similar foreign like product made in the ordinary course of trade. Where there were no sales of identical or similar merchandise made in the ordinary course of trade in the comparison market, we compared U.S. sales to constructed value (''CV''). In making product comparisons, consistent with our determination in the original investigation, we matched foreign like products based on the physical characteristics reported by the respondent in the following order: grade, variety, form, cultivation method, and additives (*see Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination: IQF Red Raspberries from Chile*, 66 FR 67510, 67511 (December 31, 2001)).

Export Price

For sales to the United States, we calculated EP, in accordance with section 772(a) of the Act, because the merchandise was sold prior to importation by the exporter or producer outside the United States to the first unaffiliated purchaser in the United States, and because constructed export price methodology was not otherwise warranted. We based EP on the packed, Free on Board (''FOB'') plus Duty Paid, Delivered Duty Paid (''DDP''), or Cost and Freight (''C&F'') price to unaffiliated purchasers in the United States. We adjusted the reported gross unit price, where applicable, for rebates and billing adjustments. We also made deductions for movement expenses in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act. These deductions included, where appropriate, domestic inland freight, brokerage and handling, pre–sale warehousing expenses, international freight, U.S. customs duties, and other U.S. transportation expenses. To calculate EP, we relied upon the data submitted by the respondents.

Normal Value

A. Home Market Viability

In order to determine whether there was a sufficient volume of sales in the home market to serve as a viable basis for calculating NV, we compared each respondent's volume of home market sales of the foreign like product to its volume of U.S. sales of the subject merchandise, in accordance with section 773(a)(1)(C) of the Act.

Olmue and SANCO reported that their home market sales of IQF red raspberries during the POR were less than five percent of their sales of IQF red raspberries in the United States. Therefore, Olmue and SANCO did not have viable home markets for purposes of calculating NV. Olmue reported that France was its largest third country market, and SANCO reported that the United Kingdom was its largest third country market. In both instances, sales to the third countries exceed five percent of sales to the United States. Accordingly, for purposes of calculating NV, Olmue reported its sales to France, and SANCO reported its sales to the United Kingdom.

VBM reported that its home market sales of IQF red raspberries during the POR were more than five percent of its sales of IQF red raspberries in the United States. Therefore, VBM's home market was viable for purposes of calculating NV. Accordingly, VBM reported its home market sales for purposes of calculating NV.

B. Sales to Affiliated Customers

VBM made sales in the home market to affiliated customers. To test whether these sales were made at arm's length, we compared the starting prices of sales to the affiliated customer to those of unaffiliated customers, net of all movement charges, selling expenses, discounts, and packing. Where the price to the affiliated party was, on average, within a range of 98 to 102 percent of the price of the same or comparable merchandise to the unaffiliated parties, we determined that the sales made to the affiliated party were at arm's length. *See Modification Concerning Affiliated Party Sales in the Comparison Market*, 67 FR 69186 (November 15, 2002). In accordance with the Department's practice, sales to affiliated parties were only included in our margin analysis if the sales were made at arm's length.

C. Cost of Production

As discussed in the ''Background'' section above, there were reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that Olmue made sales of the subject merchandise in its comparison market at prices below the cost of production (''COP'') within the meaning of section 773(b) of the Act. Therefore, for Olmue, we used the calculated COP to test for below cost sales.

In accordance with section 773(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act, we did not conduct a sales below cost inquiry for the other respondents because the Department did not have reason to believe or suspect that either respondent made below cost sales. Moreover, the Department did not receive an allegation that either respondent made below cost sales.

1. Calculation of COP

In accordance with section 773(b)(3) of the Act, we calculated the cost of production (''COP'') based on the sum of the cost of materials and fabrication for the foreign like product, plus amounts for general and administrative (''G&A'') expenses, financial expenses, and comparison market packing costs, where appropriate. *See infra* ''Test of Comparison Market Sales Prices'' for a discussion of the treatment of comparison market selling expenses. We relied on the respondent's information as submitted, except for adjustments to Olmue's fixed and variable overhead expenses due to calculation errors by the respondent. *See Memorandum to Neal Harper, Director, Office of Accounting*, ''Cost of Production and Constructed Value Calculation Adjustments for the Preliminary Results–Fruticola Olmue S.A.'' dated July 28, 2005.

2. Test of Comparison Market Prices

For Olmue, on a product–specific basis, we compared the adjusted weighted–average COP to the comparison market sales of the foreign like product during the POR, as required under section 773(b) of the Act, in order to determine whether sales had been made at prices below the COP. The prices were exclusive of any applicable billing adjustments, movement expenses, direct selling expenses, commissions, indirect selling expenses, and packing expenses. In determining whether to disregard comparison market sales made at prices below the COP, we examined, in accordance with sections 773(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act, whether such sales were made (1) within an extended period of time in substantial quantities, and (2) at prices which did not permit the recovery of costs within a reasonable period of time.

3. Results of the COP Test

Pursuant to section 773(b)(1) of the Act, where less than 20 percent of a respondent's sales of a given product

during the POR were at prices less than the COP, we do not disregard any below cost sales of that product, because we determine that, in such instances, the below cost sales were not made in ''substantial quantities.'' Where 20 percent or more of a respondent's sales of a given product are at prices less than the COP, we determine that the below cost sales represent ''substantial quantities'' within an extended period of time, in accordance with section 773(b)(1)(A) of the Act. In such cases, we also determine whether such sales were made at prices which would not permit recovery of all costs within a reasonable period of time, in accordance with section 773(b)(1)(B) of the Act.

We found that, for Olmue, for certain specific products, more than 20 percent of the comparison market sales were at prices less than the COP, and the below cost sales were made within an extended period of time in substantial quantities. In addition, these sales were made at prices that did not provide for the recovery of costs within a reasonable period of time. We therefore excluded these sales and used the remaining sales, if any, as the basis for determining NV, in accordance with section 773(b)(1) of the Act.

For U.S. sales of subject merchandise for which there were no comparable comparison market sales in the ordinary course of trade (*e.g.*, sales that passed the cost test), we compared those sales to CV, in accordance with section 773(a)(4) of the Act.

D. Calculation of Constructed Value

Section 773(a)(4) of the Act provides that where NV cannot be based on comparison–market sales, NV may be based on CV. Accordingly, when sales of comparison products could not be found, either because there were no sales of a comparable product or all sales of the comparable products failed the COP test, we based NV on CV.

In accordance with sections 773(e)(1) and (e)(2)(A) of the Act, we calculated CV based on the sum of the cost of materials and fabrication for the subject merchandise, plus amounts for selling expenses, G&A expenses, financial expenses, profit, and U.S. packing costs. We made the same adjustments to the CV costs as described in the ''Calculation of COP'' section of this notice. In accordance with section 773(e)(2)(A) of the Act, we based selling expenses, G§A expenses, and profit on the amounts incurred and realized by the respondent in connection with the production and sale of the foreign like product in the ordinary course of trade for consumption in the foreign country.

E. Level of Trade

Section 773(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act states that, to the extent practicable, the Department will calculate NV based on sales at the same level of trade (''LOT'') as the EP. Sales are made at different LOTs if they are made at different marketing stages (or their equivalent). *See* 19 CFR 351.412(c)(2). Substantial differences in selling activities are a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for determining that there is a difference in the stages of marketing. *Id.*; *see also Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Cut–to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From South Africa*, 62 FR 61731, 61732 (November 19, 1997). In order to determine whether the comparison sales were at different stages in the marketing process than the U.S. sales, we reviewed the distribution system in each market (*i.e.*, the ''chain of distribution''),[2] including selling functions,[3] class of customer (''customer category''), and the level of selling expenses for each type of sale.

Pursuant to section 773(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, in identifying levels of trade for EP and comparison market sales (*i.e.*, NV based on either comparison market or third country prices[4]), we consider the starting prices before any adjustments. When the Department is unable to match U.S. sales to sales of the foreign like product in the comparison market at the same LOT as the EP, the Department may compare the U.S. sale to sales at a different LOT in the comparison market. In comparing EP sales at a different LOT in the comparison market, where available data make it practicable, we make an LOT adjustment under section 773(a)(7)(A) of the Act.

Olmue

Olmue reported a single channel of distribution and a single LOT in each market and claimed that its sales in both markets were at the same LOT. Therefore, Olmue did not request an LOT adjustment.

We examined the information reported by Olmue regarding its marketing processes for its comparison market and U.S. sales, including customer categories and the type and level of selling activities performed. Olmue reported that it sold to end–users in the third country and to traders, distributors, retailers and end users in the United States. In both markets, Olmue reported similar selling activities regardless of the customer category. Thus, we preliminarily find that Olmue sold at a single LOT in the comparison and U.S. markets.

Moreover, sales in both markets were direct shipments to customers from the plant. Therefore, there were no differences in the channels of distribution between the two markets. Olmue also did not grant rebates or discounts, provide technical services or post–sale warehousing, or incur advertising expenses in either the third country or U.S. market. Therefore, we preliminarily find that Olmue's sales in the comparison and U.S. markets were made at the same LOT.

SANCO

SANCO reported a single LOT in the comparison and U.S. markets, and claimed that the LOT in each of these markets was the same. Therefore, SANCO did not request an LOT adjustment.

We examined the information reported by SANCO regarding its marketing processes for its comparison market and U.S. sales, including customer categories and the type and level of selling activities performed. SANCO reported two channels of distribution in the U.S. market. In the U.S. market, channel one, the customer pays for the international freight. In the U.S. market, channel two, SANCO pays for the international freight. In both channels of distribution, SANCO is always responsible for the inland freight expenses to the port in Chile. Also, SANCO is always the importer of record and, therefore, pays all applicable customs duties. SANCO sells to the same customer types in both channels of distribution. Except for the differences regarding the payment of international freight, there are no differences in the selling activities for these two channels of distribution. Therefore, we preliminarily find that there is a single LOT in the U.S. market.

SANCO has reported one channel of distribution for sales to its third country market. In this channel, SANCO's customer is the importer of record, and is responsible for all customs duties.

[2] The marketing process in the United States and comparison market begins with the producer and extends to the sale to the final user or customer. The chain of distribution between the two may have many or few links, and the respondents' sales occur somewhere along this chain. In performing this evaluation, we considered each respondent's narrative response to properly determine where in the chain of distribution the sale occurs.

[3] Selling functions associated with a particular chain of distribution help us to evaluate the level(s) of trade in a particular market. For purposes of these preliminary results, we have organized the common selling functions into four major categories: sales process and marketing support, freight and delivery, inventory and warehousing, and quality assurance/warranty services.

[4] Where NV is based on CV, we determine the NV LOT based on the LOT of the sales from which we derive selling expenses, G&A and profit for CV, where possible.

SANCO is responsible for the inland freight expenses to the port in Chile. The international freight is also paid by SANCO. Because SANCO has reported no variation in the selling activities for these sales, we preliminarily find that there is a single LOT in SANCO's third country market.

Comparing sales in SANCO's two markets, there is no indication that there were significantly different selling activities or sales process activities. SANCO also did not grant rebates or discounts, provide technical services or post–sale warehousing, or incur advertising expenses on either U.S. or third country sales.

Therefore, we preliminarily find that a single LOT exists in both the U.S. and third country markets, and that SANCO's sales in the U.S. and third country markets were made at the same LOT.

VBM

VBM reported two channels of distribution in the U.S. market, and three channels of distribution in the home market. However, because the selling functions do not differ significantly between these channels, VBM is not claiming an LOT adjustment.

We examined the information reported by VBM regarding its marketing processes for its home market and U.S. sales, including customer categories and the types and levels of selling activities performed. VBM reported two channels of distribution in the U.S. market. In the U.S. market, channel one, VBM's product is transported from the processing plant to the cold storage warehouse before being transported to the port of shipment. In the U.S. market, channel two, VBM's sales are transported directly from the processing plant to the port for shipment. VBM reports that there are no pricing differences between these two channels of distribution. In both channels of distribution, VBM is always responsible for the inland freight to the port in Chile. VBM is also always the importer of record and, therefore, pays all applicable customs duties. VBM sells to the same types of customer in both channels of distribution. Except for small differences regarding transportation of the product from the processing plant to the cold storage warehouse, there are no differences in the selling activities for these two channels of distribution. Therefore, we preliminarily find that there is a single LOT in the U.S. market.

VBM has reported three channels of distribution for its home market sales. In the home market, channel one, VBM's product is transported from the processing plant to the cold storage warehouse, and is picked up directly from the warehouse by the customer. In the home market, channel two, VBM's product is transported from the warehouse to the cold storage warehouse, and is then delivered by VBM to the customer. In the home market, channel three, VBM's product is picked up by the customer at the processing plant. Because VBM has not reported substantial differences in the selling activities for these three channels, we preliminarily find that there is a single LOT in VBM's home market.

Comparing sales in VBM's two markets, there is no indication that there were significantly different selling activities or sales process activities. Although VBM did grant rebates for a few U.S. sales, it did not provide technical services or post–sale warehousing, or incur advertising expenses on either U.S. or home market sales.

Therefore, we preliminarily find that a single LOT exists in both the U.S. and home markets, and that VBM's sales in the U.S. and home markets were made at the same LOT.

F. Calculation of Normal Value Based on Comparison Market Prices

We calculated NV based on FOB and C&F prices to unaffiliated customers in the comparison markets. We made adjustments for billing adjustments, where appropriate and, in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(B)(ii) of the Act, we made deductions for movement expenses. These included domestic inland freight, pre–sale warehousing expenses, international freight, marine insurance, third country brokerage and handling, third country duties, and third country inland freight, where applicable. In addition, we made adjustments under section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410 for differences in circumstances of sale for imputed credit expenses, and other direct selling expenses, where appropriate. For Olmue, we also made adjustments, where appropriate, for indirect selling expenses incurred in the comparison market or the United States where commissions were granted on sales in one market but not in the other (the commission offset), in accordance with 19 CFR 351.410(e).

Furthermore, we made adjustments for differences in costs attributable to differences in the physical characteristics of the merchandise (the ''DIFMER'' adjustment), where applicable, in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.411. We also deducted comparison market packing costs and added U.S. packing costs in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(A) and (B) of the Act. To calculate NV, we relied upon the data submitted by the respondents.

G.Calculation of Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

For price–to-CV comparisons, we made adjustments to CV in accordance with section 773(a)(8) of the Act. We made adjustments to CV for differences in circumstances of sale in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410. In addition, we added U.S. packing costs.

Currency Conversion

We made currency conversions in accordance with section 773A(a) of the Act based on the exchange rates in effect on the date of the U.S. sale as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Preliminary Results of Review

We preliminarily find the following weighted–average dumping margins:

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted–average margin percentage
Fruticola Olmue, S.A. ...	0.09 (*de minimis*)
Santiago Comercio Exterior Exportaciones, Ltda.	0.00
Vital Berry, S.A.	0.00

Assessment Rates and Cash Deposit Requirements

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b), the Department calculates an assessment rate for each importer of the subject merchandise for each respondent. Upon issuance of the final results of this administrative review, if any importer–specific assessment rates calculated in the final results are above *de minimis* (*i.e.*, at or above 0.5 percent), the Department will issue appraisement instructions directly to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (''CBP'') to assess antidumping duties on appropriate entries.

To determine whether the duty assessment rates covering the period were *de minimis*, in accordance with the requirement set forth in 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), for each respondent we calculate importer (or customer)-specific *ad valorem* rates by aggregating the dumping margins calculated for all U.S. sales to that importer (or customer) and dividing this amount by the total value of the sales to that importer (or customer). Where an importer (or customer)-specific *ad valorem* rate is greater than *de minimis*, and the respondent has reported reliable entered values, we apply the assessment rate to

the entered value of the importer's/customer's entries during the review period. Where an importer (or customer)-specific *ad valorem* rate is greater than *de minimis* and we do not have entered values, we calculate a per–unit assessment rate by aggregating the dumping duties due for all U.S. sales to each importer (or customer) and dividing this amount by the total quantity sold to that importer (or customer).

The Department will issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP within 15 days of publication of the final results of this review.

The following deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of IQF red raspberries from Chile entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rates for the reviewed companies will be the rate established in the final results of this review, except if a rate is less than 0.50 percent, and therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, but was covered in a previous review or the original LTFV investigation, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company–specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, the previous review, or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers and/or exporters of this merchandise, shall be 6.33 percent, the ''all others'' rate established in *Notice of Amended final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: IQF Red Raspberries from Chile*, 67 FR 40270 (June 12, 2002).

These requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

Public Comment

Any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice. A hearing, if requested, will be held 37 days after the publication of this notice, or the first business day thereafter. Interested parties may submit case briefs within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, which must be limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice. The Department will issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such comments, within 120 days of publication of the preliminary results.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5–4190 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–588–046]

Polychloroprene Rubber from Japan; Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') and the International Trade Commission (''ITC'') that revocation of the antidumping duty order on polychloroprene rubber from Japan would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is publishing this notice of continuation of this antidumping duty order.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 4, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha V. Douthit or Dana Mermelstein, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5050 or (202) 482–1391, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope of the Order

Merchandise covered by this antidumping duty order is shipments of polychloroprene rubber, an oil resistant synthetic rubber also known as polymerized chlorobutadiene or neoprene, currently classifiable under items 4002.42.00, 4002.49.00, 4003.00.00, 4462.15.21 and 4462.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS''). Although the HTSUS item numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

Background

On July 1, 2004, the Department initiated and the ITC instituted sunset reviews of the antidumping duty order on polychloroprene rubber from Japan, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act'').[1] As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail were the order to be revoked.[2] On July 21, 2005, the ITC determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty order on polychloroprene rubber from Japan would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[3]

Determination

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely 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 polychloroprene rubber from Japan. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (''CBP'') will continue to collect antidumping duty cash deposits at the rates 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

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[1] *See Initiation of Five-Year (''Sunset'') Reviews*, 69 FR 39905 (July 1, 2004), and *Polychloroprene Rubber from Japan*, Investigation No. AA 1921-129 (Second Review), 69 FR 39961 (July 1, 2004).

[2] *See Polychloroprene Rubber from Japan; Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Finding*, 69 FR 64276 (November 11, 2004).

[3] *See USITC Publication 3786* (June 2005) and *Polychloroprene Rubber from Japan*, Investigation No. AA1921-129 (Second Review) 70 FR 42101 (July 21, 2005).

in the **Federal Register** of this Notice of Continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five–year review of these orders not later than July 2010.

This five–year (sunset) review and notice are in accordance with section 751(c) and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5–4191 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–427–814, A–412–818]

Certain Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France and the United Kingdom; Final Results of Sunset Reviews and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On June 1, 2004, the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') initiated its first sunset review of the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom. *See Initiation of Five–Year (''Sunset'') Reviews*, 69 FR 30874 (June 1, 2004) (''*First Sunset Review*''). Pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''), the International Trade Commission (''the ITC''), in its first sunset review, determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. Therefore, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, and section 351.222(i)(1)(iii) of the Department's regulations, the Department is revoking the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 27, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha V. Douthit or Dana Mermelstein, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5050 or (202) 482–1391, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope of the Orders

The products subject to these antidumping duty orders are certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils. Stainless steel is an alloy steel containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. The subject sheet and strip is a flat–rolled product in coils that is greater than 9.5 mm in width and less than 4.75 mm in thickness, and that is annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled. The subject sheet and strip may also be further processed (*i.e.*, cold–rolled, polished, aluminized, coated, etc.) provided that it maintains the specific dimensions of sheet and strip following such processing. The merchandise subject to these orders is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings: 7219.13.00.30, 7219.13.00.50, 7219.13.00.70, 7219.13.00.80, 7219.14.00.30, 7219.14.00.65, 7219.14.00.90, 7219.32.00.05, 7219.32.00.20, 7219.32.00.25, 7219.32.00.35, 7219.32.00.36, 7219.32.00.38, 7219.32.00.42, 7219.32.00.44, 7219.33.00.05, 7219.33.00.20, 7219.33.00.25, 7219.33.00.35, 7219.33.00.36, 7219.33.00.38, 7219.33.00.42, 7219.33.00.44, 7219.34.00.05, 7219.34.00.20, 7219.34.00.25, 7219.34.00.30, 7219.34.00.35, 7219.35.00.05, 7219.35.00.15, 7219.35.00.30, 7219.35.00.35, 7219.90.00.10, 7219.90.00.20, 7219.90.00.25, 7219.90.00.60, 7219.90.00.80, 7220.12.10.00, 7220.12.50.00, 7220.20.10.10, 7220.20.10.15, 7220.20.10.60, 7220.20.10.80, 7220.20.60.05, 7220.20.60.10, 7220.20.60.15, 7220.20.60.60, 7220.20.60.80, 7220.20.70.05, 7220.20.70.10, 7220.20.70.15, 7220.20.70.60, 7220.20.70.80, 7220.20.80.00, 7220.20.90.30, 7220.20.90.60, 7220.90.00.10, 7220.90.00.15, 7220.90.00.60, and 7220.90.00.80.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the Department's written description of the merchandise subject to these orders is dispositive.

Excluded from the scope of these orders are the following: (1) sheet and strip that is not annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled, (2) sheet and strip that is cut to length, (3) plate (*i.e.*, flat–rolled stainless steel products of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more), (4) flat wire (*i.e.*, cold–rolled sections, with a prepared edge, rectangular in shape, of a width of not more than 9.5 mm), and (5) razor blade steel. Razor blade steel is a flat–rolled product of stainless steel, not further worked than cold–rolled (cold–reduced), in coils, of a width of not more than 23 mm and a thickness of 0.266 mm or less, containing, by weight, 12.5 to 14.5 percent chromium, and certified at the time of entry to be used in the manufacture of razor blades. See Chapter 72 of the HTS, ''Additional U.S. Note'' 1(d).

Flapper valve steel is defined as stainless steel strip in coils containing, by weight, between 0.37 and 0.43 percent carbon, between 1.15 and 1.35 percent molybdenum, and between 0.20 and 0.80 percent manganese. This steel also contains, by weight, phosphorus of 0.025 percent or less, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of 0.020 percent or less. The product is manufactured by means of vacuum arc remelting, with inclusion controls for sulphide of no more than 0.04 percent and for oxide of no more than 0.05 percent. Flapper valve steel has a tensile strength of between 210 and 300 ksi, yield strength of between 170 and 270 ksi, plus or minus 8 ksi, and a hardness (Hv) of between 460 and 590. Flapper valve steel is most commonly used to produce specialty flapper valves in compressors.

Also excluded is a product referred to as suspension foil, a specialty steel product used in the manufacture of suspension assemblies for computer disk drives. Suspension foil is described as 302/304 grade or 202 grade stainless steel of a thickness between 14 and 127 microns, with a thickness tolerance of plus–or-minus 2.01 microns, and surface glossiness of 200 to 700 percent Gs. Suspension foil must be supplied in coil widths of not more than 407 mm, and with a mass of 225 kg or less. Roll marks may only be visible on one side, with no scratches of measurable depth. The material must exhibit residual stresses of 2 mm maximum deflection, and flatness of 1.6 mm over 685 mm length.

Certain stainless steel foil for automotive catalytic converters is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This stainless steel strip in coils is a specialty foil with a thickness of between 20 and 110 microns used to produce a metallic substrate with a honeycomb structure for use in automotive catalytic converters. The steel contains, by weight, carbon of no more than 0.030 percent, silicon of no more than 1.0 percent, manganese of no more than 1.0 percent, chromium of

between 19 and 22 percent, aluminum of no less than 5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron–chromium-cobalt alloy stainless strip is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths 228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and 12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds.

This product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as ''Arnokrome III.''[1]

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This product is defined as a non–magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as ''Gilphy 36.''[2]

Certain martensitic precipitation–hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This high–strength, ductile stainless steel product is designated under the Unified Numbering System (UNS) as S45500–grade steel, and contains, by weight, 11 to 13 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent nickel. Carbon, manganese, silicon and molybdenum each comprise, by weight, 0.05 percent or less, with phosphorus and sulfur each comprising, by weight, 0.03 percent or less. This steel has copper, niobium, and titanium added to achieve aging and will exhibit yield strengths as high as 1700 Mpa and ultimate tensile strengths as high as 1750 Mpa after aging, with elongation percentages of 3 percent or less in 50 mm. It is generally provided in thicknesses between 0.635 and 0.787 mm, and in widths of 25.4 mm. This product is most commonly used in the manufacture of television tubes and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as ''Durphynox 17''.[3]

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of these orders. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (*i.e.*, carpet knives).[4] This steel is similar to AISI grade 420 but containing, by weight, 0.5 to 0.7 percent of molybdenum. The steel also contains, by weight, carbon of between 1.0 and 1.1 percent, sulfur of 0.020 percent or less, and includes between 0.20 and 0.30 percent copper and between 0.20 and 0.50 percent cobalt. This steel is sold under proprietary names such as ''GIN4 Mo.''[5] The second excluded stainless steel strip in coils is similar to AISI 420–J2 and contains, by weight, carbon of between 0.62 and 0.70 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, manganese of between 0.45 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This steel has a carbide density on average of 100 carbide particles per 100 square microns. An example of this product is ''GIN5 ''steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420 F, with carbon of between 0.37 and 0.43 percent, molybdenum of between 1.15 and 1.35 percent, but lower manganese of between 0.20 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This product is supplied with a hardness of more than Hv 500 guaranteed after customer processing, and is supplied as, for example, ''GIN6''.

Background

On July 27, 1999, the Department published in the **Federal Register** antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom. *See Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order; Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France*, 64 FR 40562 (July 27, 1999), and *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order; Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the United Kingdom*, 64 FR 40555 (July 27, 1999). On June 1, 2004, the Department initiated, and the ITC instituted, sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom. *See First Sunset Review, and Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom*, 69 FR 30958 (June 1, 2004). As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the orders to be revoked. *See Final Result of Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 69 FR 60357 (October 8, 2004), and *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom; Final Result of Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 69 FR 67892 (November 22, 2004). On July 18, 2005, the ITC determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom 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. *See USITC Publication 3788, Investigation Nos. 701–TA–381–382 and 731–TA–797–804 (Review)* (July 2005), and *Certain Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom*, 70 FR 41236 (July 18, 2005).

Determination

As a result of the determination by the ITC that revocation of these antidumping duty orders is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department, pursuant to section 751(d) of the Act, is revoking the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom. Pursuant to section 751(d)(2) and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i), the effective date of revocation is July 27, 2004 (*i.e.*, the fifth anniversary of the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the order).

The Department will notify U.S. Customs and Border Protection (''CBP'') to discontinue suspension of liquidation and collection of cash deposits on entries of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse

[1] ''Arnokrome III'' is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

[2] ''Gilphy 36'' is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

[3] ''Durphynox 17'' is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

[4] This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

[5] GIN 4 Mo'', ''GIN5'' and ''GIN6'' are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America Ltd.

on or after July 27, 2004, the effective date of revocation of these orders. The Department will complete any pending administrative reviews of these orders and will conduct administrative reviews of subject merchandise entered prior to the effective date of revocation in response to appropriately filed requests for review.

This five–year sunset review and notice are in accordance with section 751(d)(2) and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5–4174 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

Billing Code: 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Notice To Establish an Advisory Committee on Travel and Tourism

Summary: In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2, and the General Services Administration (GSA) rule of Advisory Committee Management, 41 CFR part 102–3 and after consultation with GSA, the Secretary of Commerce has determined that the establishment of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board is in the public interest, in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Department by law. This is a renaming of the original board established in 2003 under the name U.S. Travel and Tourism Promotion Advisory Board pursuant to the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003, section 210 (Public Law 108–7). This also expands the duties of the Board to include the activities that are authorized under 15 U.S.C. 1512, set forth below.

Under the newly established U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, the Secretary of Commerce shall in consultation with the Board design, develop and implement an international promotional campaign, which seeks to encourage foreign individuals to travel to the United States for the purposes of engaging in tourism related activities. Also, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1512 which provides the Department of Commerce the province and duty to foster, promote and develop foreign and domestic commerce, the Board shall advise the Secretary of Commerce on the development, creation and implementation of a national tourism strategy and shall provide a means of ensuring regular contact between the government and the travel and tourism sector. The Board shall advise the Secretary on government policies and programs that affect the United States travel and tourism industry and provide a forum for discussing and proposing solutions to industry related problems.

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board will consist of no more than 15 members appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to assure a balanced representation among the travel and tourism industry sector. The U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board will function solely as an advisory body, and in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Its charter will be filed under the Act, fifteen days from the date of publication of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding the establishment of this committee to Lindsey Dickinson, Director, Office of Advisory Committees, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4043, Washington, DC 20230.

Dated: July 29, 2005.

Lindsey Dickinson,

Director, Office of Advisory Committees.

[FR Doc. E5–4142 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–408–046]

Sugar from the European Community; Final Results of the Full Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On September 1, 2004, the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') initiated a sunset review of the countervailing duty (''CVD'') finding on sugar from the European Community (''the Community'') pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''). *See Notice of Initiation of Five-year (''Sunset'') Review*, 69 FR 53408 (September 1, 2004). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate filed on behalf of the domestic interested parties and adequate substantive comments filed on behalf of the domestic interested parties and the Community, the Department conducted a full sunset review of the countervailing duty finding on sugar from the Community. As a result of this sunset review, the Department finds that revocation of the CVD finding would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the level indicated in the ''Final Results of Review'' section of this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 4, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tipten Troidl, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1767.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 1, 2004, the Department initiated a sunset review of the CVD finding on sugar from the Community. *See Notice of Initiation of Five-year (''Sunset'') Review*, 69 FR 53408 (September 1, 2004). On March 25, 2005, the Department published the preliminary results of the full sunset review of the CVD finding on sugar from the Community. *See Sugar From the European Community; Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Finding*, 70 FR 15293 (March 25, 2005) (''*Preliminary Sunset Results*''), and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Five-year (''Sunset'') Review of the Countervailing Duty Finding on Sugar from the European Community; Preliminary Results, dated March 25, 2005 (''Preliminary Results Decision Memorandum'').[1] In our *Preliminary Sunset Results*, we found that benefits from the export restitution payment program would likely continue or recur were the order revoked.

On May 9, 2005, the Department received a case brief from the United States Beet Sugar Association, the American Sugar Refiners' Association, the American Sugar Cane League, the Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida, the Florida Sugar Cane League, Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc., Hawaii Sugar Farmers, and the American Sugarbeet Growers Association, (collectively ''domestic interested parties''). The Department did not receive a case or rebuttal brief from the Community.

Scope of the Finding

Imports covered by this countervailing duty finding are shipments of sugar from the European Community. During the investigation,

[1] For a full discussion of the history of this finding prior to the *Preliminary Sunset Results*, *see* the March 25, 2005, Preliminary Results Decision Memorandum.

such merchandise was classifiable under item numbers 155.2025, 155.2045, 155.3000 and 183.05 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (''TSUSA''). This merchandise is currently classifiable under item numbers 1701.11.05, 1701.11.10, 1701.11.20, 1701.11.50, 1701.12.05, 1701.12.10, 1701.12.50, 1701.91.05, 1701.91.10, 1701.91.30, 1701.99.05, 1701.99.1090, 1701.99.5090, 1702.90.05, 1702.90.10, 1702.90.20, 2106.90.42, 2106.90.44, 2106.90.46 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (''HTS''). Specialty sugars are exempt from the scope of this finding. On December 7, 1987, two interested parties, the United States Beet Sugar Association and the United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, requested a scope review of blends of sugar and dextrose, a corn–derived sweetner, containing at least 65 percent sugar. The merchandise is currently imported under HTS item number 1701.99.00. On June 21, 1990, the Department issued a final scope clarification memorandum, which determined that such blends are within the scope of the finding, and that imports of such blends from the Community are subject to the corresponding countervailing duty.

Analysis of Comments Received:

All issues raised in this review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum (''Decision Memorandum'') from Barbara E. Tillman, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, to Joseph A. Spetrini, Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, dated July 28, 2005, which is hereby adopted by this notice. The issues discussed in the accompanying Decision Memorandum include the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy were the order revoked. Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in this review and the corresponding recommendation in this public memorandum which is on file in the Central Records Unit, room B–099, of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Web at *http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn*. The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Final Results of Review

The Department finds that revocation of the countervailing duty finding on sugar from the Community would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy. The net countervailable subsidy likely to prevail if the finding were revoked is 21.73 cents per pound.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (''APO'') of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305 of the Department's regulations. Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

We are issuing and publishing the results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5–4189 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 072205I]

Environmental Impact Statement for the Santa Clara Valley Water District Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Collaborative Effort

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of intent to conduct public scoping and prepare an Environmental Impact Statement

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) proposes to serve as the lead agency under NEPA in the preparation of a joint Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for the following project/proposed action: Adoption and implementation of the ''Settlement Agreement Regarding Water Rights of the Santa Clara Valley Water District On Coyote, Guadalupe, and Stevens Creeks,'' (Settlement Agreement), the State Water Resources Control Board's approval of modifications of the Santa Clara Valley Water District's (District) appropriative water rights to allow for implementation of the Settlement Agreement with supporting findings and implementation of those modifications, the District's adoption of a Conservation Plan (CP), NMFS's issuance of an incidental take permit (ITP) to the District, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) issuance of an ITP to the District, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) issuance of a permit to the District, and the California Department of Fish and Game's issuance of an incidental take permit or consistency determination to the District. The project/proposed action is also known as ''FAHCE'' (Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Collaborative Effort). The NMFS is the lead agency for this EIS, and the USFWS and the Corps are cooperating agencies. The District, a local public water agency, is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A similar notice is being published by the District in accordance with CEQA. Comments and participation in the scoping process are encouraged.

DATES: Written and oral comments may be submitted at a public scoping meeting scheduled for Tuesday, August 9, 2005, from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Santa Clara Valley Water District Board Room located at 5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA 95118.In addition, written comments may be submitted on or before September 15, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Address comments and requests for information related to preparation of the EIS/EIR, or requests to be added to the mailing list for this project/proposed action, to Gary Stern, NMFS, 777 Sonoma Avenue, Room 325, Santa Rosa, CA 95404; facsimile (707)578–3435. Comments may be submitted by e-mail to the following address: *Gary.Stern@noaa.gov*. In the subject line of the e-mail, include the document identifier: FAHCE - EIS/EIR. Comments and materials received will be available to public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above addresses.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Stern, San Francisco Bay Region Team Leader at NMFS, Santa Rosa Area Office, (707) 575–6060.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The NEPA requires Federal agencies to conduct an environmental analysis of their proposed actions to determine if the actions may affect the human environment. The NMFS expects to take action on an Endangered Species Act (ESA) section 10(a)(1)(B) permit application anticipated from the District. Therefore, the NMFS is seeking public input on the scope of the

required NEPA analysis, including the range of reasonable alternatives and associated impacts of any alternatives.

Section 9 of the ESA and implementing regulations prohibit the ''taking'' of a species listed as endangered or threatened. The term take is defined under the ESA as to mean harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct (16 U.S.C. 1532(19)). Harm is defined by the USFWS to include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, and sheltering (50 CFR 17.3). NMFS' definition of harm includes significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures fish or wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, spawning, migrating, rearing, and sheltering (64 FR 60727; November 8, 1999).

Section 10 of the ESA contains provisions for the issuance of an ITP to non-Federal landowners for the take of endangered and threatened species, provided that all permit issuance criteria are met, including the requirement that 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. In addition, the applicant must prepare and submit to the NMFS and USFWS for approval, a CP containing a strategy for minimizing and mitigating the take associated with the proposed activities to the maximum extent practicable. The applicant must also ensure that adequate monitoring and funding for the CP will be provided.

The project/proposed action arises from a complaint filed by Guadalupe-Coyote Resource Conservation District on July 11, 1996, alleging that the District's operations on Guadalupe River, Coyote Creek, and Stevens Creek were adversely affecting fish and their habitat. The District answered the complaint, denying its allegations. In an innovative strategy for resolving the issues raised in the complaint and to provide for long-term planning on these three watersheds and preservation of the District's water resources to serve its customers, trustee public agencies and interested public groups participated in facilitated settlement negotiations, identified as the Fish and Aquatic Habitat Collaborative Effort (FAHCE).

The FAHCE process culminated successfully in the Settlement Agreement, finalization and implementation of which requires NEPA and CEQA compliance. The Settlement Agreement is expressly conditioned on prior compliance with NEPA and CEQA, and all applicable resource agency approvals of the measures that will implement the Settlement Agreement, and will not become effective unless and until all specified conditions precedent are satisfied.

To adopt and implement the Settlement Agreement and pursue regulatory certainty of its existing and future water supplies, the District is seeking an ITP that would provide long-term assurances for the reliability of water supplies. The District needs an ITP because some of its activities have the potential to take listed species.

As the primary water management agency for Santa Clara County, California, the District has constructed and currently operates and maintains a system of local reservoirs, flood control channels, groundwater recharge facilities, and water conveyance facilities in the Santa Clara Valley, and serves an area of approximately 1,300 sq mi (3,367 sq km) with a population of 1.8 million. It acts as the county's water wholesaler and flood protection agency, serving as the steward for the streams and creeks, underground aquifers and District-built reservoirs within the county.

Project/Proposed Action

The ITP application is related to the operation and maintenance of District reservoirs and other water operations/facilities in the Guadalupe River, Coyote Creek, and Stevens Creek watersheds in Santa Clara County, California(covered activities). The Settlement Agreement forms the basis for covered activities in the ITP application. The Settlement Agreement provides for actions to be taken during four phases, the beginning dates of which are tied to the Effective Date of the Settlement Agreement (the date upon which all parties to the Settlement Agreement have executed it following NEPA/CEQA review and receipt of all regulatory approvals).

The first three phases of the Settlement Agreement each would allow 10 years to implement specified measures. The fourth phase would carry forward the measures in perpetuity. Each of the initial three phases would include distinct management objectives and measures to achieve the overall management goals. The overall management goals are to restore and maintain healthy steelhead and salmon populations as appropriate to each of the three watersheds by providing suitable spawning and rearing habitat within each, and to provide adequate passage for adult steelhead and salmon to reach suitable spawning and rearing habitat and for out-migration of juveniles.

The Settlement Agreement provides that the proposed measures would be implemented in an adaptive manner in order to effectively mitigate any adverse impacts on the steelhead and Chinook salmon fisheries as well as red-legged frog. An Adaptive Management Team would be formed to oversee the implementation of the Settlement Agreement measures, including identification of the measures to be included in phases two, three and four, and initially would include representatives of all parties to the Settlement Agreement.

The District has informed NMFS of its proposal to submit a conservation plan (CP) and application for an ITP under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA. Activities that the District may propose for incidental take permit coverage include:

1. *Phase One (first 10 years) measures common to Coyote Creek, Guadalupe River and Stevens Creek watersheds would include the following:*

a. Re-operation of reservoirs in accordance with specified criteria for flood releases, fish passage and other non-emergency operations and maintenance; expansion of the District's appropriative water rights to include preservation and enhancement of public trust resources as a beneficial use; and operation of the District's reservoirs to ensure that both stream water depth and stream water temperature are adequate to support the various life stages of the two salmonid species.

b. Removal or remediation of Priority 1 District-owned barriers to salmonid migration and use of reasonable best efforts, including up to 50 percent cost sharing, to remove or remediate Priority 1 barriers owned by others; and periodic evaluation and determination of whether other barriers interfere with the timely achievement of the management objectives for each of the three watersheds.

c. Implementation of a Fish Habitat Restoration Plan to enhance spawning habitats for steelhead and salmon in the three watersheds.

d. Implementation of a program to enhance rearing habitats for steelhead and Chinook salmon, including tree planting, placement of large organic (woody) debris, channel modifications including berms, and riparian canopy enhancement.

e. Implementation of a program to identify stream reaches where geomorphic functions necessary for channel maintenance or formation (e.g., hydraulic runoff, bedload transport, channel migration, riparian vegetation

succession) are impaired; and evaluation of the feasibility of restoring such geomorphic functions to enhance fish passage to suitable spawning and rearing habitats, followed by development and implementation of feasible pilot projects to restore geomorphic functions.

f. Development and adoption of general guidelines, applying environmentally sensitive techniques, to maintain or enhance geomorphic functions, riparian conditions and bank stabilization projects undertaken by other persons.

2. *Phase One (first 10 years) measures for the Coyote Creek System would also include:*

a. Maintenance of habitat for steelhead and Chinook salmon.

b. Operation of a Cold Water Management Zone for approximately 5 miles (8 km) below Anderson Dam.

c. Preparation of a Coyote Creek Facilities Plan, including evaluation of Laguna Seca groundwater remediation and the restoration of the Metcalf Ponds.

d. Development of a cooperative operations agreement on Cherry Flat Reservoir with the City of San Jose.

e. Development of a feasibility study of a track and truck operation at Anderson Reservoir.

3. *Phase One (first 10 years) measures for the Guadalupe River System would also include:*

a. Maintenance of habitat for steelhead and Chinook salmon.

b. Operation of a Cold Water Management Zone on Guadalupe Creek below Guadalupe Dam to confluence with Guadalupe River.

c. Operation of a management zone for Chinook salmon on Alamitos Creek and Calero Creek below Calero and Almaden Reservoirs.

d. Operation of a management zone for Chinook salmon in Los Gatos Creek from Camden Ave. to the confluence with the Guadalupe River.

e. Preparation of a facilities plan for Alamitos Creek.

4. *Phase One (first 10 years) measures for the Stevens Creek System would also include:*

a. Maintenance of habitat for steelhead.

b. Operation of a Cold Water Management Zone below Stevens Creek Reservoir.

c. Installation of a multi-post outlet at Stevens Creek Dam to allow for the management of temperature in the cold water management zone.

d. Development of a feasibility study of a track and truck operation at Stevens Creek Reservoir.

5. *Phase Two (second 10 years) measures for Coyote Creek watershed would include the following, as needed:*

a. Extension of the distribution of suitable habitat for salmon and steelhead up to an approximate additional five miles (8 km) below Anderson Dam; or up to 10 miles (16 km) above Anderson Reservoir or Coyote Reservoir, as feasible.

b. Modification of water releases from Anderson Reservoir.

c. Relocation of the Coyote Percolation Facility off-stream.

d. Removal or remediation of Priority No. 2 District-owned barriers.

e. Use of recycled or other urban water to augment flows in Coyote Creek.

f. Implementation of a trap and truck operation to relocate adult steelhead into upper watershed habitat above Anderson or Coyote Reservoirs and to assist in smolt out-migration.

6. *Phase Two (second 10 years) measures for Guadalupe River watershed would include the following, as needed:*

a. Extension of the distribution of fishery habitat for steelhead in Alamitos Creek up to an approximate additional three miles (5 km) above Almaden Reservoir, or below either Calero Reservoir or Almaden Reservoir to its confluence with Lake Almaden, as feasible.

b. Removal or remediation of Priority No. 2 District-owned barriers.

c. Use of recycled or other urban water to augment flows in the Guadalupe main stem or its tributaries.

d. Implementation of a trap-and-truck operation to relocate adult steelhead into upper watershed habitat above Almaden Reservoir.

e. Construction of a bypass channel or other modification necessary to isolate Alamitos Creek and Guadalupe River from Lake Almaden.

f. Removal or modification of Almaden Reservoir to allow for unimpeded access to upper watershed habitat.

7. *Phase Two (second 10 years) measures for Stevens Creek watershed would include the following, as needed:*

a. Extension of the distribution of suitable habitat for salmon and steelhead up to an approximate additional five miles (8 km) above Stevens Creek Reservoir or an additional two miles (3 km) below Stevens Creek Reservoir, as feasible.

b. Removal or remediation of Priority No. 2 District-owned barriers.

c. Use of recycled or other urban water to augment flows in Stevens Creek.

d. Implementation of a trap-and-truck operation to relocate adult steelhead into upper watershed habitat above Stevens Creek Reservoir.

8. *Phase Three (third 10 years) measures for Coyote Creek watershed* would be those measures not implemented in Phase Two, as needed to achieve the overall management objectives.

9. *Phase Three (third 10 years) measures for Guadalupe River watershed* would be those measures not implemented in Phase Two but needed to achieve the overall management objectives. Periodic review would be conducted on reaches within Los Gatos Creek below Lexington Reservoir to identify opportunities for additional measures that may be implemented in Phases Two and Three, specifically to increase access to salmonid spawning or juvenile rearing habitat.

10. *Phase Three (third 10 years) measures for Stevens Creek watershed* would be to extend habitat into suitable tributaries or above Stevens Creek Reservoir. Additional measures not implemented in Phase Two would be implemented as needed to achieve the overall management objectives.

11. Phase Four (long term) measures for all watersheds would be the continuation of prior actions, including the District's continued operation of its reservoirs to provide in-stream flows as needed to achieve the overall management objectives as long as the District continues to appropriate water pursuant to its water rights; long-term monitoring would continue; and maintenance of facility improvements and other non-flow measures would continue.

The geographic areas to be covered by the proposed CP and ITP are located in Santa Clara County, California. More information on the geographic area can be found at an Internet site maintained by the District: *http://www.valleywater.org/Water/Watersheds__-__streams__and__floods/Taking__care__of__streams/FAHCE/index.shtm.*

Under NEPA, a reasonable range of alternatives to a proposed action must be developed and considered in the NMFS' environmental review. The NMFS is currently in the process of developing alternatives for analysis, and have considered analyzing the following:

Alternative 1: No Action – Under the No Action Alternative, an ITP would not be issued by NMFS or USFWS, there would not be a commitment to implement the CP (although it is expected that improvements will be made on an uncertain schedule), and ESA assurances under section 10 would not be provided to the District;

Alternative 2: Flow Adjustments (Only) Alternative – This alternative would include modified District reservoir operations and maintenance

and activities, but with no additional actions to enhance and preserve habitats and fisheries.;

Alternative 3: Flow Adjustments and Removal of District Owned Barriers Alternative – This alternative would be limited to flow adjustments and removal of District-owned stream barriers.;

Alternative 4: Accelerated Recycled Water Investigations Alternative – This alternative would include all of the actions described in the Settlement Agreement as well as beginning a program for bringing recycled water to the base of the dams to conserve potable water supplies. The program would include investigation of the feasibility of supplying recycled water to new customers along the length of the pipeline.

Alternative 5: Use of Other Water Supplies to Augment Flow Alternative – This alternative would include the use of other water supplies (e.g. imported water or consolidated water rights from District retailers) to augment flow alternatives.

Alternative 6: Flow to the Bay Alternative – This alternative would establish a year-round ''live stream'' flow to the Bay using one or more of the following water supplies: flow to the bay with local water supplies; flow to the bay with other raw water sources to augment flows; and/or flow to the bay with treated recycled water to augment flows.

Alternative 7: Maximize the Wetted Zone Over the Long Term Alternative – This alternative would be in contrast to standard methods that emphasize temperature control through cold-water management. This alternative includes existing operations and maintenance with flow ramping modifications and emphasizes the behavioral and physiological adaptations of fish. This alternative recognizes that there will be potential dry years and emphasizes the application of Adaptive Management principles.

Alternative 8: Natural Conditions Alternative – This alternative analyzes the removal of all the District's dams in the Coyote Creek, Guadalupe River, and Stevens Creek watersheds with restoration to pre-dam conditions.

Alternative 9: Hatchery Alternative – This alternative considers the use of Federal, State of California or privately owned hatcheries to provide hatchery fish to the Coyote Creek, Guadalupe River, and Stevens Creek watersheds with costs paid by the District.

Alternative 10: Raise Dam face Alternative – This alternative analyzes the effects of raising the dam faces on the Coyote Creek, Guadalupe River, and Stevens Creek watersheds to increase the cold water supply to benefit fisheries.

Alternative 11: Extend Timetable for Implementing Phases One through Three – This alternative analyzes the effects of extending the time period for implementing Phases One through Three by an additional 5 years each to provide the District additional time to provide the funding necessary for implementation. Under this alternative, none of the measures included in each phase would be modified. Only the timing would change.

Additional project/proposed action alternatives may be developed based on input received from this and future scoping during development of the EIS/EIR.

NMFS, USFWS, and Corps Actions

Under the project/proposed action, the effects of covered activities on covered species are expected to be minimized and mitigated through the CP. Species for which the District seeks ITP coverage include two ESA-listed threatened species (Central California Coast steelhead and California red-legged frog) and one unlisted species (Central Valley fall-run Chinook salmon) that may be affected by the District's adoption and implementation of the Settlement Agreement.

To obtain an ITP, the District must prepare a CP that meets the issuance criteria established by NMFS and USFWS (50 CFR 17.22 and 222.307). Federal approval of an ITP and associated CP require environmental review under the NEPA. The NMFS and District will complete an EIS/EIR evaluating the environmental effects of the District's operations under the proposed Settlement Agreement and CP. As a Cooperating Agency, USFWS may also use the EIS analysis for purposes of supporting a decision as to whether to issue an ITP to the District based on the CP.

The District is expected to apply to the Corps for permits pursuant to section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for some actions included in the project/proposed action. As a Cooperating Agency, the Corps may use the EIS analysis for purposes of supporting the decision whether to issue permits to the District under section 404 of the CWA.

Non-Federal Actions

The District will request that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) (a) approve modifications to the District's water rights as necessary to implement the measures contemplated by the Settlement Agreement, and (b) adopt certain specific findings with respect to the District's operations and maintenance on Stevens Creek, Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek. The SWRCB cannot approve modification of the District's appropriative water rights as necessary to implement the Settlement Agreement, or make any of the requested findings, without an environmental document certified under CEQA. The SWRCB will be a responsible agency for the EIS/EIR.

As a joint lead agency, the District cannot implement the provisions of the Settlement Agreement or undertake actions authorized by its modified water rights without first certifying the EIS/EIR in compliance with CEQA.

Scoping for the EIS/EIR

The NMFS provides this notice to: (1) advise other agencies and the public of our intentions; and (2) obtain suggestions and information on the scope of issues to include in the EIS/EIR. The NMFS and District have scheduled a public scoping meeting scheduled for Tuesday, August 9, 2005, at 7 to 9 p.m. at the Santa Clara Valley Water District Board Room located at 5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA 95118. Written and oral comments may be submitted at this public scoping meeting. Comments and suggestions are invited from all interested parties to ensure that the full range of issues related to this proposed action and all significant issues are identified.

The NMFS and District request that comments be as specific as possible. In particular, we request information regarding: the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that implementation of the proposed CP could have on endangered and threatened and other covered species, and their communities and habitats; other possible alternatives that meet the purpose and need; potential adaptive management and/or monitoring provisions; funding issues; existing environmental conditions in Stevens Creek, Guadalupe River, and Coyote Creek watersheds in Santa Clara County; other plans or projects that might be relevant to this proposed project; and minimization and mitigation efforts.

In addition to considering potential impacts on listed and other covered species and their habitats, the EIS/EIR could include information on potential impacts resulting from alternatives on other components of the human environment. These other components could include air quality, water quality and quantity, geology and soils, cultural resources, socioeconomic resources, vegetation, and environmental justice.

Comments or questions concerning this proposed action and the

environmental review should be directed to the NMFS at the addresses or telephone numbers provided above (see **ADDRESSES**). All comments and material received, including names and addresses, will become part of the administrative record and may be released to the public.

The environmental review of this project/proposed action 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: July 28, 2005.

Walter L. Wadlow,

Acting Chief Executive Officer, Santa Clara Valley Water District, Santa Clara, California.

Dated: July 29, 2005.

Donna Wieting,

Deputy Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 05–15448 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 020405A]

Small Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Marine Seismic Survey off the Aleutian Islands in the North Pacific Ocean

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of issuance of an incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as amended, notification is hereby given that an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) to take small numbers of marine mammals, by harassment, incidental to conducting oceanographic seismic surveys in the Aleutian Island area has been issued to Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (L-DEO).

DATES: Effective from July 18, 2005 through July 17, 2006.

ADDRESSES: The application and authorization are available by writing to Steve Leathery, Chief, Permits, Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910–3225, by telephoning the contact listed here and are also available at: *http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot_res/PR2/Small_Take/smalltake_info.htm#applications*. Documents cited in this notice can be viewed by appointment during regular business hours at the address provided here.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth Hollingshead, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 713–2289, ext 128.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

An authorization may be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses, and that the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth. NMFS has defined ''negligible impact'' in 50 CFR 216.103 as ''...an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.''

Section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA established an expedited process by which citizens of the United States can apply for an authorization to incidentally take small numbers of marine mammals by harassment. Except with respect to certain activities not pertinent here, the MMPA defines ''harassment'' as:

> any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [Level A harassment]; or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering [Level B harassment].

Section 101(a)(5)(D) establishes a 45–day time limit for NMFS review of an application followed by a 30–day public notice and comment period on any proposed authorizations for the incidental harassment of marine mammals. Within 45 days of the close of the comment period, NMFS must either issue or deny issuance of the authorization.

Summary of Request

On December 23, 2004, NMFS received an application from L-DEO for the taking, by harassment, of several species of marine mammals incidental to conducting a low-energy, shallow-penetrating seismic survey and scientific rock dredging program around the Aleutian Islands. The purpose of the proposed study is to examine the east-to-west change in the angle of the convergence of the Pacific-North America plates, which implies systematic westward decreases in the rate of subduction and sediment delivery to the Aleutian trench. The Aleutian Island Arc is the only island arc where systematic changes in physical aspects of the subduction system have been well correlated with magma output rates and with the geochemistry of the melts that the system produces. Despite its potential importance, studies of volcanism in the Aleutians are lacking. In particular, the western Aleutians (west of Adak Island) are now playing a key role in the evolving view of subduction magma genesis, yet it remains a poorly studied area. Few volcanic rock samples are available from that area, and it has not been studied substantially at sea.

In addition to an emphasis on magma genesis and its relationship to tectonics, volcanism in the Aleutians and southern Alaska is important because it is known to present a hazard to air traffic. However, the seismic and geochemical studies proposed by L-DEO are not directly hazard-related. They are aimed at understanding the deep-level processes that underlie the volcanic eruptions, and are thus relevant to the broad goals of understanding volcano behavior and hazard assessment in the Aleutians and elsewhere.

Description of the Activity

The seismic survey will involve one vessel, the *R/V Thomas G. Thompson* (*Thompson*). The *Thompson* replaces the *R/V Kilo Moana* that was originally proposed for use during this survey. The *Thompson* will deploy one Generator-injector (GI) airgun as an energy source (discharge volume of 105 in3), plus a towed hydrophone streamer up to 300 m (984 ft) long, or possibly as short as

50 m (164 ft). The *Thompson* has a length of 83.5 m (274 ft), and a beam of 16 m (52.5 ft). As the GI gun is towed along the survey lines, the receiving system will receive the returning acoustic signals. The proposed program will consist of approximately 4112 km (2220 nm) of seismic survey, and scientific rock dredging at 10 locations. The seismic survey will take place in water depths from less than 50 m (164 ft) to 3.5 kilometers (km) (1.9 nautical miles (nm)). More than 99 percent of the survey will be in depths greater than 100 m (328 ft), and scientific rock dredging will be conducted in water depths 100–1800 m (328–5906 ft), mostly in depths greater than 400 m (1312 ft).

The proposed program will use conventional seismic methodology with a single towed GI-airgun as the energy source, and a towed hydrophone streamer as the receiver system. The energy to the airguns is compressed air supplied by compressors on board the source vessel.

In addition to the GI gun, additional acoustic systems will be operated during much or all of the research cruise. The ocean floor will be mapped with a 30–kHz multi-beam sonar (Simrad EM300) and a dual-frequency (3.5 and 12 kHz) hydrographic echo sounder (Knudson 320B/R). These two systems are commonly operated simultaneously with an airgun array. Other acoustical systems are a 75–kHz acoustic Doppler current profiler (ADCP)(RDI Ocean Surveyor), a Hydrosweep multi-beam sonar will be used as a backup to the Simrad, an 80–kHz navigational echosounder (Abyss Technologies Model IES–10) and a 200–kHz doppler sonar (Ocean Data Equipment Corporation DSN–450 Mark II). Multi-beam bathymetric and single channel surveys will be conducted prior to scientific rock dredging to ensure that dredging is done as accurately and productively as possible. The surveys will also affect the number of dredges that can be completed. While on station for rock dredging, a 12–kHz pinger will be used to monitor the depth of the dredge relative to the sea floor. A detailed description of the acoustic sources proposed for use during this survey can be found in the L-DEO application, which is available at: *http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot_res/PR2/Small_Take/smalltake_info.htm#applications.*

GI-Airgun Description

The L-DEO portable high-resolution seismic system will be installed on the research vessel for this cruise. The seismic vessel will tow the single GI-airgun and a streamer containing hydrophones along predetermined lines. Seismic pulses will be emitted at intervals of 5–10 sec. The 5–10 sec spacing corresponds to a shot interval of about 13–26 m (43–85 ft).

The GI airgun will have a total discharge volume of up to 105 in^3. The gun will be towed 44.3 m (145.3 ft) behind the stern at a depth of about 3 m (9.8 ft). The GI-airgun has a zero to peak (peak) source output of 231 dB re 1 microPascal-m (3.6 bar-m) and a peak-to-peak (pk-pk) level of 237 dB (7.0 bar-m). The dominant frequency components of the airgun are in the range of 0–188 Hz. For a one-gun source, the nominal source level represents the actual level that would be found about 1 m (3.3 ft) from the GI gun. Actual levels experienced by any marine organism more than 1 m (3.3 ft) from the GI gun will be significantly lower.

The rms (root mean square) received levels that are used as impact criteria for marine mammals are not directly comparable to the pk or pk-pk values normally used to characterize source levels of airguns. The measurement units used to describe airgun sources, pk or pk-pk decibels, are always higher than the ''root mean square'' (rms) decibels referred to in much of the biological literature. The rms pressure is an average over the pulse duration. For example, a measured received level of 160 dB rms in the far field would typically correspond to a pk measurement of about 170 to 172 dB, and to a pk-pk measurement of about 176 to 178 decibels, as measured for the same pulse received at the same location (Greene, 1997; McCauley *et al.*, 1998, 2000a). The precise difference between rms and pk or p-pk values depends on the frequency content and duration of the pulse, among other factors. However, the rms level is always lower than the pk or pk-pk level for an airgun-type source.

The depth at which the source is towed has a major impact on the maximum near-field output, because the energy output is constrained by ambient pressure. The normal tow depth of the source to be used in this project is 3 m (9.8 ft), where the ambient pressure is 3 decibars. This also limits output, as the 3 decibars of confining pressure cannot fully constrain the source output, with the result that there is loss of energy at the sea surface.

Received sound levels have been modeled by L-DEO for the single GI-airgun in relation to distance and direction from the gun. This publically available model does not allow for bottom interactions, and is most directly applicable to deep water. Based on the model, the distances from the single GI-airgun where sound levels of 190–, 180–, and 160–dB re 1 μPa (rms) are predicted to be received are shown in the greater than 1000–m (328 ft) line of Table 1.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED DISTANCES TO WHICH SOUND LEVELS 190, 180, AND 160 DB RE 1 MICROPA (RMS) MIGHT BE RECEIVED FROM THE ONE 105 IN3 GI GUN THAT WILL BE USED DURING THE SEISMIC SURVEY AROUND THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS DURING 2005. THE SAFETY RADII USED DURING THE SURVEY WILL DEPEND ON WATER DEPTH (SEE TEXT).

Water depth	Estimated Distances at Received Levels (m)		
	190 dB	180 dB	160 dB
>1000 m	10	27	275
100–1000 m	15	41	413
<100 m	125	200	750

Empirical data concerning the 180– and 160–dB distances have been acquired based on measurements during the acoustic verification study conducted by L-DEO in the northern Gulf of Mexico from 27 May to 3 June 2003 (Tolstoy *et al.*, 2004a,b). Although the results are limited, the data showed that radii around the airguns where the received level would be 180 dB re 1 microPa (rms), the safety criterion applicable to cetaceans (NMFS 2000), vary with water depth. Similar depth-related variation is likely in the 190–dB isopleth that is applicable to pinnipeds. The 180- and 190–dB distances are typically used as safety radii during seismic surveys. For all sea turtle sightings, the 180–dB distance will be used as the safety radius. The proposed study area will occur in water approximately 30–3000 m (98–9842 ft), although only about 3 percent of the survey lines are expected to occur in shallow (<100 m; 328 ft) water.

The empirical data indicate that, for deep water (≤1000 m; 3281 ft), the L-DEO model tends to overestimate the received sound levels at a given distance (Tolstoy *et al.*, 2004a,b). However, to be precautionary pending acquisition of additional empirical data, L-DEO has proposed using safety radii during GI-airgun operations in deep water that correspond to the values predicted by L-DEO's model for deep water (Table 1). The assumed 190- and 180–dB radii for one GI-airgun are 10 m (33 ft) and 27 m (88 ft), respectively.

Empirical measurements were not conducted for intermediate water

depths (100–1000 m (328–3281 ft)). On the expectation that results will be intermediate between those from shallow and deep water, L-DEO has applied a 1.5X correction factor to the estimates provided by the model for deep water situations. This is the same factor that was applied to the model estimates during L-DEO cruises in 2003. The assumed 190 and 180 dB radii in intermediate-depth water are 15 m (49 ft) and 41 m (134 ft), respectively (Table 1). L-DEO has requested NMFS use these values for calculating safety ranges in intermediate-depth waters.

Empirical measurements were not made for a single small source operating in shallow water (<100 m (328 ft)). However, the measured 180–dB radius for the 6–airgun array operating in shallow water was 6.8X that predicted by L-DEO's model for operation of the 6–airgun array in deep water. This conservative correction factor was used to predict the radii for two GI airguns. The radii for one GI-airgun were assumed to be half of that predicted for two GI guns. Thus, the 190- and 180–dB radii in shallow water are assumed to be 125 m (410 ft) and 200 m (656 ft), respectively (Table 1) and L-DEO has requested NMFS use these values for establishing safety zones in shallow water.

Characteristics of Airgun Pulses

Discussion on the characteristics of airgun pulses have been provided in the application and in previous **Federal Register** notices (see 69 FR 31792 (June 7, 2004) or 69 FR 34996 (June 23, 2004)). Reviewers are referred to those documents for additional information.

Comments and Responses

A notice of receipt and request for 30–day public comment on the application and proposed authorization was published on March 21, 2005 (70 FR 13466). During the 30–day public comment period, comments were received from the Marine Mammal Commission (Commission), the Center for Biological Diversity (CBD) and L-DEO.

Activity Concerns

Comment 1: L-DEO noted that the seismic vessel will be the *Thompson* and the scheduled cruise dates have been modified. The cruise will begin on July 19, 2005. Also, the Thompson has different sonar instrumentation than the R/V Kilo Moana.

Response: NMFS has made the appropriate changes and analyses in this document.

Marine Mammal Protection Act Concerns

Comment 2: The CBD believes NMFS has not demonstrated that the LDEO project will take only small numbers of marine mammals.

Response: NMFS believes that the small numbers requirement has been satisfied. The U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California held in *NRDC* v. *Evans* that NMFS' regulatory definition of ''small numbers'' improperly conflates it with the ''negligible impact'' definition. Even if that is the case, in the proposed IHA notice and in this document, NMFS has made a separate determination that the takes of the affected marine mammal species will be small. The species most likely to be harassed during the seismic survey is the Dall's porpoise, with a ''best estimate'' of 376 animals being exposed to sound levels of 160 dB or greater. This represents less than 0.1 percent of the Alaska regional population of that species, a relatively small number. Moreover, this does not mean that 376 Dall's porpoises will be taken by Level B harassment. Dall's porpoise have their best hearing at high frequencies, not the low frequencies used by seismic airguns and may not even hear seismic sounds. If in fact, Dall's porpoise cannot hear the low-frequency seismic sounds, then no taking of this species will occur. Finally, NMFS notes that during this project, no marine mammal stock other than the killer whale stock will exceed 1 percent of its stock being potentially subject to Level B harassment. For killer whales a best estimate is that about 46 animals, or about 3.1 percent of the Alaska population, will be exposed to low-frequency noise. See Table 2 for more information on Level B harassment take estimates.

Comment 3: The CBD believes that NMFS does not define the geographical limits of the ''regional'' populations that form the basis of its anlysis or provide an analysis of impacts on stocks that overlap the project area. The appropriate geographical scale should be populations and stocks inhabiting the survey area, not the entire ''northeast Pacific Ocean.'' Any analysis of small numbers and negligible impact cannot be conducted independently of this information. For example, for the killer whale, NMFS does not mention or distinguish between transient, offshore, and resident stocks that all exist in the Aleutian Islands. As a result, the requested authorization for a take of 157 killer whales is not of detailed enough scale to permit reasoned analysis of the small numbers and negligible impact requirements. This analysis must be redone for this and other species.

Response: NMFS agrees that impacts should be assessed on the population or stock unit whenever possible. L-DEO's application (see especially Table 4) provides information on stock abundance in the northern Gulf of Alaska and Aleutian Islands (when available) and larger water bodies (such as the North Pacific Ocean). The data source for each stock estimate is provided. NMFS believes that these data are the best scientific information available for estimating impacts on marine mammal species and stocks. However, information on marine mammal stock abundance may not always be satisfactory. When information is lacking for defining a particular population or stock of marine mammals then impacts are assessed with respect to the species as a whole (54 FR 40338, September 29, 1989). As a result, NMFS disagrees that this analysis must be redone. For example, information on the killer whale stocks was provided on pages 16 and 17 of the L-DEO application and in NMFS' proposed authorization (see 70 FR 13466, March 21, 2005 especially Table 2). It was not separated out for additional discussion in NMFS' notice since, as noted later, the killer whale is less likely to be impacted than most other species and, therefore, did not warrant additional analysis. For clarification in calculating killer whale density, L-DEO used the survey data of Wade *et al.* (2003) and Zerbini *et al.* (2004) for the Northern Gulf of Alaska and Aleutian Islands. Referencing these recent marine mammal surveys, L-DEO notes that the best scientific information currently available indicates that 66 percent of the killer whale groups sited were resident, 24 percent were transient, 3 percent were offshore, and 7 percent were unknown. On June 3, 2004 (69 FR 31321), NMFS published a rule designating the AT1 killer whale group of the transient stock as a depleted stock under the MMPA. This group, found east of the Aleutians and, therefore, unlikely to be affected, has 9 or fewer whales and was part of the Eastern North Pacific Transient stock prior to this designation.

Since there is insufficient information to indicate which of these stocks, if any, might be within the relatively small impact area at the same time the *Thompson* is conducting seismic, NMFS believes the proper method is to divide the estimated incidents of harassment among the current stocks. Since this species is unlikely to be in the vicinity of the *Thompson* at the time seismic is operating (L-DEO, 2004), and is highly

visible to observers, no killer whales will be injured or killed (i.e., no removals from the species or stock) as a result of the *Thompson*'s seismic operations. Therefore, the only potential taking might be by Level B harassment. As indicated in Table 2 in this document, L-DEO has provided a best estimate that approximately 46 killer whales (maximum estimate, 144) might be within the 160–dB (rms) isopleth and, therefore, presumed to be harassed. Forty-six individuals is 3.1 percent of the Alaska regional killer whale population. If subdivided according to stock size, NMFS estimates that approximately 32 Resident, 12 Transient and less than 2 Offshore killer whales may be within the 160 dB isopleth. Moreover, since the killer whale's optimum hearing range is not in the low frequency used by seismic sources, this number should not be interpreted as the number being ''taken'' by Level B harassment, only the number that might be exposed to seismic noise at SPLs greater than or equal to 160 dB. Therefore, NMFS believes that the effect of any taking will be negligible.

Comment 4: The CBD states that the application provides Alaskan population estimates for the following species: sperm whale, beluga whale, Pacific white-sided dolphin, killer whale, harbor porpoise, Dall's porpoise, humpback whale, minke whale, Steller sea lion and harbor seal. However, the proposed authorization neglects to explain how this delineation corresponds to populations or stocks or to use this information for its take estimates. For example, the application estimates the northern Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Aleutian Island population of humpback whales to be 2,866 individuals. Yet, the proposed authorization's best estimate of how many humpback whales will be exposed to sound levels greater than 160 dB is 54 individuals, which it concludes represents only 0.9 percent of the ''regional population.'' However, 54 individuals represents 1.8 percent of the northern GOA and Aleutian population of humpback whales, which is the proper geographic scope of the take analysis. The same flaw pervades NMFS' take analysis for those species for which Alaskan populations are known. It is also unclear how some Alaska populations (e.g., Steller sea lion, harbor porpoise) are listed as larger than their regional populations.

Response: NMFS recognizes that there is some confusion in the presentation of the regional population estimates. In a few cases, such as the killer whale, minke whale, and harbor porpoise, the population estimates for various parts of the relevant range are listed in the table rather than the sum of all of the estimates. For most species/stocks the numbers of individuals exposed are so small that the stock proportions are still very small even though the regional population is understated. However, for the killer whale the stock proportions potentially affected are larger, so L-DEO estimated the regional population.

The L-DEO application contains very detailed descriptions of the biology, distribution and movements of all species considered to be potentially affected. With very few exceptions, the species have seasonal ranges much larger than the proposed northern GOA and Aleutians area for this survey. There are movements by specific individuals into and out of the GOA and Aleutians during any one season and in different years. The number of different individuals of a species that uses an area is much larger than the number that is there at any specific time. Thus any potential impacts on the proportion of the population must reflect all individuals that use the area, which is best reflected in the regional population estimate. In addition, in almost all cases, the regional population estimates are from only part of the range of the stock, and the real population/stock sizes are likely much larger. Therefore, using the regional abundance estimates to estimate the proportions of populations that might be impacted is conservative because the actual regional abundance is usually much higher than the estimates that are presented, and the actual proportion of the population affected is likely lower than estimated proportion affected.

The killer whale is one species that has resident populations that typically do not wander throughout the killer whale range, but they also have transient populations that do move throughout the North Pacific Ocean (NPO). Therefore, the number of different individuals that might be impacted is somewhere between the northern GOA and Aleutians estimate (1472) and the sum of the southern and northern estimates (2812) (or higher since much of the offshore habitat has not been surveyed and therefore is not included in the two estimates). In this case, L-DEO has conservatively considered only the Alaska population estimate rather than the Regional abundance, but a better (but still very conservative) estimate of the Regional population size for killer whales is 2063 as described here. Perhaps the percentage that might be impacted should reflect the still very conservative estimate of 2063 for the Regional population size. Therefore, the estimate of the regional population affected by this activity should be somewhere between 1472 and 2812 (or higher) consisting of (1) the Resident populations in the south (Washington-Oregon- California and Southern British Columbia, 83 based on Carretta *et al.* 2005), plus (2) the resident population in Alaska (723 based on Angliss and Lodge 2004) plus (3) the transient population that ranges throughout California to Alaska, plus (4) the Offshore population that ranges farther offshore from California to Alaska. Based on the estimate of 1340 killer whales that occur within 300 nm of the CA/OR/WA coastline and assuming that 83 of these whales are the southern resident population (see previous comment), then there are at least 1257 transient and offshore killer whales in the CA/OR/WA population. If we add these to the resident numbers for CA/OR/WA/BC (83) and Alaska (723), the minimum regional population size is 2063. This is very conservative for a number of reasons: only identified animals are counted as residents (some unidentified animals are likely to exist and some animals that have been photographed have not been assigned to any of the populations); all of the southern resident population of 83 was assumed to be in the CA/OR/WA survey area though probably only a few were there at the time of the survey; only a small part of the offshore habitat has been surveyed and therefore is included in the estimate; and it is assumed that all offshore and transient whales seen off Alaska are part of the estimate for CA/OR/WA and at the time of the survey some killer whales are likely to have been present in BC or Alaska waters and are not included in the above estimate.

Comment 5: The CBD states that surveys should be conducted prior to authorizing the IHA for those species for which the Alaskan marine mammal populations are not known, asserting that any analysis of small numbers and negligible impact cannot be conducted independently of this more detailed information.

Response: NMFS disagrees. As noted previously, when information is unavailable on a local population stock size, NMFS uses either stock or species information on abundance. Since NMFS uses the best information that is available, estimating impacts on marine mammals in this manner is appropriate. Therefore, additional surveys are unnecessary.

Comment 6: The Commission believes that NMFS' preliminary determinations are reasonable if the proposed mitigation and monitoring activities are

adequate to detect marine mammals in the vicinity of the proposed operation and to ensure that marine mammals are not being taken in unanticipated ways or numbers. The Commission remains concerned about whether the proposed monitoring effort will be sufficient to determine that no marine mammals are within the safety zones at start-up or will be an effective means of detecting when marine mammals enter the safety zone during operations. This is particularly true for cryptic species that may be difficult to detect. The need for effective monitoring is especially important in light of the diversity and abundance of marine mammal species in the western Aleutian Islands.

Response: For this activity, the radius of the zone of potential impact ranges from 10 to 200 m (33 to 656 ft) depending upon water depth. Considering the small size of the conservative shutdown zones, the speed of the vessel when towing the airgun (9 kts), the length of daylight at this time of the year, and the marine mammal avoidance measures that are implemented by the vessel for animals on the vessel's track, it is very unlikely that any marine mammals would enter the safety zone undetected. If a marine mammal enters the small safety zone, operational shutdown will be implemented until the animal leaves the safety zone.

Comment 7: The Commission recommends that if the proposed monitoring and mitigation measures do not provide sufficient assurance that marine mammals will not be exposed to sound levels that may cause serious injuries or mortalities, authorization of these additional types of taking should be pursued under section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA.

Response: As noted in this document and in previous documents, the best scientific information indicates that marine mammals are unlikely to be injured or killed incidental to seismic operations unless the sound pressure level (SPL) is significantly above the levels calculated for the safety zone established to prevent injury. For this research cruise, using only a single airgun, the conservative 180 dB (cetacean) and 190–dB (pinniped) safety zones will vary from 10–27 m (33–88.6 ft) in deep water to 125–200 m (410–656.2 ft) in shallow (<100 ft (30.5 m) water. With approximately 97 percent of the survey conducted in deep water, with the *Thompson*'s length at 83.5 m (274 ft), and a beam of 16 m (52.5 ft), and with the hydrophone streamer extending 300 m (984 ft) long (or possibly as short as 50 m (164 ft)) astern of the *Thompson* during most of the survey, the safety zones will not extend beyond the perimeter of the vessel and its hydrophone array. Therefore, no marine mammals are likely to be injured or killed by the *Thompson*'s research cruise and the issuance of an IHA is appropriate.

Mitigation and Monitoring Concerns

Comment 8: The CBD states that there is no discussion or consideration of additional monitoring or mitigation measures, such as use of passive acoustics. Without requiring such additional measures, or at a minimum discussing why they are not practical, NMFS cannot lawfully issue the requested authorization.

Response: Prior to issuing an IHA, NMFS thoroughly investigates all measures that might reduce the incidental taking of marine mammals by an activity to the lowest level practicable. Some of these mitigation measures are mentioned elsewhere in this document. Mitigation measures, such as aerial overflights or support vessels to look for marine mammals prior to an animal entering a safety zone, are generally given consideration if the safety zone cannot be adequately monitored from the source vessel. Additional consideration must be given to aircraft/ vessel availability, access to nearby airfields, aircraft flight duration and personnel safety. There are serious safety issues regarding aircraft flights over water that must be considered prior to requiring aerial overflights. Additional consideration must be given to the potential for the aircraft itself to also result in Level B harassment since a plane or helicopter would need to fly at low altitudes to be effective. Because the safety zones for this proposed activity are very small and can be easily monitored from the *Thompson*, use of aircraft for mitigation purposes is not warranted. Also, because of the small size of the airgun and its zone of marine mammal influence, beach monitoring for strandings is unnecessary.

The 180–dB safety radius for the single airgun is 27 m (88.6 ft) in deep water, 41 m (134.5 ft) in intermediate-depth waters and 200 m (656.2 ft) in shallow water. Because of the relatively small safety zones, accurately locating vocalizing marine mammals to determine presence within the safety zone by passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) is not practicable with existing technology. Detecting vocalizing marine mammals to determine presence simply alerts observers to their presence and does not initiate shutdown because PAM cannot accurately determine distance and bearing to the vocalizing animal. At such short distances, a trained marine mammal observer should not have difficulty locating them visually without the PAM. Of the 4111 km (2220 nm) of seismic lines for this survey, the major portion (4080 km (2203 nm)) will be in intermediate or deep water where the safety zones are very small. In shallow water, where the safety zone will be slightly larger, the PAM has proven inefficient due to signal propagation loss and reflection characteristics in shallow water. For these reasons, NMFS is not requiring L-DEO to use the PAM during the Aleutian Islands research program.

Comment 9: The CBD questions NMFS permitting the airgun to remain operational throughout the night if it has been operational before nightfall, even though the entire safety radius may not be visible.

Response: Standard procedures set in 1994 by NMFS marine mammal scientists for Beaufort Sea seismic operations allow airguns to continue to operate after nightfall if the airgun was ramped up during daylight hours with the entire safety radius visible at the time of ramp-up. It is widely presumed that marine mammals that are capable of hearing low-frequency airgun noises will avoid the area, and, therefore, injury if they find the noise annoying. Years of observation of bowhead whales in the Beaufort Sea indicate this species avoids the source of seismic sounds by tens of kilometers. NMFS presumes that other species will also take similar avoidance measures. However, for this research cruise, the safety radii are so small that they will be fully visible from the vessel, day or night. Night-time observations will utilize night vision devices (NVDs) if darkness precludes safety-zone observations.

In 2003, L-DEO completed two tests of the effectiveness of monitoring using NVDs (Smultea and Holst 2003, Appendix C; Holst 2004, Appendix B). Results of these tests indicated that the Night Quest NQ220 NVD is effective at least to 150 to 200 m (492 to 656 ft) away under certain conditions. That is sufficiently within the range of the NVDs to allow detection of marine mammals visually within the area of potential TTS. Furthermore, most marine mammals that might be within that distance would be expected to move away to avoid airgun operations as the vessel approaches.

Comment 10: The Commission recommends that NMFS seek clarification of two aspects of the proposed mitigation and monitoring measures. The application indicates that marine mammal observers would be on duty during all ''daytime'' airgun operations and that no start-up of the

airguns would occur at night unless the safety zones were visible. In the Aleutian Islands during the month of June there are about 17 hours between sunrise and sunset, and it will be light enough to monitor the safety zones for some time before sunrise and after sunset. Therefore, the Commission recommends NMFS more explicitly define what constitutes daytime and nighttime for purposes of these mitigation measures.

Response: Marine mammal observers begin observations when daylight allows them to make marine mammal behavioral observations in the area within the 160–dB isopleth.

Comment 11: The Commission notes that the application does not contain sufficient information with respect to the proposed track lines to allow reviewers to assess the likelihood of the applicant's proposal to look for animals possibly injured or killed on recently completed parallel transects. It would be useful if the applicant were to provide additional information as to how close track lines are likely to be and to estimate the time that is likely to transpire between passes through nearby locations.

Response: Figure 1 in the application provides a visual illustration of the proposed track lines. Accessing that same figure via the on-line electronic copy allows an interested reviewer to magnify this illustration to better determine distances. Because the chart is to scale, and the vessel towing speed is about 9 knots (16.7 km/hr), one can easily calculate the time and distance between transit lines if that information is needed to assess monitoring effectiveness. However, for this survey, using a single low-intensity airgun, serious injury or mortality is unlikely since SPLs that might cause injury or mortality would not extend beyond the vessel's footprint (see discussion on hearing impairment in the proposed IHA notice (70 FR 13466, March 21, 2005)). When necessary, L-DEO provides spreadsheets to NMFS containing this information.

Comment 12: The Commission notes that the applicant does not plan to monitor received noise levels during the survey. The Commission believes that monitoring would be useful for data gathering and animal safety purposes. In addition, the Commission recommends that NMFS, if it has not already done so, notify NMFS' Alaska Fisheries Science Center researchers working in this area about the planned seismic work.

Response: Successful acoustic monitoring requires a second vessel, which is not available for this cruise. As indicated in Tolstoy *et al.* (2003) (available online at *http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/readingrm/mmpa_small_take/gom_90d_report_final.pdf*), acoustic measurements of the L-DEO array were made during the Gulf of Mexico calibration study. The results from that study are provided in this document. In summary, the single GI-airgun proposed for use during this survey has an impact zone significantly less than airguns used during regular seismic surveys. Airgun attenuation and propagation measurements will be made on an opportunistic basis whenever possible, but considering the location, the small size of the airgun, and the cost to conduct measurements, NMFS does not consider this recommendation to be warranted. As recommended, NMFS notified its scientists working in the Aleutian Island area of the proposed low-intensity seismic survey this summer.

Comment 13: The Commission and CBD note that the applicant states that Steller sea lion critical habitat and ''no approach'' zones occur within the proposed study area, and that the applicant has stated that such areas around haul-outs and rookeries will be avoided to the extent ''practicable.'' The Commission recommends that any IHA issued be conditioned to require that critical habitat areas, ''no approach'' zones, and other areas where there is commonly a high density of pinnipeds (including females and pups during June and July) be avoided to the extent possible. The CBD believes more appropriate and legally required alternative is for NMFS to require L-DEO to reschedule the project to avoid this sensitive time altogether. Also, the Commission considers it prudent for the applicant to avoid other marine mammal concentration areas, such as passes.

Response: ''No-approach'' zones and critical habitat for Steller sea lions are year-round designations so rescheduling is not a viable option. Also, surveys later in the year could compromise the survey's success and marine mammal monitoring due to weather. NMFS has established additional mitigation measures to protect critical habitat areas during this seismic survey. First, L-DEO will comply with the requirements of 50 CFR 223.202(a)(2)(i) and will not approach within 3 nm (5.5 km) of a Steller sea lion rookery site. In addition, the IHA prohibits SPLs at 190 dB or greater within 3 nm (5.5 km) of a Steller sea lion rookery. For this action, L-DEO will monitor a safety/shutdown radius of 750 m (2461 ft) around the airgun for Steller sea lions whenever the seismic survey is taking place within designated critical habitats, regardless of the depth of water. Critical habitats in the areas of the survey include 20 nm (37 km) surrounding all Steller sea lion haulouts and rookeries as well as the Seguam Pass Foraging Area and Bogoslof Foraging Area (see Figure 3 in the L-DEO application). If any Steller sea lions are found in or seen approaching the safety zone, L-DEO will shut-down the airgun. Finally, this safety zone will be monitored for Steller sea lions prior to start-up of the airgun for at least 30 minutes when in designated critical habitats.

Additional mitigation measures recommended by the Commission have not been accepted by NMFS since such a requirement would have the potential to unnecessarily compromise the proposed activity's success. NMFS believes that areas of high concentration of marine mammals could result in increased numbers of shutdowns. If shutdowns become significant, valuable ship time could be lost and a decision might be made to move to a different area. This is preferable to NMFS and L-DEO than simply making areas off limits due to a theoretical higher abundance of marine mammals.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Concerns

Comment 14: The CBD states that L-DEO's proposed project may affect 8 species listed as endangered under the ESA. As a result, consultation under section 7 of the ESA must occur prior to authorization of the project. In addition, there is a stock of sea otters present in the proposed survey area that has recently been proposed for listing as ''threatened,'' thus necessitating a conference.

Response: Consultation under section 7 of the ESA for both NMFS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species has been completed. The NMFS biological opinion resulting from that consultation concluded that this action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Additional terms and conditions contained in the Incidental Take Statement for the protection of Steller sea lions have been implemented through the IHA (as discussed in the previous response to comment). On March 23, 2005, the USFWS determined that the proposed survey would not adversely affect sea otters or other species under its jurisdiction.

NEPA Concerns

Comment 15: The CBD believes that the Environmental Assessment (EA) is insufficient and that an Environmental Impact Statement(EIS) is required. The

CBD states that NSF and NMFS have never prepared a comprehensive EIS that fully analyzes the environmental impacts of its seismic surveys, either individually or collectively, as well as provide the public with the critical opportunity to participate in the decision making process as required by NEPA for actions of this magnitude. The CBD believes that NMFS must prepare an EIS prior to approving this project.

Response: NMFS disagrees. NMFS believes that the NSF EA provides an in-depth discussion on aspects of the impacts of the subject seismic survey on the marine environment, particularly marine mammals and sea turtles. It discusses and analyzes the potential interaction between marine mammals and seismic operations. In its review of NSF's EA for this action and previous L-DEO actions that were analyzed under individual EAs, NMFS has determined that the individual L-DEO actions are discrete actions that are dispersed geographically (e.g., Bermuda, Norway, Mid-Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Eastern Pacific) and/or over time (Hess Deep, 2003 and Blanco Fracture, 2004). As a result, there are no cumulative effects because there are no removals from any marine mammal population, Level B harassment would affect relatively few mammals in widely disbursed marine mammal populations and those affects would not impact animals at the population level.

NMFS announced the availability of the NSF EA for the Aleutan Island project on March 21, 2005 (70 FR 13466), as it does all NSF EAs. In the future, draft EAs will also be posted on NMFS' web-site. In conclusion, NMFS has determined that this project, as described in the NSF EA, does not raise substantial issues requiring an EIS.

Description of Habitat and Marine Mammals Affected by the Activity

A detailed description of the Aleutian Islands area and its associated marine mammals can be found in the L-DEO application and a number of documents referenced in the L-DEO application. A total of 18 cetacean species and 10 pinniped species may occur in the proposed study area around the Aleutian Islands. The marine mammals that occur in the proposed survey area belong to four taxonomic groups: odontocetes (toothed cetaceans, such as dolphins and sperm whales), mysticetes (baleen whales), pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walrus), and fissipeds (sea otter). Of the 18 cetacean species in the area, several are common.

Odontocete whales include the sperm whale, Cuvier's beaked whale, Baird's beaked whale, Stejneger's beaked whale, beluga whale, Pacific white-sided dolphin, Risso's dolphin, killer whale, short-finned pilot whale, harbor porpoise, and Dall's porpoise;

Mysticete whales include the North Pacific right whale, eastern North Pacific gray whale, humpback whale, minke whale, sei whale, fin whale, and blue whale;

Pinnipeds include the northern fur seal, California sea lion, Steller sea lion, Pacific walrus, bearded seal, harbor seal, spotted seal, ringed seal, ribbon seal, and northern elephant seal. However, only four of these species of pinnipeds are likely to occur in the western Aleutian Islands: Steller sea lions, harbor seals, northern fur seals, and ribbon seals.

The walrus, California sea lion, and ringed, spotted, bearded, and northern elephant seals likely will not be encountered in the study area although they are known to occur in the eastern Aleutians. The sea otter and the walrus are managed by the USFWS and are not the subject of this authorization.

More detailed information on marine mammal species is contained in the L-DEO application.

Potential Effects on Marine Mammals

The effects of noise on marine mammals are highly variable, and can be categorized as follows (based on Richardson et al., 1995):

(1) The noise may be too weak to be heard at the location of the animal (i.e., lower than the prevailing ambient noise level, the hearing threshold of the animal at relevant frequencies, or both);

(2) The noise may be audible but not strong enough to elicit any overt behavioral response;

(3) The noise may elicit reactions of variable conspicuousness and variable relevance to the well being of the marine mammal; these can range from temporary alert responses to active avoidance reactions such as vacating an area at least until the noise event ceases;

(4) Upon repeated exposure, a marine mammal may exhibit diminishing responsiveness (habituation), or disturbance effects may persist; the latter is most likely with sounds that are highly variable in characteristics, infrequent and unpredictable in occurrence, and associated with situations that a marine mammal perceives as a threat;

(5) Any anthropogenic noise that is strong enough to be heard has the potential to reduce (mask) the ability of a marine mammal to hear natural sounds at similar frequencies, including calls from conspecifics, and underwater environmental sounds such as surf noise;

(6) If mammals remain in an area because it is important for feeding, breeding or some other biologically important purpose even though there is chronic exposure to noise, it is possible that there could be noise-induced physiological stress; this might in turn have negative effects on the well-being or reproduction of the animals involved; and

(7) Very strong sounds have the potential to cause temporary or permanent reduction in hearing sensitivity. In terrestrial mammals, and presumably marine mammals, received sound levels must far exceed the animal's hearing threshold for there to be any temporary threshold shift (TTS) in its hearing ability. For transient sounds, the sound level necessary to cause TTS is inversely related to the duration of the sound. Received sound levels must be even higher for there to be risk of permanent hearing impairment. In addition, intense acoustic or explosive events may cause trauma to tissues associated with organs vital for hearing, sound production, respiration and other functions. This trauma may include minor to severe hemorrhage.

Effects of Seismic Surveys on Marine Mammals

The L-DEO application and the proposed notice of an IHA for this project (see 70 FR 13466, March 21, 2005) provided information on what is known about the effects on marine mammals of the types of seismic and sonar operations planned by L-DEO. The types of effects analyzed in these documents are (1) tolerance, (2) masking of natural sounds, (2) behavioral disturbance, and (3) potential hearing impairment and other non-auditory physical effects (Richardson et al., 1995), including strandings. Please refer to those documents for information on those subjects.

Given the relatively small size of the single airgun planned for the present project, its effects are anticipated to be considerably less than would be the case with a large array of airguns. L-DEO and NMFS believe it is very unlikely that there would be any cases of temporary or permanent hearing impairment, or non-auditory physical effects. Also, behavioral disturbance is expected to be limited to distances less than 275 m (902 ft) in deep water, 413 m (1355 ft) for intermediate water depths, and 750 m (2461 ft) in shallow water, the zones calculated for 160 dB or the onset of Level B harassment due to impulse sounds.

The *Thompson* will use different sonars and acoustic equipment than the

Kilo Moana. However, the changes in mode of operation and energy or ''noise'' output from the different gear are slight. The effects of the sonars on marine mammals are expected to be similar for the *Thompson* as discussed in the proposed notice for the *Kilo Moana*.

The multi-beam bathymetric sonar that will be used on the *Thompson* has an operating frequency of 30 kHz. The multi-beam sonars that had been planned for use on the *Kilo Moana* were a Simrad EM120 for deep water (>800 m), operating at 11.25 and 12.6 kHz, and a Simrad EM1002 for shallow water (10–800 m), operating at a frequency of 92 to 98 kHz. This leads to the following assessment:

1. The *Kilo Moana*'s deep water unit, which would have been used during the majority of the survey (approximately 66 percent), emits sound pulses centered at 12 kHz. Baleen whales that would have heard the 12–kHz sonar pulses from the *Kilo Moana* are unlikely to hear the 30–kHz pulses from the *Thompson*.

2. The difference in the operating frequencies will be insignificant to odontocetes and pinnipeds, which hear well at both frequencies.

3. The *Kilo Moana* would have used a 98–kHz multi-beam in shallow waters, approximately 34 percent of the survey, whereas the Thompson will use its 30–kHz system in shallow as well as deep water. Pinnipeds are less sensitive to the higher frequencies, but mysticetes would not hear either the 98–kHz or 30–kHz sounds. For odontocetes, both frequencies are likely to be audible.

4. The pulse lengths of the multi-beam sonars are not substantially different between the systems on the two vessels in either shallow or deep water. The *Thompson*'s multi-beam has a pulse duration of 2 ms in shallow water and up to 15 ms in deep water; the *Kilo Moana*'s multi-beam has a pulse length of 0.2, 0.7, or 2 ms in shallow water and up to 20 ms in deep water.

Overall, effects on marine mammals from the multi-beam sonars on either vessel would be similar. For both vessels, the fore-aft beam width is narrow, so a marine mammal below the surface near the trackline is not likely to be exposed to strong sounds from more than 1 (or a very few) pulses. The short durations of the pulses from either vessel mean that the energy received from one or a few pulses is low. Any effects induced by the multi-beam emissions are expected to be negligible with regard to masking and hearing impairment. Brief exposure to a few signals from any of the proposed multi-beam sonar systems might cause momentary, insignificant behavioral reactions in cetaceans and pinnipeds.

The *Thompson*'s hydrographic echosounder emits pulses at 3.5 and 12 kHz whereas the *Kilo Moana*'s sounder operates at 12, 38, and 200 kHz. The *Kilo Moana*'s sounder would have been operated at the lower frequencies. The impact to marine mammals from the use of the *Thompson*'s hydrographic echo sounder would be the same as, or perhaps less than, that from the *Kilo Moana*'s hydrographic echo sounder.

An ADCP will be used during the survey. The Thompson's ADCP operates at a frequency of 75 kHz, and the Kilo Moana's ADCP operates at 38 kHz. Neither system would be audible to baleen whales. Both systems will be audible to various species of odontocetes.

Estimates of Take by Harassment for the Aleutian Islands Seismic Survey

Given the mitigation measures implemented by L-DEO (see Mitigation later in this document), all anticipated takes involve a temporary change in behavior that may constitute Level B harassment. The required mitigation measures will minimize or eliminate the possibility of Level A harassment or mortality. L-DEO has calculated the ''best estimates'' for the numbers of animals that could be taken by Level B harassment during the proposed Aleutian Islands seismic survey using data on marine mammal density and abundance from marine mammal surveys in the region by Brueggeman *et al.* (1987, 1988), Troy and Johnson (1989), Dahlheim *et al.* (2000), Waite *et al.* (2002), Doroff *et al.* (2003), Wade *et al.* (2003), and Tynan (2004), and estimates of the size of the affected area, as shown in the predicted RMS radii table (see Table 1).

These estimates are based on a consideration of the number of marine mammals that might be exposed to sound levels greater than 160 dB, the criterion for the onset of Level B harassment, by operations with the single GI-airgun planned to be used for this project. No animals are expected to exhibit responses to the sonars or pinger given their characteristics (e.g., narrow, downward-directed beam). Therefore, no additional incidental takings are included for animals that might be affected by the multi-beam sonars or 12–kHz pinger.

Table 2 incorporates the corrected density estimates and provides the best estimate of the numbers of each species that would be exposed to seismic sounds greater than 160 dB. A detailed description on the methodology used by L-DEO to arrive at the estimates of Level B harassment takes that are provided in Table 2 can be found in L-DEO's IHA application for the Aleutian Islands survey.

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TABLE 2

Estimates of the possible numbers of marine mammal "exposures" to the different sound levels, and the numbers of different individuals that might be exposed, during L-DEO's proposed seismic program in the Aleutian Islands in July–August 2005.

Species	Number of Exposures to Sound Levels ≥160 dB [a]		Number of Individuals Exposed to Sound Levels ≥160 dB [b]		
			Best Estimate		
	Best Estimate	Maximum Estimate	Number	% of Regional Pop'n [c]	Maximum Estimate
Physeteridae					
Sperm whale	*2*	*8*	*2*	*0.0*	*7*
Ziphiidae					
Cuvier's beaked whale	12	12	11	0.1	11
Baird's beaked whale	4	14	3	0.1	13
Stejneger's beaked whale	0	0	0	0.0	0
Monodontidae					
Beluga	0	0	0	NA	0
Delphinidae					
Pacific white-sided dolphin	5	44	4		41
Risso's dolphin	0	0	0		0
Killer whale	50	157	46		144
Short-finned pilot whale	0	0	0		0
Phocoenidae					
Harbor porpoise	46	381	43	0.1	350
Dall's porpoise	409	898	376	0.1	827
Balaenopteridae					
North Pacific right whale	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0.0*	*3*
Gray whale	38	90	35	0.1	83
Humpback whale	*58*	*121*	*54*	*0.9*	*112*
Minke whale	13	37	12	*0.8*	34
Sei whale	*0*	*1*	*0*	*NA*	*1*
Fin whale	*45*	*120*	*42*	*0.4*	*111*
Blue whale	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*
Pinnipeds					
Northern fur seal	4	24	3	0.0	22
Steller sea lion	37	95	34	0.1	87
Harbor seal	61	160	56	0.2	148
Ribbon seal	0	0	0	0.0	0

[a] Best estimate and maximum estimates of density are from Table 5 in L-DEO, 2004.

[b] Estimates of the number of exposures would be about 1.15 × the number of individuals exposed if there were no allowance for lines that might be resurveyed due to poor data quality. There is no overlap of the 160 or 170 dB received noise level radii between adjacent survey lines.

[c] Regional population size estimates are from Table 4, in L-DEO, 2004. NA indicates that regional population estimates are not available.

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Conclusions

Effects on Cetaceans

Strong avoidance reactions by several species of mysticetes to seismic vessels have been observed at ranges up to 6–8 km (3.2–4.3 nm) and occasionally as far as 20–30 km (10.8–16.2 nm) from the source vessel. However, reactions at the longer distances appear to be atypical of most species and situations, particularly when feeding whales are involved (Miller et al. in press). Fewer than 150 mysticetes are expected to be encountered during the proposed survey in the Aleutian Islands (Table 2) and disturbance effects would be confined to shorter distances given the low-energy acoustic source to be used during this project. In addition, the estimated numbers presented in Table 2 are considered overestimates of actual numbers that may be harassed. Odontocete reactions to seismic pulses, or at least the reactions of dolphins, are expected to extend to lesser distances than are those of mysticetes. Odontocete low-frequency hearing is less sensitive than that of mysticetes, and dolphins are often seen from seismic vessels. In fact, there are documented instances of delphinids and Dall's porpoise approaching active seismic vessels. However, dolphins as well as some other types of odontocetes sometimes show avoidance responses and/or other changes in behavior when near operating seismic vessels.

Taking into account the small size and the relatively low sound output of the single GI-airgun to be used, and the mitigation measures that are planned, effects on cetaceans are generally expected to be limited to avoidance of a small area around the seismic operation and short-term changes in behavior, falling within the MMPA definition of Level B harassment. Furthermore, the estimated numbers of animals potentially exposed to sound levels sufficient to cause appreciable disturbance are very low percentages of the affected populations.

Based on the 160–dB criterion, the best estimates of the numbers of individual odontocete cetaceans that may be exposed to sounds ≥160 dB re 1 microPa (rms) represent 0 to approximately 0.4 percent of the regional species populations, except for approximately 3.1 percent for killer whales (Table 2).

Mitigation measures such as controlled speed, course alteration, observers, and shut downs when marine mammals are seen within defined ranges should further reduce short-term reactions, and minimize any effects on hearing. In all cases, the effects are expected to be short-term, with no lasting biological consequence. In light of the type of take expected and the small percentages of affected stocks of cetaceans, the action is expected to have no more than a negligible impact on the affected species or stocks of cetaceans.

Effects on Pinnipeds

Two pinniped species (the Steller sea lion and the harbor seal) are likely to be encountered in the study area. Also, it is possible that a small number of northern fur seals may be encountered, and possible (but very unlikely) that a few ribbon seals may be encountered. An estimated 56 individual harbor seals and 34 individual Steller sea lions (<0.1 percent and 0.2 percent of their northeast Pacific Ocean populations, respectively) may be exposed to GI gun sounds at received levels greater than or equal to 160 dB re 1 microPa (rms) during the seismic survey. It is probable that only a small percentage of those would actually be disturbed. It is most likely that only 3 northern fur seals and no ribbon seals will be exposed to sounds greater than or equal to 160 dB. Effects are expected to be limited to short-term and localized behavioral changes falling within the MMPA definition of Level B harassment. As with cetaceans, the short-term exposures to sounds from the single GI-airgun are not expected to result in any long-term consequences for the individuals or their populations and the activity is expected to have no more than a negligible impact on the affected species or stocks of pinnipeds.

Potential Effects on Habitat

The proposed seismic survey will not result in any permanent impact on habitats used by marine mammals, or to the food sources they utilize. The main impact issue associated with the proposed activity will be temporarily elevated noise levels and the associated direct effects on marine mammals.

One of the reasons for the adoption of airguns as the standard energy source for marine seismic surveys was that they (unlike the explosives used in the distant past) do not result in any appreciable fish kill. Various experimental studies showed that airgun discharges cause little or no fish kill, and that any injurious effects were generally limited to the water within a meter or so of an airgun. However, it has recently been found that injurious effects on captive fish, especially on fish hearing, may occur at somewhat greater distances than previously thought (McCauley *et al.*, 2000a,b, 2002; 2003). Even so, any injurious effects on fish would be limited to short distances from the source. Also, many of the fish that might otherwise be within the injury-zone are likely to be temporarily displaced from this region prior to the approach of the airguns through avoidance reactions to the passing seismic vessel or to the airgun sounds as received at distances beyond the injury radius.

Fish often react to sounds, especially strong and/or intermittent sounds of low frequency. Sound pulses at received levels of 160 dB re 1 microPa (peak) may cause subtle changes in behavior. Pulses at levels of 180 dB (peak) may cause noticeable changes in behavior (Chapman and Hawkins, 1969; Pearson *et al.*, 1992; Skalski *et al.*, 1992). It also appears that fish often habituate to repeated strong sounds rather rapidly, on time scales of minutes to an hour. However, the habituation does not endure, and resumption of the disturbing activity may again elicit disturbance responses from the same fish.

Fish near the airguns are likely to dive or exhibit some other kind of behavioral response. This might have short-term impacts on the ability of cetaceans to feed near the survey area. However, only a small fraction of the available habitat would be ensonified at any given time, and fish species would return to their pre-disturbance behavior once the seismic activity ceased. Thus, the proposed surveys would have little impact on the abilities of marine mammals to feed in the area where seismic work is planned. Some of the fish that do not avoid the approaching airguns (probably a small number) may be subject to auditory or other injuries.

Zooplankton that are very close to the source may react to the airgun's shock wave. These animals have an exoskeleton and no air sacs; therefore, little or no mortality is expected. Many crustaceans can make sounds and some crustacea and other invertebrates have some type of sound receptor. However, the reactions of zooplankton to sound are not known. Some mysticetes feed on concentrations of zooplankton. A reaction by zooplankton to a seismic impulse would only be relevant to whales if it caused a concentration of zooplankton to scatter. Pressure changes of sufficient magnitude to cause this type of reaction would probably occur only very close to the source, so few zooplankton concentrations would be affected. Impacts on zooplankton behavior are predicted to be negligible, and this would translate into negligible impacts on feeding mysticetes.

Potential Effects on Subsistence Use of Marine Mammals

Subsistence remains the basis for Alaska Native culture and community. Subsistence hunting and fishing continue to be prominent in the household economies and social welfare of some Alaskan residents, particularly among those living in small, rural villages (Wolfe and Walker, 1987). In rural Alaska, subsistence activities are often central to many aspects of human existence, including patterns of family life, artistic expression, and community religious and celebrator activities.

Marine mammals are legally hunted in Alaskan waters by coastal Alaska Natives. In the Aleutian Islands, Steller sea lions, harbor seals, sea otters, and small numbers of spotted and ringed seals are hunted (ADFG, 1997). In the Pribilof Islands, fur seals and sea lions make up most of the marine mammal harvest in Saint Paul and Saint George (on the Pribilof Islands). In the Aleutian Islands, harbor seals and sea lions comprise the majority of subsistence takes in Atka, Nikolski, Unalaska, and Akutan; and harbor seals are taken most frequently in False Pass, Sand Point, King Cove, and Nelson Lagoon (ADFG 1997). Hunting communities are concentrated along the Eastern Aleutian Islands, and the L-DEO project area is close to only two hunting communities, Nikolski (on Umnak Island) and Unalaska. More detailed information regarding the level of subsistence by species is provided in the application (L-DEO, 2004).

The proposed L-DEO project potentially could impact the availability of marine mammals for harvest in a very small area immediately around the *Thompson*. At any given location, this effect would persist for a only a short time period during seismic activities—probably less than an hour, given the small size of the seismic source to be used in this project. Pinnipeds and sea otters are generally not very responsive to airgun pulses and therefore would not be affected. Considering that behavior, and the limited time and spatial extent of the planned seismic surveys, the proposed project is not expected to have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of Steller sea lions, harbor seals, or sea otters for subsistence harvest.

Mitigation

For the proposed seismic survey in the Aleutian Islands, North Pacific Ocean, L-DEO will deploy a single GI-airgun as an energy source, with a total discharge volume of 105 in^3. The energy from the airgun is directed mostly downward. The directional nature of the airgun to be used in this project is an important mitigating factor. This directionality will result in reduced sound levels at any given horizontal distance as compared with the levels expected at that distance if the source were omnidirectional with the stated nominal source level. Also, the small size of this airgun is an inherent and important mitigation measure that will reduce the potential for effects relative to those that might occur with large airgun arrays. This measure is in conformance with NMFS policy of encouraging seismic operators to use the lowest intensity airguns practical to accomplish research objectives.

The following mitigation measures, as well as marine mammal visual monitoring (discussed later in this document), will be implemented by L-DEO for the Aleutian Island seismic survey: (1) Speed and course alteration (provided that they do not compromise operational safety requirements); (2) shut-down procedures; (3) special mitigation measures (shut downs) for the North Pacific right whale;(4) avoidance of encroachment upon critical habitat around Steller sea lion rookeries and haulouts; and (5) no start-up of GI-airgun operations at night unless the full 180–dB safety zone is visible.

Speed and Course Alteration

If a marine mammal is detected outside its respective safety zone (180 dB for cetaceans, 190 dB for pinnipeds) and, based on its position and the relative motion, is likely to enter the safety zone, the vessel's speed and/or direct course may, when practical and safe, be changed in a manner that also minimizes the effect to the planned science objectives. The marine mammal activities and movements relative to the seismic vessel will be closely monitored to ensure that the marine mammal does not approach within the safety zone. If the mammal appears likely to enter the safety zone, further mitigative actions will be taken (i.e., either further course alterations or shut down of the airguns).

Shut-down Procedures

Although a ''power-down'' procedure is often applied by L-DEO during seismic surveys with larger arrays, powering down is not possible during the proposed project, as only a single GI-airgun will be used. Likewise, although ''ramp-up'' procedures are usually followed by L-DEO prior to airgun operations, ramp ups are impractical for a single GI airgun. Therefore, if a marine mammal is detected outside the safety radius but is likely to enter the safety radius, and if the vessel's speed and/or course cannot be changed to avoid having the mammal enter the safety radius, the GI-airgun will be shut-down before the mammal is within the safety radius. Likewise, if a mammal is already within the safety zone when first detected, the airgun will be shut down immediately. The GI gun will also be shut down if a North Pacific right whale is sighted from the vessel, even if it is located outside the safety radius.

The GI-airgun activity will not resume until all marine mammals have cleared their respective safety radius. An animal will be considered to have cleared the safety radius if it is visually observed to have left the safety radius, if it has not been seen within the radius for 15 minutes in the case of small odontocetes and pinnipeds, or has not been seen within the zone for 30 minutes in the case of mysticetes and large odontocetes, including sperm, pygmy sperm, dwarf sperm, and beaked whales.

For a 105–in^3 GI airgun, the predicted 180–dB distances applicable to cetaceans are 27–200 m (89–656 ft), depending on water depth, and the corresponding 190–dB radii applicable to pinnipeds are 10–125 m (33–410 ft), depending on depth (Table 1). Airgun activity will not resume until the marine mammal has cleared the safety radius.

To the extent practicable, the *Thompson* will avoid entering the critical habitat around Steller sea lion haul outs by planning operations to remain in water depths ≤30 m (98 ft). For this action, L-DEO will monitor a safety/shutdown radius of 750 m (2461 ft) around the airgun for Steller sea lions whenever the seismic survey is taking place within designated critical habitats, irregardless of the depth of water. Critical habitats in the areas of the survey include 20 nm (37 km) surrounding all Steller sea lion haulouts and rookeries as well as the Seguam Pass Foraging Area and Bogoslof Foraging Area (see Figure 3 in the L-DEO application). If any Steller sea lions are found in or seen approaching the safety zone, L-DEO will shut-down the airgun. In addition, L-DEO will comply with the no-approach zone requirements of 50 CFR 223.202(a)(2)(i) for Steller sea lion rookeries, and the vessel will neither approach within 3 nm (5.6 km) of the rookeries or allow SPLs of 190 dB or greater within 3 nm (5.5 km) of a Steller sea lion rookery.

Start-Up Procedures

In order for airgun start-up to occur during day or night, the full safety radius must be visible for at least 30

consecutive minutes. During night-time operations, if the entire safety radius is visible using vessel lights and night-vision devices (NVDs) (as may be the case in deep and intermediate waters), then start up of the airgun after a shut down may occur. However, lights and NVDs may not be very effective as a basis for monitoring the larger safety radii around the GI airgun operating in shallow water. Therefore in shallow water nighttime start ups of the GI gun from a shut-down condition are not authorized. However, if the GI airgun has been operational before nightfall, it can remain operational throughout the night, even though the entire safety radius may not be visible.

Comments on past IHAs raised the issue of prohibiting nighttime operations as prescribed mitigation. However, this is not practicable due to cost considerations and ship time schedules. The daily cost to the Federal Government to operate vessels such as *Thompson* is approximately $33,000-$35,000/day (Ljunngren, pers. comm. May 28, 2003). If the vessel was prohibited from operating during nighttime, each trip could require an additional three to five days to complete, or up to $175,000 more, depending on average daylight at the time of work.

If a seismic survey vessel is limited to daylight seismic operations, efficiency would also be much reduced. Without commenting specifically on how that would affect the present project, for seismic operators in general, a daylight-only requirement would be expected to result in one or more of the following outcomes: cancellation of potentially valuable seismic surveys; reduction in the total number of seismic cruises annually due to longer cruise durations; a need for additional vessels to conduct the seismic operations; or work conducted by non-U.S. operators or non-U.S. vessels when in waters not subject to U.S. law.

Marine Mammal Monitoring

L-DEO must have at least three visual observers on board the *Thompson* and at least two must be experienced marine mammal observers that NMFS has approved in advance of the start of the Aleutian Islands cruise. These observers will be on duty in shifts of no longer than 4 hours.

The visual observers will monitor marine mammals near the seismic source vessel during all daytime airgun operations, during any nighttime start-ups of the airgun (in intermediate and deep waters) and at night, whenever daytime monitoring resulted in one or more shut-down situations due to marine mammal presence. During daylight, vessel-based observers will watch for marine mammals near the seismic vessel during periods with shooting (including ramp-ups), and for 30 minutes prior to the planned start of airgun operations after a shut-down.

Use of multiple observers will increase the likelihood that marine mammals near the source vessel are detected. L-DEO bridge personnel will also assist in detecting marine mammals and implementing mitigation requirements whenever possible (they will be given instruction on how to do so), especially during ongoing operations at night when the designated observers are on stand-by and not required to be on watch at all times.

The observer(s) will watch for marine mammals from the highest practical vantage point on the vessel, which is either the bridge or the flying bridge. On the flying bridge of the *Thompson*, the observer's eye level will be 13.8 m (45.3 ft) above sea level, allowing for good visibility around the entire vessel (360° for 2 observers, 310° for one observer). The observer(s) will systematically scan the area around the vessel with reticle binoculars (e.g., 7 X 50 Fujinon) and with the naked eye during the daytime. At night, NVDs will be available (ITT F500 Series Generation 3 binocular-image intensifier or equivalent), when required. Laser range-finding binoculars (Leica L.F. 1200 laser rangefinder or equivalent) will be available to assist with distance estimation. The observers will be used to determine when a marine mammal is in or near the safety radii so that the required mitigation measures, such as course alteration and power-down or shut-down, can be implemented. If the GI-airgun is shut down, observers will maintain watch to determine when the animal is outside the safety radius.

Observers will not be on duty during ongoing seismic operations at night; bridge personnel will watch for marine mammals during this time and will call for the airgun to be shut-down if marine mammal(s) are observed in or about to enter the safety radii. However, a biological observer must be on standby at night and available to assist the bridge watch if marine mammals are detected. If the airgun is turned on at night (see previous section for restrictions), two marine mammal observers will monitor the safety zone for marine mammals for 30 minutes prior to ramp-up and during the ramp-up using either deck lighting or NVDs that will be available.

Post-Survey Monitoring

In addition, at times the biological observers will be able to conduct monitoring of most recently-run transect lines as the returns along a parallel transect track. This will provide the biological observers with opportunities to look for injured or dead marine mammals (although, for reasons noted elsewhere in this document, no injuries or mortalities are expected during this research cruise).

Taking into consideration the additional costs of prohibiting nighttime operations and the likely impact of the activity (including all mitigation and monitoring), NMFS has determined that the proposed mitigation and monitoring ensures that the activity will have the least practicable impact on the affected species or stocks. Marine mammals will have sufficient notice of a vessel approaching with an operating seismic airgun, thereby giving them an opportunity to avoid the approaching noise source; two marine mammal observers will be required to monitor the safety radii using shipboard lighting or NVDs for at least 30 minutes before ramp-up begins and verify that no marine mammals are in or approaching the safety radii; and start-up may not begin unless the entire safety radii are visible. Therefore as mentioned earlier, it is likely that the single GI-airgun will not be started-up from a shut-down at night when in waters shallower than 100 m (328 ft).

Reporting

L-DEO will submit a report to NMFS within 90 days after the end of the cruise, which is currently predicted to occur during July and August, 2005. The report will describe the operations that were conducted and the marine mammals that were detected. The report must provide full documentation of methods, results, and interpretation pertaining to all monitoring tasks. The report will summarize the dates and locations of seismic operations, marine mammal sightings (dates, times, locations, activities, associated seismic survey activities), and estimates of the amount and nature of potential take of marine mammals by harassment or in other ways.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

NMFS has issued a biological opinion regarding the effects of this action on ESA-listed species and critical habitat under the jurisdiction of NMFS. That biological opinion concluded that this action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse

modification of critical habitat. A copy of the Biological Opinion is available upon request (see **ADDRESSES**). On March 23, 2005, the USFWS determined that the proposed survey would not adversely affect sea otters or other species under its jurisdiction.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The NSF has made a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) determination based on information contained within its EA that implementation of the subject action is not a major Federal action having significant effects on the environment within the meaning of NEPA. NSF determined, therefore, that an environmental impact statement would not be prepared. On March 21, 2005 (70 FR 13466), NMFS noted that the NSF had prepared an EA for the Aleutian Island surveys and made this EA was available upon request. In accordance with NOAA Administrative Order 216–6 (Environmental Review Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, May 20, 1999), NMFS has reviewed the information contained in NSF's EA and determined that the NSF EA accurately and completely describes the proposed action alternative, and the potential impacts on marine mammals, endangered species, and other marine life that could be impacted by the preferred alternative and the other alternatives. Accordingly, NMFS adopted the NSF EA under 40 CFR 1506.3 and made its own FONSI. The NMFS FONSI also takes into consideration additional mitigation measures required by the IHA that are not in NSF's EA. Therefore, NMFS has determined that it is not necessary to issue a new EA, supplemental EA or an EIS for the issuance of an IHA to L-DEO for this activity. A copy of the EA and the NMFS FONSI for this activity is available upon request (see **ADDRESSES**).

Determinations

NMFS has determined that the impact of conducting the seismic survey in the Aleutian Islands in the North Pacific Ocean may result, at worst, in a temporary modification in behavior by certain species of marine mammals. This activity is expected to result in no more than a negligible impact on the affected species or stocks.

For reasons stated previously in this document, this determination is supported by (1) the likelihood that, given sufficient notice through relatively slow ship speed and ramp-up, marine mammals are expected to move away from a noise source that is annoying prior to its becoming potentially injurious; (2) recent research that indicates that TTS is unlikely (at least in delphinids) until levels closer to 200–205 dB re 1 microPa are reached rather than 180 dB re 1 microPa; (3) the fact that 200–205 dB isopleths would be well within 100 m (328 ft) of the vessel even in shallow water; and (4) the likelihood that marine mammal detection ability by trained observers is close to 100 percent during daytime and remains high at night to that distance from the seismic vessel. As a result, no take by injury or death is anticipated, and the potential for temporary or permanent hearing impairment is very low and will be avoided through the incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures mentioned in this document.

While the number of potential incidental harassment takes will depend on the distribution and abundance of marine mammals in the vicinity of the survey activity, the number of potential harassment takings is estimated to be small. In addition, the proposed seismic program will not interfere with any legal subsistence hunts, since seismic operations will not take place in subsistence whaling and sealing areas and will not affect marine mammals used for subsistence purposes.

The change of survey vessel and the differences in the timing of the summer 2005 survey are not expected to alter the impacts of the seismic survey on the wildlife resources in the area. The acoustic equipment on both vessels is similar and no substantial differences in impacts to the marine mammal species present and the environment are expected from the use of the *Thompson* instead of the *R/V Kilo Moana*. The description of the animal distributions and abundances in the study area is not expected to change over the approximately two month period of both the original and revised schedules. The take estimates provided in the application also apply to the revised schedule.

Authorization

NMFS has issued an IHA to L-DEO to take marine mammals, by harassment, incidental to conducting a low-intensity oceanographic seismic survey in the Aleutian Island area of the North Pacific Ocean, for a 1–year period, provided the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements are undertaken.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

James H. Lecky,

Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 05–15374 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[Docket Number 050722197–5197–01]

Partnerships in the Provision of Environmental Information

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is proposing to clarify its internal Policy on Partnerships in the Provision of Environmental Information, issued December 1, 2004. This clarification is intended to address apparent misunderstanding regarding the intent of the policy with respect to the role played by the private sector in the environmental information enterprise as a whole.

DATES: To be sure that your comments are considered, we must receive them by 12 p.m., e.s.t., November 2, 2005.

ADDRESSES: The proposed clarification to the policy is available electronically at *http://www.nws.noaa.gov/partnershippolicy*. Comments are requested electronically; please send comments to *partnershippolicy@noaa.gov*. Requests for hard copies or comments in letter form should be sent to Partnership Policy, Room 11426, 1325 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910–3283.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Sokich 301–713–0258. *john.sokich@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) recognizes there has been some misunderstanding regarding the intent of its ''Policy on Partnerships in the Provision of Environmental Information,'' issued December 1, 2004. The present policy does not adequately express NOAA's views of the critical role played by the private sector in the environmental information enterprise as a whole. NOAA is sensitive to the concerns and prerogatives of the private sector, and has no intent to displace it. We recognize that the public interest is

served by the ability of private sector entities to provide diverse services to meet the varied needs of specific individuals, organizations and economic entities. At the same time, NOAA has a responsibility to help protect lives and property and enhance the national economy.

The present standard of NOAA conduct is contained in Section 4 of the policy which states that NOAA will give ''due consideration'' to the abilities of the private sector and academic communities to provide diverse services and act in the public interest when making decisions regarding NOAA information services. NOAA proposes clarifying Section 4 to state that NOAA will ''take advantage of existing capabilities and services of commercial and academic sectors to avoid duplication and competition in areas not related to the NOAA mission.''

The proposed clarification is intended to emphasize the statement in the present policy that NOAA will not haphazardly institute significant changes in existing information dissemination activities without first carefully considering the views and capabilities of the private sector. In that regard, it emphasizes that NOAA will endeavor to take advantage of capabilities and services that already exist in the commercial sector.

NOAA is committed to open consultation with all who are affected by NOAA's services, including the private sector. The American Meteorological Society has established a new Commission to foster constructive discussion within the enterprise as a whole. NOAA will use this and other appropriate mechanisms to consult openly on these matters as we move forward.

In sum, NOAA will interpret and apply the policy to recognize the unique capabilities of the private sector in order to accomplish our shared goal of fostering a robust and successful environmental information enterprise.

Accordingly, NOAA seeks comment on the proposed change to Section 4, which would read as follows:

4. The nation benefits from government information disseminated both by Federal agencies and by diverse nonfederal parties, including commercial and not-for-profit entities. NOAA recognizes the government best serves the public interest by cooperating with private sector and academic and research entities to meet the varied needs of specific individuals, organizations, and economic entities. NOAA will take advantage of existing capabilities and services of commercial and academic sectors to avoid duplication and competition in areas not related to the NOAA mission. NOAA will give due consideration to these abilities and consider the effects of its decisions on the activities of these entities, in accordance with its responsibilities as an agency of the U.S. Government, to serve the public interest and advance the nation's environmental information enterprise as a whole.

For ease of comparison, the present Section 4 reads as follows:

4. NOAA recognizes the public interest is served by the ability of private sector entities and the academic and research community to provide diverse services to meet the varied needs of specific individuals, organizations, and economic entities. The nation benefits from government information disseminated both by Federal agencies and by diverse nonfederal parties, including commercial and not-for-profit entities. NOAA will give due consideration to these abilities, and consider the effects of its decisions on the activities of these entities, in accordance with its responsibilities as an agency of the U.S. Government, to serve the public interest and advance the nation's environmental information enterprise as a whole.

Dated: August 1, 2005.

David L. Johnson,

Assistant Administrator for Weather Services.

[FR Doc. 05–15459 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–KE–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Meeting of the Independent Review Panel to Study the Relationships between Military Department General Counsels and Judge Advocates General—Open Meeting

AGENCY: Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), Public Law 96–463, notice is hereby given that the Independent Review Panel to Study the Relationships between Military Department General Counsels and Judge Advocates General will hold an open meeting at the Hilton Crystal City, 2399 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202, on August 12, 2005, from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Purpose: The Panel will meet on August 12, 2005, from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., to conduct deliberations concerning the relationships between the legal elements of their respective Military Departments. These sessions will be open to the public, subject to the availability of space. The Panel has held seven public hearings and has provided the public oppportunities to address the Panel both person and in writing. The Panel has also deliberated in several sessions open to the public, including deliberations on an initial draft of a final report prepared by the Panel's staff. The Panel must complete its report during August so that Congress may consider it during this legislative session as envisioned in section 574 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005. Due to this exceptional circumstance, the Panel decided to hold its final deliberation session, open to the public, on August 12. This decision, based on that exceptional circumstance, was made on July 28, thus making it impossible for the Department to provide the 15 calendar days notice normally required for Panel meetings.

DATES: August 12, 2005: 8:30 a.m.–11:30 a.m., and 1 p.m.–4 p.m.

Location: Hilton Crystal City, 2399 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Any member of the public wishing further information concerning this meeting may contact:

Mr. James R. Schwenk, Designated Federal Official, Department of Defense Office of the General Counsel, 1600 Defense Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia 20301–1600. Telephone: (703) 697–9343. Fax: (703) 693–7616. *schwenkj@dodge.osd.mil.*

Dated: August 1, 2005.

L. M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 05–15469 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–M

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Overview Information, Special Education—Technical Assistance on State Data Collection—IDEA General Supervision Enhancement Grant; Notice Inviting Applications for New Awards for Fiscal Year (FY) 2005

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.373X.

Note: The Secretary is inviting applications under two separate funding priorities addressing data collected under Part B and Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended (IDEA).

Applicants who are eligible for and wish to apply under both priorities must submit separate applications for each priority.

Priority A: Outcome Measures.

Focus Area One—Part B Outcome Indicators

Focus Area Two—Part C Outcome Indicators

Priority B: Assessment Data: Planning grants for the Development, Enhancement, or Redesign of a Comprehensive System of State Assessments (Including State Alternate Assessments), Standards, and Instructional Supports.

DATES: *Applications Available:* August 4, 2005.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: October 3, 2005.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: October 13, 2005.

Eligible Applicants:

Priority A: Outcome measures.	State educational agencies (SEAs), Part C lead agencies (LAs), freely associated States (FAS), and, if endorsed by the SEA, LA, or FAS to apply and carry out the project on behalf of the SEA, LA, or FAS, local educational agencies (LEAs), public charter schools that are LEAs under State law, institutions of higher education (IHEs), tribes or tribal organizations, other public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and for-profit organizations. **Note:** Applicants who received a grant under the General Supervision Enhancement Grant competition in FY 2004 (84.326X) are not eligible for funding under Priority A if they are proposing a project in the same focus area (Part B or Part C) as their 2004 grant.
Priority B: Assessment Data	State educational agencies (SEAs), freely associated States (FAS), and, if endorsed by the SEA or FAS to apply and carry out the project on behalf of the SEA or FAS, local educational agencies (LEAs), public charter schools that are LEAs under State law, institutions of higher education (IHEs), tribes or tribal organizations, other public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and for-profit organizations. **Note:** Applicants who received a grant under the General Supervision Enhancement Grant Focus 1 competition in FY 2004 (84.326X) are also eligible for funding under Priority B in this competition. States and FAS are encouraged to form consortia or any other group of eligible parties that meet the requirements in 34 CFR 75.127 to 75.129 to apply under Priority B. A consortium is comprised of more than one State or FAS and could include States or FAS from the same geographic region, States or FAS with similar demographic characteristics, States or FAS with similar populations, States or FAS with similar geographic characteristics or other characteristics as determined by the States or FAS. The Secretary views the formation of consortia as an effective and efficient strategy to addressing the requirements of this priority.

Funding for Awards: These priorities are being supported with funds reserved under section 616 of the IDEA, Technical Assistance in State Data Collection.

	Estimated available funds	Maximum award	Estimated average size of awards	Estimated number of awards
Priority A: Outcome Measures.	$4,970,000	The Secretary does not intend to make awards for more than $375,000 for applications that address Focus Area One *or* Two and does not intend to and make awards for more than $750,000 for applications that address Focus Area One *and* Focus Area Two..	$325,000 for applications that address Focus Area One *or* Two, and $700,000 for applications that address Focus Area One *and* Two.	13
Priority B: Assessment Data.	$4,475,450	The Secretary does not intend to fund any applications in FY 2005 that propose a budget exceeding $200,000 for a State or FAS for a single budget period of 12 months unless the application involves a consortium, or any other group of eligible parties that meets the requirements of 34 CFR 75.127–75.129. The level of funding for a consortium, or any other group of eligible entities, will reflect the combined total that the eligible entities comprising the consortium, or group, would have received if they had applied separately. The Secretary does not intend to make more than one award to serve a State or FAS..	$150,000 unless the application involveds a consortium, or anhy other group of eligible parties that meets the requirements of 34 CFR 75.127–75.129.	30

Note on Priority A:

Due to the importance of coordinating early childhood systems serving children aged birth through 5, the Secretary intends to allocate at least $2,250,000 for the funding of joint applications from SEAs and Part C LAs under Priority A that only address (a) that portion of Focus Area One related to children with disabilities served under section 619 of the IDEA and (b) Focus Area Two.

Note on Priority B:

Given a sufficient number of approved high quality applications from consortia, the Department intends to fund at least six consortia projects under Priority B.

Note: The Secretary is not bound by any estimates in this notice and recognizes that funding of consortia will significantly reduce the number of awards.

Project Period: Up to 12 months.

Full Text of Announcement

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Purpose of Program: Under section 616(i)(2) of IDEA, awards may be made to provide technical assistance to improve the capacity of States to meet data collection requirements.

Priorities: We are establishing these priorities for the FY 2005 grant competition only, in accordance with Section 437(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA).

Absolute Priorities: For FY 2005 these priorities are absolute priorities. Under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(3), we consider only applications that meet these priorities.

These priorities are:

Priority A: Outcome Measures.

Focus Area One: Developing or enhancing Part B State outcome indicators and methods to collect and analyze Part B outcome indicator data.

Focus Area Two: Developing or enhancing Part C State outcome indicators and methods to collect and analyze Part C outcome indicator data.

Priority B: Assessment Data: Planning grants for the Development, Enhancement, or Redesign of a Comprehensive System of State Assessments (including State alternate assessments), Standards, and Instructional Supports.

Background: Section 616 of the IDEA requires the Department, and States, to establish and implement systems for monitoring implementation of and enforcing obligations under Parts B and C of the IDEA. Under section 616 of the IDEA, the Secretary must establish indicators in certain monitoring priority areas. States must develop State Performance Plans (SPPs), including targets for those indicators, and use those targets and indicators in annually reporting to the Secretary on the performance of the State. States must also use those targets and indicators to report annually to the public on the performance of each LEA in the State.

Background of Priority A: The cornerstone of any accountability system is the development of outcome indicators, against which progress can be measured. State performance reports, self-assessments, and other extant data show that most States and State LAs as defined under Part C of the IDEA [Section 635(a)(10)], as well as their LEAs and Early Intervention Service programs, have not developed outcome indicators for children with disabilities served under Part B and Part C of IDEA or methods to collect and analyze Part B and Part C outcome indicator data, especially for infants and toddlers and their families and preschool children. Therefore, most States lack the capacity to collect sufficient data to determine the impact of early intervention and special education services.

Background of Priority B: One of the indicators being established by the Secretary under section 616 of the IDEA (on the priority area concerning the provision of a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment) is the participation and performance of children with disabilities on the State assessments required under the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). States are expected to report under the SPP and Annual Performance Reports (APR) on student performance on assessments using the same assessment data required under NCLB.

NCLB requires accountability for the academic achievement of all students. Under the law, every student and every group of students is expected to be working to meet State standards. For that very limited group of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities whose intellectual functioning is well below that of their peers, the Department's regulations allow States to develop alternate achievement standards that are aligned with the State's academic content standards and reflect professional judgment of the highest learning standards possible for those students. The Department's regulations permit the proficient and advanced scores of students assessed based on alternate achievement standards to be included in adequate yearly progress (AYP) calculations in the same manner as scores based on grade level achievement, subject to a cap of one percent of all students in the grades assessed, at the district and state level. See *http://www.ed.gov/legislation/FedRegister/finrule/2003–4/120903a.pdf* for more information.

On April 7, 2005, the Secretary announced the intent to provide additional flexibility that will allow States to develop modified achievement standards and use alternate assessments based on those modified achievement standards for some students with disabilities served under the IDEA. Following that, the Secretary announced on May 10, 2005, that eligible States could implement, for the 2004–05 year, adjustments to AYP calculations to reflect the need for alternate assessments based on modified achievement standards. Information about these interim options is available at *http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/raising/disab-options.html* and *http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/raising/disab-acctplan.html.*

All alternate assessments must be designed to generate valid data that can be used for AYP purposes under NCLB. These data also will be included in the SPPs and APRs relative to performance and participation of children with disabilities on State assessments under the IDEA.

Many States need support in developing, enhancing or redesigning their assessment systems to ensure that they meet the requirements of NCLB with regard to the assessment of children with disabilities.

Statement of Priority A—Outcome Measures.

This priority supports projects that address the needs of States for technical assistance to improve their capacity to meet Federal data collection requirements in one or both of two focus areas.

Focus Area One—Developing or enhancing Part B State outcome indicators and methods to collect and analyze Part B outcome indicator data.

This Focus Area supports the development or enhancement of Part B State outcome indicators and methods to collect and analyze Part B State outcome indicator data. Projects funded under this Focus Area must focus on improving the capacity of the State to provide information that could be used to determine one or both of the following:

(a) The impact of Part B preschool services (ages 3 through 5) on children with disabilities at the State and LEA level.

(b) Secondary, transition, and post-secondary education and employment outcomes at the State and LEA level. The indicators must provide data on child outcomes that could be used to assess the impact of the services.

Focus Area Two—Developing or enhancing Part C State outcome indicators and methods to collect and analyze Part C outcome indicator data.

This Focus Area supports the development or enhancement of Part C outcome indicators and methods to collect and analyze Part C State outcome indicator data. Projects funded under this Focus Area must focus on improving the capacity of the State to provide information that could be used to determine the following:

(a) The outcomes associated with infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families participating in State Part C programs.

(b) If the State has standards for early intervention outcomes, whether infants and toddlers with disabilities are meeting those standards.

(c) Trend data on outcomes associated with infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families and the extent to which infants and toddlers with disabilities are meeting State standards.

Statement of Priority B—Assessment Data: Planning grants for the Development, Enhancement, or Redesign of a Comprehensive System of

State Assessments (including State alternate assessments), Standards, and Instructional Supports.

This priority supports planning grants for the development, enhancement, or redesign of a comprehensive system of State assessments (including State alternate assessments), standards, and instructional supports that address the needs of all children with disabilities and which may include specific activities to ensure coherence among components, such as: (1) Alternate assessments aligned with State content standards; (2) effective and appropriate accommodations that are consistent with daily instruction; (3) guidance to support IEP team decisions regarding student assessment; (4) professional development activities for both special education and regular education teachers; and (5) information for parents. Projects must help States ensure that they are designing strong systems of assessment and instruction to address the needs of children with disabilities, and that the assessments produce valid, reliable, and accurate measures of student performance and result in high quality data for use in evaluating the performance of schools, districts, and States.

Grantees must produce a final plan that includes clear and detailed descriptions of goals and objectives, information about participants, and plans for the design of data analysis or research; these components are integral to the success of implementing a coherent system of instruction and assessment for children with disabilities. The plan must also include a realistic timeline and resources needed to reach full implementation of the system design.

As part of this planning activity, States must work with experts in large-scale assessment and special education. The experts selected should represent the range of skills needed to develop assessments for children with disabilities that will meet the peer review guidelines for assessments published by the Department in the spring of 2004, which are available at *http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/saaprguidance.pdf*. Skill sets for experts should include experience with one or more of the following: (1) Large scale assessment; (2) standards setting techniques; (3) assessment and measurement of children with disabilities; (4) design of professional development, accommodations and supports to teach grade level content to children with disabilities; (5) State collaborative activities to develop standards-based alternate assessments; (6) development of criterion referenced tests and instruments; (7) psychometric evaluation; (8) conducting studies of the technical adequacy of assessment instruments and/or test accommodations; (9) research in the area of alternate assessment and psychometrics; and (10) implementation of educational policy consistent with IDEA and NCLB.

States or FAS are encouraged to submit applications as a consortium (See 34 CFR 75.127–75.129). A consortium is comprised of more than one State or FAS and could include States or FAS from the same geographic region, States or FAS with similar demographic characteristics, States or FAS with similar populations, States or FAS with similar geographic characteristics or other characteristics as determined by the States or FAS. The Secretary views the formation of consortia as an effective and efficient strategy to addressing the requirements of this priority.

Additional Requirements for Priority A and Priority B:

All projects funded under Priority A or Priority B must—

(a) Budget for a two-day Project Directors' meeting in Washington, DC.

(b) If a project maintains a Web site, include relevant information and documents in a format that meets a government or industry-recognized standard for accessibility.

(c) Demonstrate in the application that the project meets, if applicable, the eligibility requirements in section III, 1.

Eligible Applicants

Waiver of Proposed Rulemaking: Under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553), the Department generally offers interested parties the opportunity to comment on a proposed priority. Section 437(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1)), however, allows the Secretary to exempt from rulemaking requirements, regulations governing the first grant competition under a new or substantially revised program authority. This is the first grant competition for this program under sections 611 and 616 of the IDEA and therefore qualifies for this exemption. In order to ensure timely grant awards, the Secretary has decided to forego public comment on the absolute priorities under section 437(d)(1). These absolute priorities will apply to the FY 2005 grant competition only.

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1411 and 1416.

Applicable Regulations: The Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 97, 98, and 99.

Note: The regulations in 34 CFR part 79 apply to all applicants except federally recognized Indian tribes.

Note: The regulations in 34 CFR part 86 apply to IHEs only.

II. Award Information

Type of Award: Discretionary grants.

Funding for Awards: These priorities are being supported with funds reserved under section 616 of the IDEA, Technical Assistance in State Data Collection.

	Estimated available funds	Maximum award	Estimated average size of awards	Estimated number of awards
Priority A: Outcome measures.	$4,970,000	The Secretary does not intend to make awards for more than $375,000 for applications that address Focus Area One *or* Two and does not intend to make awards for more than $750,000 for applications that address Focus Area One *and* Focus Area Two.	$325,000 for applications that address Focus Area One *or* Two and $700,000 for applicatons that address Focus Area One *and* Focus Area two.	13

	Estimated available funds	Maximum award	Estimated average size of awards	Estimated number of awards
Priority B: State Assessment Data.	$4,475,450	The Secretary does not intend to fund any applications in FY 2005 that propose a budget exceeding $200,000 for a State or FAS for a single budget period of 12 months unless the application involves a consortium, or any other group of eligible parties that meets the requirements of 34 CFR 75.127–75.129. The level of funding for a consortium, or any other group of eligible entities, will reflect the combined total that the eligible entities comprising the consortium, or group, would have received if they had applied separately. The Secretary does not intend to make more than one award to serve a State or FAS.	$150,000 unless the application involves a consortium, or any other group of eligible parties that meets the requirements of 34 CFR 75.127–75.129.	30

Note on Priority A: Due to the importance of coordinating early childhood systems serving children aged birth through 5, the Secretary intends to allocate at least $2,250,000 for the funding of joint applications from SEAs and Part C LAs under Priority A that only address (a) that portion of Focus Area One related to children with disabilities served under section 619 of the IDEA and (b) Focus Area Two.

Note on Priority B: Given a sufficient number of approved high quality applications from consortia, the Department intends to fund at least six consortia projects under Priority B.

Note: The Secretary is not bound by any estimates in this notice and recognizes that funding of consortia will significantly reduce the number of awards.

Project Period: Up to 12 months.

III. Eligibility Information

Eligible Applicants

Priority A: Outcome Measures.	State educational agencies (SEAs), Part C lead agencies (LAs), freely associated States (FAS), and, if endorsed by Outcome the SEA, LA, or FAS to apply and carry out the project on Measures behalf of the SEA, LA, or FAS, local educational agencies (LEAs), public charter schools that are LEAs under State law, institutions of higher education (IHEs), tribes or tribal organizations, other public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and for-profit organizations. NOTE: Applicants who received a grant under the General Supervision Enhancement Grant competition in FY 2004 (84.326X) are not eligible for funding under Priority A if they are proposing a project in the same focus area (Part B or Part C) as their 2004 grant.
Priority B: Assessment Data	State educational agencies (SEAs), freely associated States (FAS), and, if endorsed by the SEA or FAS to apply and Assessment carry out the project on behalf of the SEA or FAS, local Data educational agencies (LEAs), public charter schools that are LEAs under State law, institutions of higher education (IHEs), tribes or tribal organizations, other public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and for-profit organizations. NOTE: Applicants who received a grant under the General Supervision Enhancement Grant Focus 1 competition in FY 2004 (84.326X) are also eligible for funding under Priority B in this competition. States and FAS are encouraged to form consortia or any other group of eligible parties that meet the requirements in 34 CFR 75.127 to 75.129 to apply under Priority B. A consortium is comprised of more than one State or FAS and could include States or FAS from the same geographic region, States or FAS with similar demographic characteristics, States or FAS with similar populations, States or FAS with similar geographic characteristics or other characteristics as determined by the States or FAS. The Secretary views the formation of consortia as an effective and efficient strategy to addressing the requirements of this priority.

2. *Cost Sharing or Matching:* This competition does not involve cost sharing or matching.

3. *Other: General Requirements*

(a) The projects funded under this competition must make positive efforts to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities (see section 606 of the IDEA).

(b) Applicants and grant recipients funded under this competition must involve individuals with disabilities or parents of individuals with disabilities ages birth through 26 in planning, implementing, and evaluating the projects (see section 682(a)(1)(A) of the IDEA).

IV. Application and Submission Information

1. *Address to Request Application Package:* Education Publications Center (ED Pubs), P.O. Box 1398, Jessup, MD 20794–1398. Telephone (toll free): 1–877–433–7827. FAX: (301) 470–1244. If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), you may call (toll free): 1–877–576–7734.

You may also contact ED Pubs at its Web site: *http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs.html* or you may contact ED Pubs at its e-mail address: *edpubs@inet.ed.gov*.

If you request an application from ED Pubs, be sure to identify this competition as follows: CFDA Number 84.373X.

Individuals with disabilities may obtain a copy of the application package in an alternative format (*e.g.*, Braille, large print, audiotape, or computer diskette) by contacting the Grants and Contracts Services Team listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** in section VII of this notice.

2. *Content and Form of Application Submission:*

(a) Additional requirements concerning the content of an application, together with the forms you must submit, are in the application package for this competition. Page Limit: The application narrative (Part III of the application) is where you, the applicant, address the selection criteria that reviewers use to evaluate your application. You must limit Part III to the equivalent of no more than 30 pages. To determine the number of pages or the equivalent, you must use the following standards:

- A ''page'' is 8.5″ × 11″, on one side only, with 1'' margins at the top, bottom, and both sides.

• Double space (no more than three lines per vertical inch) all text in the application narrative, including titles, headings, footnotes, quotations, references, and captions, as well as all text in charts, tables, figures, and graphs.

• Use a font that is either 12 point or larger or no smaller than 10 pitch (characters per inch).

The page limit does not apply to Part I, the cover sheet; Part II, the budget section, including the narrative budget justification; Part IV, the assurances and certifications; or the one-page abstract, the resumes, the bibliography, the references, or the letters of support. However, you must include all of the application narrative in Part III.

We will reject your application if—

• You apply these standards and exceed the page limit; or

• You apply other standards and exceed the equivalent of the page limit.

3. *Submission Dates and Times: Applications Available:* August 4, 2005.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: October 3, 2005.

Applications for grants under this competition may be submitted electronically using the Grants.gov Apply site (Grants.gov), or in paper format by mail or hand delivery. For information (including dates and times) about how to submit your application electronically, or by mail or hand delivery, please refer to section IV. 6. *Other Submission Requirements* in this notice.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: October 13, 2005.

4. *Intergovernmental Review:* This program is subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79. Information about Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs under Executive Order 12372 is in the application package for this competition.

5. *Funding Restrictions:* We reference regulations outlining funding restrictions in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice.

6. *Other Submission Requirements:* Applications for grants under this competition may be submitted electronically or in paper format by mail or hand delivery.

a. *Electronic Submission of Applications.*

We have been accepting applications electronically through the Department's e-Application system since FY 2000. In order to expand on those efforts and comply with the President's Management Agenda, we are continuing to participate as a partner in the new government wide Grants.gov Apply site in FY 2005. IDEA General Supervision Enhancement Grant—CFDA Number 84.373X is one of the competitions included in this project. We request your participation in Grants.gov.

If you choose to submit your application electronically, you must use the Grants.gov Apply site at *http://www.Grants.gov.* Through this site, you will be able to download a copy of the application package, complete it offline, and then upload and submit your application. You may not e-mail an electronic copy of a grant application to us.

You may access the electronic grant application for IDEA General Supervision Enhancement Grant at: *http://www.grants.gov.* You must search for the downloadable application package for this program by the CFDA number. Do not include the CFDA number's alpha suffix in your search.

Please note the following:

• Your participation in Grants.gov is voluntary.

• When you enter the Grants.gov site, you will find information about submitting an application electronically through the site, as well as the hours of operation.

• Applications received by Grants.gov are time and date stamped. Your application must be fully uploaded and submitted, and must be date/time stamped by the Grants.gov system no later than 4:30 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date. Except as otherwise noted in this section, we will not consider your application if it is date/time stamped by the Grants.gov system later than 4:30 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date. When we retrieve your application from Grants.gov, we will notify you if we are rejecting your application because it was date/time stamped by the Grants.gov system after 4:30 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date.

• The amount of time it can take to upload an application will vary depending on a variety of factors including the size of the application and the speed of your Internet connection. Therefore, we strongly recommend that you do not wait until the application deadline date to begin the application process through Grants.gov.

• You should review and follow the Education Submission Procedures for submitting an application through Grants.gov that are included in the application package for this program [competition] to ensure that you submit your application in a timely manner to the Grants.gov system. You can also find the Education Submission Procedures pertaining to Grants.gov at *http://e-Grants.ed.gov/help/GrantsgovSubmissionProcedures.pdf.*

• To submit your application via Grants.gov, you must complete the steps in the Grants.gov registration process (see *http://www.Grants.gov/GetStarted*) and provide on your application the same D–U–N–S Number used with this registration. Please note that the registration process may take five or more business days to complete.

• You will not receive additional point value because you submit your application in electronic format, nor will we penalize you if you submit your application in paper format.

• You may submit all documents electronically, including all information typically included on the Application for Federal Education Assistance (ED 424), Budget Information—Non-Construction Programs (ED 524), and all necessary assurances and certifications. If you choose to submit your application electronically, you must attach any narrative sections of your application as files in a .DOC (document), .RTF (rich text), or .PDF (Portable Document) format. If you upload a file type other than the three file types specified above or submit a password protected file, we will not review that material.

• Your electronic application must comply with any page limit requirements described in this notice.

• After you electronically submit your application, you will receive an automatic acknowledgment from Grants.gov that contains a Grants.gov tracking number. The Department will retrieve your application from Grants.gov and send you a second confirmation by e-mail that will include a PR/Award number (an ED-specified identifying number unique to your application).

• We may request that you provide us original signatures on forms at a later date.

Application Deadline Date Extension in Case of System Unavailability

If you are prevented from electronically submitting your application on the application deadline date because of technical problems with the Grants.gov system, we will grant you an extension until 4:30 p.m., Washington, DC time, the following business day to enable you to transmit your application electronically, or by hand delivery. You also may mail your application by following the mailing instructions as described elsewhere in this notice. If you submit an application after 4:30 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the deadline date, please contact the person listed elsewhere in this notice under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

CONTACT, and provide an explanation of the technical problem you experienced with Grants.gov, along with the Grants.gov Support Desk Case Number (if available). We will accept your application if we can confirm that a technical problem occurred with the Grants.gov system and that that problem affected your ability to submit your application by 4:30 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date. The Department will contact you after a determination is made on whether your application will be accepted.

Note: Extensions referred to in this section apply only to the unavailability of or technical problems with the Grants.gov system. We will not grant you an extension if you failed to fully register to submit your application to Grants.gov before the deadline date and time or if the technical problem you experienced is unrelated to the Grants.gov system.

b. Submission of Paper Applications by Mail.

If you submit your application in paper format by mail (through the U.S. Postal Service or a commercial carrier), you must mail the original and two copies of your application, on or before the application deadline date, to the Department at the applicable following address:

By mail through the U.S. Postal Service:
U.S. Department of Education, Application Control Center, Attention: (CFDA Number 84.373X), 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20202–4260;
or
By mail through a commercial carrier:
U.S. Department of Education, Application Control Center ''Stop 4260, Attention: (CFDA Number 84.373X), 7100 Old Landover Road, Landover, MD 20785–1506.

Regardless of which address you use, you must show proof of mailing consisting of one of the following:

(1) A legibly dated U.S. Postal Service postmark,

(2) A legible mail receipt with the date of mailing stamped by the U.S. Postal Service,

(3) A dated shipping label, invoice, or receipt from a commercial carrier, or

(4) Any other proof of mailing acceptable to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education.

If you mail your application through the U.S. Postal Service, we do not accept either of the following as proof of mailing:

(1) A private metered postmark, or

(2) A mail receipt that is not dated by the U.S. Postal Service.

If your application is postmarked after the application deadline date, we will not consider your application.

Note: The U.S. Postal Service does not uniformly provide a dated postmark. Before relying on this method, you should check with your local post office.

c. *Submission of Paper Applications by Hand Delivery.*

If you submit your application in paper format by hand delivery, you (or a courier service) must deliver the original and two copies of your application by hand, on or before the application deadline date, to the Department at the following address: U.S. Department of Education, Application Control Center, Attention: (CFDA Number 84.373X), 550 12th Street, SW., Room 7041, Potomac Center Plaza, Washington, DC 20202–4260.

The Application Control Center accepts hand deliveries daily between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Washington, DC time, except Saturdays, Sundays and Federal holidays.

Note for Mail or Hand Delivery of Paper Applications: If you mail or hand deliver your application to the Department:

(1) You must indicate on the envelope and—if not provided by the Department—in Item 4 of the Application for Federal Education Assistance (ED 424) the CFDA number—and suffix letter, if any—of the competition under which you are submitting your application.

(2) The Application Control Center will mail a grant application receipt acknowledgment to you. If you do not receive the grant application receipt acknowledgment within 15 business days from the application deadline date, you should call the U.S. Department of Education Application Control Center at (202) 245–6288.

V. Application Review Information

Selection Criteria: The selection criteria for this competition are from 34 CFR 75.210 of EDGAR and are listed in the application package.

VI. Award Administration Information

1. *Award Notices:* If your application is successful, we notify your U.S. Representative and U.S. Senators and send you a Grant Award Notification (GAN). We may also notify you informally.

If your application is not evaluated or not selected for funding, we will notify you by mail.

2. *Administrative and National Policy Requirements:* We identify administrative and national policy requirements in the application package and reference these and other requirements in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice.

We reference the regulations outlining the terms and conditions of an award in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice and include these and other specific conditions in the GAN. The GAN also incorporates your approved application as part of your binding commitments under the grant.

3. *Reporting:* At the end of your project period, you must submit a final performance report, including financial information, as directed by the Secretary.

4. *Performance Measures:* To evaluate the overall success of projects awarded under this competition, the Department will determine at the end of each grant whether the State has been successful in planning for the development, enhancement, or redesign of a comprehensive system of State assessments (including State alternate assessments), standards, and instructional supports, and/or whether the grantee has developed or enhanced outcome indicators and methods to collect and analyze outcome indicator data. Grantees will be expected to report in final reports on the status of their planning for the development, enhancement, or redesign of a comprehensive system of State assessments (including State alternate assessments), standards, and instructional supports, and/or the indicators and outcome data. (34 CFR 75.590)

VII. Agency Contact

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Larry Wexler, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., room 4019, Potomac Center Plaza, Washington, DC 20202–2550. Telephone: (202) 245–7571.

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), you may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1–800–877–8339.

Individuals with disabilities may obtain this document in an alternative format (*e.g.*, Braille, large print, audiotape, or computer diskette) on request by contacting the following office: The Grants and Contracts Services Team, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Potomac Center Plaza, Washington, DC 20202–2550. Telephone: (202) 245–7363.

VIII. Other Information

Electronic Access to This Document: You may view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in

text or Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) on the Internet at the following site: *http://www.ed.gov/news/fedregister.*

To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at this site. If you have questions about using PDF, call the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), toll free, at 1–888–293–6498; or in the Washington, DC, area 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.gpoaccess.gov/nara/index.html.*

John H. Hager,

Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

[FR Doc. 05–15460 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Notice

AGENCY: United States Election Assistance Commission.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting for the Executive Board of the EAC Standards Board (amended).

DATE & TIME: Tuesday, August 23, 2005, 6:30 p.m.–8:30 p.m.

PLACE: Adam's Mark Hotel, 1550 Court Place, Denver, CO 80202.

TOPICS: The Executive Board of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) Standards Board will meet to plan and prepare for the meeting of Standards Board, to plan and prepare a presentation of recommendations to the Standards Board on the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines proposed by EAC, and to handle other administrative matters.

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFORMATION: Bryan Whitener, Telephone: (202) 566–3100.

Thomas R. Wilkey,

Executive Director, U.S. Election Assistance Commission.

[FR Doc. 05–15549 Filed 8–2–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–KF–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–7948–2, OA–2005–0003]

Description of Collaboration With the Environmental Council of the States Regarding National Environmental Performance Track and State Performance-Based Environmental Leadership Programs

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice describes and seeks public comment about a collaborative effort between EPA and the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS). This effort seeks to integrate performance-based environmental leadership programs into standard operating procedures for states and EPA in order to identify, develop, and implement incentives for top environmental performers that are part of state and federal performance-based environmental leadership programs. EPA will convene a public meeting on October 19, 2005, in Chicago, Illinois, to solicit stakeholder input on the preliminary results of these collaborations.

DATES: A public meeting will be held on October 19, 2005. EPA will accept comments until October 31, 2005. EPA encourages those interested in attending the public meeting to reply to EPA via the docket with their intent by October 4, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted to: Office of Administrator Docket, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC, 20460. Attention Docket ID No. OA–2005–0003. Comments may also be submitted electronically or through hand delivery or courier, see details in section I.B.1 of the Supplementary Information Section of this notice. The public meeting will be held in Chicago, Illinois at the Hilton Chicago Hotel, 720 South Michigan Avenue, from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. CDT.

EPA asks you to submit your information electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery/courier; simply follow the detailed instructions as provided in Unit I.B.1 of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Sachs, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation. Phone: 202–566–2884; E-mail: *sachs.robert@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. How Can I Get Copies of Related Information?

1. Docket. EPA has established an official public docket for this action under Docket ID No. OA–2005–0003. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the Office of Administrator Docket in the EPA Docket Center, (EPA/DC) EPA West, Room B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744.

2. Electronic Access. An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, EPA Dockets. You may use EPA Dockets at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket/* to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Once in the system, select ''search,'' then key in the appropriate docket identification number.

When a document is selected from the index list in EPA Dockets, the system will identify whether the document is available for viewing in EPA's electronic public docket. Although not all docket materials may be available electronically, you may still access any of the publicly available docket materials through the docket facility identified in Unit I.B of this notice. EPA intends to work towards providing electronic access to all of the publicly available docket materials through EPA's electronic public docket.

For public commenters, it is important to note that EPA's policy is that public comments, whether submitted electronically or in paper, will be made available for public viewing in EPA's electronic public docket as EPA receives them and without change, unless the comment contains copyrighted material, CBI, or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. When EPA identifies a comment containing copyrighted material, EPA will provide a reference to that material in the version of the comment that is placed in EPA's electronic public docket. The entire printed comment, including the copyrighted material, will be available in the public docket.

Public comments submitted on computer disks that are mailed or delivered to the docket will be

transferred to EPA's electronic public docket. Public comments that are mailed or delivered to the Docket will be scanned and placed in EPA's electronic public docket. Where practical, physical objects will be photographed, and the photograph will be placed in EPA's electronic public docket along with a brief description written by the docket staff.

B. How and To Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery/courier. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, identify the appropriate docket identification number in the subject line on the first page of your comment. Please ensure that your comments are submitted within the specified comment period. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked ''late.'' EPA is not required to consider these late comments.

1. Electronically. If you submit an electronic comment as prescribed below, EPA recommends that you include your name, mailing address, and an e-mail address or other contact information in the body of your comment. Also include this contact information on the outside of any disk or CD ROM you submit, and in any cover letter accompanying the disk or CD ROM. This ensures that you can be identified as the submitter of the comment and allows EPA to contact you in case EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties or needs further information on the substance of your comment. EPA's policy is that EPA will not edit your comment, and any identifying or contact information provided in the body of a comment will be included as part of the comment that is placed in the official public docket, and made available in EPA's electronic public docket. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment.

i. EPA Dockets. Your use of EPA's electronic public docket to submit comments to EPA electronically is EPA's preferred method for receiving comments. Go directly to EPA Dockets at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket,* and follow the online instructions for submitting comments. To access EPA's electronic public docket from the EPA Internet Home Page, select ''Information Sources,'' ''Dockets,'' and ''EPA Dockets.'' Once in the system, select ''search,'' and then key in Docket ID No. OA–2005–0003. The system is an ''anonymous access'' system, which means EPA will not know your identity, e-mail address, or other contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment.

ii. E-mail. Comments may be sent by electronic mail (e-mail) to *oei.docket@epa.gov*, Attention Docket ID No. OA–2005–0003. In contrast to EPA's electronic public docket, EPA's e-mail system is not an ''anonymous access'' system. If you send an e-mail comment directly to the Docket without going through EPA's electronic public docket, EPA's e-mail system automatically captures your e-mail address. E-mail addresses that are automatically captured by EPA's e-mail system are included as part of the comment that is placed in the official public docket, and made available in EPA's electronic public docket.

iii. Disk or CD ROM. You may submit comments on a disk or CD ROM that you mail to the mailing address identified in Unit 1.A.1. These electronic submissions will be accepted in WordPerfect or ASCII file format. Avoid the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

2. By Mail. Send your comments to: Office of Administrator Docket, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC, 20460 Attention Docket ID No. OA–2005–0003.

3. By Hand Delivery or Courier. Deliver your comments to: Office of Administrator Docket in the EPA Docket Center, (EPA/DC) EPA West, Room B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC., Attention Docket ID No. OA–2005–0003. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation as identified in Unit 1.A.1.

II. Background

On June 26, 2000, The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) launched the National Environmental Performance Track program (Performance Track). The program is designed to recognize and encourage top environmental performers who go beyond compliance with regulatory requirements to attain levels of environmental performance and management that benefit the environment. The program design was published in the **Federal Register** on July 6, 2000 (65 FR 41655). On April 22, 2004, EPA published a final rule that established certain regulatory incentives for Performance Track members (69 FR 21737). On May 17, 2004, EPA published a number of changes to the program, including the creation of a Corporate Leader designation (69 FR 27922). Additional information on Performance Track, including up-to-date member information and program criteria, can be found at *http://www.epa.gov/performancetrack.*

The program's current membership includes about 345 members from 46 states and Puerto Rico and represents virtually every major manufacturing sector as well as public-sector facilities at the federal, state, and local levels. Since the inception of the program, Performance Track members report that they have collectively reduced their water use by more than 1.3 billion gallons—enough to meet the water needs of New York City's 8 million inhabitants for a day. In addition, members have cut their generation of solid waste by nearly 600,000 tons and have decreased their energy use by more than 8.4 trillion British Thermal Units (BTUs), enough to power more than 80,600 homes for a year. In 2003 alone, Performance Track members reported collective reductions in energy use of 5.3 trillion BTUs; reductions in water use of 566 million gallons; and reductions in solid waste generation of 300,000 tons.

In addition to EPA, more than 20 states have active state-level performance-based environmental leadership programs, and an additional five states are currently developing programs. Nine states established programs before 2000, with the first program being implemented in 1995. The combined number of participants in these state programs is greater than 800. Many of these programs include dual membership with Performance Track at some level, while some exceed the federal program's requirements.

The fundamental goal of performance-based environmental leadership programs is to achieve environmental results greater than those achieved through traditional regulatory approaches. As such, these programs tend to focus on environmental outcomes such as reduced emissions, generating fewer tons of hazardous waste, or lower discharges of toxics to water, rather than operationally-based output measures such as the number of inspections or permits issued. These programs are designed to provide operational flexibility for the purpose of allowing high performers to focus their resources on improving their environmental performance beyond regulatory requirements. They also provide opportunities for state and federal regulators, as well as the regulated community, to more strategically target their financial and human resources in order to produce better overall environmental results.

III. ECOS Report

The Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) is the national non-profit, non-partisan association of state and territorial environmental agency commissioners (for additional information on ECOS, visit *http://www.ecos.org*). At the request of former EPA Administrator Mike Leavitt, ECOS prepared a report dated January 13, 2005 describing the level of support among states for Performance Track and state performance-based environmental leadership programs and recommended a number of actions states believe EPA should take to improve these programs' value and effectiveness. ECOS' recommendations are based on interviews with environmental commissioners and senior managers from 40 state environmental protection agencies, as well as with representatives of the Performance Track Participants Association (PTPA). The PTPA is a non-profit organization of Performance Track members (for additional information on PTPA, visit *http://www.ptpaonline.org*). The ECOS report is available in the docket for today's notice (OA–2005–0003) and at the Performance Track Web site at *http://www.epa.gov/performancetrack/downloads/ECOS_Report_Final_01–13–05.pdf.*

In its report, ECOS recommended several actions that can be undertaken to strengthen both Performance Track and state performance-based environmental leadership programs and make them core elements of the environmental protection system in the U.S. These recommendations fall into the following four main areas:

- Support state programs and state efforts to work with Performance Track;
- Assure program support from all EPA program offices;
- Provide better incentives to participants faster; and
- Conduct more strategic marketing and education of the program.

IV. EPA/ECOS Collaboration

EPA and ECOS are committed to actively implementing the recommendations in the January 2005 report. State environmental commissioners and EPA senior leaders will collaborate to focus on three specific areas: state support and EPA strategic planning (a combination of the first two recommendations); incentives; and recruitment and marketing. During spring 2005, EPA and ECOS convened workgroups related to the first two areas. EPA is working informally with states to coordinate recruitment and marketing efforts. The EPA/ECOS workgroups are planning to work through the fall of 2005 to accomplish the tasks outlined below.

Workgroup 1: Support State Performance-Based Environmental Leadership Programs and State Efforts to Work with Performance Track.

Workgroup 1 (or the Integration Workgroup) seeks to find ways to integrate Performance Track and state performance-based environmental leadership programs into current federal and state approaches for achieving environmental protection. The Integration Workgroup is investigating ways to obtain support from State and EPA Program and Regional offices to ensure these programs are recognized among the Agencies' planning priorities. The workgroup's tasks are as follows:

- Assess how to recognize and provide credit for environmental and compliance outcomes achieved through Performance Track and state performance-based environmental leadership programs.
- Develop guidance for including State performance-based environmental leadership programs in State/EPA environmental agreements (*e.g.*, performance partnership agreements and grants).
- Develop language for FY '07 National Program Managers Guidance (and other appropriate Agency guidance) on how performance-based environmental leadership programs should be recognized and credited for their contributions to national program goals.

The Integration Workgroup's members represent four state environmental protection agencies; four EPA regional offices; four EPA media program offices; and several EPA headquarters offices (including the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Workgroup 2: Provide Better Incentives to Participants Faster

Workgroup 2 (or the Incentives Workgroup) seeks to revitalize the system for identifying, developing, and implementing effective incentives while minimizing transaction costs. This work is intended modify and to build on existing processes the agency and states use currently. The workgroup's tasks are as follows:

- Develop and implement a revitalized system for identifying, developing, and implementing incentives for Performance Track and state performance-based programs.
- Evaluate several specific ideas for incentives that may be of significant value to current and potential program members.
- Work with ECOS to evaluate potential regulatory and statutory options for improving and streamlining the incentives implementation process.

The Incentives Workgroup's members represent six state environmental protection agencies; three EPA regional offices; four EPA media program offices; and EPA's enforcement and general counsel offices.

V. Notice of Public Meeting

In order to provide an opportunity for stakeholder input on the EPA/ECOS workgroups, EPA will convene a public meeting on October 19, 2005 in Chicago, IL. The meeting will be held at the Hilton Chicago Hotel, 720 South Michigan Avenue, from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. The purpose of the meeting is to solicit feedback on the workgroups' preliminary recommendations. The meeting will include brief presentations on Performance Track and representative state programs, a discussion of the workgroups' recommendations, and ample time for questions, answers, and comments. EPA welcomes comments now from interested parties regarding the charge and tasks of each workgroup.

Draft documents from workgroups 1 and 2 will be available in the E-Docket in September 2005, and on EPA's Performance Track website. EPA encourages the public to respond to the Docket to indicate interest in these issues, and intent to participate or attend the public meeting in Chicago in October. If possible, EPA encourages potential attendees to respond to EPA by October 4, 2005 through the Docket to indicate interest in attending the public meeting. EPA also seeks comment from interested parties about the draft documents that workgroups 1 and 2 will produce prior to the meeting. Comments may be sent to EPA as indicated in Unit 1.B. EPA will accept comments until October 31, 2005.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

Charles Kent,

Director, Office of Business and Community Innovation.

[FR Doc. 05–15438 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Notices

DATE & TIME: Tuesday, August 9, 2005 at 10 a.m.

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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert Biersack, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

Darlene Harris,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 05–15543 Filed 8–2–05; 3:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–M

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at *www.ffiec.gov/nic/*.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than August 29, 2005.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (Glenda Wilson, Community Affairs Officer) 411 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63166-2034:

1. United Citizens Bancorp, Inc., Columbia, Kentucky; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of United Citizens Bank of Southern Kentucky, Inc., Columbia, Kentucky.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 29, 2005.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 05–15380 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–S

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Notice of Proposals to Engage in Permissible Nonbanking Activities or to Acquire Companies that are Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225) to engage *de novo*, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Each notice is available for inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notice also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at *www.ffiec.gov/nic/*.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than July 29, 2005.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Patrick M. Wilder, Assistant Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:

1. Marshall and Ilsley Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; to acquire through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Metavante Corporation, 100 percent of the capital stock of GHR Systems, Inc., Wayne, Pennsylvania, and thereby engage in data processing and management consulting, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(9)(14)(i) of Regulation Y.

2. Marshall and Ilsley Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; to acquire through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Metavante Corporation, all of the limited liability company interests of TREEV LLC, Herndon, Virginia, and thereby engage in management consulting, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(9) of Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 11, 2005.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 05–13913 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–S

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Notice of Proposals to Engage in Permissible Nonbanking Activities or to Acquire Companies that are Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225) to engage *de novo*, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Each notice is available for inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notice also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at *www.ffiec.gov/nic/*.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than August 29, 2005.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Jacqueline G. King, Community Affairs Officer) 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-0291:

1. Carlson Bankshares, Inc., Comfrey, Minnesota; to operate a savings association through the conversion of

Peoples State Bank of Comfrey, Comfrey, Minnesota, to a federal savings bank, to be known as Choice Financial Savings Bank, Comfrey, Minnesota, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(4)(ii) of Regulation Y.

2. Choice Financial Holdings, Inc., Grafton, North Dakota to operate a savings association through the conversion of Peoples State Bank of Comfrey, Comfrey, Minnesota, to a federal savings bank, to be known as Choice Financial Savings Bank, Comfrey, Minnesota, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(4)(ii) of Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 29, 2005.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 05–15381 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics; Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announces the following advisory committee meeting.

Name: National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics (NCVHS), Subcommittee on Privacy and Confidentiality.

Time and Date: August 16, 2005, 1:30 p.m.–5 p.m. August 17, 2005, 9 a.m.–5 p.m.

Place: Hotel Monaco, 501 Geary Street, San Francisco, CA 94102, (415) 292–0100.

Status: Open.

Purpose: The meeting will focus on privacy and confidentiality issues related to electronic health records and the development of a National Health Information Network (NHIN). The Subcommittee will hear from witnesses who have been asked to respond to questions posted on the Subcommittee's Web site *http://www.ncvhs.hhs.gov/.* The questions focus on design options for a NHIN, related privacy and confidentiality concerns, issues around patient control of content and access to NHIN records, and broader issues around privacy and confidentiality of personal health information and building the public trust in the NHIN.

Contact Person for More Information: Substantive program information as well as summaries of meetings and a roster of committee members may be obtained from Maya A. Bernstein, Lead Staff for Subcommittee on Privacy and Confidentiality, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 434E Hubert H. Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue, SW., 20201; telephone (202) 690–7100; or Marjorie S. Greenberg, Executive Secretary, NCVHS, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 3311 Toledo Road, Room 2402, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782, telephone (301) 458–4245. Information also is available on the NCVHS home page of the HHS Web site: *http://www.ncvhs.hhs.gov/*, where further information including an agenda will be posted when available.

Should you require reasonable accommodation, please contact the CDC Office of Equal Employment Opportunity on (301) 458–4EEO (4336) as soon as possible.

Dated: July 29, 2005.

James Scanlon,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science and Data Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.

[FR Doc. 05–15454 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4151–05–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Applied Research for Populations Around Hazardous Waste Sites

Announcement Type: New.

Funding Opportunity Number: CDC–RFA–TS05–110.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: 93.161.

DATES: *Application Deadline:* August 29, 2005.

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Authority: This program is authorized in sections 104(i) (1)(E), (7), (9), and (15) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) [42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(1)(E), (7), (9), and (15)].

Background: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) has the responsibility under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, to evaluate the relationship between exposures to hazardous substances and adverse human health effects. However, this relationship between exposures to hazardous substances and adverse health effects is complicated and difficult to evaluate. Many factors can generate the appearance or hide the presence of a relationship between exposure to hazardous substances and adverse health effects. The presence of environmental contamination and an adverse health effect does not automatically demonstrate evidence of a causal relationship. Beginning in 1992, ATSDR developed a research agenda to address some of these questions. Research under this agenda continues to be conducted, but additional research is needed. Therefore, projects conducted under this program announcement will focus on those questions that have the greatest relevance toward determining the relationship of adverse health effects among persons exposed to hazardous substances.

Examples of relevant ATSDR activities are presented below:

Evaluation of Persons Exposed to Tremolite Asbestos Contaminated Vermiculite

Asbestos contaminated vermiculite ore was mined and processed in Libby, Montana, from the early 1920s until 1990. ATSDR has completed a medical screening program, a mortality review and a Public Health assessment in Libby. Based on these studies and additional evaluation conducted by ATSDR, EPA and the State of Montana, people who worked in the Libby mine or processing facilities and people who lived in the Libby community were exposed to asbestos-contaminated vermiculite. Nearly eighteen percent of medical screening participants had radiographic pleural abnormalities consistent with asbestos exposure. Mortality due to lung cancer and asbestosis was also found to be elevated in Libby. ATSDR has also implemented a Tremolite Asbestos Registry (TAR) of exposed persons and has funded the State of Montana to conduct additional periodic medical surveillance for eligible persons.

Additionally, records indicate that the vermiculite ore from Libby was shipped to over 200 locations around the U.S. for handling and/or processing into various commercial and consumer products. Twenty-eight ''Phase 1 Sites'' have been identified based on a variety of factors such as tonnage of ore received, population density, numbers of workers, etc. Health statistics reviews (to evaluate mortality and cancer registry data) are currently being completed in sixteen states and mesothelioma surveillance has been initiated in three states (New York, Wisconsin and New Jersey). In addition, ATSDR has funded a comprehensive community exposure assessment project in a community receiving the ore. This work addresses

the priority health conditions of lung and respiratory disease.

Exposure to Contaminants from Collapse of World Trade Center Towers on September 11, 2001

The World Trade Center Health Registry is a joint effort of ATSDR and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYCDOHMH). It was designed to track the health of people who were most directly exposed to the disaster on September 11, 2001, and in the months that followed. Registrants will be followed to attempt to determine if their exposure to smoke, dust, and airborne substances from the collapse of the towers and subsequent fires has a long term impact on their health. Questions regarding their physical and mental health were asked in a structured interview of approximately 30 minutes. Data collection was completed over approximately 15 months and over 71,000 people enrolled in the registry. Environmental monitoring information indicates that possible exposure to asbestos, particulate matter, manmade vitrious fibers, silica, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), and other caustic material may have occurred. Several of these materials are associated with short- and long-term health effects. Some preliminary follow-up studies of people in lower Manhattan have found some associations between those exposures and respiratory health problems. Additional research is needed to better clarify the exposure and dose relationship. In addition, research is needed to determine the possible future occurrence of adverse health effects. This work addresses the priority health conditions of lung and respiratory disease.

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to fill gaps in knowledge by conducting applied research studies related to human exposure to hazardous substances at hazardous waste sites and adverse health outcomes, including health outcomes as prioritized by ATSDR. This program addresses the ''Healthy People 2010'' focus areas of Environmental Health and Public Health Infrastructure.

Measurable outcomes of the program will be in alignment with the following performance goal for the ATSDR:

- Determine human health effects associated with exposures from hazardous waste sites to Superfund-related priority hazardous substances.

Hazardous substances, as applies to this announcement, are those as defined by the Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The list of priority hazardous substances found at CERCLA sites can be found at *http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/clist.html*.

Research Objectives: Studies may be conducted in the following areas:

- Identification, validation, and development of biomarkers of exposure, susceptibility, and effect;
- Further evaluation of the link or lack of linkage between specific chemicals and specific health effects and
- Development of research projects to further investigate outcomes found in data previously collected by ATSDR or its grantees.

Activities: Awardee activities for this program are as follows:

Applications must propose studies which will address one or more of the following ATSDR Priority Health Conditions: (in alphabetic order)

- Birth defects and reproductive disorders;
- Cancers (selected anatomic sites);
- Immune function disorders;
- Kidney dysfunction;
- Liver dysfunction
- Lung and respiratory diseases; and
- Neurotoxic disorders.

Applicants must propose studies/projects in one or more of any of the following areas of investigation:

- Identify risk factors for adverse health effects in populations that have either potential or known exposures to hazardous substances (as defined by CERCLA) from hazardous waste sites and releases.
- Evaluate potentially impacted populations exposed to the events of the collapse of the World Trade Center Towers on 9/11 and/or exposed to ore from the Libby, MT mine to identify linkages between exposure and adverse health effects and those risk factors which may be impacted by prevention actions. See summaries of these ATSDR activities under the Background section of this RFA.
- Develop methods to identify adverse health effects in populations that are potentially exposed to hazardous substances from hazardous waste sites in their environment. This includes medical research to evaluate currently available biological tests (biomarkers) and disease occurrence in potentially impacted populations such as individuals exposed to vermiculite contaminated with asbestos from the Libby, MT mine. See summary of this ATSDR activity under the Background section of this RFA.
- Disseminate research findings upon satisfactory completion of peer and public review. Findings should be disseminated through presentations at scientific meetings, participation in stakeholder or state sponsored meetings, and/or journal publications.

II. Award Information

Type of Award: Grant.

Mechanism of Support: R01.

Fiscal Year Funds: 2005.

Approximate Total Funding: $350,000. (This amount is an estimate, and is subject to availability of funds.)

Approximate Number of Awards: One.

Approximate Average Award: $350,000. (This amount is for the first 12-month budget period.)

Floor of Award Range: None.

Ceiling of Award Range: $350,000 (This ceiling is for the first 12-month budget period.)

Anticipated Award Date: August 31, 2005.

Budget Period Length: 12 months.

Project Period Length: Three (3) years.

Throughout the project period, CDC's commitment to continuation of awards will be conditioned on the availability of funds, evidence of satisfactory progress by the recipient (as documented in required reports), and the determination that continued funding is in the best interest of the Federal Government.

III. Eligibility Information

III.1. Eligible applicants

Assistance will be provided only to state supported United States Schools of Public Health who are currently accredited by the Council on Education of Public Health that are associated with or have access to programs in environmental epidemiology, environmental sciences, clinical medicine, and medical informatics. Applicants must affirmatively establish that they meet their respective State's legislative definition of a State entity or political subdivision to be considered an eligible applicant. Eligibility is limited to these applicants because they provide (1) the technical expertise in the wide range of disciplines needed to further develop the theoretical and scientific base necessary for this research and to develop and test for new methodology essential to support state and local programs; and (2) a training ground for the nation's future environmental public health workforce. This range of disciplines and expertise is often unavailable or difficult to access by state or local public health agencies.

III.2. Cost Sharing or Matching

Matching funds are not required for this program.

III.3. Other

If you request a funding amount greater than the ceiling of the award range, your application will be considered non-responsive, and will not be entered into the review process. You will be notified that your application did not meet the submission requirements.

Special Requirements: If your application is incomplete or non-responsive to the requirements listed in this section, it will not be entered into the review process. You will be notified that your application did not meet submission requirements.

- Late applications will be considered non-responsive. See section ''IV.3. Submission Dates and Times'' for more information on deadlines.
- Note: Title 2 of the United States Code Section 1611 states that an organization described in Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code that engages in lobbying activities is not eligible to receive Federal funds constituting an award, grant, or loan.

Individuals Eligible to Become Principal Investigators: Any individual with the skills, knowledge, and resources necessary to carry out the proposed research is invited to work with their institution to develop an application for support. Individuals from underrepresented racial and ethnic groups as well as individuals with disabilities are always encouraged to apply for CDC programs.

IV. Application and Submission Information

IV.1. Address To Request Application Package

To apply for this funding opportunity, use application form PHS 398 (OMB number 0925–0001 rev. 9/2004). Forms and instructions are available in an interactive format on the CDC Web site, at the following Internet address: *http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/forminfo.htm*.

Forms and instructions are also available in an interactive format on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Web site at the following Internet address: *http://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/phs398/phs398.html*.

If you do not have access to the Internet, or if you have difficulty accessing the forms on-line, you may contact the CDC Procurement and Grants Office Technical Information Management Section (PGO–TIM) staff at: 770–488–2700. Application forms can be mailed to you.

IV.2. Content and Form of Application Submission

Application: Follow the PHS 398 application instructions for content and formatting of your application. For further assistance with the PHS 398 application form, contact PGO–TIM staff at 770–488–2700, or contact GrantsInfo, telephone (301) 435–0714, e-mail: *GrantsInfo@nih.gov*.

You are required to have a Dun and Bradstreet Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number to apply for a grant or cooperative agreement from the Federal government. Your DUNS number must be entered on line 11 of the face page of the PHS 398 application form. The DUNS number is a nine-digit identification number, which uniquely identifies business entities. Obtaining a DUNS number is easy and there is no charge. To obtain a DUNS number, access *http://www.dunandbradstreet.com* or call 1–866–705–5711. For more information, see the CDC Web site at: *http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/pubcommt.htm.*

This announcement uses the modular budgeting as well as non-modular budgeting formats. *See: http://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/modular/modular.htm* for additional guidance on modular budgets. Specifically, if you are submitting an application with direct costs in each year of $250,000 or less, use the modular budget format. Otherwise, follow the instructions for non-modular budget research grant applications.

Additional requirements that may require you to submit additional documentation with your application are listed in section ''VI.2. Administrative and National Policy Requirements.''

IV.3. Submission Dates and Times

Application Deadline Date: August 29, 2005.

Explanation of Deadlines: Applications must be received in the CDC Procurement and Grants Office by 4 p.m. eastern time on the deadline date. If you submit your application by the United States Postal Service or commercial delivery service, you must ensure that the carrier will be able to guarantee delivery by the closing date and time. If CDC receives your submission after closing due to: (1) carrier error, when the carrier accepted the package with a guarantee for delivery by the closing date and time, or (2) significant weather delays or natural disasters, you will be given the opportunity to submit documentation of the carriers guarantee. If the documentation verifies a carrier problem, CDC will consider the submission as having been received by the deadline.

This announcement is the definitive guide on LOI and application content, submission address, and deadline. It supersedes information provided in the application instructions. If your application does not meet the deadline above, it will not be eligible for review, and will be discarded. You will be notified that you did not meet the submission requirements.

CDC will not notify you upon receipt of your submission. If you have a question about the receipt of your LOI or application, first contact your courier. If you still have a question about your application, contact the PGO–TIM staff at: 770–488–2700. If you still have a question about your LOI, contact OPHR staff at: 404–371–5253. Before calling, please wait two to three days after the submission deadline. This will allow time for submissions to be processed and logged.

IV.4. Intergovernmental Review of Applications

Your application is subject to Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, as governed by Executive Order (EO) 12372. This order sets up a system for state and local governmental review of proposed federal assistance applications. You should contact your state single point of contact (SPOC) as early as possible to alert the SPOC to prospective applications, and to receive instructions on your state's process. Click on the following link to get the current SPOC list: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/spoc.html.*

IV.5. Funding Restrictions

Restrictions, which must be taken into account while writing your budget, are as follows:

- Funds relating to the conduct of research will not be released until the appropriate assurances and Institutional Review Board approvals are in place.
- Reimbursement of pre-award costs is not allowed.
- Funds may not be used for projects in the area of asthma-related research.

If you are requesting indirect costs in your budget, you must include a copy of your indirect cost rate agreement. If your indirect cost rate is a provisional rate, the agreement should be less than 12 months of age.

IV.6. Other Submission Requirements

Application Submission Address: Submit the original and one copy of your application by mail or express

delivery service to: Technical Information Management—CDC–RFA–TS05–110, CDC Procurement and Grants Office, 2920 Brandywine Road, Atlanta, GA 30341.

At the time of submission, four additional copies of the applications, and all appendices must be sent to: Mildred Williams-Johnson, Ph.D., Scientific Program Administrator, CDC/ATSDR, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, MailStop E17, Atlanta, GA 30333. Telephone: 404 498–0639.

Applications may not be submitted electronically at this time.

V. Application Review Information

V.1. Criteria

Applicants are required to provide measures of effectiveness that will demonstrate the accomplishment of the various identified objectives of the grant. Measures of effectiveness must relate to the performance goals stated in the ''Purpose'' section of this announcement. Measures must be objective and quantitative, and must measure the intended outcome. These measures of effectiveness must be submitted with the application and will be an element of evaluation.

The goals of CDC/ATSDR supported research are to advance the understanding of biological systems, improve the control and prevention of disease and injury, and enhance health. In the written comments, reviewers will be asked to evaluate the application in order to judge the likelihood that the proposed research will have a substantial impact on the pursuit of these goals.

The scientific review group will address and consider each of the following criteria equally in assigning the application's overall score, weighting them as appropriate for each application. The application does not need to be strong in all categories to be judged likely to have major scientific impact and thus deserve a high priority score. For example, an investigator may propose to carry out important work that by its nature is not innovative, but is essential to move a field forward.

The review criteria are as follows:

Significance: Does this study address an important problem? If the aims of the application are achieved, how will scientific knowledge be advanced? The study should include the rationale for selecting a community and population to be the subject of the proposed investigation and the relevance to exposures to hazardous substances at hazardous waste sites and adverse health outcomes.

Approach: Does the applicant provide a sound rationale for the specific approach and scientific method to conduct the study? Are the conceptual framework, design, methods, and analyses adequately developed, well-integrated, and appropriate to the aims of the project? Does the applicant acknowledge potential problem areas and consider alternative tactics? Is there (a) an adequate rationale for the design of the proposed study; (b) identification of a target (exposed/diseased) population; (c) identification of an appropriate comparison group (if warranted); (d) consideration of sample size; (e) a plan for linking environmental exposure to hazardous substances and health outcome data; and (f) detailed plan for analysis of the data included.

Investigator: Is the investigator appropriately trained and well suited to carry out this work? Is the work proposed appropriate to the experience level of the principal investigator and other researchers (if any)?

Environment: Does the scientific environment in which the work will be done contribute to the probability of success? Do the proposed studies take advantage of unique features of the scientific environment or employ useful collaborative arrangements? Is there evidence of adequate institutional support? Are there letters of support, if appropriate?

Additional Review Criteria: In addition to the above criteria, the following items will be considered in the determination of scientific merit and priority score:

Protection of Human Subjects from Research Risks: Does the application adequately address the requirements of title 45 CFR part 46 for the protection of human subjects? The involvement of human subjects and protections from research risk relating to their participation in the proposed research will be assessed.

Inclusion of Women and Minorities in Research: Does the application adequately address the CDC Policy requirements regarding the inclusion of women, ethnic, and racial groups in the proposed research? This includes: (1) The proposed plan for the inclusion of both sexes and racial and ethnic minority populations for appropriate representation; (2) the proposed justification when representation is limited or absent; (3) a statement as to whether the design of the study is adequate to measure differences when warranted; and (4) a statement as to whether the plans for recruitment and outreach for study participants include the process of establishing partnerships with community(ies) and recognition of mutual benefits.

Budget: The reasonableness of the proposed budget and the requested period of support in relation to the proposed research.

V.2. Review and Selection Process

Applications will be reviewed for completeness by the Procurement and Grants Office (PGO) and for responsiveness by the Office of Public Health Research. Incomplete applications and applications that are non-responsive to the eligibility criteria will not advance through the review process. Applicants will be notified that their application did not meet submission requirements.

Applications that are complete and responsive to the announcement will be evaluated for scientific and technical merit by an appropriate review group or charter study section convened by ATSDR in accordance with the review criteria listed above. As part of the initial merit review, all applications may:

- Undergo a process in which only those applications deemed to have the highest scientific merit by the review group, generally the top half of the applications under review, will be discussed and assigned a priority score.
- Receive a written critique.
- Receive a second programmatic level review conducted by the Scientific Program Administrator in the Office of the Associate Director for Science.

Award Criteria: Criteria that will be used to make award decisions during the programmatic review include:

- Scientific merit.
- Availability of funds.
- Programmatic priorities.

V.3. Anticipated Announcement and Award Dates

The anticipated award date will be on or before August 31, 2005.

VI. Award Administration Information

VI.1. Award Notices

Successful applicants will receive a Notice of Award (NoA) from the CDC Procurement and Grants Office. The NoA shall be the only binding, authorizing document between the recipient and CDC. The NoA will be signed by an authorized Grants Management Officer, and mailed to the recipient fiscal officer identified in the application.

Unsuccessful applicants will receive notification of the results of the application review by mail.

VI.2. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

45 CFR Part 74 and Part 92

For more information on the Code of Federal Regulations, see the National Archives and Records Administration at the following Internet address: *http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html.*

The following additional requirements apply to this project:

- AR–1 Human Subjects Requirements.
- AR–2 Requirements for Inclusion of Women and Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Research.
- AR–7 Executive Order 12372.
- AR–9 Paperwork Reduction Act Requirements.
- AR–10 Smoke-Free Workplace Requirements.
- AR–11 Healthy People 2010.
- AR–12 Lobbying Restrictions.
- AR–14 Accounting System Requirements.
- AR–17 Peer and Technical Reviews of Final Reports of Health Studies-ATSDR.
- AR–18 Cost Recovery-ATSDR.
- AR–19 Third Party Agreements-ATSDR.
- AR–22 Research Integrity.

Additional information on these requirements can be found on the CDC Web site at the following Internet address: *http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/ARs.htm.*

VI.3. Reporting

You must provide ATSDR with an original, plus two hard copies of the following reports:

1. Interim progress report, (use form PHS 2590, OMB Number 0925–0001, rev. 9/2004 as posted on the CDC website) no less than 90 days before the end of the budget period. The progress report will serve as your non-competing continuation application, and must contain the following additional elements:

a. Progress toward Measures of Effectiveness.

b. Additional Information Requested by Program.

2. Financial status report, no more than 90 days after the end of the budget period.

3. Final financial and performance reports, no more than 90 days after the end of the project period. Final performance reports should include a scientific report that summarizes the complete project, the analyses and the final results, and/or a manuscript suitable for publication in a peer review journal. Additionally, the Program office requests that all data sets generated under this project be provided to ATSDR in electronic format.

These reports must be mailed to the Grants Management Specialist listed in the ''Agency Contacts'' section of this announcement.

VII. Agency Contacts

We encourage inquiries concerning this announcement.

For general questions, contact: Technical Information Management Section, CDC Procurement and Grants Office, 2920 Brandywine Road, Atlanta, GA 30341. Telephone: 770 488–2700.

For scientific/research issues, contact: Mildred Williams-Johnson, Ph.D., Scientific Program Administrator, CDC/ATSDR, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, MailStop E17, Atlanta, GA 30333. Telephone: 404 498–0639. E-mail: *MWilliams-Johnson@cdc.gov.*

Or,

Sharon Campolucci, RN, MSN, Scientific Collaborator, CDC/ATSDR, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, MailStop E31, Atlanta, GA 30333. Telephone: 404–498–0105. E-mail: *ssc1@cdc.gov.*

For financial, grants management, or budget assistance, contact: Edna Green, Grants Management Specialist, CDC Procurement and Grants Office, 2920 Brandywine Road, Atlanta, GA 30341. Telephone: 770 488–2743. E-mail: *egreen@cdc.gov.*

VIII. Other Information

This and other CDC funding opportunity announcements can be found on the CDC Web site, Internet address: *http://www.cdc.gov.* Click on ''Funding'' then ''Grants and Cooperative Agreements.''

William P. Nichols,

Director, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 05–15412 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Request for Application (RFA) AA103]

Rapid Strengthening and Expansion of Integrated Social Services for People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Mozambique; Notice of Intent To Fund Single Eligibility Award

A. Purpose

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the intent to award fiscal year (FY) 2005 funds for a cooperative agreement program to provide anti-retroviral therapy (ART) to 110,000 people, care and support to 550,000 people, and preventing 506,379 new infections over the five years of emergency plan implementation in Mozambique. Key strategies include strengthening the capacity of national institutions, such as the Ministry of Health (MOH), the National AIDS Council (NAC) and the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare (MMAS), in order for them to develop and update national HIV/AIDS plans, strategies, guidelines, and training materials needed to institute services.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number for this program is 93.067.

B. Eligible Applicant

Applications may be submitted by the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare (Ministério da Mulher e Acção Social) (MMAS) of the Republic of Mozambique. No other applications are solicited.

The Government of Mozambique has assigned overall responsibility to MMAS for coordinating care for orphans and vulnerable children and home visits for psychosocial support to PLWHA. The MOH is tasked with coordinating home health-care programs. To fulfill its mission to assist persons infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS, MMAS will need to work with a variety of organizations that provide social services, and with the MOH, to ensure smooth integration, avoiding the duplication of services. The purpose of this cooperative agreement is to enhance the ability of MMAS to coordinate these important HIV/AIDS mitigating activities.

C. Funding

Approximately $800,000 is available in FY 2005 to fund this award. It is expected that the award will begin on or before August 31, 2005, and will be made for a 12-month budget period within a project period of up to four years. Funding estimates may change.

D. Where To Obtain Additional Information

For general comments or questions about this announcement, contact: Technical Information Management, CDC Procurement and Grants Office, 2920 Brandywine Road, Atlanta, GA 30341–4146, Telephone: 770–488–2700.

For program technical assistance, contact: David Nelson, Project Officer, CDC/American Embassy, 2330 Maputo Place, Washington, DC 20521–2330, Telephone: 258 131 4747, E-mail: *Nelsond@cdcmz.org.*

For financial, grants management, or budget assistance, contact: Diane Flournoy, Grants Management Specialist, CDC Procurement and Grants Office, 2920 Brandywine Road, Atlanta, GA 30341, Telephone: 770–488–2072, E-mail: *dflournoy@cdc.gov.*

William P. Nichols,

Director, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 05–15410 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Program Announcement AA118]

Increasing Prevention, Care, and Treatment of HIV/AIDS Through Support Programs Conducted by the Government of Botswana; Notice of Intent to Fund Single Eligibility Award

A. Purpose

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the intent to fund fiscal year (FY) 2005 funds for a cooperative agreement program with the Government of Botswana (GOB) to increase United States (US) support for Botswana to limit the further spread of HIV/AIDS and to provide care and treatment for those affected by this disease. This funding is part of the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program and the activities within this cooperative agreement will contribute to the global targets of the Emergency Plan.

The purpose of the program is to limit the spread of HIV/AIDS in Botswana and provide care and treatment programs for those affected by the disease. Emphasis will be placed on providing education and communication (to promote abstinence based and partner reduction messages), increasing Counseling and Testing (CT) services, training (for health care providers on a variety of HIV issues to include palliative care and prescription of anti-retroviral drugs (ARV)), strengthening support and capacity for orphans and vulnerable children, and ensuring laboratory security enhancements and drug security. Laboratory supplies (ARVs, laboratory reagents, rapid HIV test kits, CD4 test kits, and viral load test kits) will also be procured. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of all programs and services will be essential in measuring success of these activities. All program activities conducted in this cooperative agreement are part of the PEPFAR and were discussed and negotiated during the development of the Botswana Country Operational Plan (COP), Five-Year Strategic Plan, and National Strategic Framework.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number for this program is 93.067.

B. Eligible Applicant

Assistance will be provided only to the Government of Botswana (GOB) for support of the activities.

The GOB is the only qualified organization to fulfill the requirements set forth in this announcement because:

1. The GOB is uniquely positioned in terms of constitutional authority, mandate and ability to oversee and safeguard public health, and to work with MOH, NACA, MOLG, MOE, and other Ministries in order to carry out the activities listed in this announcement.

2. The GOB has in place the necessary public health infrastructure as well as linkages with community-based and faith-based organizations that will have a role in the program activities.

3. The specific services that will be implemented by the GOB are directly associated with the CDC/USG prevention, treatment and care strategies implemented under the Global AIDS program (GAP) in Botswana and the PEPFAR.

C. Funding

Approximately $50,000,000 is available for a five-year project period, beginning in FY2005, to fund this award on August 31, 2005. Funding estimates may change.

D. Where to Obtain Additional Information

For general comments or questions about this announcement, contact: Technical Information Management, CDC Procurement and Grants Office, 2920 Brandywine Road, Atlanta, GA 30341–4146, Telephone: 770–488–2700.

For technical questions about this program, contact: Thierry Roels, Project Officer, Plot 5348 Ditlhakore Way, Extension 12, Gaborone, Telephone: 267–390–1696, E-mail: *tbr6@botusa.org.*

For financial, grants management, or budget assistance, contact: Shirley Wynn, Grants Management Specialist, CDC Procurement and Grants Office, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2920 Brandywine Road, Atlanta, GA 30341, Telephone: 770–488–1515, E-mail: *ZBX6@cdc.gov.*

Dated: July 29, 2005.

William P. Nichols,

Director, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 05–15411 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[CMS–2220–N]

Medicaid Program; Meeting of the Medicaid Commission—August 17–18, 2005

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a public meeting of the Medicaid Commission. Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2, section 10(a)(1) and (a)(2)). The Medicaid Commission will advise the Secretary on ways to modernize the Medicaid program so that it can provide high-quality health care to its beneficiaries in a financially sustainable way.

DATES: *The Meeting:* August 17–18, 2005. The meeting will begin at 9 a.m. each day.

Special Accommodations: Persons attending the meeting who are hearing or visually impaired, or have a condition that requires special assistance or accommodations, are asked to notify the Executive Secretary by August 9, 2005 (*see* **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

ADDRESSES: *The Meeting:* The meeting will be held at the following address: J.W. Marriott Hotel, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC, 20004, United States, telephone: 1 (202) 393–2000, fax: 1 (202) 626–6991.

Web site: You may access up-to-date information on this meeting at *http:\\www.cms.hhs.gov\advisory committees*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Barnes, Executive Secretary, (202) 205–9164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 24, 2005, we published a notice (70 FR 29765) announcing the Medicaid Commission and requesting nominations for individuals to serve on the Medicaid Commission. This notice announces a public meeting of the Medicaid Commission.

Topics of the Meeting: The Commission will discuss options to

achieve $10 billion in scorable Medicaid savings over 5 years while at the same time make progress toward meaningful longer-term program changes to better serve beneficiaries. The Commission may discuss the need to divide into subgroups for the purpose of focusing on particular issues within this broad subject, including a discussion of which members would serve on which subgroup.

Procedure and Agenda: This meeting is open to the public. There will be a public comment period at the meeting. The Commission may limit the number and duration of oral presentations to the time available. We will request that you declare at the meeting whether or not you have any financial involvement related to any services being discussed.

After the public and CMS presentations, the Commission will deliberate openly on the topic. Interested persons may observe the deliberations, but the Commission will not hear further comments during this time except at the request of the Chairperson. The Commission will also allow an open public session for any attendee to address issues specific to the topic.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. App. 2, section 10(a)(1) and (a)(2).

Dated: August 2, 2005.

Mark B. McClellan,

Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

[FR Doc. 05–15522 Filed 8–2–05; 1:08 pm]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Proposed Collection: Comment-Request; Revision of OMB No. 0925–0002/exp. 08/31/05, Individual Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award Applications and Related forms

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement of Section 3407(a)(1)(D) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of the Director (OD), Office of Extramural Research (OER), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has submitted to the Office of management and budget (OMB) a request for review and approval of the information collection listed below. This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on March 16, 2005, Volume 70, No. 50, page 12889 and allowed 60 days for public comment. No public comments were received. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comment. The National Institutes of Health may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Proposed Collection

Title: Individual Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award Applications and Related Forms.

Type of Information Collection Request: Revision, OMB 0925–0002, Expiration Date 8/31/05.

Form Numbers: PHS 416–1, 416–9, 416–5, 416–7, 6031, 6031–1.

Need and Use of Information Collection: The 416–1 and 416–9 are used by individuals to apply for direct research training support. Awards are made to individual applicants for specified training proposals in biomedical and behavioral research, selected as a result of a national competition. The other related forms (PHS 416–5, 416–7, 6031, 6031–1) are used by these individuals to activate, terminate,and provide for payback of a National Research Service Award.

Frequency of response: Applicants may submit applications for published receipt dates. If awarded, annual progress is reported and trainees may be appointed or reappointed.

Affected public: Individuals or Households; Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions; Federal Government; and State, local or tribal government.

Type of Respondents: Adult scientific trainees and professionals.

The annual reporting burden is as follows:

Estimated Number of Respondents: 51,822;

Estimated Number of Responses per respondent: 1;

Average Burden Hours Per Response: 2.7; and

Estimated total Annual Burden Hours Requested: 124,034.

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 Ms. Marcia Hahn, Division of Grants Policy, Office of Policy for Extramural Research Administration, NIH, Rockledge 1 Building, Room 3515, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892–7974, or call non-toll-free number (301) 435—0932, or E-mail your request, including your address to: [*hahnm@od.nih.gov*].

Comments Due Date: Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 30-days of the date of this publication.

Dated: July 27, 2005.

Dr. Charles Mackay,

Chief, Project Clearance Branch, OPERA, OER, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 05–15441 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally-funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing

to the indicated licensing contact at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804; telephone: 301/496–7057; fax: 301/402–0220. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Immunogenic Peptides From Human Papillomavirus Type 16 E2

Samir N. Khleif and Jiahua Qian (NCI).
U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/671,463 filed 15 Apr. 2005 (DHHS Reference No. E–155–2005/0–US–01).
U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/680,000 filed 12 May 2005 (DHHS Reference No. E–155–2005/1–US–01).
Licensing Contact: Michael Shmilovich; 301/435–5019; *shmilovm@mail.nih.gov.*

Available for licensing, commercial development and biological materials licensing are CD8+ T cell epitopes from HPV16 E2 (Human Papillomavirus serotype 16 E2). These epitopes generated from amino acid positions 69–77 (ALQAIELQL) and 138–147 (YICEEASVTV) bind to HLA.A2 and elicit CD8+ cytotoxic T cell responses that lyse tumor cells of low-grade cervical neoplasia (wart).

In addition to licensing, the technology is available for further development through collaborative research opportunities with the inventors.

HIV gp41-Membrane Proximal Region Arrayed on Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Particles for HIV Diagnostic and Vaccine Applications

Richard T. Wyatt (NIAID), Sanjay K. Phogat (NIAID), Ira Berkower (FDA).
U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/653,930 filed 18 Feb. 2005 (DHHS Reference No. E–123–2005/0–US–01).
Licensing Contact: Susan Ano; 301/435–5515; *anos@mail.nih.gov.*

This technology describes vectors encoding the membrane proximal region (MPR) and select variants from HIV–1 gp41 linked to the hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and the resulting expressed particles for use in HIV diagnostic and vaccine applications. HIV–1 gp41 membrane proximal region contains two epitopes recognized by broadly neutralizing human monoclonal antibodies 2F5 and 4E10. However, immunization with gp41 MPR or the 2F5 or 4E10 epitopes have failed to raise neutralizing antibodies. In the subject technology, the particles were shown to bind antibodies from broadly neutralizing human sera and to the two known broadly neutralizing antibodies 2F5 and 4E10 with high relative affinities, demonstrating that the relevant epitopes are accessible for antibody binding and the potential utility of the particles in diagnostic applications. Additionally, these particles could be used to screen phage-display libraries for novel broadly cross-reactive neutralizing antibodies, of which only five are currently known. These particles could also be used for selection of MPR specific B cells. Lastly, these particles have been shown to be immunogenic and raise antibodies that recognize HIV–1 Env gp160 expressed on the cell surface. These immunogens can elicit neutralizing antibodies specific for HIV gp41 MPR, the MPR of gp41 is highly conserved across various HIV clades and therefore is likely to generate broadly neutralizing antibodies when administered in a proper presentation in a lipid context as is the case in HBsAg particles. Multiple copies of the MPR of HIV–1 gp41 arrayed on the particles could significantly increase the immunogenic potential compared to monomeric molecules. An increase of this nature has been observed with HBsAg and HPV virus-like particles in hepatitis B and cervical cancer vaccines, respectively, suggesting that particulate array may improve the presentation of selected epitopes to the immune system.

In addition to licensing, the technology is available for further development through collaborative research opportunities with the inventors.

North-2′-Deoxy-Methanocarbathymidines as Antiviral Agents Against Poxviruses

Christopher K. Tseng (NIAID), Victor E. Marquez (NCI).
U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/684,811 filed 25 May 2005 (DHHS Reference No. E–047–2005/0–US–01).
Licensing Contact: Robert M. Joynes; 301/594–6565; *joynesr@mail.nih.gov.*

This invention relates to a method for the prevention or treatment of poxvirus infection by administering an effective amount of an antiviral agent comprising a carbocyclic 2′-deoxynucleoside analog (as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,629,454 and 5,869,666) to an individual in need thereof. North-methanocarbathymidine (N–MCT), a thymidine analog with a pseudosugar moiety locked in the northern conformation, which was previously shown to exert strong activity against herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2, has been identified as exhibiting potent activity against poxviruses. N–MCT effectively blocks poxvirus synthesis through its phosphorylated metabolite, which is more efficiently produced in poxvirus-infected cells. This compound is approximately seven times more potent than cidofovir against vaccinia and cowpox in cell culture. The higher potency and target specificity of N–MCT against poxvirus, as well as its high margin of safety, makes it a highly desirable agent against the poxviridae family. In addition, the mechanism of N–MCT may be different from that of cidofovir, making it even more desirable due to the scarcity of the potential available efficacious anti-pox agents currently under development. This method of treating poxvirus with the described analogs is now available for licensing.

In addition to licensing, the technology is available for further development through collaborative research opportunities with the inventors.

A Novel Interleukin-12 (IL–12) Inducing Protein Isolated from *Toxoplasma gondii* Inflammatory Profilin (TGIP)

Alan Sher and Felix Yarovinsky (NIAID).
U.S. Provisional Application 60/641,429 filed 06 Jan 2005 (DHHS Reference No. E–046–2005/0–US–01).
Licensing Contact: Michael Shmilovich; 301/435–5019; *shmilovm@mail.nih.gov.*

Available for licensing and commercial development is a patent pending technology for identifying and isolating a novel interleukin-12 (IL–12) inducing protein isolated from *Toxoplasma gondii* (*T. gondii*), and to methods of using this protein for modulating immune responses. Interferon-γ (IFN-γ) is critical in host resistance to many pathogens and also has potent anti-tumor effects on certain IFN-γ sensitive tumors. IL–12 triggers the synthesis of IFN-γ, thus compounds that stimulate IL–12 production are likely to contribute to stimulation of host resistance to pathogens and IFN-γ sensitive tumors.

The isolated protein, *Toxoplasma gondii* Inflammatory Profilin (TGIP), also known as PFTG (Profilin *Toxoplasma gondii*) binds to Toll-like receptor 11 (TLR 11) and induces dendritic cell IL–12 production. The patent as filed discloses isolated TGIP polypeptide sequences, fusion proteins comprising a TGIP and antigen polypeptide portions, isolated nucleic acids encoding a fusion protein, and a promoter-linked polynucleotide encoding TGIP. Also described are methods for inducing a IL–12 response, a method for administering isolated TGIP for the treatment of pathogenic infection, a method for treating an IFN-

γ sensitive cancer in a subject and methods for enhancing immune response against an antigen in a subject. Also with the scope of the invention are anti-TGIP antibodies. Since IL–12 also has other immunostimulatory effects, further identification of IL–12 inducing compounds will be useful for the design of immunostimulatory and adjuvant agents.

This research is described in Yarovinsky *et al.*, ''LR11 activation of dendritic cells by a protozoan profilin-like protein,'' Science 2005 Jun 10; 308(5728):1626–9. Epub 2005 Apr 28.

In addition to licensing, the technology is available for further development through collaborative research opportunities with the inventors.

Ultrahigh-Resolution Fiber-Optic Confocal Microscope And Method

Ilko Ilev (FDA/CDRH), Ronald Waynant (FDA/CDER), Israel Gannot (NICHD), Amir Gandjbakhche (NICHD).

U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/671,104 filed 14 Apr. 2005 (DHHS Reference No. E–038–2005/0–US–01).

Licensing Contact: Michael Shmilovich; 301/435–5019; *shmilovm@mail.nih.gov.*

Public Health Service investigators have invented a single-mode fiber-optic confocal microscope for which a licensee and commercial developer is sought. The ultrahigh-resolution fiber-optic confocal microscope has an illumination system; three single-mode optical fibers, each optically coupled to a fiber coupler; a sample support stage arranged to receive illumination radiation from an end of one of the single-mode optical fibers; a detector arranged to receive output radiation from one of the single-mode optical fibers; and a lock-in amplifier electrically connected to the detector and the illumination system. The illumination system is adapted to provide illumination radiation that has a time-varying strength correlated with the detector by the lock-in amplifier. The invention provides improved methods and designs for confocal microscopy.

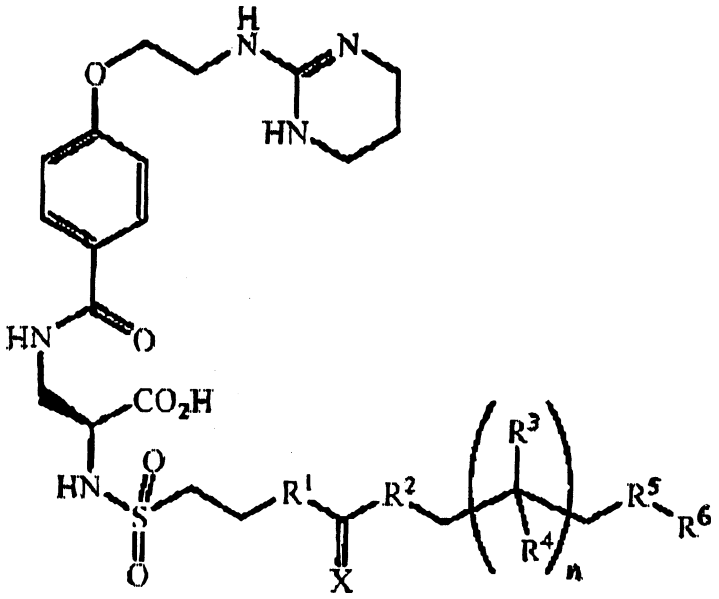
Integrin Alpha-V Beta-3 Antagonists for Use in Imaging and Therapy

S. Narasimhan Danthi *et al.* (CC).

U.S. Patent Application No. 10/911,988 filed 04 Aug 2004 (DHHS Reference No. E–170–2004/0–US–01).

Licensing Contact: Michael Shmilovich; 301/435–5019; *shmilovm@mail.nih.gov.*

Available for licensing are compounds as shown below for imaging and therapy. These compounds are integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$ receptor antagonists and are described and claimed in a patent application available for review. The patent application also includes claim coverage for the administration of these compounds containing a detectable moiety or pharmaceutical compositions of such imaging agents as part of the imaging of cells that express integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$.



in which: X is either NH, O, or S; n is zero or a positive integer; R_1 is either CH_2, NH, O, or S; R_2 is either CHR_7, NR_7, O, or S, in which R_7 is H or alkyl; R_3 and R_4, which are either the same or different from each other, are either H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkyl-substituted aryl, (alkylsubstitutedaryl)alkyl, hydroxy-substituted alkyl, hydroxy-substituted aryl, or (hydroxy-substituted aryl)alkyl; R_5 is either CH_2, NH, O, or S; and R_6 is either H or C(=Y)-R_8–R_9, in which: Y is either NH, O, or S; R_8 is either CHR_{10}, NR_{10}, O, or S, in which R_{10} is H or alkyl; and R_9 is either H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkylsubstituted aryl, (alkyl-substituted aryl)alkyl, hydroxy-substituted alkyl, hydroxy-substituted aryl, or (hydroxy-substituted aryl)alkyl.

Dated: July 19, 2005.

Steven M. Ferguson,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 05–15346 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[DHS 2005–0011]

RIN 1650–AA01

United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program; Notice on Automatic Identification of Certain Nonimmigrants Exiting the United States at Select Land Border Ports-of-Entry

AGENCY: Border and Transportation Security Directorate, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security has established the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program, an integrated, automated entry-exit system that records the arrival and departure of aliens; verifies aliens' identities; and authenticates aliens' travel documents through comparison of biometric identifiers. On August 31, 2004, the Department of Homeland Security implemented the second phase of the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program by publishing an interim rule in the **Federal Register** authorizing collection of biometric data from travelers upon admission at the 50 most highly trafficked land border ports-of-entry. This Notice informs the public of the further expansion of the second phase of the program by establishing a limited testing or proof of concept protocol for automatically documenting the exits and any subsequent re-entries of nonimmigrant travelers at five United States land border ports-of-entry crossings utilizing radio frequency identification (RFID) technology. The purpose of this testing is to determine if RFID technology can improve the efficiency of processing individuals who seek to enter or exit the United States at a land border port-of-entry. This program of testing will last approximately one year.

DATES: *Effective Dates:* This Notice is effective August 4, 2005. Written comments must be submitted on or before October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DHS–2005–0011 to the Docket Management Facility at the EPA. To avoid duplication, please use only one of the following methods:

- Web site: *http://www.epa.gov/edocket.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments at that Web site.
- Mail: Written comments may be submitted to Craig Howie, US–VISIT, Border and Transportation Security; Department of Homeland Security; 1616 North Fort Myer Drive, 18th Floor, Arlington, VA 22209.

Submitted comments may be inspected at 1616 North Ft. Myer Drive, Arlington, VA 22209 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday except Federal holidays. Arrangements to inspect submitted comments should be made in advance by calling (202) 298–5200. You may also find this docket on the Internet at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Craig Howie, Senior Regulatory Analyst, US–VISIT, Border and Transportation Security, Department of Homeland Security, 1616 Fort Myer Drive, 18th Floor, Arlington, Virginia 22209, (202) 298–5200.

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1184, 1185, 1258, 1281, 1282, 1301–1306, E.O. 13323.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Statutory Authority for US–VISIT

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) established the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program (US–VISIT) in accordance with several statutory mandates that collectively require DHS to create an integrated, automated entry and exit system (entry-exit system) that records the arrival and departure of aliens; verifies the identities of aliens at a land border port-of-entry; and authenticates travel documents presented by such aliens through the comparison of biometric identifiers at a land border port-of-entry. Aliens subject to US–VISIT may be required to provide finger scans, photographs, or other biometric identifiers upon arrival in, or departure from, the United States. DHS views US–VISIT as a biometric driven program designed to enhance the security of United States citizens, permanent residents, and visitors while expediting legitimate travel and trade, ensure the integrity of the immigration system, and protect visitors' personal information.

The statutes that authorize DHS to establish US–VISIT include, but are not limited to:

- Section 2(a) of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000, Public Law 106–215, 114 Stat. 337 (June 15, 2000);
- Section 205 of the Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000, Public Law 106–396, 114 Stat. 1637, 1641 (Oct. 30, 2000);
- Section 414 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required To Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act), Public Law 107–56, 115 Stat. 271, 353 (Oct. 26, 2001); and
- Section 302 of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (Border Security Act) Public Law 107–173, 116 Stat. 543, 552 (May 14, 2002).

DHS provided detailed abstracts of the particular sections of the statutes that established and authorized the US–VISIT program in two prior rulemakings. See 69 FR 468 (Jan. 5, 2004); 69 FR 53318 (Aug. 31, 2004).

In addition, on December 17, 2004, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRPTA), Public Law 108–458, sec. 7208, 118 Stat. 3638, 3817 (Dec. 17, 2004), specifically addressed biometric entry and exit, and subsection (c) calls for the Secretary to accelerate the full implementation of the US–VISIT program. The proof of concept protocol described within this Notice assists DHS in accelerating the full implementation of US–VISIT.

II. Implementation of US–VISIT, Phases One and Two

On January 5, 2004, DHS published an interim rule in the **Federal Register** establishing US–VISIT at air and sea ports-of-entry designated by notice in the **Federal Register**. *See* 69 FR 468. Also on January 5, 2004, DHS published a notice in the **Federal Register**, 69 FR 482, designating 115 airports and 14 seaports for the collection of biometric data from certain nonimmigrant travelers upon arrival to the United States under the US–VISIT program. Since January 5, 2004, travelers applying for admission pursuant to a nonimmigrant visa at designated air and seaports have been required to submit finger scans and photographs.

The January 5, 2004, interim rule also provided for the Secretary to establish pilot programs at up to fifteen air or sea ports of entry, to be identified by notice in the **Federal Register**, through which DHS may require certain nonimmigrant travelers who depart from a designated air or sea port-of-entry to provide specified biometric identifiers and other evidence at the time of departure. See 8 CFR 215.8. On January 5, 2004, DHS published a notice in the **Federal**

Register, 69 FR 482, identifying the implementation of exit pilot programs at Baltimore-Washington International Airport (BWI) and the Miami Seaport. DHS has also implemented exit pilot programs at an additional 13 ports of departure, as identified by Notice in the **Federal Register** on August 3, 2004. See 69 FR 46556.

On August 31, 2004, DHS regulations were amended to implement the second phase of US–VISIT by expanding the program to the 50 most highly trafficked land border ports-of-entry in the United States as directed under section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104–208, div. C, sec. 110, 110 Stat. 3009–558 (Sept. 30, 1006), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1365a(d)(2)). This interim rule also expanded the population of nonimmigrant aliens subject to US–VISIT biometric data collection. Biometric data collection at the time of entry for those nonimmigrants subject to US–VISIT was implemented at the 50 most highly trafficked United States land border ports-of-entry by December 31, 2004, and to nonimmigrants applying for admission to the United States under the provisions of the Visa Waiver Program. The list of the 50 most highly trafficked United States land border ports-of-entry was published in a **Federal Register** notice on November 9, 2004. See 69 FR 64964. This Notice also advised the public that DHS planned, via a future notice, to begin another pilot program on biometric data collection at the time of an alien's exit from the United States at select land border port-of-entry crossings. As has been noted in previously published DHS interim rules, staggering the implementation of US–VISIT, starting with a few initial locations, will enable DHS to test the system and identify areas where the process for collection of biometric information may be improved.

III. Automatic Identification at Exit and Subsequent Re-entry at United States Land Ports-of-Entry

A. Radio Frequency Identification Technology

The interim rule of August 31, 2004 amended the DHS regulations, 8 CFR 215.8(a)(1), to allow for the development of pilot programs that document when a nonimmigrant traveler exits from the United States at a designated land border port-of-entry. This Notice provides the public with information on how DHS plans to test exit and entry control through the use of passive radio frequency identification (RFID) technology at five United States land border locations.

RFID is a technology that is similar, in theory, to bar code identification. In both technologies, a tag is scanned to retrieve an identifying number that is used to find information contained in a database. An RFID tag contains an antenna and chip that stores data. The tag receives and responds to radio frequency queries from an RFID reader. There are a number of different types of RFID tags. Entirely passive tags use the energy from the radio frequency query to provide power to the chip on the tag and to reflect the information stored on the chip back to the reader. Because the reader's energy is used in this way there is limited power available to store the information and retrieve during a read. Accordingly, the amount of information stored is limited to an identifying number. At the other end of the spectrum, some active RFID tags can affirmatively transmit radio signals containing substantive information contained in the tag to any reader that has the capability of reading the tag.

Passive RFID tags do not have their own power supply. In passive RFID technology, the incoming radio frequency provides all of the power for the tag to send a response. The response of a passive RFID tag is necessarily brief: typically just a unique identification number. Passive tags have limited read ranges, reader power levels and local factors. Based on these variables, reliable reads can be received from a few inches to as much as 30 feet away from the reader. Longer reads are impractical with passive tags.

In contrast, active RFID tags must have a power source and have larger memories than passive tags. An active RFID tag may store a substantial amount of substantive information that may be transmitted to any reader with the capability of reading the tag. Active tags are used, for example, by many States to automatically collect tolls on highways, such as EZ-PASS, and these devices generate an identifying signal to a receiver at a toll plaza.

The RFID tags that will be tested by US–VISIT under this Notice are passive and will contain only the unique identification number from the tag embedded in the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) forms which usually are issued by Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents to nonimmigrant aliens upon entry into the United States. Upon arrival into the United States at a land border port-of-entry, a CBP agent will provide a nonimmigrant traveler with a USCIS Form I–94 (white), Arrival/Departure Record, or Form I–94W (green), Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Arrival/Departure Form. These forms ask for basic identification information and the address where the traveler will stay while in the United States. The Form I–94W is issued to nonimmigrant travelers admitted to the United States under the provisions of the Visa Waiver Program.

The chip that will be imbedded in the USCIS forms at identified land border ports-of-entry participating in the test will not contain any information about the individual traveler. The chip will contain only a unique identifier for the specific Form I–94. This program will test the optimal distance at which the tag can be read during the traveler's exit and any subsequent re-entry and the tag's effectiveness and accuracy. For example, when a traveler leaves the United States from one of the identified land border ports-of-entry, either on foot or in a vehicle, the traveler's tag will be read and documented when the traveler passes through a specially designed gantry on which hang RFID antennas. If this traveler has a multiple entry I–94 and subsequently applies for re-admission, the RFID tag will be read as the traveler approaches the port-of-entry, again either on foot or in a vehicle. At that point, the US–VISIT computer systems will call up the associated information about the traveler more quickly and that information will be available when the traveler presents the multiple-entry Form I–94 before the inspecting officer. As noted above, the Form I–94 chip will contain no information about the individual, other than a unique number that has no meaning except to US–VISIT computer systems that are being operated by DHS.

DHS, through CBP, has utilized radio frequency technology for many years in several dedicated commuter lane programs at United States land border ports-of-entry—in particular the Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI) program along the southern border with Mexico and the dedicated commuter lane system (NEXUS) along the northern border with Canada. This Notice does not eliminate or replace any of the currently used dedicated commuter lane programs at United States land border ports-of-entry, or programs designed to assist the flow of international commercial cargo, such as the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) program.

B. Radio Frequency Technology for Automatic Identification

As noted above, DHS, through CBP, has utilized RFID technology for many years in several dedicated commuter

lane programs at United States land border ports-of-entry. Taking this concept one step further, DHS plans to test the use of RFID technology to match data gathered at the time of entry and exit at certain proof of concept ports of entry with a traveler's biographic and/or biometric information that was collected when the traveler was initially admitted to the United States at a proof of concept land border port-of-entry and issued Form I–94 or I–94W.

As noted above, DHS, through CBP, has utilized RFID technology for many years in several dedicated commuter lane programs at United States land border ports-of-entry. Taking this concept one step further, DHS plans to test using RFID technology in the following way: matching the biographic and/or biometric data collected when a traveler is initially admitted to the United States at a proof of concept land border port-of-entry and issued Form I–94 or I–94W with the data collected, by way of RFID technology, at the time of the traveler's exit and if applicable re-entry at a land border proof of concept port-of-entry.

For this proof of concept, DHS plans to embed an RFID tag into the paper stock of the Form I–94 and plans to use RFID passive tags. The tag will be powered by the radio frequencies transmitted by transceivers that will be mounted at both vehicular and pedestrian exit lanes at select land border ports-of-entry. When travelers either drive or walk through the port-of-entry to leave the United States, the transceivers will send out a harmless radio wave frequency that will power the DHS-issued RFID tag to transmit back a unique identifier code number. This code number, when received by the transceivers, will be relayed back to secure DHS computer systems and matched with the biographic and/or biometric data of the traveler. DHS will be able to automatically identify and document the exits and, if applicable, the subsequent re-entry of select travelers at the United States land border ports-of-entry identified in the proof of concept protocol.

C. RFID-Embedded Form I–94 Issuance and US–VISIT Enrollment Process

For purposes of automatic identification, all nonimmigrant travelers issued a Form I–94 or Form I–94W at a proof of concept United States land border port-of-entry will be issued a Form I–94 or Form I–94W that has an RFID tag embedded in the paper stock. DHS will issue an RFID-embedded Form I–94 to all applicable travelers because such travelers are required under the current US–VISIT program to comply with the biographic data collection requirements of the admission and exit process, regardless of whether the traveler has had his or her biometrics collected and thereby enrolled in the US–VISIT program. This is an important distinction. A traveler exempt from US–VISIT enrollment is not screened using biometrics, but is screened using biographic information, including entry and exit information, that is maintained on the traveler in various DHS databases. An automatic identification tag embedded in the Form I–94 or Form I–94W issued to a traveler exempt from US–VISIT will not read back against any biometric-driven database maintained by DHS, but will ''point'' to the biographic information within DHS databases. Issuing automatic identification tags to all nonimmigrant travelers issued a Form I–94 or Form I–94W at a proof of concept location is an important part of the DHS comprehensive approach to managing our land borders because it will provide DHS, for the first time, with information that will accurately document the traveler's exit from the United States at a land border port-of-entry.

DHS will continue to enroll into US–VISIT at United States land border ports-of-entry those travelers issued Form I–94 or Form I–94W at the time of admission and who are not otherwise exempt from the biometric collection requirements. Those travelers who are otherwise exempt from US–VISIT enrollment, even if issued a Form I–94 or Form I–94W at a land border port-of-entry, will continue to be exempt from US–VISIT biometric enrollment. See 8 CFR 235.1(d)(1)(iv)(A)–(D) (nonimmigrant aliens for which the biometric enrollment requirements of the US–VISIT program do not apply). This means that Canadian citizens not requiring a Form I–94 (the majority of Canadians crossing the border at land ports-of-entry) and Mexican citizens admitted to the United States with a B–1/B–2 Visa and Border Crossing Card (BCC)—and whose intent is to abide by the requirement that they exit within 30 days or less and the travel limitation of staying within 25 miles of the border (75 miles within parts of the state of Arizona)—will not be enrolled in US–VISIT or be issued an automatic ID tag at the time of admission. In addition, travelers must note that the unique automatic identification tag that will be issued is not a replacement for either a valid passport or valid nonimmigrant visa if either of these documents is required at the time of application for admission to the United States.

Only those travelers issued Form I–94 or Form I–94W at United States land border ports-of-entry proof of concept locations will receive an automatic identification tag and, unless otherwise exempt, be enrolled in the US–VISIT program. Since a nonimmigrant traveler needing a Form I–94 at a land border port-of-entry is directed to the CBP secondary inspection area, CBP officers will collect biometrics from these travelers at the time of admission and issue the traveler an RFID-embedded Form I–94. At the time of issuance, the RFID tag will be activated and the unique code number embedded on the tag will be automatically linked to the traveler's biographic and/or biometric information that is stored in DHS databases. This procedure should prove to be only a modest change of the current process for issuing Form I–94 or Form I–94W for these select nonimmigrant travelers. Nothing in this Notice expands the classes of nonimmigrant travelers who are required issuance of a Form I–94 or Form I–94W, and DHS is not increasing the fee for Form I–94 or Form I–94W issuance.

D. Using the RFID Tag at Exit and Subsequent Admissions

After a CBP officer has issued an RFID-enabled Form I–94 or Form I–94W, travelers will need to keep the document in their possession as they would a regular Form I–94 (see section 264(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1304(e)), and especially if they plan to exit the United States from one of the proof of concept ports-of-entry. When exiting the United States at one of the proof of concept ports-of-entry, the test will examine if the RFID-enabled Form I–94 can be read automatically, regardless of whether the traveler is on foot or in a vehicle. While initial testing of the reading capabilities of the RFID tags has shown a high read rate with little to no action required by the traveler, DHS will advise travelers of any actions they may need to take in order to guarantee that the RFID-enabled Form I–94 is read automatically. For example, it may be necessary for persons traveling in a private vehicle to place the Form I–94s on the seat next to them while exiting the United States. DHS will issue guidance and instructions to all travelers issued an automatic identification tag as part of the Form I–94 issuance process, as well conduct an educational campaign in the border regions affected by the testing.

Travelers issued multiple entry Form I–94s at United States land border proof of concept ports-of-entry will be able to use these documents at the time of a subsequent application for re-entry into

the United States. By reading the RFID tag at the time of re-entry, the CBP officer will be able to automatically access the traveler's previously collected biographic and biometric (unless exempt) information. In this way, the pre-positioning of previously collected information is similar to the operation of the current CBP NEXUS and SENTRI systems. DHS is testing whether the ability to read the RFID tag and call up the previously collected information immediately prior to presentation of the Form I–94 to the CBP officer will improve processing times for admission in primary inspection.

DHS notes that exception scenarios will be built into the proof of concept process. It is inevitable that some automatic identification tags will become lost, damaged, or will simply not work for whatever technical reason. For example, some travelers, at the time of exit, may be in possession of an automatic identification tag issued to another alien, such as a person mistakenly having in his or her possession the I–94 of their spouse. Such situations will undoubtedly take place and US–VISIT and CBP will build into the standard operating procedures processes that will address exception scenarios such as those just described.

In order to improve the ability of DHS to monitor overstays of authorized periods of admission, DHS anticipates that issuing to travelers RFID-enabled Forms I–94 or Forms I–94W will permit DHS to have the data associated with the automatic identification tags automatically checked against a number of databases, including various lookout systems. Such checks will be performed automatically and remotely by way of the automatic identification tag being read at the time of exit or subsequent re-entry (for those aliens with multiple entry Form I–94 documents). Any noted overstay of an authorized period of admission detected by the automatic identification capabilities at the time of a traveler's exit from the United States will require the traveler to be processed through secondary inspection for questioning if the traveler makes a subsequent application for admission.

E. Traveler Responsibilities

As DHS noted in the preamble to the interim rule published in the **Federal Register** on August 31, 2004, US–VISIT continues to inform the public of their responsibility to comply with all United States entry and exit requirements. See 69 FR 53326. DHS and the Department of State (DOS) will review all evidence surrounding any prior travel to, and departure from, the United States to determine whether a traveler has complied with the terms of his or her admission. At the time a traveler subsequently applies for a visa or admission, information from US–VISIT, including departure information derived from the proofs of concept outlined in this Notice, will be one factor relied upon by consular and CBP officers when determining whether the traveler complied with the terms of his or her prior admission, and whether the traveler should be granted a visa or be admitted.

To that end, DHS reminds travelers of their responsibility to maintain in their personal possession any RFID-enabled Form I–94 or Form I–94W while in and when exiting the United States. See section 264(e) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1304(e). Using a multiple entry RFID-enabled Form I–94 or Form I–94W when applying for a subsequent admission at a proof of concept United States land border port-of-entry may facilitate admission. See 8 CFR 235.1(f). Travelers should also note that any willful attempt to tamper with or deactivate an automatic identification tag or to willfully and knowingly engage in practices such as, but not limited to, transporting another traveler's tag across the United States border at a proof of concept port-of-entry could render the traveler inadmissible under the fraud and misrepresentation provisions of section 212(a)(6)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(6)(C), and liable for criminal prosecution.

F. Impact on International Land Borders

DHS wishes to stress the importance the Department is placing on maintaining the free flow of individuals and goods across our shared international land borders. To not do so would erase decades of work on improving the flow of individuals and goods between the United States, Canada and Mexico. DHS intends to use strategies for automated exit and re-entry that will work to foster both a safer and more secure border without compromising our unique border relationships with Canada and Mexico. To this end, DHS, in partnership with DOS, plans to work with the governments of Canada and Mexico to further refine the use of radio frequency technology along the land borders and to possibly explore alternative methods for documenting the exits and entries of individuals crossing the land borders between our respective countries.

G. Public Privacy Interests

DHS fully realizes that individuals may be concerned about the use of RFID technology and personal privacy. Under the DHS plan, no personal information will be included or encoded on the RFID tags that are embedded in the Form I–94 and Form I–94W and issued to travelers crossing the border. The RFID tags will only contain an embedded serial number that has no intrinsic relationship to the individual traveler. Only the DHS computers and databases will be able to link the embedded serial number to the traveler's biographic and biometric information when activated at the time of an exit or subsequent application for admission to the United States. This biographic and biometric information is separately stored in secure databases used by the US–VISIT and CBP programs in order to determine admissibility to the United States and for other enforcement purposes. Even if an individual has the capability to read a tag using an unauthorized scanning device, the only information gained would be a meaningless series of digits, not any biographic or biometric information.

Another privacy-related issue is whether the ability exists to track a person's movements within the United States by way of the radio frequency tag issued at the time of admission. It will not be possible to track the whereabouts of a person in the United States because DHS is using non-battery powered passive tags. The tags themselves can only be activated by the radio wave sensors used at one of the proof of concept land ports-of-entry and within the port of entry. Passive radio frequency tags should not be confused with Global Positioning System (GPS) devices—including cellular phones with GPS capability—that rely on different technology than that used by radio frequency devices. US–VISIT does not use global positioning technology.

As discussed in the January 5 and August 31, 2004 interim rules, US–VISIT records will be protected consistent with all applicable privacy laws and regulations. Personal information will be kept secure and confidential and will not be discussed with, nor disclosed to, any person within or outside US–VISIT other than as authorized by law and as required for the performance of official duties. In addition, careful safeguards, including appropriate security controls, will ensure that the data is not used or accessed improperly. The Department's Chief Privacy Officer continues to review pertinent aspects of the program to ensure that proper safeguards and security controls remain in place.

Personal information will be protected in accordance with the DHS' published privacy policy for US–VISIT.

See 69 FR 2608 (Jan. 16, 2004) (appended to privacy impact assessment). US–VISIT has implemented a process to facilitate the amendment or correction by individuals of data that are not accurate, relevant, timely, or complete. The full US–VISIT redress policy, including request form, is available at *http://www.dhs.gov/us-visit.* The DHS Privacy Office continues to exercise oversight of US–VISIT to ensure that the information collected and stored in IDENT and other systems associated with US–VISIT is being properly protected under the privacy laws and guidance. US–VISIT also has a program-dedicated Privacy Officer to handle specific inquiries and to provide additional oversight of the program. A full Privacy Impact Assessment was published in the **Federal Register** on July 7, 2005, at 70 FR 39300.

Finally, DHS will continue to maintain secure computer systems that will ensure that the confidentiality of an individual's personal information is maintained. In doing so, DHS and its information technology personnel will comply with all laws and regulations applicable to government systems, such as the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002, Title X, Public Law 107–296, 116 Stat. 2259–2273 (November 25, 2002) (codified in scattered sections of titles 6, 10, 15, 40, and 44 U.S.C.); Information Management Technology Reform Act (Clinger-Cohen Act), 40 U.S.C. 11101 *et seq.*); Computer Security Act of 1987, 40 U.S.C. 1441 *et seq.* (as amended); Government Paperwork Elimination Act, 44 U.S.C. 101, 3504; and Electronic Freedom of Information Act of 1996, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Persons with further questions about how the US–VISIT program is applying the Privacy Act to enrollees may contact the US–VISIT Privacy Officer, Mr. Steve Yonkers, by the following means: by mail—US–VISIT Privacy Officer, Border and Transportation Security, Department of Homeland Security, 245 Murray Lane, SW., Washington, DC 20538; by telephone at (202) 298–5200 (not a toll-free number); or by e-mail at *USVISITPRIVACY@dhs.gov.*

H. Schedule and Locations of Proof of Concept

DHS will begin issuing RFID embedded Forms I–94 or Forms I–94W on or around August 4, 2005, at the following land border ports-of-entry crossing locations: Pacific Highway, Washington, Peace Arch, Washington, Alexandria Bay, New York, Nogales East, Arizona, Mariposa-Nogales West, Arizona.

As already noted, DHS will conduct outreach in each of the above-noted locations. This outreach will provide those travelers issued an automatic identification or RFID tag, and especially those whose biometrics are collected at any of the above noted crossing locations, complete information on the proof of concept being conducted, on the RFID-enabled Form I–94 or Form I–94W that will be issued to travelers, and whether there will be the need for travelers to take any type of affirmative action to make sure that the automatic identification tag is read when the traveler next exits the United States at a proof of concept crossing location. This RFID test program will continue for approximately one year.

I. Proof of Concept Evaluation

DHS notes that none of the radio frequency technology protocols outlined in this preamble will be installed at the busiest land border ports-of-entry until the proof of concept programs are implemented during the late summer and fall of 2005 and evaluated for accuracy and effectiveness. While DHS has experience with using radio frequency technology, the proof of concept will be the first instance where DHS is attempting to automatically document the exits of select nonimmigrant travelers at land border ports-of-entry. DHS will also be working with technical experts to determine if any new technologies—technologies other than those based on radio frequency—are able to match or better the results DHS expects to receive during the proof of concept.

DHS anticipates that the automatic identification proof of concept will continue for approximately one year. This time period will allow DHS to concurrently analyze the results of the proof of concept being conducted at the above noted locations. Due to the significant cost associated with implementing exit control at all United States land border port-of-entry crossings, a full and comprehensive analysis of the proof of concept testing must be undertaken prior to any nationwide installation of radio frequency technology equipment. The results of this analysis will be closely examined to see if radio frequency-based technology does have the ability to increase the efficiency and accuracy of documenting the exit and any subsequent reentry of travelers at land border ports-of-entry. A staggered, incremental installation approach is consistent with the overall strategy of the US–VISIT program.

IV. Solicitation of Public Comment

As noted in previously published US–VISIT rulemaking actions, DHS places a great deal of importance on input from the public on the performance and implementation of the US–VISIT program. While DHS is not under the obligation to solicit public comments in response to this Notice, DHS is interested in whether the public has any suggestions for automated methods to document the exit of travelers from the United States other than those identified in this Notice. Accordingly, DHS is soliciting comments from the public on all aspects of the issues outlined in this Notice.

The comment filing process will use the standard procedure and instructions for filing are included at the beginning of this Notice. The comment period will be open until October 3, 2005.

Dated: August 1, 2005.

Michael Chertoff,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 05–15487 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of a Meeting of the Klamath Fishery Management Council

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meetings.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), this notice announces a meeting of the Klamath Fishery Management Council, established under the authority of the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 460ss *et seq.*). The meeting is open to the public. The Klamath Fishery Management Council makes recommendations to agencies that regulate harvest of anadromous fish in the Klamath River Basin. On the first day of this meeting, the Klamath Fishery Management Council will hear technical reports and discuss Klamath River salmon management. On the second day, the Klamath Fishery Management Council will join a meeting of the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force to hear reports on the status of fish health and habitat in the Klamath River.

DATES: The meeting will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on October 18, 2005, and 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. on October 19, 2005.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Shilo Inn, 2500 Almond Street, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Phil Detrich, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1829 South Oregon Street, Yreka, California 96097, telephone (530) 842–5763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For background information on the Klamath Fishery Management Council, please refer to the notice of their initial meeting that appeared in the **Federal Register** on July 8, 1987 (52 FR 25639).

Dated: July 28, 2005.

John Engbring,

Acting Manager, California/Nevada Operations Office, Sacramento, CA.

[FR Doc. 05–15407 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG), Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Adaptive Management Program (AMP) was implemented as a result of the Record of Decision on the Operation of Glen Canyon Dam Final Environmental Impact Statement to comply with consultation requirements of the Grand Canyon Protection Act (Pub. L. 102–575) of 1992. The AMP includes a federal advisory committee (AMWG), a technical work group (TWG), a monitoring and research center, and independent review panels. The AMWG makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior concerning Glen Canyon Dam operations and other management actions to protect resources downstream of Glen Canyon Dam consistent with the Grand Canyon Protection Act. The TWG is a subcommittee of the AMWG and provides technical advice and recommendations to the AMWG.

Date and Location: The AMWG will conduct the following public meeting:

Phoenix, Arizona—August 30–31, 2005. The meeting will begin at 10 a.m. and conclude at 5 p.m. on the first day and will begin at 8 a.m. and conclude at 1 p.m. on the second day. The meeting will be held at the Arizona Department of Water Resources, 500 N. Third Street, Conference Rooms A&B, Phoenix, Arizona.

Agenda: The purpose of the meeting will be to review the Fiscal Year 2005 budget expenditures, approve and recommend the FY06 Draft Budget and Work Plan, receive updates on plans currently in development, and other monitoring and research reports. Other topics of discussion will include Glen Canyon Dam operations and maintenance schedule, status of humpback chub efforts, basin hydrology, public outreach, as well as other administrative and resource issues pertaining to the AMP.

Time will be allowed for any individual or organization wishing to make formal oral comments (limited to 5 minutes) at the meeting. To allow full consideration of information by the AMWG members, written notice must be provided to Dennis Kubly, Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Regional Office, 125 South State Street, Room 6107, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84138; telephone (801) 524–3715; faxogram (801) 524–3858; e-mail at *dkubly@uc.usbr.gov* at least five (5) days prior to the meeting. Any written comments received will be provided to the AMWG and TWG members.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis Kubly, telephone (801) 524–3715; faxogram (801) 524–3858; or via e-mail at *dkubly@uc.usbr.gov.*

Dated: July 22, 2005.

Dennis Kubly,

Chief, Adaptive Management Group, Environmental Resources Division, Upper Colorado Regional Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

[FR Doc. 05–15409 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–MN–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

Notice is hereby given that on July 28, 2005, two proposed consent decrees in *United States* v. *County of Santa Clara, et al.,* Civil Act No. 05–03073 PVT, were lodged with the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

The complaint, filed concurrently with lodging of the consent decrees, seeks reimbursement pursuant to section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9607, of natural resource damages arising from mercury contamination from the New Almaden Mine Complex near San Jose, California. One consent decree (the ''work'' consent decree) provides that seven of the eight parties to that decree will perform a series of restoration projects to address natural resource injuries arising from mercury contamination from the New Aladen Mine Complex near San Jose, California. The remaining party to that decree will pay $85,000 towards the federal and state natural resource trustees' future costs. Under the second decree (the ''costs'' decree), the settling party will pay $475,000, of which $100,000 will be allocated to the trustee's future costs, and $375,000 to their past costs.

In exchange for performance of the work and payment of costs, the settling parties will receive a covenant-not-to-sue, subject to certain reservations.

The Department of Justice will receive for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication comments relating to the consent decrees. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044–7611, and should refer to *United States* v. *County of Santa Clara, et al.,* D.J. Ref. No. 90–11–2–07048.

During the public comment period, the consent decrees may be examined on the following Department of Justice Web-site, *http:/www.usdoj.gov/enrd/open.html.* Copies of the consent decrees may also be obtained by mail from the Consent Decree Library, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044–7611, or by faxing or e-mailing a request to Tonia Fleetwood (*tonia.fleetwood@usdoj.gov*), fax no. (202) 514–0097, phone confirmation number (202) 514–1547. In requesting a copy, please enclose a check in the amount of $34.00 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the U.S. Treasury, for the work consent decree ($11.25 for a copy without attachments), and $6.00 for a copy of the costs decree.

W. Benjamin Fisherow,

Deputy Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 05–15377 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–M

NATIONAL PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION COMMISSION

Notice of Meeting; Public Announcement; Sunshine Act Meeting

Pursuant to the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108–79) [42 U.S.C 15601, *et seq.*].

AGENCY HOLDING MEETING: National Prison Rape Elimination Commission.

DATE AND TIME: 9:30 a.m. on Friday, August 19, 2005.

PLACE: Ceremonial Courtroom, United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Nineteenth floor, Phillip Burton Federal Building and United States Courthouse, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102.

STATUS: Open—Public Hearing.

MATTERS CONSIDERED: The victimization of vulnerable prisoners, including youth, gay, and mentally ill inmates. Survivors will testify about having been sexually assaulted while incarcerated, and expert witnesses will discuss the victimizing of vulnerable inmates.

AGENCY CONTACT: L. Jackson Thomas II, Acting Executive Director, National Prison Rape Elimination Commission, (202) 616–9052.

Dated: August 1, 2005.

L. Jackson Thomas II,

Acting Executive Director, National Prison Rape Elimination Commission.

[FR Doc. 05–15548 Filed 8–2–05; 3:01 pm]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–219]

Amergen Energy Company, LLC; Notice of Receipt and Availability of Application for Renewal of Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station, Facility Operating License No. Dpr–16, for an Additional 20-Year Period

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or Commission) has received an application, dated July 22, 2005, from AmerGen Energy Company, LLC, filed pursuant to Section 104b (DPR–16) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and 10 CFR Part 54, to renew the operating license for the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station. Renewal of the license would authorize the applicant to operate the facility for an additional 20-year period beyond the period specified in the current operating license. The current operating license for the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station (DPR–16) expires on April 9, 2009. The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station is a Boiling Water Reactor designed by General Electric. The unit is located near Forked River, NJ. The acceptability of the tendered application for docketing, and other matters including an opportunity to request a hearing, will be the subject of subsequent **Federal Register** notices.

Copies of the application are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room (PDR), located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, 20582 or electronically from the NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Public Electronic Reading Room under accession number ML052080172. The ADAMS Public Electronic Reading Room is accessible from the NRC's Web site at *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* In addition, the application is available at *http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/licensing/renewal/applications.html,* on the NRC's Web page, while the application is under review. Persons who do not have access to ADAMS or who encounter problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS should contact the NRC's PDR Reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, extension 301–415–4737, or by e-mail to *pdr@nrc.gov.*

A copy of the license renewal application for the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station is also available to local residents near the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station at the Lacey Public Library, 10 East Lacey Road, Forked River, NJ 08731.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 29th day of July, 2005.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Samson S. Lee,

Acting Program Director, License Renewal and Environmental Impacts Program, Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. E5–4146 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 72–60]

Carolina Power and Light Company; H.B. Robinson Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation; Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or Commission) is considering issuance of an exemption to Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. also known as Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L or licensee), pursuant to 10 CFR 72.7, from specific provisions of 10 CFR 72.212(a)(2), 72.212(b)(2)(i)(A), 72.212(b)(7), and 72.214. The licensee wants to use the Transnuclear, Inc. (TN) NUHOMS Storage System, Certificate of Compliance No. 1004 (CoC or Certificate) Amendment No. 8 (24PTH DCS), to store spent nuclear fuel under a general license in an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) associated with the operation of the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, Unit No. 2 (HBRSEP2), located in Darlington County, South Carolina. The requested exemption would allow CP&L to use the TN NUHOMS®–24PTH system with revised transfer cask/dry shielded canister (TC/DSC) handling and lifting height specifications prior to completion of the proposed TN NUHOMS CoC Amendment No. 8 rulemaking.

Environmental Assessment (EA)

Identification of Proposed Action: The proposed action would exempt CP&L from the requirements of 10 CFR 72.212(a)(2), 72.212(b)(2)(i)(A), 72.212(b)(7), and 72.214 and enable CP&L to use the TN NUHOMS®–24PTH cask design with modifications at HBRSEP2. These regulations specifically require storage in casks approved under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 72 and compliance with the conditions set forth in the CoC for each dry spent fuel storage cask used by an ISFSI general licensee. The TN NUHOMS® CoC provides requirements, conditions, and operating limits in Attachment A, Technical Specifications. The proposed action would exempt CP&L from the requirements of 10 CFR 72.212(a)(2) and 72.214 enabling the licensee to store fuel in the TN NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC system prior to the effective date of the final rule change for the Amendment No. 8 approving the issuance of this amended CoC. The proposed action would also exempt CP&L from the requirements of 10 CFR 72.212(b)(2)(i)(A) and 72.212(b(7) to allow lifting and handling a loaded TC/DSC above the height limit in the proposed Amendment No. 8. Specifically, the exemption would be from the requirement to limit the lift height of a loaded TC/DSC to 80 inches when outside the spent fuel pool building. In lieu of this requirement, CP&L stated that the TC/DSC will not be lifted higher than 80 inches when not being handled by devices that meet the existing 10 CFR Part 50 license heavy load requirements.

Additionally, TN identified an issue in the proposed Amendment No. 8 CoC that resulted in a need for clarification to the proposed technical specifications in regard to thermal loading patterns and transit times for the 24PTH DSC. CP&L stated that a limit of 1.3 kilowatts decay heat level per fuel assembly will

be imposed to ensure cask loadings are bounded by the analyses supporting the proposed Amendment No. 8. Further, the NRC staff identified an issue in the proposed Amendment No. 8 CoC related to the potential for air (oxygen) to come in contact with spent fuel during DSC draining and vacuum drying evolutions. CP&L committed to implementing procedural controls to ensure that (1) only nitrogen or helium is used for blowdown during vacuum drying evolutions, and (2) when draining water from the DSC at or below the level of the fuel cladding, a nitrogen cover will be used. CP&L requested that the exemptions remain in effect for 90 days following the effective date of the final rule change to 10 CFR 72.214 to incorporate TN CoC No. 1004, Amendment No. 8. The proposed action would allow CP&L to use the –24PTH system as described in the TN NUHOMS® CoC amendment requests currently under staff review and subject to the commitments made by CP&L with respect to the issues that have been identified in the proposed CoC for TN NUHOMS® Amendment No. 8.

The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's request for exemption dated June 13, 2005, as supplemented July 20, 2005.

Need for the Proposed Action: The proposed action is needed because CP&L plans to initiate the transfer of the HBRSEP2 spent fuel pool contents to the ISFSI in August 2005. The fuel transfer campaign was scheduled to begin in late July 2005. The licensee has planned its dry fuel campaign to support the HBRSEP2 Refuel Outage 23 (RO–23), currently scheduled to begin on September 17, 2005. The licensee stated that the exemption is requested to maintain the ability to offload a full core of 157 fuel assemblies upon restart from RO–23 in October 2005.

Additionally, if no fuel is transferred to dry storage prior to the start of RO–23, there would be insufficient space in the spent fuel pool for the 56 new fuel assemblies that will be loaded into the reactor core during RO–23. This would complicate the fuel handling evolutions required for core reload during the outage. The proposed action is necessary because the 10 CFR 72.214 rulemaking to implement the TN NUHOMS® CoC Amendment No. 8 is not projected for completion until late Fall 2005, which will not support the HBRSEP2 fuel transfer and dry cask storage loading schedule.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action: The NRC has completed its evaluation of the proposed action and concludes that there will be no significant environmental impact if the exemptions are granted. The staff reviewed the analyses provided in the TN NUHOMS amendment applications addressing the NUHOMS® –24PTH, –32PT, and –24PHB systems. Included in those applications were TC/DSC lifting and handling height technical specification revisions. The staff has completed Safety Evaluation Reports (SERs) associated with reviews of the applications. The SER for the TN NUHOMS® –24PTH system documenting the staff's safety findings and conclusions was published in the **Federal Register** on May 25, 2005. The SER documenting the staff's safety finding associated with the lifting and handling height restriction revision was included as an enclosure to the letter to U. B. Chopra, dated March 30, 2005.

The thermal loading pattern issue identified by TN was reviewed by the staff and found to be acceptable, with a 1.3 kW per assembly decay heat limit. The staff-identified issue regarding spent fuel in an oxidizing environment was reviewed and found acceptable provided the spent fuel environment for short term operations, draining and vacuum drying, is limited to an inert atmosphere (nitrogen or helium). The staff agrees that both CP&L commitments, regarding the decay heat limit per fuel assembly and the limiting of blowdown and draining evolutions to an environment of nitrogen or helium, will maintain safety regarding fuel loading and transfer operations. The NRC concludes that there is reasonable assurance that the proposed exemptions have no impact on off-site doses.

The potential environmental impact of using the NUHOMS® system was initially presented in the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Final Rule to add the TN Standardized NUHOMS® Horizontal Modular Storage System for Irradiated Nuclear Fuel to the list of approved spent fuel storage casks in 10 CFR 72.214 (59 FR 65898, dated December 22, 1994). The potential environmental impact of using the NUHOMS® –24PTH system was initially presented in the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the direct final rule to add the 24PTH system to the Standardized NUHOMS® system, Amendment No. 8 (70 FR 29931, dated May 25, 2005). The TN –24PTH, –32PT, and –24PHB systems do not increase the probability or consequences of accidents, no changes are being made in the types of any effluents that may be released offsite, and there is no significant increase in occupational or public radiation exposure. Therefore, there are no significant radiological environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

With regard to potential nonradiological impacts, the proposed action does not have a potential to affect any historic sites. It does not affect nonradiological plant effluents and has no other environmental impact. Therefore, there are no significant nonradiological environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

Accordingly, the NRC concludes that there are no significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

Alternative to the Proposed Action: Since there is no significant environmental impact associated with the proposed action, alternatives with equal or greater environmental impact were not evaluated. As an alternative to the proposed action, the staff considered denial of the proposed action. Denial of the exemption would result in no change in current environmental impact.

Agencies and Persons Consulted: This exemption request was discussed with Mr. Henry Porter, Assistant Director of the Division of Waste Management, Department of Health and Environmental Control, for the State of South Carolina, on July 13, and July 27, 2005. He stated that the State had no comments on the technical aspects of the exemption. The NRC staff has determined that a consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is not required because the proposed action will not affect listed species or critical habitat. The NRC staff has also determined that the proposed action is not a type of activity having the potential to cause effects on historic properties. Therefore, no further consultation is required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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 upon the foregoing Environmental Assessment, the Commission finds that the proposed action of granting the exemption from specific provisions of 10 CFR 72.212(a)(2), 72.212(b)(2)(i)(A), 72.212(b)(7), and 10 CFR 72.214, to allow CP&L to use a modified version of the proposed CoC No. 1004, Amendment No. 8, subject to conditions, will not significantly impact the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, the Commission has determined that an environmental impact statement for the proposed exemption is not warranted.

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.390 of NRC's ''Rules of Practice,'' final NRC records and documents regarding this proposed action are publically available in the records component of NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS). The request for exemption dated June 13, 2005, and July 20, 2005, was docketed under 10 CFR Part 72, Docket No. 72–60. These documents may be inspected at NRC's Public Electronic Reading Room at *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html*. These documents may also be viewed electronically on the public computers located at the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR), O1F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852. The PDR reproduction contractor will copy documents for a fee. Persons who do not have access to ADAMS or who encounter problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, should contact the NRC PDR Reference staff by telephone at 1–800–397–4209 or (301) 415–4737, or by e-mail to *pdr@nrc.gov*.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 29th day of July, 2005.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

L. Raynard Wharton,

Project Manager, Spent Fuel Project Office, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–261]

Carolina Power and Light Company, H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, Unit No. 2; Exemption

1.0 Background

Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L or the licensee) is the holder of Renewed Facility Operating License No. DPR–23, which authorizes operation of the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, Unit No. 2 (HBRSEP2). The license provides, among other things, that the facility is subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) now or hereafter in effect.

The facility consists of a pressurized-water reactor located in Darlington County, South Carolina.

2.0 Request/Action

By letter dated February 22, 2005, as supplemented by letters dated May 10, July 6, and July 14, 2005, the licensee submitted a request for an exemption from the requirements of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) Section 50.68(b)(1) during the spent fuel pool (SFP) activities related to the underwater handling, loading, and unloading of the dry shielded canister (DSC) NUHOMS® –24PTH, as described in proposed Amendment No. 8 to Certificate of Compliance No. 1004 listed in 10 CFR 72.214 at HBRSEP2.

Section 50.68(b)(1) of 10 CFR sets forth the following requirement that must be met, in lieu of a monitoring system capable of detecting criticality events.

> Plant procedures shall prohibit the handling and storage at any one time of more fuel assemblies than have been determined to be safely subcritical under the most adverse moderation conditions feasible by unborated water.

The licensee is unable to satisfy the above requirement for handling of the Transnuclear (TN) NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC authorized by 10 CFR Part 72 at HBRSEP2. Section 50.12(a) allows licensees to apply for an exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50 if the application of the regulation is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the rule and special conditions are met. The licensee stated in the application that compliance with 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1) is not necessary for handling the TN NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC system to achieve the underlying purpose of the rule.

3.0 Discussion

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12, the Commission may, upon application by any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant exemptions from the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50 when (1) the exemptions are authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to public health or safety, and are consistent with the common defense and security; and (2) when special circumstances are present. Therefore, in determining the acceptability of the licensee's exemption request, the staff has performed the following regulatory, technical, and legal evaluations to satisfy the requirements of 10 CFR 50.12 for granting the exemption.

3.1 Regulatory Evaluation

The HBRSEP2 Technical Specifications (TS) currently permit the licensee to store spent fuel assemblies in high-density storage racks in its SFP. In accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR 50.68(b)(4), the licensee takes credit for soluble boron for criticality control and ensures that the effective multiplication factor (k_{eff}) of the SFP does not exceed 0.95, if flooded with borated water. Section 50.68(b)(4) of 10 CFR also requires that if credit is taken for soluble boron, the k_{eff} must remain below 1.0 (subcritical) if flooded with unborated water. However, the licensee is unable to satisfy the requirement to maintain the k_{eff} below 1.0 (subcritical) with unborated water, which is also the requirement of 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1), during cask handling operations in the SFP. Therefore, the licensee's request for exemption from 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1) proposes to permit the licensee to perform spent fuel loading, unloading, and handling operations related to dry cask storage without being subcritical under the most adverse moderation conditions feasible by unborated water.

Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix A, ''General Design Criteria (GDC) for Nuclear Power Plants,'' provides a list of the minimum design requirements for nuclear power plants. According to GDC 62, ''Prevention of criticality in fuel storage and handling,'' the licensee must limit the potential for criticality in the fuel handling and storage system by physical systems or processes. HBRSEP2 was licensed prior to the issuance of the GDC listed in 10 CFR 50, Appendix A; therefore, GDC 62 is not directly applicable. However, HBRSEP2 has committed to a plant-specific version of the 1967 draft GDC as discussed in its Updated Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR), Section 3.1.2. The comparable GDC is Criterion 66, ''Prevention of Fuel Storage Criticality,'' that states: ''Criticality in the new and spent fuel storage pits shall be prevented by physical systems or processes. Such means as geometrically safe configurations shall be emphasized over procedural controls.''

Section 50.68 of 10 CFR Part 50, ''Criticality accident requirements,'' provides the NRC requirements for maintaining subcritical conditions in SFPs. Section 50.68 provides criticality control requirements that, if satisfied, ensure that an inadvertent criticality in the SFP is an extremely unlikely event. These requirements ensure that the licensee has appropriately conservative criticality margins during handling and storage of spent fuel. Section 50.68(b)(1) states, ''Plant procedures shall prohibit the handling and storage at any one time of more fuel assemblies than have been determined to be safely subcritical under the most adverse moderation conditions feasible by unborated water.'' Specifically, 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1) ensures that the licensee will maintain the pool in a subcritical condition during handling and storage operations without crediting the soluble boron in the SFP water.

The licensee is authorized under general license to construct and operate

an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) at HBRSEP2. The ISFSI permits the licensee to store spent fuel assemblies in large concrete dry storage casks. As part of its ISFSI loading campaigns, the licensee transfers spent fuel assemblies to a DSC in the cask pit area of the SFP. The licensee performed criticality analyses of the DSC fully loaded with fuel having the highest permissible reactivity and determined that a soluble boron credit was necessary to ensure that the DSC would remain subcritical in the SFP. Since the licensee is unable to satisfy the requirement of 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1) to ensure subcritical conditions during handling and storage of spent fuel assemblies in the pool with unborated water, the licensee identified the need for an exemption from the 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1) requirement to support DSC loading, unloading, and handling operations without being subcritical under the most adverse moderation conditions feasible by unborated water.

The NRC staff evaluated the possibility of an inadvertent criticality of the spent nuclear fuel at HBRSEP2 during DSC loading, unloading, and handling. The NRC staff has established a set of acceptance criteria that, if met, satisfy the underlying intent of 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1). In lieu of complying with 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1), the staff determined that an inadvertent criticality accident is unlikely to occur if the licensee meets the following five criteria:

1. The cask criticality analyses are based on the following conservative assumptions:

a. All fuel assemblies in the cask are unirradiated and at the highest permissible enrichment,

b. Only 75 percent of the Boron-10 in the fixed poison panel inserts is credited,

c. No credit is taken for fuel-related burnable absorbers, and

d. The cask is assumed to be flooded with moderator at the temperature and density corresponding to optimum moderation.

2. The licensee's ISFSI TS require the soluble boron concentration to be equal to or greater than the level assumed in the criticality analysis, and surveillance requirements necessitate the periodic verification of the concentration both prior to and during loading and unloading operations.

3. Radiation monitors, as required by GDC 63, ''Monitoring Fuel and Waste Storage,'' are provided in fuel storage and handling areas to detect excessive radiation levels and to initiate appropriate safety actions.

4. The quantity of other forms of special nuclear material, such as sources, detectors, etc., to be stored in the cask will not increase the effective multiplication factor above the limit calculated in the criticality analysis.

5. Sufficient time exists for plant personnel to identify and terminate a boron dilution event prior to achieving a critical boron concentration in the DSC. To demonstrate that it can safely identify and terminate a boron dilution event, the licensee must provide the following:

a. A plant-specific criticality analysis to identify the critical boron concentration in the cask based on the highest reactivity loading pattern.

b. A plant-specific boron dilution analysis to identify all potential dilution pathways, their flowrates, and the time necessary to reach a critical boron concentration.

c. A description of all alarms and indications available to promptly alert operators of a boron dilution event.

d. A description of plant controls that will be implemented to minimize the potential for a boron dilution event.

e. A summary of operator training and procedures that will be used to ensure that operators can quickly identify and terminate a boron dilution event.

On March 23, 2005, the NRC issued Regulatory Issue Summary (RIS) 2005–05, ''Regulatory Issues Regarding Criticality Analyses for Spent Fuel Pools and Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations.'' In RIS 2005–05, the NRC identified an acceptable methodology for demonstrating compliance with the 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1) requirements during cask loading, unloading, and handling operations in pressurized-water reactor SFPs. The NRC staff has determined that implementation of this methodology by licensees will eliminate the need to grant future exemptions for cask storage and handling evolutions. However, since the licensee submitted its exemption request prior to issuance of the RIS and identification of an NRC-acceptable methodology for compliance with the regulations, the NRC staff has determined that it is still appropriate to consider the exemption request.

3.2 Technical Evaluation

In determining the acceptability of the licensee's exemption request, the staff reviewed three aspects of the licensee's analyses: (1) criticality analyses submitted to support the ISFSI license application and its exemption request, (2) boron dilution analysis, and (3) legal basis for approving the exemption. For each of the aspects, the staff evaluated whether the licensee's analyses and methodologies provide reasonable assurance that adequate safety margins are developed and can be maintained in the HBRSEP2 SFP during loading of spent fuel into canisters for dry cask storage.

3.2.1 Criticality Analyses

For evaluation of the acceptability of the licensee's exemption request, the NRC staff reviewed the criticality analyses provided by the licensee in support of its ISFSI license application. First, the NRC staff reviewed the methodology and assumptions used by the licensee in its criticality analysis to determine if Criterion 1 was satisfied. The licensee stated that it took no credit in the criticality analyses for burnup or fuel-related burnable neutron absorbers. The licensee also stated that all assemblies were analyzed at the highest permissible enrichment. Additionally, the licensee stated that all criticality analyses for a flooded DSC were performed at temperatures and densities of water corresponding to optimum moderation conditions. Finally, the licensee stated that it credited 90 percent of the Boron-10 content for the fixed neutron absorber in the DSC. NUREG–1536, ''Standard Review Plan for Dry Cask Storage System,'' states that ''[f]or a greater credit allowance [*i.e.*, greater than 75 percent for fixed neutron absorbers] special, comprehensive fabrication tests capable of verifying the presence and uniformity of the neutron absorber are needed.'' As part of an amendment to the Part 72 license for the Transnuclear NUHOMS®–24PTH design, the NRC staff reviewed and accepted the results of additional data supplied by the manufacturer that demonstrated that a 90-percent credit for the fixed neutron absorbers was acceptable. These tests and corresponding results are detailed in Appendix P of the Standardized NUHOMS® FSAR. Therefore, for the purposes of this exemption, the staff finds a 90-percent credit acceptable on the basis that it has previously been reviewed and approved by the NRC. Subsequently, based on its review of the criticality analyses and the information submitted in its exemption request, the NRC staff finds that the licensee has satisfied Criterion 1.

Second, the NRC staff reviewed the proposed HBRSEP2 ISFSI TS. The licensee's criticality analyses credit soluble boron for reactivity control during DSC loading, unloading, and handling operations. Since the boron concentration is a key safety component necessary for ensuring subcritical conditions in the pool, the licensee must have a conservative ISFSI TS capable of ensuring that sufficient soluble boron is present to perform its safety function. The ISFSI TS applicable

to the NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC, and attached to the Certificate of Compliance No. 1004, contain the requirements for the minimum soluble boron concentration as a function of fuel assembly class, DSC basket type, and corresponding assembly average initial enrichment values. In all cases, the boron concentration required by the ISFSI TS ensures that the k_{eff} will be below 0.95 for the analyzed loading configuration. Additionally, the licensee's ISFSI TS contain surveillance requirements that assure it will verify the boron concentration is above the required level both prior to and during DSC loading, unloading, and handling operations. Based on its review of the HBRSEP2 ISFSI TS, the NRC staff finds that the licensee has satisfied Criterion 2.

Third, the NRC staff reviewed the HBRSEP2 Updated FSAR and the information provided by the licensee in its exemption request to ensure that it complies with GDC 63. GDC 63 requires that licensees have radiation monitors in fuel storage and associated handling areas to detect conditions that may result in a loss of residual heat removal capability and excessive radiation levels and initiate appropriate safety actions. As previously described, HBRSEP2 was licensed prior to the issuance of the GDC listed in 10 CFR 50, Appendix A; therefore, GDC 63 is not directly applicable. However, HBRSEP2 has committed to a plant-specific version of the 1967 draft GDC as discussed in its Updated FSAR, Section 3.1.2. The comparable GDC is Criterion 18, ''Monitoring Fuel and Waste Storage,'' that states the following: ''Monitoring and alarm instrumentation shall be provided for fuel and waste storage and associated handling areas for conditions that might result in loss of capability to remove decay heat and detect excessive radiation levels.'' The NRC staff reviewed the HBRSEP2 Updated FSAR, plant-specific GDC, and exemption request to determine whether the licensee had provided sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with the intent of GDC 63. In its exemption request, the licensee stated that an area radiation monitor is located in the area of the SFP. Additionally, station procedures specify appropriate safety actions upon a high radiation alarm, including evacuation of local personnel, determination of cause, and determination of potential low water level in the SFP. In addition, personnel working in the area of the SFP wear individual, gamma-sensitive, electronic alarming dosimeters that provide an audible alarm should the dose or dose rate exceed pre-established setpoints. Based on its review of the exemption request, the HBRSEP2 Updated FSAR, and the licensee's plant-specific GDC, the NRC staff finds that the licensee has satisfied Criterion 3.

Finally, as part of the criticality analysis review, the NRC staff evaluated the storage of non-fuel-related material in a DSC. The NRC staff evaluated the potential to increase the reactivity of a DSC by loading it with materials other than spent nuclear fuel and fuel debris. The approved contents for storage in the NUHOMS®–24PTH cask design are listed in the HBRSEP2 ISFSI TS Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) 1.2.1 ''Fuel Specifications.'' This ISFSI TS LCO restricts the contents of the DSC to only fuels and non-fissile materials irradiated at HBRSEP2. As such, HBRSEP2 is prohibited from loading other forms of special nuclear material, such as sources, detectors, etc., in the DSC. Therefore, the NRC staff determined that the loading limitations described in the HBRSEP2 ISFSI TS will ensure that any authorized components loaded in the DSCs will not result in a reactivity increase. Based on its review of the loading restrictions, the NRC staff finds that the licensee has satisfied Criterion 4.3.2.2.

Boron Dilution Analysis. Since the licensee's ISFSI application relies on soluble boron to maintain subcritical conditions within the DSCs during loading, unloading, and handling operations, the NRC staff reviewed the licensee's boron dilution analysis to determine whether appropriate controls, alarms, and procedures were available to identify and terminate a boron dilution accident prior to reaching a critical boron concentration.

By letter dated October 25, 1996, the NRC staff issued a safety evaluation on licensing topical report WCAP–14416, ''Westinghouse Spent Fuel Rack Criticality Analysis Methodology.'' This safety evaluation specified that the following issues be evaluated for applications involving soluble boron credit: the events that could cause boron dilution, the time available to detect and mitigate each dilution event, the potential for incomplete boron mixing, and the adequacy of the boron concentration surveillance interval.

The criticality analyses performed for the NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC are described in Section 6 of Appendix P of the FSAR for the Standardized NUHOMS® Horizontal Modular Storage System for Irradiated Nuclear Fuel. For this boron dilution evaluation, the licensee employed the same criticality analysis methods, models, and assumptions. These HBRSEP2 criticality calculations are based on the KENO V.a code. The calculations determined the minimum soluble boron concentration required to maintain subcriticality ($k_{eff} < 1.0$) following a boron dilution event in a NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC loaded with fuel assemblies that bound the HBRSEP2 fuel designs (Westinghouse 15 x 15 fuel). Both intact and damaged fuel over the range of soluble boron concentrations permitted for various enrichments and basket types were evaluated. The results of these calculations for the bounding case indicate that subcriticality is maintained with 73 percent or more of the minimum boron concentration levels required in the ISFSI TS for all basket types as a function of initial enrichment.

Calculations were performed by the licensee to determine the time required to dilute the SFP such that the boron concentration is reduced from the NUHOMS® TS (required boron concentration for maintaining $k_{eff} < 0.95$) to a just subcritical boron concentration ($k_{eff} < 1.0$) for fuel loaded into a NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC.

The HBRSEP2 SFP is a large structure filled with borated water that completely covers the spent fuel assemblies with more than 21 feet of water above the top of the fuel racks and the fuel cask. The cask lay down area is not separated by any structure from the remainder of the SFP. Thermal gradients generated by stored fuel and operation of the SFP cooling system will cause significant mixing within the pool. The licensee assumed that all unborated water introduced from any uncontrolled dilution source instantaneously mixes with the water in the SFP (*i.e.*, no unborated water is lost prior to its mixing with borated water). The configuration of the pool and the mixing of the coolant provide reasonable assurance that this assumption is valid for low to moderate dilution flow rates.

The volume of water in the SFP is 240,000 gallons. To reduce the boron concentration by a factor of 0.73 from the TS for $k_{eff} \leq 0.95$ and approach a k_{eff} of 1.0 requires the addition of 75,530 gallons of unborated water. Three examples of potential dilution sources were identified by the licensee: a 2-gpm flowrate from small failures or misaligned valves that could occur in the normal soluble boron control system or related systems, the failure of the 2-inch demineralized water header, and the maximum credible dilution event involving the rupture of a fire protection system header.

To demonstrate that sufficient time exists for plant personnel to identify and terminate a boron dilution event, the licensee provided a description of

all alarms available to alert operators, and plant procedures, administrative controls, and training that will be implemented in response to an alarm. There is no automatic level control system for the SFP; therefore, any large, uncontrolled water addition would cause the SFP to overflow. However, a high level alarm in the control room would alert personnel of a potential boron dilution event when the water level reaches the high level setpoint.

The highest uncontrolled dilution flow rate was determined to be the fire protection header on the SFP floor for fire hose station 104. As stated in the letter dated July 6, 2005, this fire protection header will be isolated during DSC loading and unloading to preclude this as a source of uncontrolled dilution to the SFP. The licensee has revised DSC loading and unloading procedures to include a requirement to close the fire protection system valve (FP–71) prior to placing fuel in the DSC during loading and prior to placing the loaded DSC back in the SFP during unloading. This change has resulted in the most limiting uncontrolled dilution source being identified as the assumed break of a 2-inch demineralized water header, which could cause a dilution flow of approximately 103 gpm. No other single source has been identified that would exceed this dilution rate. Therefore, the time to reach a critical boron concentration, as provided by licensee, is estimated to be 755 minutes.

In the case of the 103-gpm demineralized water pipe rupture, there would be no alarm from the demineralized water system. However, there would be available approximately 10 hours to isolate the leak once the SFP high level alarm was received. This analysis provides reasonable assurance that dilution flows leading to pool overflow would be detected and isolated well before the critical boron concentration could be reached from credible dilution sources.

The licensee stated that plant procedures do allow for continued operation with the SFP high level alarm illuminated. The licensee stated that operating procedures had been revised to specify that, if the SPF high level alarm is illuminated and there is fuel in the DSC in the SFP, then continuous coverage to monitor the SFP water level will be required. A local level indicator is available in the SFP. The personnel providing continuous coverage when the SFP Hi Level Alarm is illuminated or inoperable can use this indication to detect possible dilution of the SFP. The available time before criticality by dilution is sufficient to allow identification and termination of any credible source of dilution.

When fuel is loaded in the DSC in the SFP, boron analyses of the SFP water are required at least once every 48 hours per the TS. Small dilution flows may not be readily identified by level changes in the SFP due to operational leakage through the pool liner and the SFP cooling system. The licensee determined that a dilution flow of 2 gpm would require approximately 26 days to dilute the boron concentration of the SFP near to that calculated as the critical boron concentration. Therefore, the reduction in boron concentration due to a dilution flowrate of 2 gpm would be detected by the required boron concentration surveillance well before a significant dilution occurs.

To ensure that operators are capable of identifying and terminating a boron dilution event during DSC loading, unloading, and handling operations, operator training will be conducted. This training will highlight the boron concentration requirements for loading the DSC, the potential for criticality should boron concentration levels decrease, and the need for timely mitigating activities if a boron dilution event occurs. Operators and other personnel involved in the dry fuel storage implementation will receive this new training prior to loading of the first DSC. Additionally, before each DSC loading evolution, the crew involved in performance of the work will receive a pre-job briefing, where the need for boron concentration control will be discussed.

Based on the NRC staff's review of the licensee's boron dilution analysis, the NRC staff finds the licensee has provided sufficient information to demonstrate that an undetected and uncorrected dilution from the TS-required boron concentration to the calculated critical boron concentration is very unlikely. Based on its review of the boron analysis and enhancements to the operating procedures and operator training program, the NRC staff finds the licensee has satisfied Criterion 5.

Therefore, in conjunction with the conservative assumptions used to establish the TS-required boron concentration and critical boron concentration, the boron dilution evaluation demonstrates that the underlying intent of 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1) is satisfied.

3.3 Legal Basis for the Exemption

3.3.1 Authorized by Law

This exemption results in changes to the operation of the plant by allowing the operation of the new dry fuel storage facility and loading of the NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC. As stated above, 10 CFR 50.12 allows the NRC to grant exemptions from the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50. In addition, the granting of the licensee's exemption request will not result in a violation of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or the intent of the Commission's regulations. Therefore, the exemption is authorized by law.

3.3.2 No Undue Risk to Public Health and Safety

The underlying purposes of 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1) is to ensure that adequate controls are in place to ensure that the handling and storage of fuel assemblies is conducted in a manner such that the fuel assemblies remain safely subcritical. Based on the NRC staff's review of the licensee's exemption request, the licensee has demonstrated that sufficient controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that there is no undue risk to public health and safety given conservative assumption in the criticality analysis (criterion 1 above); surveillances periodically verify the boron concentration before and during loading and unloading (criterion 2 above); radiation monitoring equipment is used to detect excessive radiation and initiate appropriate protective actions (criterion 3 above); only fuel authorized by the ISFSI TS will be loaded and stored in the ISFSI (criterion 4 above); and boron dilution events have been analyzed, and there are sufficient monitoring capabilities and time for the licensee to identify and terminate a dilution event prior to achieving a critical boron concentration in the cask (criterion 5 above). Therefore, the NRC staff concluded that the underlying purpose of the rule has been satisfied and that there is no undue risk to public health and safety.

3.3.3 Consistent with Common Defense and Security

This exemption results in changes to the operation of the plant by allowing the operation of the new dry fuel storage facility and loading of the NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC. This change to the fuel assembly storage and handling in the plant does not affect the national defense strategy because the national defense is maintained by resources (hardware or software or other) that are outside the plant and that have no direct relation to plant operation. In addition, loading spent fuel into the NUHOMS®–24PTH DSC in the SFP does not affect the ability of the licensee to defend the plant against a terrorist attack. Therefore, the common defense and

security is not impacted by this exemption request.

3.3.4 Special Circumstances

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12, ''Specific Exemption,'' the NRC staff reviewed the licensee's exemption request to determine if the legal basis for granting an exemption had been satisfied. With regards to the six special circumstances listed in 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2), the NRC staff finds that the licensee's exemption request satisfies 50.12(a)(2)(ii), ''Application of the regulation in the particular circumstances would not serve the underlying purpose of the rule or is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the rule.'' Specifically, the NRC staff concludes that since the licensee has satisfied the five criteria in Section 3.1 of this exemption, the application of the rule is not necessary to achieve its underlying purpose in this particular case.

3.4 Summary

Based upon the review of the licensee's exemption request to credit soluble boron during DSC loading, unloading, and handling in the HBRSEP2 SFP, the NRC staff concludes that pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2) the licensee's exemption request is acceptable. However, the NRC staff places the following limitations/conditions on the approval of this exemption:

1. This exemption is limited to the loading, unloading, and handling of the DSC for only the TN NUHOMS®–24PTH at HBRSEP2.

2. This exemption is limited to the loading, unloading, and handling in the DSC at HBRSEP2 of Westinghouse 15 x 15 fuel assemblies that had maximum initial, unirradiated U–235 enrichments corresponding to the TS limitations in LCO 1.2.1 for Amendment 8 to the NUHOMS® –24PTH cask design.

4.0 Conclusion

Accordingly, the Commission has determined that, pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12(a), the exemption is authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to the public health and safety, and is consistent with the common defense and security. Also, special circumstances are present. Therefore, the Commission hereby grants CP&L an exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR 50.68(b)(1) for the loading, unloading, and handling of the components of the Transnuclear NUHOMS®–24PTH dry cask storage system at HBRSEP2. However, since the licensee does not have an NRC-approved methodology for evaluating changes to the analyses or systems supporting this exemption request, the NRC staff's approval of the exemption is restricted to those specific design and operating conditions described in the licensee's February 22, 2005, exemption request. The licensee may not apply the 10 CFR 50.59 process for evaluating changes to specific exemptions. Any changes to the design or operation of (1) the dry cask storage system, (2) the spent fuel pool, (3) the fuel assemblies to be stored, (4) the boron dilution analyses, or (5) supporting procedures and controls, regardless of whether they are approved under the general Part 72 license or perceived to be conservative, will invalidate this exemption. Upon invalidation of the exemption, the licensee will be required to comply with NRC regulations prior to future cask loadings.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that the granting of this exemption will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment (70 FR 43462). This exemption is effective upon issuance.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 27th day of July 2005.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Ledyard B. Marsh,

Director, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. E5–4147 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–413 and 50–414]

Duke Energy Corporation, et al.; Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment to Renewed Facility Operating Licenses, Proposed No Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) is considering issuance of amendments to Renewed Facility Operating License Nos. NPF–35 and NPF–52 issued to Duke Energy Corporation (the licensee) for operation of the Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2, located in York County, South Carolina.

The proposed amendment would revise the Technical Specification 3.7.9, ''Standby Nuclear Service Water Pond (SNSWP),'' temperature limit from 91.5 °F to 95 °F.

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.

The Commission has made a proposed determination that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration. Under the Commission's regulations in Title 10 of the Code Of Federal Regulations (10 CFR), Section 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:

1. Does operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated?

No.

This license amendment request proposes a change to the SNSWP [Standby Nuclear Service Water Pond] TS [Technical Specification] requirement for maximum temperature. The SNSWP is the safety related ultimate heat sink utilized by the NSWS [Nuclear Service Water System]. Neither the NSWS nor the SNSWP is capable of initiating an accident. Therefore, the probability of initiation of any accident cannot be affected. The technical evaluation provided in support of this amendment request demonstrated that with a maximum allowable SNSWP temperature of 95 °F as specified in SR 3.7.9.2, the environmental qualification limit for applicable safety related equipment is not reached and the peak containment pressure remains below the TS limit. This amendment request does not involve any change to previously analyzed dose analysis results. The accident of interest from a dose perspective is the Main Steam Line Break Accident. The dose release path during this accident is via steaming of the Reactor Coolant System through the steam generator power operated relief valves. The results of this accident have been reviewed with the revised SNSWP temperature limit and it has been determined that the Reactor Coolant System cooldown is terminated early enough such that the dose analysis results are not adversely impacted. Therefore, there is no increase in any accident consequences.

2. Does operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated?

No.

This proposed amendment does not involve addition, removal, or modification of any plant system, structure, or component. This change will not affect the operation of

any plant system, structure, or components as directed in plant procedures. Operation of the facility in accordance with this amendment does not create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated.

3. Does operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment involve a significant reduction in the margin of safety?

No.

Margin of safety is related to confidence in the ability of the fission product barriers to perform their design functions following any of their design basis accidents. These barriers include the fuel cladding, the Reactor Coolant System, and the containment. The proposed changes have no impact on fuel cladding performance. In addition, Reactor Coolant System performance (as determined by its impact on dose analysis results) continues to be acceptable as indicated above. Finally, containment performance (as determined by calculated containment peak pressure) remains acceptable. Therefore, the performance of these fission product barriers either during normal plant operations or following an accident will not be affected by the changes associated with this license amendment request. In addition, the operation of the NSWS and the SNSWP either during normal plant operations or following an accident will not be adversely impacted by implementation of the proposed amendment.

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 30 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 60 days after the date of publication of this notice. The Commission may issue the license amendment before expiration of the 60-day period provided that its final determination is that the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration. In addition, the Commission may issue the amendment prior to the expiration of the 30-day comment period should circumstances change during the 30-day comment period such that failure to act in a timely way would result, for example in derating or shutdown of the facility. Should the Commission take action prior to the expiration of either the comment period or the notice period, it will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of issuance. Should the Commission make a final No Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, any hearing will take place after 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. Documents may be examined, and/or copied for a fee, at the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR), located at One White Flint North, Public File Area O1 F21, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland.

The filing of requests for hearing and petitions for leave to intervene is discussed below.

Within 60 days after the date of publication of this notice, 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 2.309, which is available at the Commission's PDR, located at One White Flint North, Public File Area O1F21, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland. Publicly available records will be accessible from the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System's (ADAMS) Public Electronic Reading Room on the Internet at the NRC Web site, *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/*. If a request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene is filed by the above date, the Commission or a presiding officer designated by the Commission or by the Chief Administrative Judge of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, will rule on the request and/or petition; and the Secretary or the Chief Administrative Judge of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board will issue a notice of a hearing or an appropriate order.

As required by 10 CFR 2.309, 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 general requirements: (1) The name, address and telephone number of the requestor or petitioner; (2) the nature of the requestor's/petitioner's right under the Act to be made a party to the proceeding; (3) the nature and extent of the requestor's/petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding; and (4) the possible effect of any decision or order which may be entered in the proceeding on the requestors/petitioner's interest. The petition must also identify the specific contentions which the petitioner/requestor seeks to have litigated at the proceeding.

Each contention must consist of a specific statement of the issue of law or fact to be raised or controverted. In addition, the petitioner/requestor shall provide a brief explanation of the bases for 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/requestor 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. The petition must include 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/requestor who fails to satisfy 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.

If a hearing is requested, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration. 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.

Nontimely requests and/or petitions and contentions will not be entertained absent a determination by the Commission or the presiding officer of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board that the petition, request and/or the contentions should be granted based on a balancing of the factors specified in 10 CFR 2.309(c)(1)(i)–(viii).

A request for a hearing or a petition for leave to intervene must be filed by: (1) First class mail addressed to the Office of the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, Attention: Rulemaking and Adjudications Staff; (2) courier, express mail, and expedited delivery services: Office of the Secretary, Sixteenth Floor, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852, Attention: Rulemaking and Adjudications Staff; (3) E-mail addressed to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *hearingdocket@nrc.gov*; or (4) facsimile transmission addressed to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff at (301) 415–1101, verification number is (301) 415–1966. A copy of the request for hearing and petition for leave to intervene should also be sent to the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, and it is requested that copies be transmitted either by means of facsimile transmission to 301–415–3725 or by e-mail to *OGCMailCenter@nrc.gov*. A copy of the request for hearing and petition for leave to intervene should also be sent to Ms. Anne Cottingham, Esquire, Winston and Strawn LLP, 1700 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, attorney for the licensee.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated July 25, 2005, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's PDR, located at One White Flint North, File Public Area O1 F21, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland. Publicly available records will be accessible from the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System's (ADAMS) Public Electronic Reading Room on the Internet at the NRC Web site, *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html*. Persons who do not have access to ADAMS or who encounter problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, should contact the NRC PDR Reference staff by telephone at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by e-mail to *pdr@nrc.gov*.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 29th day of July 2005.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Sean E. Peters,

Project Manager, Section 1, Project Directorate II, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. E5–4143 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[EA–05–007]

Certain Licensees Authorized To Possess and Transfer Items Containing Radioactive Material Quantities of Concern; Order Imposing Additional Security Measures (Effective Immediately)

The Licensees identified in Attachment A to this Order hold licenses issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or Commission) or an Agreement State, in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and 10 CFR parts 50, 70 and 71, or equivalent Agreement State regulations. The licenses authorize them to possess and transfer items containing radioactive material quantities of concern. This Order is being issued to all such Licensees who may transport radioactive material quantities of concern under the NRC's authority to protect the common defense and security, which has not been relinquished to the Agreement States. The Orders require compliance with specific additional security measures to enhance the security for transport of certain radioactive material quantities of concern.

On September 11, 2001, terrorists simultaneously attacked targets in New York, NY, and Washington, DC, utilizing large commercial aircraft as weapons. In response to the attacks and intelligence information subsequently obtained, the Commission issued a number of Safeguards and Threat Advisories to Licensees in order to strengthen Licensees' capabilities and readiness to respond to a potential attack on this regulated activity. The Commission has also communicated with other Federal, State and local government agencies and industry representatives to discuss and evaluate the current threat environment in order to assess the adequacy of the current security measures. In addition, the Commission commenced a comprehensive review of its safeguards and security programs and requirements.

As a result of its initial consideration of current safeguards and security requirements, as well as a review of information provided by the intelligence community, the Commission has determined that certain security measures are required to be implemented by Licensees as prudent, interim measures to address the current threat environment in a consistent manner. Therefore, the Commission is imposing requirements, as set forth in Attachment B [1] of this Order, on all Licensees identified in Attachment A of this Order. These additional security measures, which supplement existing regulatory requirements, will provide the Commission with reasonable assurance that the common defense and security continue to be adequately protected in the current threat environment. These additional security measures will remain in effect until the Commission determines otherwise.

The Commission recognizes that Licensees may have already initiated many of the measures set forth in Attachment B to this Order in response to previously issued Safeguards and Threat Advisories or on their own. It is also recognized that some measures may not be possible or necessary for all shipments of radioactive material quantities of concern, or may need to be tailored to accommodate the Licensees' specific circumstances to achieve the intended objectives and avoid any unforeseen effect on the safe transport of radioactive material quantities of concern.

Although the security measures implemented by Licensees in response to the Safeguards and Threat Advisories have been adequate to provide reasonable assurance of adequate protection of common defense and security, in light of the continuing threat environment, the Commission concludes that the security measures must be embodied in an Order, consistent with the established regulatory framework. The Commission has determined that the security measures contained in Attachment B of this Order contains Safeguards Information and will not be released to

[1] Attachment B contains Safeguards Information and will not be released to the public.

the public as per Order entitled, ''Issuance of Order Imposing Requirements for Protecting Certain Safeguards Information,'' issued on November 5, 2004.'' To provide assurance that Licensees are implementing prudent measures to achieve a consistent level of protection to address the current threat environment, all licensees identified in Attachment A to this Order shall implement the requirements identified in Attachment B to this Order. In addition, pursuant to 10 CFR 2.202, I find that in light of the common defense and security matters identified above, which warrant the issuance of this Order, the public health and safety require that this Order be immediately effective.

Accordingly, pursuant to Sections 53, 63, 81, 103, 104, 161b, 161i, 161o, 182 and 186 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 2.202 and 10 CFR Parts 50, 70 and 71, *it is hereby ordered*, effective immediately, that all licensees identified in attachment A to this order shall comply with the following:

A. All Licensees shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any Commission or Agreement State regulation or license to the contrary, comply with the requirements described in Attachment B to this Order. The Licensees shall immediately start implementation of the requirements in Attachment B to the Order and shall complete implementation by January 17, 2006, or before the licensee's next shipment after the 180 day implementation period of this Order. This Order supersedes the additional transportation security measures prescribed in the Manufacturer's and Distributor's Order issued January 12, 2004.

B. 1. All Licensees shall, within twenty (20) days of the date of this Order, notify the Commission, (1) if they are unable to comply with any of the requirements described in Attachment B, (2) if compliance with any of the requirements is unnecessary in their specific circumstances, or (3) if implementation of any of the requirements would cause the Licensee to be in violation of the provisions of any Commission or Agreement State regulation or its license. The notification shall provide the Licensees' justification for seeking relief from or variation of any specific requirement.

2. Any Licensee that considers that implementation of any of the requirements described in Attachment B to this Order would adversely impact the safe transport of radioactive material quantities of concern must notify the Commission, within twenty (20) days of this Order, of the adverse safety impact, the basis for its determination that the requirement has an adverse safety impact, and either a proposal for achieving the same objectives specified in the Attachment B requirement in question, or a schedule for modifying the activity to address the adverse safety condition. If neither approach is appropriate, the Licensee must supplement its response to Condition B.1 of this Order to identify the condition as a requirement with which it cannot comply, with attendant justifications as required in Condition B.1.

C. All Licensees shall report to the Commission when they have achieved full compliance with the requirements described in Attachment B.

D. Notwithstanding any provisions of the Commission's or an Agreement State's regulations to the contrary, all measures implemented or actions taken in response to this order shall be maintained until the Commission determines otherwise.

Licensee responses to Conditions B.1, B.2, and C above shall be submitted to the Document Control Desk, ATTN: Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555. In addition, Licensee submittals that contain sensitive security related information shall be properly marked and handled in accordance with Licensees' Safeguards Information or Safeguards Information—Modified Handling program.

The Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation may, in writing, relax or rescind any of the above conditions upon demonstration by the Licensee of good cause.

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.202, the Licensee must, and any other person adversely affected by this Order may, submit an answer to this Order, and may request a hearing on this Order, within twenty (20) days of the date of this Order. Where good cause is shown, consideration will be given to extending the time to request a hearing. A request for extension of time in which to submit an answer or request a hearing must be made in writing to the Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, and include a statement of good cause for the extension. The answer may consent to this Order. Unless the answer consents to this Order, the answer shall, in writing and under oath or affirmation, specifically set forth the matters of fact and law on which the Licensee or other person adversely affected relies and the reasons as to why the Order should not have been issued. Any answer or request for a hearing shall be submitted to the Secretary, Office of the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ATTN: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff, Washington, DC 20555. Copies also shall be sent to the Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, to the Assistant General Counsel for Materials Litigation and Enforcement, to the Office of Enforcement at the same address, to the Regional Administrator for NRC Region I, II, III, or IV, at the respective addresses specified in Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 73, appropriate for the specific facility, and to the Licensee if the answer or hearing request is by a person other than the Licensee. Because of possible disruptions in delivery of mail to United States Government offices, it is requested that answers and requests for hearing be transmitted to the Secretary of the Commission either by means of facsimile transmission to 301–415–1101 or by e-mail to *hearingdocket@nrc.gov* and also to the Office of the General Counsel either by means of facsimile to 301–415–3725 or by e-mail to *OGCMailCenter@nrc.gov*. If a person other than the Licensee requests a hearing, that person shall set forth with particularity the manner in which his interest is adversely affected by this Order and shall address the criteria set forth in 10 CFR 2.714(d).

If a hearing is requested by the Licensee or 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 shall be whether this Order should be sustained.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 2.202(c)(2)(i), the Licensee, may, in addition to demanding a hearing, at the time the answer is filed or sooner, move the presiding officer to set aside the immediate effectiveness of the Order on the ground that the Order, including the need for immediate effectiveness, is not based on adequate evidence but on mere suspicion, unfounded allegations, or error.

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 shall be final twenty (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 shall

be final when the extension expires if a hearing request has not been received. An answer or a request for hearing shall not stay the immediate effectiveness of this order.

Dated this 19th day of July 2005.

For The Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

J.E. Dyer,

Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

Attachment A—List of Licensees

Research and Test Reactor Licensees

Mr. Ray Tsukimura, President, Aerotest Operations Inc., 3455 Fostoria Way, San Ramon, CA 94583

Mr. Stephen I. Miller, Reactor Facility Director, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Naval Medical Center 8901 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, MD 20889–5603

Mr. Howard C. Aderhold, Director, Ward Center for Nuclear Sciences, Cornell University, 112 Ward Laboratory, Ithaca, NY 14853

Mr. Ward L. Rigot, Facility Director and Reactor Supervisor, Dow Chemical Company, 1602 Building, Midland, MI 48674

Dr. Keith E. Asmussen, General Atomics 3550 General Atomics Court, San Diego, CA 92121–1122

Mr. David Turner, Vallecitos Nuclear Center, General Electric Company, 6705 Vallecitos Road, Sunol, CA 94586

Dr. John S. Bennion, Reactor Manager/Supervisor, Idaho State University, P.O. Box 8060, Pocatello, ID 83209

Mr. Michael Whaley, Manager, KSU Nuclear Reactor Facility 112 Ward Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506–5204

Dr. John Bernard, Director of Reactor Operations, Nuclear Reactor Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 138 Albany Street, Mail Stop NW 12–208, Cambridge, MA 02139

Mr. Andrew Cook, Nuclear Reactor Program, North Carolina State University, 2500 Stinson Drive, Raleigh, NC 27695

Dr. Seymour H. Weiss, NIST Center for Neutron Research, National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8561, Gaithersburg, MD 20899–8561

Mr. Gerald D. Wicks, Nuclear Reactor Program, North Carolina State University, 2500 Stinson Drive, Raleigh, NC 27695

Mr. Andrew C. Kauffman, The Ohio State University Nuclear Reactor Laboratory, 1298 Kinnear Road, Columbus OH, 43212–1154

Mr. Steve Reece, 100 Radiation Center, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331

Dr. Fred Sears, Breazeale Nuclear Reactor, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802

Edward Merritt, Purdue University, Nuclear Engineering Bldg., 400 Central Dr., West Lafayette, IN 47907–2017

Mr. Stephen G. Frantz, Director, Reed Reactor Facility, Reed College, 3203 SE Woodstock Blvd., Portland, OR 97202

Mr. Glenn C. Winters, Director, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 110 8th Street, Nuclear Engineering and Science Building, Troy, NY 12180–3590

Mr. Terence Tehan, Rhode Island Atomic Energy Commission, Rhode Island Nuclear Science Center, 16 Reactor Road, Narragansett, RI 02882–1165

Mr. David Vasbinder, Occupational and Environmental Safety, University at Buffalo, 220 Winspear Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14214–1034

Mr. Robert O. Berry, Department of Nuclear Engineering, Texas A&M University, Mail Stop 3133, College Station, Texas 77843–3133

Mr. Jim Remlinger, Nuclear Science Center, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, 1095 Nuclear Science Road, College Station, Texas 77843

Mr. Tim DeBey, U.S. Geological Survey, 6th and Kipling, Denver Federal Center, Building 15, MS 974, Denver, Colorado 80225

Mr. John G. Williams, Nuclear Reactor Laboratory, University of Arizona, Old Engineering Building, Room 114, Tucson, AZ 85721–0020

Dr. David M. Slaughter, Director, UC Davis McClellan Nuclear Research Center, 5335 Price Avenue, McClellan, CA 95652

Dr. George Miller, Department of Chemistry, UC Irvine, 326 Rowland Hall, Irvine, CA 92697–2025

Dr. William Vernetson, Ph.D., Director of Nuclear Facilities, University of Florida, 202 Nuclear Science Building, Gainesville, FL 32611–8300

Mr. Rich Holm, 214 NEL, University of Illinois, 103 South Goodwin Avenue, Urbana, Illinois 61801

Mr. Vincent Adams, University of Maryland, Department of Materials & Nuclear Engineering, Bldg. 090 Room 2308, College Park, MD 20742–2115

Mr. Leo Bobek, Nuclear Radiation Laboratory, University of Massachusetts Lowell, One University Avenue, Pinanski Energy Center, Lowell, MA 01854

Mr. Chris Becker, Phoenix Memorial Laboratory, Ford Nuclear Reactor, University of Michigan, 2301 Bonisteel Boulevard, Ann Arbor, MI 48109–2100

Mr. Ralph Butler, MU Research Reactor, 1513 Research Park, Columbia, Missouri 65211

Mr. Bill Bonzer, Reactor Director, Nuclear Reactor Facility, 1870 Miner Circle, Rolla, MO 65409–0630

Dr. Robert D. Busch, Chief Reactor Supervisor, Chemical and Nuclear Engineering Department, University of New Mexico, 209 Farris Engineering Department, Albuquerque, NM 87131–1341

Mr. David S. O'Kelly, Nuclear Engineering Teaching Lab, University of Texas, 10100 Burnet Road, Austin, TX 78758

Mr. Paul E. Benneche, Acting Director, UVA Nuclear Reactor Facility, P.O. Box 400322, Charlottesville, VA 22904–4322

Dr. Melinda Krahenbuhl, 122 S. Central Campus Drive, Room 104, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

Mr. Robert J. Agasie, Reactor Director, Nuclear Reactor Laboratory, 1513 University Avenue, Room 141ME, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706–1687

Dr. Gerald E. Tripard, Nuclear Radiation Center, Roundtop Drive, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164–1300

Mr. Stephen J. LaFlamme, Director, Nuclear Reactor Facility, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609–2280

Mr. Stanley Addison, RSO, Radiation Safety Office, 201 Hall Health Center, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195–4400

Mr. Erhard W. Koehler, Manager Direct Programs, U.S. Maritime Administration, 400 7th Street, Washington, DC 20590

Dr. Lynell W. Klassen, Associate Chief of Staff, Research and Development 151, Reactor Manager, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 4101 Woolworth Avenue, Omaha, NE 68105

Mr. Marc DelVechio, Department of Public Safety, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 110 Eighth Street, Troy, NY 12180–3590

Power Plants—Senior Executive Contacts

Mr. William Levis, Senior Vice President and Chief Nuclear Officer, PSEG Nuclear LLC–X15, Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1 and 2, Hope Creek Generating Station, Unit 1, Docket Nos. 50–272, 50–311, & 50–354, License Nos. DPR–70, DPR–75, & NPF–57, End of

Buttonwood Road, Hancocks Bridge, NJ 08038

Mr. Michael Kansler, President, Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc., Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1, Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station, James A FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant, Indian Point Nuclear Generating Station, Units 2 and 3, Docket Nos. 50–293, 50,271, 50–333, 50–247, & 50–286, License Nos. DPR–35, DPR–28, DPR–59, DPR–26, & DPR–64, 440 Hamilton Avenue, White Plains, NY 10601

Mr. Gene St. Pierre, Site Vice President, FPL Energy, Seabrook Station, Unit 1, Docket No. 50–443, License No. NPF–86, Central Receiving, Lafayette Road, Seabrook, NH 03874

Mr. L. William Pearce, Vice President, FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company, Beaver Valley Power Station, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–334 & 50–412, License Nos. DPR–66 & NPF–73, Route 168, Shippingport, PA 15077

Mr. George Vanderheyden, Vice President, Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Inc., Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–317 & 50–318, License Nos. DPR–53 & DPR–69, 1650 Calvert Cliffs Parkway, Lusby, MD 20657–4702

Mrs. Mary G. Korsnick, Vice President, R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant, LLC, Docket No. 50–244, License No. DPR–18, 1503 Lake Road, Ontario, NY 14519–9364

Mr. James A. Spina, Vice President, Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC, Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–220 & 50–410, License Nos. DPR–63 & NPF–69, 348 Lake Road, Oswego, NY 13126

Mr. Britt T. McKinney, Senior Vice President and Chief Nuclear Officer, PPL Susquehanna, LLC, Susquehanna Steam Electric Station, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–387 & 50–388, License Nos. NPF–14 & NPF–22, 769 Salem Boulevard, NUCSB3, Berwick, PA 18603–0467

Mr. David A. Christian, Sr. Vice President and Chief Nuclear Officer, Dominion Nuclear Connecticut, Inc., Virginia Electric and Power Company, Millstone Power Station, Units 2 and 3, North Anna Power Station, Units 1 and 2, Surry Power Station, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–336, 50–423, 50–338, 50–339, & 50–280, & 50–281, License Nos. DPR–65, NPF–49, NPF–4, NPF–7, DPR–32, & DPR–37, Innsbrook Technical Center, 5000 Dominion Boulevard, Glen Allen, VA 23060

Mr. Dhiaa M. Jamil, Vice President, Duke Energy Corporation, Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–413 & 50–414, License Nos. NPF–35 & NPF–52, 4800 Concord Road, York, South Carolina 29745

Mr. L. M. Stinson, Vice President—Farley Project, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc., Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–348 & 50–364, License Nos. NPF–2 & NPF–8, 40 Inverness Center Parkway, Birmingham, Alabama 35242

Mr. H. L. Sumner, Jr., Vice President—Nuclear, Hatch Project, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc., Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–321 & 50–366, License Nos. DPR–57 & NPF–5, 40 Inverness Center Parkway, Birmingham, Alabama 35242

Mr. G. R. Peterson, Vice President, Duke Energy Corporation, William B. McGuire Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–369 & 50–370, License Nos. NPF–9 & NPF–17, 12700 Hagers Ferry Road, Huntersville, NC 28078

Mr. Ronald A. Jones, Vice President, Oconee Site, Duke Energy Corporation, Oconee Nuclear Station, Units 1, 2 and 3, Docket Nos. 50–269, 50–270, & 50–287, License Nos. DPR–38, DPR–47, & DPR–55, 7800 Rochester Highway, Seneca, SC 29672

Mr. Don E. Grissette, Vice President, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc., Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–424 & 50–425, License Nos. NPF–68 & NPF–81, 40 Inverness Center Parkway, Birmingham, Alabama 35242

Mr. C. J. Gannon, Vice President, Carolina Power & Light Company, Progress Energy, Inc., Brunswick Steam Electric Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–325 & 50–324, License Nos. DPR–71 & DPR–62, Hwy 87, 2.5 Miles North, Southport, North Carolina 28461

Mr. James Scarola, Vice President, Carolina Power & Light Company, Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1, Docket No. 50–400, License No. NPF–63, 5413 Shearon Harris Road, New Hill, North Carolina 27562–0165

Mr. Dale E. Young, Vice President, Supervisor, Licensing and Regulatory Programs, Florida Power Corporation, Crystal River Nuclear Generating Plant, Unit 3, Docket No. 50–302, License No. DPR–72, 15760 W. Power Line Street, Crystal River, Florida 34428–6708

Mr. J. W. Moyer, Vice President Carolina Power & Light Company, Progress Energy, H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, Unit 2, Docket No. 50–261, License No. DPR–23, 3581 West Entrance Road, Hartsville, South Carolina 29550

Mr. Brian J. O'Grady, Site Vice President, Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Units 1, 2 and 3, Tennessee Valley Authority, Docket Nos. 50–259, 50–260, & 50–296, License Nos. DPR–33, DPR–52, DPR–68, 10835 Shaw Rd., Athens, AL 35611

Mr. William R. Lagergren, Site Vice President, Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Unit 1, Tennessee Valley Authority, Docket No. 50–390, License No. NPF–90, Highway 68 Near Spring City, Spring City, TN 37381

Mr. Randy Douet, Site Vice President, Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, Tennessee Valley Authority, Docket Nos. 50–327 and 50–328, License Nos. DPR–77 and DPR–79, 2000 Iugo Ferry Road, Soddy Daisy, TN 37379

Mr. J. A. Stall, Senior Vice President, Nuclear and Chief Nuclear Officer, Florida Power and Light Company, St. Lucie, Units 1 and 2, Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Station, Units 3 and 4, Docket Nos. 50–335, 50–389, 50–250, & 50–251, License Nos. DPR–67, NPF–16, DPR–31, & DPR–41, 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408–0420

Mr. Mano K. Nazar, Senior Vice President and Chief Nuclear Officer, Indiana Michigan Power Company, Nuclear Generation Group, Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–315 & 50–316, License Nos. DPR–58 & DPR–74, One Cook Place, Bridgman, MI 49106

Mr. Gary Van Middlesworth, Site Vice President, Nuclear Management Company, LLC, Duane Arnold Energy Center, Docket No. 50–331, License No. DPR–49, 3277 DAEC Road, Palo, IA 52324–9785

Mr. William T. O'Connor, Jr., Vice President—Nuclear Generation, Detroit Edison Company, Fermi, Unit 2, Docket No. 50–341, License No. NPF–43, 6400 North Dixie Highway, Newport, MI 48166

Mr. Michael G. Gaffney, Site Vice President, Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant, Nuclear Management Company, LLC, Docket No. 50–305, License No. DPR–43, N490 Highway 42, Kewaunee, WI 54216–9511

Mr. John Conway, Site Vice President, Nuclear Management Company, LLC, Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant, Docket No. 50–263, License No. DPR–22, 2807 West County Road 75, Monticello, MN 55362–9637

Mr. Daniel J. Malone, Site Vice President, Nuclear Management Company, LLC, Palisades Nuclear Plant, Docket No. 50–255, License No.

DPR–20, 27780 Blue Star Memorial Highway, Covert, MI 49043–9530

Mr. Dennis L. Koehl, Site Vice President, Nuclear Management Company, LLC, Point Beach Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–266 & 50–301, License Nos. DPR–24 & DPR–27, 6590 Nuclear Road, Two Rivers, WI 54241–9516

Mr. Thomas J. Palmisano, Site Vice President, Nuclear Management Company, LLC, Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–282 & 50–306, License Nos. DPR–42 & DPR–60, 1717 Wakonade Drive East, Welch, MN 55089

Mr. Christopher M. Crane, President and Chief Nuclear Officer, Exelon Generation Company, LLC, AmerGen Energy Company, LLC, Braidwood Station, Units 1 and 2, Byron Station, Units 1 and 2, Dresden Nuclear Power Station, Units 2 and 3 , LaSalle County Station, Units 1 and 2, Quad Cities Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2, Limerick Generating Station, Units 1 and 2, Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station, Units 2 and 3, Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station, Clinton Power Station, Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 1, Docket Nos. 50–456, 50–457, 50–454, 50–455, 50–237, 50–249, 50–373, 50–374, 50–254, 50–265, 50–352, 50–353, 50–277, 50–278, 50–219, 50–461, & 50–289, License Nos. NPF–72, NPF–77, NPF–37, NPF–66, DPR–19, DPR–25, NPF–11, NPF–18, DPR–29, DPR–30, NPF–39, NPF–85, DPR–44, DPR–56, DPR–16, NPF–62, & DPR–50 , 4300 Winfield Road, Warrenville, IL 60555

Mr. Mark Bezilla, Vice President, Davis-Besse, FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company, Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Docket No. 50–346, License No. NPF–3, 5501 North State Route 2, Oak Harbor, OH 43449–9760

Mr. Richard Anderson, Vice President—Nuclear, FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company, Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1, Docket No. 50–440, License No. NPF–58, 10 North Center Street, Perry, OH 44081

Mr. Jeffrey S. Forbes, Site Vice President, Entergy Operations, Inc., Arkansas Nuclear One, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–313 & 50–368, License Nos. DPR–51 & NPF–6, 1448 S. R. 333, Russellville, AR 72802

M. R. Blevins, Senior Vice President and Chief Nuclear Officer, TXU Generation Company, LP, Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–445 & 50–446, License Nos. NPF–87 & NPF–89, 5 Miles North of Glen Rose, Glen Rose, TX 76043

Mr. Randall K. Edington, Vice President-Nuclear and CNO, Nebraska Public Power District, Cooper Nuclear Station, Docket No. 50–298, License No. Dpr-46, 1200 Prospect Road, Brownville, NE 68321

Mr. George A. Williams, GGNS Vice President, Operations, Entergy Operations, Inc., Grand Gulf Nuclear Station, Unit 1, Docket No. 50–416, License No. NPF–29, Bald Hill Road-Waterloo Road, Port Gibson, MS 39150

Mr. Paul D. Hinnenkamp, Vice President—Operations, Entergy Operations, Inc., River Bend Station, Unit 1, Docket No. 50–458, License No. NPF–47, 5485 U.S. Highway 61N, St. Francisville, LA 70775

Mr. James J. Sheppard, President and Chief Executive Officer, South Texas Project Nuclear Operating Company, Docket Nos. 50–498 & 50–499, License Nos. NPF–76 & NPF–80, South Texas Project Electric Generating Company, Units 1 and 2, 8 Miles West of Wadsworth, on FM 521, Wadsworth, TX 77483

Mr. Joseph E. Venable, Vice President Operations, Entergy Operations, Inc., Waterford Steam Electric Generating Station, Unit 3, Docket No. 50–382, License No. NPF–38, 17265 River Road, Killona, LA 70057–2065

Mr. Charles D. Naslund, Senior Vice President and Chief Nuclear Officer, Union Electric Company, Callaway Plant, Unit 1, Docket No. 50–483, License No. NPF–30, Junction Hwy CC & Hwy O: 5 Miles North of Hwy 94, Portland, MO 65067

Mr. Gregory M. Rueger, Senior Vice President, Generation and Chief Nuclear Officer, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50–275 & 50–323, License Nos. DPR–80 & DPR–82, 9 Miles Northwest of Avila Beach, Avila Beach, CA 93424

Mr. R. T. Ridenoure, Vice President—Chief Nuclear Officer, Omaha Public Power District, Fort Calhoun Station, Unit 1, Docket No. 50–285, License No. DPR–40, Fort Calhoun Station FC–2–4 Adm., 444 South 16th Street Mall, Omaha, NE 68102–2247

Mr. Gregg R. Overbeck, Senior Vice President, Nuclear, Arizona Public Service Company, Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1, 2 and 3, Docket Nos. 50–528, 50–529, & 50–530, License Nos. NPF–41, NPF–51, & NPF–74, 5801 S. Wintersburg Road, Tonopah, AZ 85354–7529

Mr. Harold B. Ray, Executive Vice President, Southern California Edison Company, San Onofre Nuclear Station, Units 2 and 3, Docket Nos. 50–361 & 50–362, License Nos. NPF–10 & NPF–15, 5000 Pacific Coast Highway, San Clemente, CA 92674

Mr. J. V. Parrish, Chief Executive Officer, Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station, Docket No. 50–397, License No. NPF–21, Snake River Warehouse, North Power Plant Loop, Richland, WA 99352

Mr. Rick A. Muench, President and Chief Executive Officer, Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation, Wolf Creek Generating Station, Unit 1, Docket No. 50–482, License No. NPF–42, 1550 Oxen Lane, NE, Burlington, KS 66839

Mr. Jeffrey B. Archie, Vice President, Nuclear Operations, South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station, Docket No. 50–395, License No. NPF–12, Hwy 215N at O.S. Bradham Boulevard, Jenkinsville, South Carolina 29065

[FR Doc. E5–4144 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

PEACE CORPS

Agency Information Collection Under Review by the Office of Management and Budget

AGENCY: Peace Corps.

ACTION: Notice of submission for OMB Review, comment request.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1981 (44 U.S.C., Chapter 35), the Peace Corps has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for approval of an information collection. The Peace Corps Crime Incident Reporting Form (CIRF) and Peace Corps Crime Incident Tracking Form (CITF) (PCOIG Form 958, PCSS Form 953–2, PCMS Form 954–1, PCSS Form 953–A, PCSS Form 954 and PCSS Form 953–1, forms and information collected by these forms will be utilized as an ''Internal Use Only'' tool as it relates to crimes perpetrated against Peace Corps Volunteers living and working in 74 countries in the Developing World.

The initial **Federal Register** notice was published on May 16, 2005, volume 78, No. 93, p. 25866 for 60 days. Also available at GPO Access: *wais.access.gpo.gov*. No comments, inquiries or responses to the notice were received. A copy of the information collection may be obtained from Ms. Shelley Elbert, Social Science analyst, Office of Safety and Security, Peace Corps, 1111 20th Street, NW., Room 5404, Washington, DC 20526. Ms. Elbert may be contacted by telephone at 202–692–2574. Comments should be

received on or before September 6, 2005.

Need For and Use of This Information: the purpose of these forms is to monitor and enhance the safety and security of Peace Corps Volunteers. The information will be collected by the Peace Corps Country Director, the Peace Corps Medical Officer or a staff person designated by the Country Director, and submitted electronically. Peace Corps uses this information to evaluate the circumstance of crimes committed against Peace Corps Volunteer and to make changes in training, site selection and policy as related to the safety of the Volunteer. The information furnished to the Office of Inspector General is used for investigation, prosecution and tracking of perpetrators who commit crimes against Peace Corps Volunteers. The Medical information is used for trend analysis and education of medical treatment personnel on health-related issues that affect Volunteers who are the victims of crime. The forms consolidate reporting media and eliminate duplication. These forms are the first automated crime incident reporting form within the agency and replace a less comprehensive form that was previously submitted manually.

Affected Public: None.

Dated: July 20, 2005.

Patrick Hogan,

Associate Director for Safety and Security.

[FR Doc. 05–15425 Filed 8–1–05; 11:46 am]

BILLING CODE 6051–01–M

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Proposed Extension of Collection of Information; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

Extension: Rule 15Ba2–5; SEC File No. 270–91; OMB Control No. 3235–0088.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') a request for approval of extension of the existing collection of information provided for in the following rule: Rule 15Ba2–5.

On July 7, 1975, effective July 16, 1975 (*see* 41 FR 28948, July 14, 1975), the Commission adopted Rule 15Ba2-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'') to permit a duly-appointed fiduciary to assume immediate responsibility for the operation of a municipal securities dealer's business. Without the rule, the fiduciary would not be able to assume operation until it registered as a municipal securities dealer. Under the rule, the registration of a municipal securities dealer is deemed to be the registration of any executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, assignee for the benefit of creditors, receiver, trustee in insolvency or bankruptcy, or other fiduciary, appointed or qualified by order, judgment, or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction to continue the business of such municipal securities dealer, provided that such fiduciary files with the Commission, within 30 days after entering upon the performance of his duties, a statement setting forth as to such fiduciary substantially the same information required by Form MSD or Form BD. The statement is necessary to ensure that the Commission and the public have adequate information about the fiduciary.

There is approximately 1 respondent per year that requires an aggregate total of 4 hours to comply with this rule. This respondent makes an estimated 1 annual response. Each response takes approximately 4 hours to complete. Thus, the total compliance burden per year is 4 burden hours. The approximate cost per hour is $0, resulting in a total cost of compliance for the respondent of approximately $0.

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 control number.

Comments regarding the above information may be submitted in writing to: (i) David Rostker, Desk Officer, The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, The Office of Management and Budget, Room 10102, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503; or by sending an email to: *David_Rostker@omb.eop.gov* and (ii) R. Corey Booth, Chief Information Officer, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549. Any comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

July 27, 2005.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4135 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

Extension: Form BDW, SEC File No. 270–17, OMB Control No. 3235–0018.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a request for extension on the collection of information discussed below. The Code of Federal Regulations citation to this collection of information is the following rule: 17 CFR 240.15b6–1.

Broker-dealers and notice-registered broker-dealers use Form BDW (17 CFR 249.501a) to withdraw from registration with the Commission, the self-regulatory organizations, and the states. It is estimated that approximately 900 fully registered broker-dealers annually will incur an average burden of 15 minutes, or 0.25 hours, to file for withdrawal on Form BDW via the internet with Web CRD, a computer system operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. that maintains information regarding fully registered broker-dealers and their registered personnel. It is further estimated that 140 futures commission merchants that are notice-registered broker-dealers annually will incur an average burden of 15 minutes, or 0.25 hours, to file for withdrawal on Form BDW by sending the completed Form BDW to the National Futures Association, which maintains information regarding notice-registered broker-dealers on behalf of the Commission. The annualized compliance burden per year for both fully registered and notice-registered broker-dealers is 260 hours [1,040 (900 fully registered broker-dealers + 140 notice-registered broker-dealers) × .25 = 260 hours]. The annualized cost to respondents, utilizing staff at an estimated cost of $101 per hour, would be $ 26,260 (260 × $101 = $26,260). 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 control number. Rule 15b6–1 does not have a retention of records requirement.

General comments regarding the above information should be directed to the following persons: (i) Desk Officer

for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10102, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503 or by sending an e-mail to *David__Rostker@omb.eop.gov*; and (ii) R. Corey Booth, Chief Information Officer, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549. Comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

July 25, 2005.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4136 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

Extension: Rule 15c2–5, SEC File No. 270–195, OMB Control No. 3235-0198.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget request[s] for extension of the previously approved collection of information discussed below. The Code of Federal Regulations citation to this collection of information is the following rule: 17 CFR 240.15c2–5.

Rule 15c2–5 prohibits a broker-dealer from arranging or extending certain loans to persons in connection with the offer or sale of securities unless, before any element of the transaction is entered into, the broker-dealer: (1) Delivers to the person a written statement containing the exact nature and extent of the person's obligations under the loan arrangement; the risks and disadvantages of the loan arrangement; and all commissions, discounts, and other remuneration received and to be received in connection with the transaction by the broker-dealer or certain related persons (unless the person receives certain materials from the lender or broker-dealer which contain the required information); and (2) obtains from the person information on the person's financial situation and needs, reasonably determines that the transaction is suitable for the person, and retains on file and makes available to the person on request a written statement setting forth the broker-dealer's basis for determining that the transaction was suitable. The collection of information required by the Rule is necessary to execute the Commission's mandate under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'') to prevent fraudulent, manipulative, and deceptive acts and practices by broker-dealers.

There are approximately 50 respondents that require an aggregate total of 600 hours to comply with the Rule. Each of these approximately 50 registered broker-dealers makes an estimated 6 annual responses, for an aggregate total of 300 responses per year. Each response takes approximately 2 hours to complete. Thus, the total compliance burden per year is 600 burden hours. The approximate cost per hour is $25.00 (based on an annual salary of $52,000 for clerical labor), resulting in a total compliance cost of $15,000 (600 hours @ $25.00 per hour).

Although Rule 15c2–5 does not specify a retention period or record keeping requirement under the Rule, nevertheless broker-dealers are required to preserve the records for a period no less than six years pursuant to Rule 17a–4(c). The information required under Rule 15c2–5 is necessary for broker-dealers to engage in the lending activities prescribed in the Rule. Rule 15c2–5 does not assure confidentiality for the information retained under the Rule.[1] Please note that 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 control number.

Written comments regarding the above information should be directed to the following persons: (i) Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10102, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503 or by sending an e-mail to *David__Rostker@omb.eop.gov*; and (ii) R. Corey Booth, Chief Information Officer, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549. Comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

Dated: July 25, 2005.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4137 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[1] The records required by Rule 15c2–5 would be available only to the examination of the Commission staff, state securities authorities and the SROs. Subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 522, and the Commission's rules thereunder (17 CFR 200.80(b)(4)(iii)), the Commission does not generally publish or make available information contained in any reports, summaries, analyses, letters, or memoranda arising out of, in anticipation of, or in connection with an examination or inspection of the books and records of any person or any other investigation.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Upon written request, copies available from: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

Extension: Rule 17a–22, SEC File No. 270–202, OMB Control No. 3235–0196.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a request for extension of the previously approved collection of information discussed below.

Rule 17a–22 Supplemental Material of Registered Clearing Agencies

Rule 17a–22 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'')[1] requires all registered clearing agencies to file with the Commission three copies of all materials they issue or make generally available to their participants or other entities with whom they have a significant relationship. The filings with the Commission must be made within ten days after the materials are issued, and when the Commission is not the appropriate regulatory agency, the clearing agency must file one copy of the material with its appropriate regulatory agency. The Commission is responsible for overseeing clearing agencies and uses the information filed pursuant to Rule 17a-22 to determine whether a clearing agency is implementing procedural or policy changes. The information filed aids the Commission in determining whether such changes are consistent with the purposes of section 17A of the Exchange Act. Also, the Commission uses the information to determine whether a clearing agency has changed its rules without reporting the actual or prospective change to the Commission

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*

as required under section 19(b) of the Exchange Act.

The respondents to Rule 17a–22 are registered clearing agencies. The frequency of filings made by clearing agencies pursuant to Rule 17a–22 varies, but on average there are approximately 200 filings per year per clearing agency. Because the filings consist of materials that have been prepared for widespread distribution, the additional cost to the clearing agencies associated with submitting copies to the Commission is relatively small. The Commission staff estimates that the cost of compliance with Rule 17a-22 to all registered clearing agencies is approximately $3,000. This represents one dollar per filing in postage, or a total of $2,000. The remaining $1,000 is the estimated cost of additional printing, envelopes, and other administrative expenses. Please note that 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 control number.

General Comments regarding the estimated burden hours should be directed to the following persons: (i) Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10102, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503 or by sending an e-mail to: *David_Rostker@omb.eop.gov*; and (ii) R. Corey Booth, Chief Information Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549. Comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

Dated: July 25, 2005.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4139 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Upon written request, copies available from: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

Extension: Rule 17Ad–17, SEC File No. 270–412, OMB Control No. 3235–0469.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a request for extension of the previously approved collection of information discussed below.

Rule 17Ad–17 Transfer Agents' Obligation To Search for Lost Securityholders

Rule 17Ad–17 requires approximately 825 registered transfer agents to conduct searches using third party database vendors to attempt to locate lost securityholders. The staff estimates that the average number of hours necessary for each transfer agent to comply with Rule 17Ad–17 is five hours annually. The total burden is approximately 4,125 annually for all transfer agents. The cost of compliance for each individual transfer agent depends on the number of lost accounts for which it is responsible. Based on information received from transfer agents, we estimate that the annual cost industry wide is $3.3 million.

The retention period for the recordkeeping requirement under Rule 17Ad–17 is three years. The recordkeeping requirement under Rule 17Ad–17 is mandatory to assist the Commission and other regulatory agencies with monitoring transfer agents and ensuring compliance with the rule. This rule does not involve the collection of confidential information. Please note that 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 control number.

General comments regarding the estimated burden hours should be directed to the following persons: (i) Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10102, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503 or by sending an e-mail to: *David_Rostker@omb.eop.gov;* and (ii) R. Corey Booth, Chief Information Officer, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549. Comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

Dated: July 27, 2005.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4140 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Reinstatement

Upon written request, copies available from: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

''Tell Us How We're Doing!''; SEC File No. 270–406; OMB Control No. 3235–0463.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a request to approve the collection of information discussed below.

The title of the questionnaire is ''Tell Us How We're Doing!''

The Commission currently sends the questionnaire to persons who have used the services of the Commission's Office of Investor Education and Assistance. The questionnaire consists mainly of eight (8) questions concerning the quality of services provided by OIEA. Most of the questions can be answered by checking a box on the questionnaire.

The Commission needs the information to evaluate the quality of services provided by OIEA. Supervisory personnel of OIEA use the information collected in assessing staff performance and for determining what improvements or changes should be made in OIEA operations for services provided to investors.

The respondents to the questionnaire are those investors who request assistance or information from OIEA. For 2004, for example, the number of investors who responded was 23, or about 7 percent.

The total reporting burden of the questionnaire in 2004 was approximately 5 hours and 45 minutes. This was calculated by multiplying the total number of investors who responded to the questionnaire times how long it is estimated to take to complete the questionnaire (23 respondents × 15 minutes = 5 hours and 45 minutes).

Providing the information on the questionnaire is voluntary and responses are kept confidential.

Members of the public should be aware that an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number is displayed.

General comments regarding the above information should be directed to the following persons: (i) Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10102, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503; and (ii) R. Corey Booth, Director, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549. Comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

Dated: July 27, 2005.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4141 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Issuer Delisting; Notice of Application of Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. To Withdraw Its Common Stock, $1.00 Par Value, From Listing and Registration on the Pacific Exchange, Inc. File No. 1-04534

July 28, 2005.

On July 1, 2005, Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. a Delaware corporation (''Issuer''), filed an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 12(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 12d2–2(d) thereunder,[2] to withdraw its common stock, $1.00 par value (''Security''), from listing and registration on the Pacific Exchange, Inc. (''PCX'').

The Board of Directors (''the Board'') of the Issuer approved resolutions on May 19, 2005 to withdraw the Security from listing and registration on PCX. The Issuer stated the Board decided to withdraw the Security from PCX to eliminate duplicative regulatory activity and the associated administrative burden of listing on two exchanges since the Security is currently listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (''NYSE'') and PCX.

The Issuer stated in its application that it has complied with applicable rules of PCX by providing PCX with the required documents governing the withdrawal of securities from listing and registration on PCX.

The Issuer's application relates solely to the withdrawal of the Security from listing on PCX and shall not affect its continued listing on NYSE or its obligation to be registered under Section 12(b) of the Act.[3]

Any interested person may, on or before August 23, 2005 comment on the facts bearing upon whether the application has been made in accordance with the rules of PCX, and what terms, if any, should be imposed by the Commission for the protection of investors. All comment letters may be submitted by either of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Send an e-mail to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include the File Number 1–04534 or;

Paper comments:

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549–9303. All submissions should refer to File Number 1–04534. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help us process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/delist.shtml*). Comments are also available for public inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room. All comments received will be posted without change; we do not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly.

The Commission, based on the information submitted to it, will issue an order granting the application after the date mentioned above, unless the Commission determines to order a hearing on the matter.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[4]

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4132 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: [70 FR 43725, July 28, 2005].

STATUS: Closed meeting.

PLACE: 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC.

DATE AND TIME OF PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED MEETING: Thursday, August 4, 2005 at 2 p.m.

CHANGE IN THE MEETING: Cancellation of meeting.

The Closed Meeting scheduled for Thursday, August 4, 2005 has been cancelled.

For further information please contact the Office of the Secretary at (202) 551–5400.

Dated: August 2, 2005.

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 05–15507 Filed 8–2–05; 12:05 pm]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 35–28005]

Filings Under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as Amended (''Act'')

July 27, 2005

Notice is hereby given that the following filing(s) has/have been made with the Commission pursuant to provisions of the Act and rules promulgated under the Act. All interested persons are referred to the application(s) and/or declaration(s) for complete statements of the proposed transaction(s) summarized below. The application(s) and/or declaration(s) and any amendment(s) is/are available for public inspection through the Commission's Branch of Public Reference.

Interested persons wishing to comment or request a hearing on the application(s) and/or declaration(s) should submit their views in writing by August 23, 2005, to the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, DC 20549–9303, and serve a copy on the relevant applicant(s) and/or declarant(s) at the address(es) specified below. Proof of service (by affidavit or, in the case of an attorney at law, by certificate) should be filed with the request. Any request for hearing should identify specifically the issues of facts or law that are disputed. A person who so requests will be notified of any hearing, if ordered, and will receive a copy of any notice or order issued in the matter. After August 23, 2005, the application(s) and/or declaration(s), as filed or as amended, may be granted and/or permitted to become effective.

American Electric Power Company, Inc., et al. (70–10317)

American Electric Power Company, Inc. (''AEP''), a registered public-utility holding company, and Columbus Southern Power Company (''CSP''), a wholly owned electric utility subsidiary of AEP (together, ''Applicants''), both located at 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus Ohio 43215, have filed an application-declaration (''Application'') with the Commission under sections 9(a)(1) and 10 of the Act and rule 54.

CSP is requesting authority to purchase the Waterford Energy Center, a natural-gas fired combined cycle power

[1] U.S.C. 78*l*(d).

[2] 17 CFR 240.12d2–2(d).

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78*l*(b).

[4] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(1).

plant (''Waterford Facility'') and an exempt wholesale generator, as defined under section 32 of the Act (''EWG''), from Public Service Enterprise Group, Incorporated (''PSE''), an electric and gas utility holding company that claims exemption from registration under section 3(a)(1) of the Act by rule 2, and PSEG Power LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of PSE (together, ''PSEG'').

I. Background

CSP is engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power to approximately 707,000 retail customers in Ohio and in supplying and marketing electric power at wholesale to other electric utilities, municipalities and other market participants.[1] Applicants state that the Waterford Facility has a nominal generating capacity of 821 megawatts and is located in southeastern Ohio and that its sellers, PSE PSEG Power LLC, are a New Jersey corporation and a wholly owned Delaware subsidiary, respectively.

II. The Proposed Transaction

CSP proposes to purchase the Waterford Facility from PSEG, having entered into a purchase and sale agreement dated as of May 24, 2005 (''Purchase Agreement''), for a purchase price of $220,000,000 (''Purchase Price'').

Applicants anticipate a closing date for the proposed transaction in the third quarter of 2005. Applicants state they propose that PSEG will sell and transfer to CSP, and CSP will purchase from PSEG, substantially all of the assets and related liabilities associated with the Waterford Facility and that PSEG will deliver the assets and related liabilities, free and clear of any mortgage, lien or other security.

Applicants also state that, under an interconnection and operation agreement between PSEG and American Electric Power Service Corporation (the service company affiliate of CSP) dated as of October 20, 2000 (''Interconnection Agreement''), the Waterford Facility is interconnected with CSP's transmission grid owned and its public utility affiliates. Applicants state that, as part of the proposed transaction, all of PSEG's rights and obligations under the Interconnection Agreement will be assigned to CSP. Applicants further state that, upon completion of the Waterford Facility acquisition, the facility will be integrated with AEP's electric public-utility system and the Waterford Facility will no longer be an EWG.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4153 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[1] Applicants state that CSP was organized in Ohio in 1937, with its earliest direct predecessor company having been organized in 1883. CSP's service area is comprised of two areas in Ohio. One area includes the City of Columbus and the other is a predominantly rural area in south central Ohio. Applicants also state that, in addition to its AEP system interconnections, CSP is interconnected with several unaffiliated utility companies and that it joined PJM on October 1, 2004.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–52166; File No. SR–BSE–2005–34]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Boston Stock Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Extend a Pilot Program Relating to Boston Options Exchange Trading Rules Regarding Market Opening Procedures

July 29, 2005.

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 July 28, 2005, the Boston Stock Exchange, Inc. (''BSE'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. Pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act,[3] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder,[4] the Exchange has designated this proposal as ''non-controversial,'' which renders the proposed rule change effective immediately upon filing with the Commission.[5] 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 Exchange proposes to extend the pilot program (''Pilot Program'') for a provision of its Boston Options Exchange (''BOX'') trading rules regarding its market opening procedures for one year through August 6, 2006. The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's Web site (*http://www.bostonstock.com*), at the Exchange's Office of the Secretary, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

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 Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange 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 purpose of the proposed rule change is to extend the Pilot Program for a section of the Rules of the Boston Options Exchange (the ''BOX Rules'') relating to opening the market until August 6, 2006. Chapter V, *Doing Business on BOX*, Section 9, *Opening the Market*, establishes guidelines regarding market opening procedures (''Market Opening Rules''). On February 4, 2004, the Commission approved the guidelines, as set forth in the BOX Rules, on a pilot basis through August 6, 2004[6] and extended the Pilot Program for another year on August 6, 2004.[7] The Exchange now seeks to extend the pilot for another year, until August 6, 2006.

According to the BOX Market Opening Rules, for a period of at least one hour prior to the start of trading each day, the BOX Trading Host is in Pre-Opening Phase. During the Pre-Opening Phase, Options Participants are able to enter, modify and cancel orders and quotes, as well as Limit Orders from previous trading sessions which are still valid (*e.g.* ''Good Till Cancelled'' orders) that are automatically brought to the new Pre-Opening Phase and are available for modification and cancellation. A Theoretical Opening Price (''TOP''), which is the price which

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[5] The BSE has asked the Commission to waive the five-day pre-filing notice requirement and the 30-day operative delay. *See* Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii), 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii). *See also* discussion *infra* Section III.

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 49192 (February 4, 2004), 69 FR 7051 (February 12, 2004) (SR–BSE–2004–05).

[7] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 50163 (August 6, 2004) 69 FR 50230 (August 13, 2004) (SR–BSE–2004–28).

would be the opening price if the Opening Match were to occur at that moment, is calculated and broadcast continuously to all BOX Options Participants during the Pre-Opening Phase; however, no orders are matched, nor trades executed until the primary market opens for each underlying security. At that point, an Opening Match is conducted, and any orders or quotes remaining on the BOX Book after the Opening Match are accessible for modification or cancellation during regular trading.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act,[8] in general, and Section 6(b)(5),[9] in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, brokers, or dealers, or to regulate by virtue of any authority matters not related to the administration of the Exchange.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

The Exchange has neither solicited nor received comments on 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; and (3) by its terms, does not become operative for 30 days after the date of this filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b–4(f)(6) normally does not become operative for 30 days after the date of filing. However, Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) requires a self-regulatory organization to provide the Commission with written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission.

The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the five-day pre-filing notice requirement and the 30-day operative delay to allow the Pilot Program to continue to operate without interruption after it would have otherwise expired on August 6, 2005. The Commission waives the five-day pre-filing notice requirement. In addition, the Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest because it would allow the Exchange to continue to provide standardized market open procedures for BOX that the Exchange can surveil, enforce, and continue to evaluate without interruption through August 6, 2006.[10] For this reason, the Commission designates that the proposal become operative immediately.

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 furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

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. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an e-mail to *rule-comments@sec.gov*. Please include File Number SR–BSE–2005–34 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549–9303.

All submissions should refer to File No. SR–BSE–2005–34. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). 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 the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–BSE–2005–34 and should be submitted on or before August 25, 2005.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4149 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[10] For the purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has considered the proposed rule change's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–52157; File No. SR–FICC–2005–11]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change To Institute a Netting Process for Fail Deliver and Fail Receive Obligations for Netting Members in Its Government Securities Division

July 28, 2005.

I. Introduction

On May 19, 2005, the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (''FICC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') proposed rule change SR–FICC–2005–11 pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'').[1] Notice of the proposal was published in the **Federal Register** on June 24, 2005.[2] No comment letters were received. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the proposed rule change.

II. Description

The rules of FICC's Government Securities Division (''GSD'') provide that FICC may, in its sole discretion, net a netting member's fail deliver and fail receive obligations with the member's current settlement obligations. FICC is amending the GSD's rules to institute this fail netting process on a daily basis.

Since the implementation of the GSD's netting system (by FICC's predecessor, the Government Securities Clearing Corporation), outstanding fails have been processed separately from new trading activity. Demand by members for the netting of fails was initially low due to the fact that many members could not properly account for netted fails in their proprietary systems. In addition, demand for netting of fails remained low until the summer of 2003 when the market experienced significant fails in the Treasury 10-year note due May 2013.

In recent years, FICC has been integrally involved in assisting the industry in addressing significant fail situations. On several occasions, FICC intervened by supporting special netting of members' fails with members' current settlement activity. While this procedure helped alleviate the number of open fails and associated settlement issues and risks, it was only an intermediate step in resolving the need for the more regular fail processing proposed herein. Moreover, the industry's continued experience with fails has caused a heightened demand on the part of members for the GSD to institute such a routine process.

Pursuant to the proposed rule change, the GSD will implement a methodology whereby outstanding member fail obligations will routinely be netted with current settlement activity. This process will provide reduced risk exposure to members because it will facilitate settlement by allowing members to close open fails on their books on a daily basis, as well as reduce the number of outstanding clearance obligations at FICC.

FICC does not anticipate an undue burden on members as a result of this proposal. The GSD has issued an Important Notice[3] to all members seeking feedback on the proposed change, and to date, the substance of any feedback received has been positive.

III. Discussion

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible.[4] The Commission finds that FICC's proposed rule change is consistent with this requirement because it will enable FICC to reduce the risks posed by large numbers of open fail positions.

IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and in particular Section 17A of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[5] that the proposed rule change (File No. SR–FICC–2005–11) be and hereby is approved.

For the Commission by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[6]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4152 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51865 (June 17, 2005), 70 FR 36679.

[3] Important Notice GOV028.05 (March 10, 2005).

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[6] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–52162, File No. SR–MSRB–2005–08]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change Regarding Amendments to Rule G–40, on Electronic Mail Contacts, and Form G–40

July 29, 2005.

On May 26, 2005, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (''MSRB'' or ''Board''), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change consisting of amendments to Rule G–40, on electronic mail contacts, and Form G–40 that would: (i) Eliminate the need for paper submission of original forms; (ii) require each broker, dealer and municipal securities dealer (collectively ''dealers'') to maintain an Internet electronic mail account to permit communication with the MSRB; and (iii) require each dealer to review and, if necessary, update its Primary Contact information each calendar quarter. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on June 28, 2005.[3] The Commission received no comment letters regarding the proposal.

The Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the MSRB[4] and, in particular, the requirements of Section 15B(b)(2)(I) of the Act which authorizes the MSRB to adopt rules that provide for the operation and administration of the MSRB.[5] In particular, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change will facilitate effective electronic communication between dealers and the MSRB, and that by ensuring MSRB requirements for electronic communication are substantially similar to NASD requirements, it will facilitate dealer understanding of, and compliance with, these requirements.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51892 (June 21, 2005), 70 FR 37142 (June 28, 2005).

[4] In approving this rule the Commission notes that it has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78o–4(b)(2)(I).

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[6] that the proposed rule change (SR–MSRB–2005–08) be, and hereby is, approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[7]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4151 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[6] 6 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[7] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–52156; File No. SR–NASD–2005–091]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Regarding the Nasdaq Opening Process for Initial Public Offerings

July 28, 2005.

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 July 20, 2005, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (''NASD''), through its subsidiary, The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. (''Nasdaq''), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposal as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by Nasdaq. Nasdaq filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[3] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder,[4] which renders the proposal effective upon filing with the Commission. 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 the Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Nasdaq is filing a proposed rule change to modify Rule 4704(c)(1) to improve the opening of stocks that are the subject of an Initial Public Offering. Nasdaq has designated this proposal as non-controversial and has provided the Commission with a written description of the proposal in accordance with Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) under the Act.[5] This rule proposal, which is effective upon filing with the Commission, would become operative on August 22, 2005.

The text of the proposed rule change is below. Proposed new language is in italics; proposed deletions are in brackets.[6]

* * * * *

Rule 4704 Opening Process for Nasdaq-listed Securities

(a)–(b) No Change.

(c) Nasdaq-listed securities [that are not designated by Nasdaq to participate in the] *in which no* Nasdaq Opening Cross *occurs* shall begin trading at 9:30 a.m. or, in the case of Nasdaq-listed securities in which trading is halted pursuant to Rule 4120(a), at the time specified by Nasdaq pursuant to Rule 4120 in the following manner:

(1) At 9:30 or at the time specified by Nasdaq pursuant to Rule 4120 the system shall suspend processing as set forth in paragraph (b) in order to open and integrate Regular Hours orders into the book in time priority*; provided, however, that in the case of an Initial Public Offering halted pursuant to Rule 4120(a)(7), the Issuer's Initial Public Offering Price shall be entered on the bid side of the market as the oldest quotation.*

(2)–(4) No Change.

(d) No Change.

* * * * *

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, Nasdaq included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. Nasdaq 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

Rule 4704(c)(1) currently provides that at 9:30 a.m. the system shall stop processing according to the pre-opening instructions set forth in Rule 4704(b) and begin to construct the Nasdaq book for the opening of trading. In the case of an Initial Public Offering (''IPO''), the first step in that process is to add quotes and orders in that security to the Nasdaq book in time priority.

Nasdaq has determined that the process currently set forth in Rule 4704(c) as applied to IPOs can be improved by programmatically entering the Issuer's Public Offering Price as the first quotation on the bid side of the market. The current process can create unnecessary volatility in an IPO because, unlike other securities, there are no existing quotes and orders in the Nasdaq book against which to integrate new quotes and orders. Due to this lack of a baseline against which new quotes and orders are measured before entry, the first quotes entered into the system for an IPO can vary significantly even in instances where the security ultimately opens at or near the IPO price. As a result, the initial executions in an IPO, even successive executions, can vary significantly from each other and can create the appearance of volatility.

By entering the Issuer's Public Offering Price as the first quotation on the bid side of the market, Nasdaq hopes to provide a baseline against which subsequent quotes would be measured and thereby reduce the potential for volatility at the open. This should happen in two ways. First, displaying a quotation at the Issuer's Public Offering Price should encourage market participants to enter quotations and orders that are marketable at that price. Second, the execution sequence at the opening of trading would start from the Issuer's Public Offering Price and revolve around that price, rather than potentially starting from an extreme price and moving towards the Issuer's price.

This proposal represents a minor technical enhancement to Nasdaq's systems because Nasdaq already enters the Issuer's Public Offering Price into its systems. Nasdaq currently enters the Issuer's Public Offering Price as the previous day's closing price for an IPO, and uses it as the baseline for calculating the daily price percentage change for the IPO. Because the Issuer's Public Offering Price already resides within Nasdaq systems as the oldest entered price, it is a minor technical change to display that price as a quotation and to execute it in the approved opening process.

2. Statutory Basis

Nasdaq believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 15A of the Act,[7] in general, and with Section 15A(b)(6) of the Act,[8] in particular, in that it is

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[5] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

[6] Changes are marked to the rule text that appears in the electronic NASD Manual found at the NASD Web site at (*http://www.nasd.com*).

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78o–3.

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78o–3(b)(6).

designed, among other things, to protect investors and the public interest. Nasdaq believes that the current proposal is consistent with the NASD's obligations under these provisions of the Act because it would result in a more orderly opening for stocks that are the subject of an Initial Public Offering. The proposed rule change would decrease volatility during an important period of trading while preserving price discovery and transparency that is vital to an effective opening of trading.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

Nasdaq does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as amended.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not:

(i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest;

(ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and

(iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [9] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[10]

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 furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

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. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an e-mail to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–NASD–2005–091 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549–9303.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NASD–2005–091. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). 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 also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the NASD. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NASD–2005–091 and should be submitted on or before August 25, 2005.[11]

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4134 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[10] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–52170; File No. SR–NASD–2005–090]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change and Amendment No. 1 Thereto To Modify Brut's Directed Cross Order Routing Process

July 29, 2005.

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 July 19, 2005, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (''NASD''), through its subsidiary, The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. (''Nasdaq''), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by Nasdaq. On July 28, 2005, Nasdaq filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change.[3] Nasdaq has designated the proposed rule change as constituting a non-controversial rule change under Rule 19b–4(f)(6) under the Act,[4] which renders the proposal effective upon filing with the Commission. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change, as amended, from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of the Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Nasdaq proposes to modify how Directed Cross Orders are processed on its Brut Facility. Under the proposal, Brut Directed Cross Orders in exchange-listed securities that are directed to the New York Stock Exchange (''NYSE'') will first be routed to the Nasdaq Market Center for potential execution and thereafter to venues that provide automated electronic executions before being sent to the NYSE. Nasdaq will implement the proposed rule change on or about July 28, 2005, with the exact

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Amendment No. 1 replaces the original filing in its entirety. *See* Amendment No. 1. The effective date of the original proposed rule change is July 19, 2005, and the effective date of the amendment is July 28, 2005. For purposes of calculating the 60-day period within which the Commission may summarily abrogate the proposed rule change, as amended, under Section 19(b)(3)(C) of the Act, the Commission considers the period to commence on July 28, 2005, the date on which the Exchange submitted Amendment No. 1. *See* 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(C).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

date being provided to market participants via a Head Trader Alert on *www.nasdaqtrader.com.*

The text of the proposed rule change is below. Proposed new language is in *italics;* proposed deletions are in [brackets].

4903. Order Entry Parameters

(a) No change.

(b) Brut Cross Orders—

(1) General. A Brut Cross Order is an order that is displayed in the System, and is executable against marketable contra-side orders in the System. The order also is eligible for routing to other market centers. If marketable upon receipt against both orders in the System as well as other market centers, the order shall execute first against System orders. With the exception of Directed Cross Orders, once a Brut Cross Order is routed (in whole or in part) to another market center, any remaining unexecuted or returned portion of the order shall be posted in System and shall no longer be eligible for routing to other market centers. *Directed Cross Orders in exchange-listed securities directed to the New York Stock Exchange shall remain at the exchange until executed or cancelled by the entering party.*

(A)–(C) No change.

(D) A Brut Cross Order may also be designated as a Directed Cross Order. A Directed Cross Order is an order that entered in the System during market hours and is executable against marketable contra-side orders in the System. The order also is eligible for routing to other market centers. [If,] [a]*After* being processed in the Brut System and exhausting available liquidity in the Brut System, the order is automatically routed by Brut to the specific market center selected by the entering party for potential execution. Any portion of the Directed Cross Order that remains unfilled after being routed to the selected market center will be returned to the entering party. *For Directed Cross Orders in exchange-listed securities directed to the New York Stock Exchange if, after being processed in the Brut System and exhausting available liquidity in the Brut System, such orders will be automatically routed to the Nasdaq Market Center for potential execution and thereafter to other market centers that provide automated electronic executions before being sent to the New York Stock Exchange. Directed Cross Orders in exchange-listed securities directed to the New York Stock Exchange shall remain at the exchange until executed or cancelled by the entering party.*

(E) Brut Cross Orders, including those designated as Aggressive Cross Orders, Super Aggressive Cross Orders and Directed Cross Orders, shall be executed pursuant to:

(i) The [To] Brut *Book* Order Process described in Rule 4905(a) to the extent marketable against an order resident in the System; and

(ii) With the exception of Directed Cross Orders, the Brut Order Routing Process described in Rule 4905(b) to the extent not marketable against an order resident in the System.

(F) No change.

(c)–(f) No change.

* * * * *

4905. Order Processing

(a) Brut Book Order Process

Orders subject to the Brut Book Order Process shall be executed as follows:

(1)–(3) No change.

(4) Processing of Directed, Aggressive and Super Aggressive Cross Orders—The System shall process crossed Directed and Aggressive Cross Orders, and locked or crossed Super Aggressive Cross Orders as follows:

(A) Displayed orders which are designated as ''Directed Cross Orders'' by a Participant shall be routed [to the market center selected by the entering party for potential execution by the System] *as described in Rule 4903(b)(1)(D).* This order type is available *for* Nasdaq-listed and Exchange-listed securities.

(B)–(C) No change.

(b) No change.

* * * * *

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, Nasdaq included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. Nasdaq 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

Currently, a Brut Directed Cross order attempts to access any marketable liquidity within the Brut system before routing to the market center specified by the entering party as the final destination for the order. In this filing, Nasdaq proposes to modify the Brut Directed Cross Order process for orders in exchange-listed securities so that an order in an exchange-listed security for which the entering party designates the New York Stock Exchange (''NYSE'') as the final destination will, after interacting with the Brut system, first be routed for potential execution to the Nasdaq Market Center, and thereafter to other market centers that provide automated electronic executions, before being sent to the NYSE.[5] The routing priority of market centers other than Brut and the Nasdaq Market Center, will be based on the existence of appropriate linkages to those market centers as well as factors such as the response times and fees of the destination markets. The ranking of such intermediate destination electronic market centers may be adjusted on a real-time basis at Brut's discretion based on the above, or other, factors.

Nasdaq believes that by increasing the interaction of exchange-listed Directed Cross Orders with venues that provide automated electronic executions, the proposal will improve the overall speed and efficiency of executing such orders.

2. Statutory Basis

Nasdaq believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 15A of the Act,[6] in general and with Section 15A(b)(6) of the Act,[7] in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

Nasdaq does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as amended.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

[5] In addition, the proposal corrects Nasdaq Rule 4903(b)(1)(E)(i) to make clear that BRUT Cross Orders are processed using the Brut Book Order Process.

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78o–3.

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78o–3(b)(6).

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The proposed rule change has been filed by Nasdaq as a ''non-controversial'' rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[8] and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b–4 thereunder.[9] Consequently, because the foregoing rule change does not:

(i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest;

(ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and

(iii) become operative for 30 days from the date of filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[10]

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b–4(f)(6) normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of filing. However, Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Nasdaq has requested that the Commission waive the 30-day pre-operative period, which would make the proposed rule operative immediately.

The Commission believes that it is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest to waive the 30-day pre-operative period in this case.[11] Allowing the rule change to become operative immediately should permit Nasdaq to provide Brut users the benefits of enhanced routing functionality as soon as possible.[12] Consequently, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[13] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) 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 furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change, as amended, is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an e-mail to *rule-comments@sec.gov*. Please include File Number SR–NASD–2005–090 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Station Place, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549–9303.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NASD–2005–090. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). 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 also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the NASD. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NASD–2005–090 and should be submitted on or before August 25, 2005.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[15]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4150 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[9] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[10] Rule 19b–4(f)(6) under the Act also requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The NASD complied with this requirement.

[11] For purposes only of waiving the operative delay for this proposal, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[12] The Commission notes that Nasdaq intends the proposed rule to enhance the speed and efficiency of order execution by increasing the opportunity for orders to be executed through automated electronic trading venues and notes that use of the Brut system and the Directed Cross Order is voluntary.

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[14] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[15] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–52160; File No. SR–NYSE–2005–49]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; New York Stock Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change and Amendment No. 1 Thereto Relating To Removal of Size and Frequency Restrictions on Orders Entered Through Direct+ in Investment Company Units, Trust Issued Receipts and StreetTRACKS® Gold Shares

July 28, 2005.

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 July 15, 2005, the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (''NYSE'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. On July 26, 2005, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change.[3] The Exchange filed the proposed rule change as a ''non-controversial'' rule change under Rule 19b-4(f)(6) under the Act,[4] which rendered the proposal effective upon filing with the Commission. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change, as amended, from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change would amend NYSE Rule 13 in order to eliminate the 10,000 share size restriction for orders entered through NYSE Direct+® (''Direct+'') in Investment Company Units, as defined

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] In Amendment No. 1, the Exchange made non-substantive changes to the text of the proposed rule change.

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

in paragraph 703.16 of the Listed Company Manual, Trust Issued Receipts (such as HOLDRs), as defined in NYSE Rule 1200, streetTRACKS ® Gold Shares, as defined in NYSE Rule 1300, and any other product subject to the same rules as Investment Company Units (collectively ''ETFs''). In addition, the 30-second time restriction in NYSE Rule 1005 is proposed to be eliminated for ETF orders entered through Direct+. Below is the text of the proposed rule change. Proposed additions are in *italics* and proposed deletions are in [brackets].

* * * * *

Rule 13. Definitions of Orders

* * * * *

Auto Ex Order

Except as provided below, [A] *a*n auto ex order is a limit order of 1099 shares or less priced at or above the Exchange's published offer (in the case of an order to buy) or at or below the Exchange's published bid (in the case of an order to sell), which a member or member organization has entered for automatic execution in accordance with, and to the extent provided by, Exchange Rules 1000–1005.

[Pursuant to a pilot program to run until December 23, 2004,] *Auto ex* orders in Investment Company Units (as defined in paragraph 703.16 of the Listed Company Manual), [or] Trust Issued Receipts (as defined in Rule 1200)*, streetTRACKS ® Gold Shares (as defined in Rule 1300), or any product subject to the same rules as Investment Company Units* may be entered as limit orders in an amount greater than 1099 shares. [The pilot program shall provide for a gradual, phased-in raising of order size eligibility, up to a maximum of 10,000 shares. Each raising of order size eligibility shall be preceded by a minimum of a one-week advance notice to the Exchange's membership.]

* * * * *

Rule 1005. Orders May Not Be Broken Into Smaller Amounts

Except for orders in Investment Company Units (as defined in paragraph 703.16 of the Listed Company Manual), Trust Issued Receipts (as defined in Rule 1200), or streetTRACKS® Gold Shares (as defined in Rule 1300), or any product subject to the same rules as Investment Company Units, [A] *a*n auto ex order for any account in which the same person is directly or indirectly interested may only be entered at intervals of no less than 30 seconds between entry of each such order in a stock[, Investment Company Unit (as defined in paragraph 703.16 of the Listed Company Manual), or Trust Issued Receipt (as defined in Rule 1200)], unless the orders are entered by means of separate order entry terminals, and the member or member organization responsible for entry of the orders to the Floor has procedures in place to monitor compliance with the separate terminal requirement.

* * * * *

Rule 1300. streetTRACKS® Gold Shares

(a) The provisions of this Rule 1300 series apply only to streetTRACKS® Gold Shares, which represent units of fractional undivided beneficial interest in and ownership of the streetTRACKS ® Gold Trust. While streetTRACKS ® Gold Shares are not technically Investment Company Units and thus are not covered by Rule 1100, all other rules that reference ''Investment Company Units,'' as defined and used in [Para.] *paragraph* 703.16 of the Listed Company Manual, including, but not limited to Rules 13, 36.30, 98, 104, 460.10, *and* 1002[, and 1005] shall also apply to streetTRACKS ® Gold Shares. When these rules reference Investment Company Units, the word ''index'' (or derivative or similar words) will be deemed to be ''gold spot price'' and the word ''security'' (or derivative or similar words) will be deemed to be ''streetTRACKS ® Gold Trust''.

(b) As is the case with Investment Company Units, paragraph (m) of the Guidelines to Rule 105 shall also apply to streetTRACKS ® Gold Shares. Specifically, Rule 105(m) shall be deemed to prohibit an equity specialist, his member organization, other member, allied member or approved person in such member organization or officer or employee thereof from acting as a market maker or functioning in any capacity involving market-making responsibilities in physical gold, gold futures or options on gold futures, or any other gold derivatives. However, an approved person of an equity specialist entitled to an exemption from Rule 105(m) under Rule 98 may act in a market making capacity, other than as a specialist in the streetTRACKS ® Gold Shares on another market center, in physical gold, gold futures or options on gold futures, or any other gold derivatives.

(c) Except to the extent that specific provisions in this Rule govern, or unless the context otherwise requires, the provisions of the Constitution, all other Exchange Rules and policies shall be applicable to the trading of streetTRACKS ® Gold Shares on the Exchange. Pursuant to Exchange Rule 3 (''Security''), streetTRACKS ® Gold Shares are included within the definition of ''security'' or ''securities'' as those terms are used in the Constitution and Rules of the Exchange.

* * * * *

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 Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange 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

Executions of ETF Orders in Direct+ Under Existing Rules

With respect to ETFs, Direct+ currently provides for the automatic execution of straight limit orders (*i.e.* orders without tick restrictions) of 10,000 shares or less [5] against trading interest reflected in the Exchange's published quotation. ETF orders capable of execution via Direct+ are defined in NYSE Rule 13 as ''auto ex'' orders. It is not mandatory that all eligible ETF limit orders be entered as auto ex orders; rather, the member organization entering the ETF order (or its customer if enabled by the member organization) can choose to enter an ETF auto ex order when such member organization (or customer) believes that the speed and certainty of an execution at the Exchange's published bid or offer price is in the customer's best interest. Where the customer's interests are best served by being afforded the opportunity for price improvement, the member organization (or customer) may enter a limit or market order in an ETF by means of the SuperDot(®) (''DOT'') system for representation in the auction market.

ETF Direct+ orders are entered through DOT with the indicator NX

[5] *See* Information Memorandum 03–28 (June 20, 2003) (Amendments to Direct+). The Commission approved increasing the size of Direct+ orders in Investment Company Units and Trust Issued Receipts to a maximum level of 10,000 shares. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 47024 (December 18, 2002), 67 FR 79217 (December 27, 2002) (SR–NYSE–2002–37) and 50828 (December 9, 2004), 69 FR 75579 (December 17, 2004) (SR–NYSE–2004–66) (extending Direct+ through December 23, 2005).

added to identify the order as an auto ex order. The ETF auto ex order receives an automatic execution when its limit price is equal to or better than the published bid or offer, without being exposed to the price improvement mechanism of the auction market, provided the bid or offer is still available.[6] The transaction report is returned through DOT to the member organization (or customer) that entered it.

Current Direct+ rules restrict the frequency of entry of all auto ex orders including those in ETFs. An ETF auto ex order for any account in which the same person is directly or indirectly interested may only be entered at intervals of no less than 30 seconds between entry of each such ETF order, unless the orders are entered by means of separate order entry terminals, and the member or member organization responsible for entry of the orders to the Floor has procedures in place to monitor compliance with the separate terminal requirement.[7]

Proposed Rule Change

In the hybrid market filings,[8] the Exchange is proposing, among other things, to remove size and frequency restrictions on auto ex orders. However, in order to increase the ability of customers to automatically execute orders in ETFs, the Exchange is proposing to:

(i) Amend NYSE Rule 13 to eliminate the 10,000 share restriction for auto ex orders in ETFs; and

(ii) Eliminate the 30-second frequency restriction in NYSE Rule 1005 for orders in ETFs.

These proposals would be implemented prior to the implementation of the hybrid market.

The Exchange believes that this proposed change should be implemented for ETFs because of their unique nature (*i.e.*, they are derivatively priced in relation to the values of the underlying component securities, and the high degree of liquidity in ETFs), and to enable the Exchange to remain competitive with other market centers, where there are no size and frequency restrictions on orders in ETFs.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act[9] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act[10] in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. The proposed rule change also is designed to support the principles of Section 11A(a)(1),[11] in that it seeks to assure economically efficient execution of securities transactions, make it practicable for brokers to execute investors' orders in the best market and provide an opportunity for investors' orders to be executed without the participation of a dealer.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any inappropriate burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

The Exchange has neither solicited nor received written comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the proposed rule change: (i) Does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) does not impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) by its terms, does not become operative for 30 days after the date of filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[12] and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b–4 thereunder.[13]

As required under Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii),[14] the Exchange provided the Commission with written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of the filing of the proposed rule change. The Exchange has requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay to immediately expand the availability of Direct+ for orders in ETFs by eliminating order size and frequency restrictions. The Commission believes that waiver of the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, because this filing should enhance the execution of transactions in ETFs. For this reason, the Commission designates the proposal to be effective and operative upon filing with the Commission.[15]

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 the Act.

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. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an e-mail to *rule-comments@sec.gov*. Please include File Number SR-NYSE–2005–49 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549–9309.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSE–2005–49. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). 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

[6] *See* NYSE Rule 1000.

[7] *See* NYSE Rule 1005.

[8] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 50173 (August 10, 2004), 69 FR 50407 (August 16, 2004); 50667 (November 15, 2004), 69 FR 67980 (November 22, 2004); and 51906 (June 22, 2005), 70 FR 37463 (June 29, 2005) (SR–NYSE–2004–05).

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78k-1(a)(1).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[13] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[14] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

[15] For the purposes only of accelerating the operative date of this proposal, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

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 Section, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSE-2005–49 and should be submitted on or before August 25, 2005.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[16]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4133 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–52154; File No. SR–NYSE–2005–51]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; New York Stock Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Eliminate the ''All or None'' and ''Fill or Kill'' Order Types in the Exchange's Equity Market

July 28, 2005

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 July 20, 2005, the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (''NYSE'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by NYSE. The Exchange filed the proposal pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act,[3] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder,[4] which renders the proposal effective upon filing with the Commission. 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 Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rules 13, 79A.15, 123B, and 806 in order to eliminate the All or None (''AON'') and Fill or Kill (''FOK'') order types in the Exchange's equity market. The text of the proposed rule change is available on NYSE's Web site (*http://www.nyse.com*), at NYSE's Office of the Secretary, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

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 Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange 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

Exchange Rule 13 defines AON orders and FOK orders. An AON order is defined as:

> A market or limited price order which is to be executed in its entirety or not at all, but, unlike a fill or kill order, is not to be treated as cancelled if not executed as soon as it is represented in the Trading Crowd. The making of ''all or none'' bids or offers in stocks is prohibited and the making of ''all or none'' bids or offers in bonds is subject to the restrictions of Rule 61 and Rule 86.

An AON order cannot be represented in the Exchange's published best bid/offer due to the conditional nature of its execution.

An FOK order is defined as:

> A market or limited price order which is to be executed in its entirety as soon as it is represented in the Trading Crowd, and such order, if not so executed, is to be treated as cancelled. For purposes of this definition, a ''stop'' is considered an execution.

The Exchange proposes to eliminate the above two order types in its equity market because, according to the Exchange, such order types are infrequently used and represent a very small percentage of order flow, less than one-tenth of 1% (approximately .06% for AON orders and .00028% for FOK orders). The average number of AON orders is approximately 12,000 per day and the average number of FOK orders is approximately 55 orders per day, out of approximately 20 million orders received by the Exchange per day. Approximately 65% of all AON orders are cancelled. In addition, the Exchange stated that, in informal discussions it had with both buy-side and sell-side customers, such customers did not object to the proposed elimination of these order types. Furthermore, the Exchange believes that the wider availability of immediate or cancel orders, as proposed in the Exchange Hybrid Market filings,[5] would provide a useful substitute for customers seeking similar types of executions. In addition, both order types would continue to exist for purposes of the Automated Bond System®, as discussed in Exchange Rule 86. Exchange Rule 13 also would be amended to clarify this.

In addition to Exchange Rule 13, the proposed rule change would eliminate references to AON orders and FOK orders in Exchange Rules 79A.15(6) (Miscellaneous Requirements on Stock and Bond Market Procedures), 123B (Exchange Automated Order Routing Systems), and 806 (Taking or Supplying Baskets Named in Order).

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the basis under the Act for this proposed rule change is the requirement under Section 6(b)(5)[6] that an exchange have rules that are designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change would not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

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[16] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 50173 (August 10, 2004), 69 FR 50407 (August 16, 2004) (Amendment No. 1 to SR–NYSE–2004–05); 50667 (November 15, 2004), 69 FR 67980 (November 22, 2004) (Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 to SR–NYSE–2004–05); and 51906 (June 22, 2005), 70 FR 37463 (June 29, 2005) (Amendment No. 5 to SR–NYSE–2004–05).

[6] 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

The Exchange has not solicited, and does not intend to solicit, comments regarding the proposed rule change. The Exchange has not received any unsolicited written comments from members or other interested parties.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing proposed rule change is subject to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act[7] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder[8] because the proposal: (i) Does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) does not impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of filing or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest; provided that the Exchange has given the Commission notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission.

The Exchange satisfied the five-day pre-filing requirement. The Exchange has requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay. The Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest because such waiver would allow the Exchange to eliminate two infrequently used order types, which may increase the efficiency of the Exchange. For these reasons, the Commission designates the proposal to be effective and operative upon filing with the Commission.[9]

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 furtherance of the purposes of the Act.[10]

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[8] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[9] For purposes only of waiving the operative delay for this proposal, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[10] *See* Section 19(b)(3)(C) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(C).

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. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an e-mail to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–NYSE–2005–51 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Station Place, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549–9303.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NYSE–2005–51. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). 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 Section, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NYSE–2005–51 and should be submitted on or before August 25, 2005.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5–4148 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Data Collection Available for Public Comments and Recommendations

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Small Business Administration's intentions to request approval on a new and/or currently approved information collection.

DATES: Submit comments on or before October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send all comments regarding whether this information collection is necessary for the proper performance of the function of the agency, whether the burden estimates are accurate, and if there are ways to minimize the estimated burden and enhance the quality of the collection, to David J. Caulfield, Senior Program Analyst, Office of HUBZone Empowerment Contracting, Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Suite 8800, Washington, DC 20416.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David J. Caulfield, Senior Program Analyst, 202–205–6457 *david.caulfield@sba.gov.* Curtis B. Rich, Management Analyst, 202–205–7030 *curtis.rich@sba.sba.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: ''HUBZone Empowerment Internet Application Form''.

Description of Respondents: Small Business Seeking Certification.

Form No: 2103.

Annual Responses: 10,000.

Annual Burden: 10,000.

Jacqueline White,

Chief, Administrative Information Branch.

[FR Doc. 05–15456 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Rustic Canyon Ventures SBIC, L.P., License No. 09/79–0450; Notice Seeking Exemption Under Section 312 of the Small Business Investment Act, Conflicts of Interest

Notice is hereby given that Rustic Canyon Ventures SBIC, L.P., 2425 Olympic Blvd., Suite 6050W, Santa Monica, CA 90404, a Federal Licensee under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended (''the Act''), in connection with the financing of a small concern, has sought an exemption under Section 312 of the Act and Section 107.730, Financings which Constitute Conflicts of Interest of the Small Business Administration (''SBA'') Rules and Regulations (13 CFR 107.730). Rustic Canyon Ventures SBIC, L.P. proposes to provide equity/debt security financing to Intrepid Learning Solutions, Inc., 411 First Avenue South, Suite #300, Seattle WA 98104. The financing is contemplated for operating expenses and for general corporate purposes.

The financing is brought within the purview of § 107.730(a)(1) of the Regulations because Staenberg Private Capital, LLC and Staenberg Venture Partners II, L.P., both Associates of Rustic Canyon Ventures SBIC, L.P., own more than ten percent of Intrepid Learning Solutions, Inc. Therefore, Intrepid Learning Solutions, Inc., is considered an Associate of Rustic Canyon Ventures SBIC, L.P., as defined at 13 CFR 107.50 of the SBIC Regulations.

Notice is hereby given that any interested person may submit written comments on the transaction to the Associate Administrator for Investment, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street, SW., Washington, DC 20416.

Dated: June 28, 2005.

Jaime Guzman-Fournier,

Associate Administrator for Investment.

[FR Doc. 05–15423 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration # 10137 and # 10138]

Florida Disaster Number FL–00005

AGENCY: Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 3.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Florida (FEMA—1595—DR), dated July 10, 2005.

Incident: Hurricane Dennis.

Incident Period: July 10, 2005 and continuing through July 20, 2005.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 20, 2005.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: September 8, 2005.

EIDL Loan Application Deadline Date: April 10, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Submit completed loan applications to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area Office 3, 14925 Kingsport Road, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A. Escobar, Office of Disaster Assistance, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President's major disaster declaration for the State of Florida, dated July 10, 2005, is hereby amended to establish the incident period for this disaster as beginning July 10, 2005 and continuing through July 20, 2005.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers 59002 and 59008)

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 05–15421 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration # 10145 and # 10146]

Mississippi Disaster # MS–00003

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the State of Mississippi dated 07/22/2005.

Incident: Severe Storms and Flooding.

Incident Period: 07/15/2005.

Effective Date: 07/22/2005.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: 09/20/2005.

EIDL Loan Application Deadline Date: 04/19/2006.

ADDRESSES: Submit completed loan applications to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area Office 3, 14925 Kingsport Road, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Escobar, Office of Disaster Assistance, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration applications for disaster loans may be filed at the address listed above or other locally announced locations.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties:

Desoto.

Contiguous Counties:

Arkansas: Crittenden.

Mississippi: Marshall, Tate, Tunica.

Tennessee: Shelby.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
Homeowners With Credit Available Elsewhere:	5.750
Homeowners Without Credit Available Elsewhere:	2.875
Businesses With Credit Available Elsewhere:	6.387
Businesses & Small Agricultural Cooperatives Without Credit Available Elsewhere:	4.000
Other (Including Non-Profit Organizations) With Credit Available Elsewhere:	4.750
Businesses and Non-Profit Organizations Without Credit Available Elsewhere:	4.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 101456 and for economic injury is 101460.

The States which received an EIDL Declaration # are Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers 59002 and 59008)

Dated: July 22, 2005.

Hector V. Barreto,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 05–15422 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 5146]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: DS–7001 and SV–1999–0011–A, DOS-Sponsored Academic Exchange Program Application and Evaluation, OMB Control No. 1405–0138

ACTION: Notice of request for public comment and submissions to OMB proposed collection of information.

SUMMARY: The Department of State has submitted the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Title of Information Collection: DOS-sponsored Academic Exchange Program Application and Evaluation.

OMB Control Number: 1405–0138.

Type of Request: Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

Originating Office: Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA/A/E/EUR).

Form Numbers: DS–7001 & SV–1999–0011–A.

Respondents: Applicants, current participants, and program alumni.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 20,500.

Estimated Number of Responses: 20,500.

Average Hours Per Response: 0.74.

Total Estimated Burden: 15,250.

Frequency: On occasion.

Obligation to Respond: Voluntary.

DATES: Submit comments to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for up to 30 days from August 4, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Direct comments and questions to Katherine Astrick, the Department of State Desk Officer in the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), who may be reached at 202–395–4718. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- E-mail: *Katherine_T._Astrick@omb.eop.gov.* You must include the DS form number, information collection title, and OMB control number in the subject line of your message.
- Mail (paper, disk, or CD–ROM submissions): Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503.
- Fax: 202–395–6974.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: You may obtain copies of the proposed information collection and supporting documents from Laura Alami, U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Room 246, 301 Fourth Street, SW., Washington, DC 20547, who may be reached on 202–453–8527 or *AlamiLT@state.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary to properly perform our function.
- Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.
- Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond.

Abstract of proposed collection: This collection was formerly entitled Evaluation of DOS-sponsored Academic Exchange Programs. The Department of State collects this information to identify qualified candidates for, as well as to evaluate, the grants unit's academic exchange programs.

Methodology: The majority of data collection regarding the evaluation forms occurs on site with gathered groups of respondents at program events. Applications are submitted either electronically or through the mail.

Dated: July 29, 2005.

Thomas Farrell,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Academic Programs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 05–15451 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–05–M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 5147]

Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition Determinations: ''Lords of Creation: the Origins of Sacred Maya Kingship''

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236 of October 19, 1999, as amended, and Delegation of Authority No. 257 of April 15, 2003 [68 FR 19875], I hereby determine that additional objects to be included in the exhibition ''Lords of Creation: the Origins of Sacred Maya Kingship,'' imported from abroad for temporary exhibition within the United States, are of cultural significance. The additional objects are imported pursuant to loan agreements with the foreign lenders. I also determine that the exhibition or display of the additional exhibit objects at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Los Angeles, CA, from on or about September 10, 2005, to on or about January 2, 2006; Dallas Museum of Art, Dallas, TX, from on or about February 12, 2006, to on or about May 7, 2006; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY, from on or about June 11, 2006, to on or about September 10, 2006, and at possible additional venues yet to be determined, is in the national interest. Public Notice of these Determinations is ordered to be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, including a list of the exhibit objects, contact Julianne Simpson, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State, (telephone: 202/453–8049). The address is U.S. Department of State, SA–44, 301 4th Street, SW., Room 700, Washington, DC 20547–0001.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

C. Miller Crouch,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 05–15452 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 5148]

Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition Determinations: ''Vincent van Gogh: The Drawings''

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236 of October 19, 1999, as amended, and Delegation of Authority No. 257 of April 15, 2003 [68 FR 19875], I hereby determine that the objects to be included in the exhibition ''Vincent van Gogh: The Drawings,'' imported from abroad for temporary exhibition within the United States, are of cultural significance. The objects are imported pursuant to loan agreements with the foreign owners or custodians. I also determine that the exhibition or display of the exhibit objects at The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York, from on or about October 17, 2005 to on or about December 31, 2005, and at possible additional venues yet to be determined, is in the national interest. Public Notice of these Determinations is ordered to be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, including a list of the exhibit objects, contact Wolodymyr R. Sulzynsky, the Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, (telephone: 202/453–8050). The address is Department of State, SA–44, 301 4th Street, SW., Room 700, Washington, DC 20547–0001.

Dated: July 27, 2005.

C. Miller Crouch,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 05–15453 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 4353]

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor; First Public Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Persons With Disabilities

Summary: The Advisory Committee on Persons with Disabilities will conduct its first public meeting on August 15 from 11 a.m.–4 p.m. The meeting is to be held in the Loy Henderson Room of the Harry S. Truman Building of the U.S. Department of State in Washington, DC, located at 2201 ''C'' St. NW., Washington, DC 20520. Individuals wishing to attend must provide name, date of birth as well as social security number (or passport number and country of citizenship) to Robin Lambert via email (*lambertRD@state.gov*) or telphone ((202) 657–3358) before 6 p.m. on Thursday, August 11, 2005. Attendees must also have valid, government-issued identification in order to enter the Department of State building.

The Advisory Committeee is made up of the Secretary of State, the Administrator for International Development and an Executive Director (all ex officio members); and eight members from outside the United States Government: Senda Benaissa, Walter Bollinger, Joni Eareckson Tada, Vail Horton, John Kemp, Albert H. Linden, Jr., Kathleen Martinez, and John Register.

Established on June 23, 2004, the Advisory Committee will serve the Secretary and the Administrator in an advisory capacity with respect to the consideration of the interests of persons with disabilities in formulation and implementation of U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance. The Committee is established under the general authority of the Secretary and the Department of State as set forth in Title 22 of the United States Code, in particular sections 2656 and 2651a, and in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended.

Dated: August 1, 2005.

Christopher N. Camponovo,

Foreign Service Officer, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 05–15450 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Intent To Rule on Request To Release Airport Property at Chickasha Municipal Airport, Chickasha, OK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of Request to Release Airport Property.

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to rule and invites public comment on the release of land at Chickasha Municipal Airport under the provisions of Title 49 United States Code, Section 47153.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 6, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this application may be mailed or delivered to the FAA at the following address: Mr. Edward Agnew, Manager, Federal Aviation Administration, Southwest Region, Airports Division, Arkansas/Oklahoma Airports Development Office, ASW–630, Fort Worth, Texas 76193–0630.

In addition, one copy of any comments submitted to the FAA must be mailed or delivered to Mr. Larry Shelton, City Manager, City of Chickasha, at the following address: City of Chickasha, 117 North 4th, Chickasha, OK 73018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Hellen, Program Manager, Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma Airports Field Unit, Wiley Post Airport, 5909 Philip J. Rhoads Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73008.

The request to release property may be reviewed in person at this same location.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA invites public comment on the request to release property at Chickasha Municipal Airport under the provisions of the Act.

On July 18, 2005, the FAA determined that the request to release property at Chickasha Municipal Airport submitted by the City of Chickasha met the procedural requirements of the Federal Aviation Regulations, Part 155. The FAA may approve the request, in whole or in part, no later than October 18, 2005.

The following is a brief overview of the request: The City of Chickasha requests the release of 9.607 acres of non-aeronautical airport property. The land is part of a War Assets Administration Instrument of Transfer dated June 16, 1949 conveying certain lands comprising the Chickasha Municipal Airport to the City of Chickasha. The release of property will allow funding for maintenance, operation, and development of the airport.

The sale is estimated to provide $20,000.00 in engineering support services from the Oklahoma Military Department to clear airport property in the Runway 36 Protection Zone in exchange for the released property that will be used for the construction of a new Oklahoma Air National Guard Readiness Center.

Any person may inspect the request in person at the FAA office listed above under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

In addition, any person may, upon request, inspect the application, notice and other documents germane to the application in person at the Chickasha Municipal Airport.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas on July 19, 2005.

Joseph G. Washington,

Acting Manager, Airports Division.

[FR Doc. 05–15404 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Public Notice for Waiver of Aeronautical Land-Use Assurance LaPorte Municipal Airport, LaPorte, IN

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of intent of waiver with respect to land.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is considering a proposal to change a portion of the airport from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use and to authorize the lease of the airport property. The area is a two-acre parcel of vacant land located in the land triangle east of Runway 2/20 and south of Runway 14/32, The land was obligated under FAA Project No. 3–18+0047–003–1992. There are not impacts to the airport by allowing the airport to lease the property. The land is not needed for aeronautical use and a new fire station will be constructed on the land that will provide firefighting capability to the airport and

surrounding community. Approval does not constitute a commitment by the FAA to financially assist in the disposal of the subject airport property nor a determination of eligibility for grant-in-aid funding from the FAA. The disposition of proceeds from the lease of the airport property will be in accordance with FAA's Policy and Procedures Concerning the Use of Airport Revenue, published in the **Federal Register** on February 16, 1999.

In accordance with section 47107(h) of title 49, United States Code. This notice is required to be published in the **Federal Register** 30 days before modifying the land-use assurance that requires the property to be used for an aeronautical purpose.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 6, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory N. Sweeny, Airports Engineer, Chicago Airports District Office, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018. Telephone Number (847) 294–7526/FAX Number (847) 294–7046. Documents reflecting this FAA action may be reviewed at this same location or at LaPorte Municipal Airport, LaPorte, Indiana.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Following is a legal description of the property located in the city of LaPorte, LaPorte County, Indiana, and described as follows: A parcel of land situated in the Northwest Quarter of Section 14, Township 36 North, Range 3 West, Scipio Township, LaPorte County, Indiana, being more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a cast iron monument marking the Center of Section 14, Township 36 North, Range 3 West, Scipio Township, LaPorte County, Indiana, for the point of beginning: Thence: S 87°56′32″ W, along the South line of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 14, a distance of 569.93′, for the point of beginning; Thence: S 87°56′32″ W, continuing along said South line, a distance of 310′; Thence N 02°03′29″ W, a distance of 287.81′; Thence N 87°56′32″ E, a distance of 247.51′; Thence: S45°14′26″ E, a distance of 91.31′; Thence: S 02°03′26″ E, a distance of 221.22′ to the point of beginning. Containing 2.000 acres, subject to all legal easements.

Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois on July 20, 2005.

Larry H. Ladendorf,

Acting Manager, Chicago Airports District Office, FAA, Great Lakes Region.

[FR Doc. 05–15401 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

Proposed Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and its implementing regulations, the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) hereby announces that it is seeking approval of the following information collection activities. Before submitting these information collection requirements for clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), FRA is soliciting public comment on specific aspects of the activities identified below.

DATES: Comments must be received no later than October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on any or all of the following proposed activities by mail to either: Mr. Robert Brogan, Office of Safety, Planning and Evaluation Division, RRS–21, Federal Railroad Administration, 1120 Vermont Ave., NW., Mail Stop 17, Washington, DC 20590, or Mr. Victor Angelo, Office of Support Systems, RAD–20, Federal Railroad Administration, 1120 Vermont Ave., NW., Mail Stop 35, Washington, DC 20590. Commenters requesting FRA to acknowledge receipt of their respective comments must include a self-addressed stamped postcard stating, ''Comments on OMB control number 2130-New.'' Alternatively, comments may be transmitted via facsimile to (202) 493–6230 or (202) 493–6170, or e-mail to Mr. Brogan at *robert.brogan@fra.dot.gov,* or to Mr. Angelo at *victor.angelo@fra.dot.gov.* Please refer to the assigned OMB control number or collection title in any correspondence submitted. FRA will summarize comments received in response to this notice in a subsequent notice and include them in its information collection submission to OMB for approval.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert Brogan, Office of Planning and Evaluation Division, RRS–21, Federal Railroad Administration, 1120 Vermont Ave., NW., Mail Stop 17, Washington, DC 20590 (telephone: (202) 493–6292) or Victor Angelo, Office of Support Systems, RAD–20, Federal Railroad Administration, 1120 Vermont Ave., NW., Mail Stop 35, Washington, DC 20590 (telephone: (202) 493–6470). (These telephone numbers are not toll-free.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Pub. L. 104–13, § 2, 109 Stat. 163 (1995) (codified as revised at 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, require Federal agencies to provide 60-days notice to the public for comment on information collection activities before seeking approval by OMB. 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A); 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), 1320.10(e)(1), 1320.12(a). Specifically, FRA invites interested respondents to comment on the following summary of proposed information collection activities regarding (i) whether the information collection activities are necessary for FRA to properly execute its functions, including whether the activities will have practical utility; (ii) the accuracy of FRA's estimates of the burden of the information collection activities, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used to determine the estimates; (iii) ways for FRA to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information being collected; and (iv) ways for FRA to minimize the burden of information collection activities on the public by automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology (*e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses). *See* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)(i)–(iv); 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1)(i)–(iv). FRA believes that soliciting public comment will promote its efforts to reduce the administrative and paperwork burdens associated with the collection of information mandated by Federal regulations. In summary, FRA reasons that comments received will advance three objectives: (i) Reduce reporting burdens; (ii) ensure that it organizes information collection requirements in a ''user friendly'' format to improve the use of such information; and (iii) accurately assess the resources expended to retrieve and produce information requested. *See* 44 U.S.C. 3501.

Below is a brief summary of proposed new information collection activities that FRA will submit for clearance by OMB as required under the PRA:

Title: Work Schedules and Sleep Patterns of Railroad Dispatchers.

OMB Control Number: 2130-New.

Abstract: In a continuing effort to improve rail safety and to reduce the number of injuries and fatalities to rail workers, FRA and the railroad industry have focused on the issue of fatigue, primarily among train and engine crew personnel. Because railroading is an

around-the-clock, seven-days-a-week operation and because a wide array of workers are needed both to operate and to maintain the nation's railroads, other crafts—besides train and engine crews—can also be subject to fatigue. The non-operating crafts, including track maintenance, signal system maintenance and telecommunications and railroad dispatchers, fall into this second category. FRA is proposing a study which will focus on railroad dispatchers, one of the non-operating railroad crafts. FRA seeks to develop an understanding of the work schedule-related fatigue issues that affect railroad dispatchers. The proposed study has two primary purposes: (1) It aims to document and characterize the work/rest schedules and sleep patterns of the railroad dispatchers; and (2) It intends to examine the relationship between these schedules and level of alertness/fatigue for the individuals who work these schedules. The intent is to report results in the aggregate, not by individual or railroad. Subjective ratings from participants of their alertness/sleepiness on both work and non-work days will be an integral part of this study. The data will be collected through the use of a daily diary or log completed by participants over a continuous two-week time period, as well as through a brief background questionnaire completed by each participant. Analysis of the diary data will allow FRA to assess whether or not there are any work-related fatigue issues for railroad dispatchers. The proposed study will provide a defensible and definitive estimate of the work/rest cycle parameters and fatigue in dispatchers that will inform possible future FRA regulatory policy and action.

Form Number(s): FRA F 6180.122; FRA F 6180.123.

Affected Public: Railroad Workers.

Respondent Universe: 332 Railroad Dispatchers.

Frequency of Submission: On occasion.

Reporting Burden:

Form number	Respondent universe	Total annual responses	Average time per response (minutes)	Total annual burden hours	Total annual burden cost
Form FRA F 6180.122—Surveys	332 Dispatchers	332 surveys	15	83	$2,905
Form FRA F 6180.123—Daily Log	332 Dispatchers	4,648 Log Entries	10	775	$27,125

Estimated Annual Burden: 858 hours.

Status: Regular review.

Pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3507(a) and 5 CFR 1320.5(b), 1320.8(b)(3)(vi), FRA informs all interested parties that it may not conduct or sponsor, and a respondent is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520.

Issued in Washington, DC on July 27, 2005.

D.J. Stadtler,

Director, Office of Budget, Federal Railroad Administration.

[FR Doc. 05–15418 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD 2005 21997]

Information Collection Available for Public Comments and Recommendations

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Maritime Administration's (MARAD's) intention to request extension of approval for three years of a currently approved information collection.

DATES: Comments should be submitted on or before October 3, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Otto Strassburg, Maritime Administration, 400 Seventh Street Southwest, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: 202–366–4161; FAX: 202–366–7901; or E-MAIL: *joe.strassburg@dot.gov.* Copies of this collection also can be obtained from that office.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title of Collection: Seamen's Claims; Administrative Action and Litigation.

Type of Request: Extension of currently approved information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2133–0522.

Form Numbers: None.

Expiration Date of Approval: Three years from date of approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

Summary of Collection of Information: The information is submitted by claimants seeking payments for injuries or illnesses they sustained while serving as masters or members of a crew on board a vessel owned or operated by the United States. MARAD reviews the information and makes a determination regarding agency liability and payments.

Need and Use of the Information: The information will be evaluated by MARAD officials to determine if the claim is fair and reasonable. If the claim is allowed and settled, payment is made to the claimant.

Description of Respondents: Officers or members of a crew who suffered death, injury, or illness while employed on vessels owned or operated by the United States. Also included in this description of respondents are surviving dependents, beneficiaries, and/or legal representatives of the officers or crew members.

Annual Responses: 60 responses.

Annual Burden: 750 hours.

Comments: Comments should refer to the docket number that appears at the top of this document. Written comments may be submitted to the Docket Clerk, U.S. DOT Dockets, Room PL–401, 400 Seventh Street Southwest, Washington, DC 20590. Comments also may be submitted by electronic means via the Internet at *http://dms.dot.gov/submit.* Specifically address whether this information collection is necessary for proper performance of the functions of the agency and will have practical utility, accuracy of the burden estimates, ways to minimize this burden, and ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected. All comments received will be available for examination at the above address between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. EDT (or EST), Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays. An electronic version of this document is available on the World Wide Web at *http://dms.dot.gov.*

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, *etc.*). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (Volume 65, Number 70; Pages 19477–78) or you may visit *http://dms.dot.gov.*

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.66.)

Dated: July 27, 2005.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

Joel C. Richard,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 05–15413 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket Number 2005 21996]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Invitation for public comments on a requested administrative waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws for the vessel CHANGE OF PACE.

SUMMARY: As authorized by Public Law 105–383 and Public Law 107–295, the Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirement of the coastwise laws under certain circumstances. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below. The complete application is given in DOT docket 2005–21996 at *http://dms.dot.gov*. Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with Public Law 105–383 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR Part 388 (68 FR 23084; April 30, 2003), that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the docket number of this notice and the vessel name in order for MARAD to properly consider the comments. Comments should also state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in § 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR Part 388.

DATES: Submit comments on or before September 6, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Comments should refer to docket number MARAD–2005 21996. Written comments may be submitted by hand or by mail to the Docket Clerk, U.S. DOT Dockets, Room PL–401, Department of Transportation, 400 7th St., SW., Washington, DC 20590–0001. You may also send comments electronically via the Internet at *http://dmses.dot.gov/submit/*. All comments will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection and copying at the above address between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., E.T., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. An electronic version of this document and all documents entered into this docket is available on the World Wide Web at *http://dms.dot.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Gordon, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, MAR–830 Room 7201, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–5468.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel Change Of Pace is:

Intended Use: ''6 Pack Charter Vessel.''

Geographic Region: County of San Diego, California, United States.

Dated: June 27, 2005.

By order of the Maritime Administrator.

Joel C. Richard,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 05–15416 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket Number 2005 21995]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Invitation for public comments on a requested administrative waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws for the vessel DELIGHT.

SUMMARY: As authorized by Public Law 105–383 and Public Law 107–295, the Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirement of the coastwise laws under certain circumstances. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below. The complete application is given in DOT docket 2005–21995 at *http://dms.dot.gov*. Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with Public Law 105–383 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR Part 388 (68 FR 23084; April 30, 2003), that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the docket number of this notice and the vessel name in order for MARAD to properly consider the comments. Comments should also state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in § 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR Part 388.

DATES: Submit comments on or before September 6, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Comments should refer to docket number MARAD–2005 21995. Written comments may be submitted by hand or by mail to the Docket Clerk, U.S. DOT Dockets, Room PL–401, Department of Transportation, 400 7th St., SW., Washington, DC 20590–0001. You may also send comments electronically via the Internet at *http://dmses.dot.gov/submit/*. All comments will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection and copying at the above address between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., E.T., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. An electronic version of this document and all documents entered into this docket is available on the World Wide Web at *http://dms.dot.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Gordon, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, MAR–830 Room 7201, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–5468.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel DELIGHT is:

Intended Use: ''Fishing Charter.''

Geographic Region: Maryland and Florida.

Dated: July 27, 2005.

By order of the Maritime Administrator.

Joel C. Richard,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 05–15414 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket Number 2005 21994]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Invitation for public comments on a requested administrative waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws for the vessel MOTU.

SUMMARY: As authorized by Public Law 105–383 and Public Law 107–295, the Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirement of the coastwise laws under certain circumstances. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below. The complete application is given in DOT docket 2005–21994 at *http://dms.dot.gov*. Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels.

If MARAD determines in accordance with Public Law 105–383 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR Part 388 (68 FR 23084; April 30, 2003), that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the docket number of this notice and the vessel name in order for MARAD to properly consider the comments. Comments should also state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in § 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR Part 388.

DATES: Submit comments on or before September 6, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Comments should refer to docket number MARAD. Written comments may be submitted by hand or by mail to the Docket Clerk, U.S. DOT Dockets, Room PL–401, Department of Transportation, 400 7th St., SW., Washington, DC 20590–0001. You may also send comments electronically via the Internet at *http://dmses.dot.gov/submit/*. All comments will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection and copying at the above address between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., E.T., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. An electronic version of this document and all documents entered into this docket is available on the World Wide Web at *http://dms.dot.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Gordon, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, MAR–830 Room 7201, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–5506.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel MOTU is:

Intended Use: ''Up to 6 passengers for charter and use of vessel for sailing lessons.''

Geographic Region: California.

Dated: July 27, 2005.

By order of the Maritime Administrator.

Joel C. Richard,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 05–15415 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

Federal Register

Thursday,
August 4, 2005

Part II

Office of Personnel Management

5 CFR Part 591

Cost-of-Living Allowances (Nonforeign Areas); COLA Rate Changes; Proposed Rule

2002, 2003, and 2004 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Reports; Notices

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 591

RIN 3206–AK67

Cost-of-Living Allowances (Nonforeign Areas); COLA Rate Changes

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is publishing a proposed regulation to change the cost-of-living allowance (COLA) rates received by certain white-collar Federal and U.S. Postal Service employees in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The changes are the result of living-cost surveys conducted by OPM in 2002, 2003, and 2004.

DATES: We must receive comments on or before October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send or deliver written comments to Donald J. Winstead, Deputy Associate Director for Pay and Performance Policy, Strategic Human Resources Policy Division, Office of Personnel Management, Room 7H31, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20415–8200; fax: (202) 606–4264; or e-mail: *COLA@opm.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald L. Paquin, (202) 606–2838; fax: (202) 606–4264; or e-mail: *COLA@opm.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 5941 of title 5, United States Code, authorizes Federal agencies to pay cost-of-living allowances (COLAs) to white-collar Federal and U.S. Postal Service employees stationed in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Executive Order 10000, as amended, delegates to the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) the authority to administer nonforeign area COLAs and prescribes certain operational features of the program. OPM conducts living-cost surveys in each allowance area and in the Washington, DC, area to determine whether, and to what degree, COLA area living costs are higher than those in the DC area. OPM sets the COLA rate for each area based on the results of these surveys.

In 2002, 2003, and 2004, OPM conducted living-cost surveys in the various COLA areas. In 2002, OPM surveyed Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Washington, DC, area. OPM published the results of these Caribbean surveys in the **Federal Register** on February 9, 2004, at 69 FR 6020. In 2003, OPM surveyed Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, Alaska, and the Washington, DC, area. OPM published the results of these surveys on March 12, 2004, at 69 FR 12002. In 2004, OPM conducted living-cost surveys in Honolulu County, Kailua Kona, Hilo, Kauai County, Maui County, Guam, and the Washington, DC, area. OPM is publishing the results of these Pacific surveys in a notice that accompanies this proposed rule. OPM also is publishing the results of new shelter (rent) price analyses for the 2002 Caribbean surveys and the 2003 Alaska surveys in a notice that accompanies this proposed rule.

Proposed COLA Rate Changes

As described in these reports, OPM compared the results of each of the COLA area surveys with the results of the DC area survey to derive a living-cost index for each of the COLA areas. The results of the living-cost surveys indicate that OPM should increase COLA rates in the U.S. Virgin Islands; Hawaii County, HI; Kauai County, HI; and Maui County, HI. The results also indicate that OPM should not change the COLA rate for the rest of the State of Alaska; Honolulu County, HI; and Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, but should reduce COLA rates in Puerto Rico and in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, Alaska. Under section 591.228(c) of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, COLA rate reductions are limited to no more than 1 percentage point per year.

PROPOSED COLA RATES

Allowance area/category	Current rate (percent)	New rate (percent)
Puerto Rico	11.5	10.5
U.S. Virgin Islands	22.5	23.0
Anchorage, Alaska	25.0	24.0
Fairbanks, Alaska	25.0	24.0
Juneau, Alaska	25.0	24.0
Rest of the State of Alaska	25.0	25.0
Honolulu County, Hawaii	25.0	25.0
Hawaii County, Hawaii	16.5	19.0
Kauai County, Hawaii	23.25	25.0
Maui County, Hawaii	23.75	25.0
Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands	25.0	25.0

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Review

This rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the regulation will affect only Federal agencies and employees.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 591

Government employees, Travel and transportation expenses, Wages.

Office of Personnel Management.

Linda M. Springer,

Director.

Accordingly, OPM proposes to amend subpart B of 5 CFR part 591 as follows:

PART 591—ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

Subpart B—Cost-of-Living Allowance and Post Differential—Nonforeign Areas

1. The authority citation for subpart B of 5 CFR part 591 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5941; E.O. 10000, 3 CFR, 1943–1948 Comp., p. 792; and E.O. 12510, 3 CFR, 1985 Comp., p. 338.

2. Revise appendix A of subpart B to read as follows:

Appendix A to Subpart B of Part 591—Places and Rates at Which Allowances Are Paid

This appendix lists the places approved for a cost-of-living allowance and shows the authorized allowance rate for each area. The allowance percentage rate shown is paid as a percentage of an employee's rate of basic pay. The rates are subject to change based on the results of future surveys.

Geographic coverage	Allowance rate (percent)
State of Alaska:	
City of Anchorage and 80-kilometer (50-mile) radius by road	24.0
City of Fairbanks and 80-kilometer (50-mile) radius by road	24.0
City of Juneau and 80-kilometer (50-mile) radius by road	24.0
Rest of the State	25.0
State of Hawaii:	
City and County of Honolulu	25.0
Hawaii County, Hawaii	19.0
County of Kauai	25.0
County of Maui and County of Kalawao	25.0
Territory of Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	25.0
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	10.5
U.S. Virgin Islands	23.0

[FR Doc. 05–15097 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325–39–P

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

2002 and 2003 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Report: Revised Shelter Analyses

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes revised shelter (rent) analyses relating to the ''2002 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Report: Caribbean and Washington, DC, Areas'' and the ''2003 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Report: Alaska and Washington, DC, Areas.'' The Federal Government uses the results of surveys such as these to set cost-of-living allowance (COLA) rates for General Schedule, U.S. Postal Service, and certain other Federal employees in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This notice explains the revised shelter analyses adopted by the Office of Personnel Management based on additional research undertaken after the publication of these two reports.

DATES: Comments on this report must be received on or before October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send or deliver comments to Donald J. Winstead, Deputy Associate Director for Pay and Performance Policy, Strategic Human Resources Policy Division, Office of Personnel Management, Room 7H31, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20415–8200; fax: (202) 606–4264; or e-mail: *COLA@opm.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald L. Paquin, (202) 606–2838; fax: (202) 606–4264; or e-mail: *COLA@opm.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 591.229 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, requires the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to publish nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance (COLA) survey summary reports in the **Federal Register**. On February 9, 2004, OPM published the ''2002 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Report: Caribbean and Washington, DC, Areas'' at 69 FR 6020. On March 12, 2004, OPM published the ''2003 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Report: Alaska and Washington, DC, Areas'' at 69 FR 12002. Since publishing the results of these surveys, OPM has adopted a new methodology for calculating rent indexes. This notice describes the new methodology, the effect on the rent indexes, and the effect on the final indexes.

New Shelter (Rental) Analyses

OPM developed a new methodology for analyzing rental prices in consultation with the Survey Implementation Committee (SIC) and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The SIC and the TAC were established pursuant to the settlement of *Caraballo, et al.* v. *United States*, No. 1997–0027 (D.V.I.), August 17, 2000. The SIC advises and assists OPM in the implementation of the new COLA methodology to which the parties agreed. The SIC consists of five plaintiffs' representatives from the COLA areas and two OPM representatives. The TAC consists of three economists who have expertise in living-cost measurement. The TAC performs research for and advises the SIC.

As described in the 2002 and 2003 survey reports, OPM hired a contractor, the Center of International and Interarea Comparisons (CIIC), to analyze the housing data and estimate relative rental rates and rental indexes. CIIC is well-known for its work in international price comparisons, and one of its co-directors of research is a member of the TAC. CIIC consulted closely with the TAC and the SIC in analyzing the rental survey results.

As noted in both the 2002 and 2003 survey reports, the TAC recommended that OPM review the issue of which rental equation to use and how to choose among equations as additional rental data become available. OPM agreed to do this. As OPM acquired more rental data and more experience analyzing these data, it became apparent that the hedonic regressions (a form of multiple linear regression) used in the 2002 and 2003 analyses could be improved.

Therefore, in consultation with the SIC and TAC, OPM recomputed the rent indexes for the 2002 Caribbean and 2003 Alaska surveys. Table 1 below shows the new rent indexes. Appendix 1 shows the regression equation in SAS code and the regression results for the 2002 Caribbean survey. (SAS is a proprietary statistical analysis computer software package.) Appendix 2 shows the regression equation in SAS code and the regression results for the 2003 Alaska survey.

TABLE 1.—RENT INDEXES

Area	Previous rent index	New rent index
Puerto Rico	65.52	70.89
St. Croix, USVI	67.50	71.71
St. Thomas/St. John, USVI	84.22	88.63
Anchorage, Alaska	86.06	89.99
Fairbanks, Alaska	78.84	79.96
Juneau, Alaska	92.91	91.68
Washington, DC, Area	*100.00	*100.00

* By definition, the index of the base area is always 100.00.

New COLA Indexes

Once OPM computed new rent indexes, it became necessary to compute new final overall COLA indexes because these indexes would have changed compared with those OPM published with the 2002 and 2003 survey reports. Table 2 shows the new final indexes. Appendix 3 shows the derivation of the Caribbean final indexes. Appendix 4 shows the derivation of the Alaska final indexes.

TABLE 2.—FINAL LIVING-COST INDEXES

Area	Previous final index	New final index
Puerto Rico	103.60	105.10
U.S. Virgin Islands	121.44	122.84
Anchorage, Alaska	112.63	113.79
Fairbanks, Alaska	115.26	115.61
Juneau, Alaska	118.34	118.03
Rest of the State of Alaska	134.80	136.00

Office of Personnel Management.

Linda M. Springer,

Director.

Appendix 1—2002 Caribbean Survey Hedonic Rental Data Equations and Results

```
data temp; set opm.dcprvi;
survey_area = 'XX';
location = substr(compnumber,1,1);
if location = 'A' then survey_area = 'SC';
if location = 'B' then survey_area = 'ST';
if location = 'C' then survey_area = 'PR';
if location = 'D' then survey_area = 'DC';
*Q1 yrbuilt;
age = 2002 − yrbuilt;
agesq = age*age;
if age < 0 then delete;
if age ≥ 200 then delete;
sqsqspace = sqfootage*sqfootage;
baths = fullbaths + halfbaths*.5 +
   threeqtrbaths*.75;
Extrnl_Cond = 0;
if extrcond = 'A' then Extrnl_Cond = 1;
   *(Good);
Neighbor_Cond = 0;
if neighcond = 'A' then Neighbor_Cond = 1;
   *(Desirable);
hasgarage = 0;
if garage in ('A' 'B' 'C') then hasgarage = 1;
   *(Yes);
Dup_Apartment = 0;
if unittype in ('B' 'C' 'E' 'F' 'H') then
   Dup_Apartment = 1;
*(Duplex, Triplex, Walkup, In-home, or other
   apartmnt);
Highrise = 0;
if unittype = 'G' then Highrise = 1; *(high rise
   apartment);
Detached_Town = 0;
*if unittype in ('A' 'D') then Detached_Town
   = 1; *(Detached, Townhouse, Row House);
*omitting the above makes it the base
   condition;
SqftXDup_Apartment = 0;
if unittype in ('B' 'C' 'E' 'F' 'H') then
   SqftXDup_Apartment = sqfootage;
SqftXHighrise = 0;
if unittype = 'G' then SqftXHighrise =
   sqfootage;
SqftXDetached_Town = 0;
if unittype in ('A' 'D') then
   SqftXDetached_Town = sqfootage;
sqfootagesq = sqfootage* sqfootage;
hasclothesdryer = 0;
if cldryer = 'Y' then hasclothesdryer = 1;
hasdishwasher = 0;
if dishwasher = 'Y' then hasdishwasher = 1;
hasmicrowave = 0;
if microwave = 'Y' then hasmicrowave = 1;
hassecurity = 0;
if gated = 'Y' or accessctl = 'Y' or guards =
   'Y' or alarms = 'Y' then hassecurity = 1;
ExceptionalView = 0;
If excview = 'Y' then ExceptionalView = 1;
St_Croix = 0;
if survey_area = 'SC' then St_Croix = 1;
St_Thomas = 0;
if survey_area = 'ST' then St_Thomas = 1;
Puerto_Rico = 0;
if survey_area = 'PR' then Puerto_Rico = 1;
Wash_DC = 0;
*** if survey_area = 'WA' then Wash_DC =
   1—Omitting this makes DC the base area;
lrent = log(rent);
PROC REG DATA = temp;
MODEL lrent = SqftXDup_Apartment
   SqftXHighrise SqftXDetached_Town
   sqfootagesq age agesq baths bedrooms
      Dup_Apartment Highrise
   Neighbor_Cond hasclothesdryer
      hasdishwasher hasmicrowave
   Extrnl_Cond hassecurity ExceptionalView
   St_Croix St_Thomas Puerto_Rico;
TITLE '2002 Caribbean Rental Data—Revised
   Rental Analyses Federal Register Model';
RUN;
```

2002 CARIBBEAN RENTAL DATA—REVISED RENTAL ANALYSES FEDERAL REGISTER MODEL

[The REG procedure model: MODEL1 dependent variable: lrent]

Number of Observations Read	1599
Number of Observations Used	1599

Analysis of variance

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	20	345.01809	17.25090	388.32	<.0001
Error	1578	70.10212	0.04442		
Corrected Total	1598	415.12021			

Root MSE	0.21077	R-Square	0.8311
Dependent Mean	7.03692	Adj R-Sq	0.8290
Coeff Var	2.99522		

Parameter estimates

Variable	DF	Parameter estimate	Standard error	t Value	Pr > |t|
Intercept	1	6.16053	0.07083	86.97	<.0001
SqftXDup_Apartment	1	0.00084714	0.00006631	12.78	<.0001
SqftXHighrise	1	0.00067673	0.00007716	8.77	<.0001
SqftXDetached_Town	1	0.00061692	0.00008334	7.40	<.0001

Parameter estimates

Variable	DF	Parameter estimate	Standard error	t Value	Pr > |t|
sqfootagesq	1	−1.12749E–7	2.245397E–8	−5.02	<.0001
age	1	−0.00276	0.00067933	−4.06	<.0001
agesq	1	0.00005451	0.00000734	7.43	<.0001
baths	1	0.08207	0.01164	7.05	<.0001
BEDROOMS	1	0.05114	0.01034	4.94	<.0001
Dup_Apartment	1	−0.27875	0.05458	−5.11	<.0001
Highrise	1	−0.15790	0.06883	−2.29	0.0219
Neighbor_Cond	1	0.18967	0.01468	12.92	<.0001
hasclothesdryer	1	0.06615	0.01406	4.70	<.0001
hasdishwasher	1	0.06214	0.01718	3.62	0.0003
hasmicrowave	1	0.07894	0.01478	5.34	<.0001
Extrnl_Cond	1	0.09525	0.01483	6.42	<.0001
hassecurity	1	0.08359	0.01276	6.55	<.0001
ExceptionalView	1	0.08695	0.02043	4.26	<.0001
St_Croix	1	−0.34634	0.02769	−12.51	<.0001
St_Thomas	1	−0.13415	0.02694	−4.98	<.0001
Puerto_Rico	1	−0.35453	0.02086	−16.99	<.0001

Appendix 2—2003 Alaska Survey Hedonic Rental Data Equations and Results

```
data temp; set OPM.ak_dc_2003_w_census;
survey_area = 'XX';
location = substr(compnumber,1,1);
if location = 'A' then survey_area = 'JU';
if location = 'B' then survey_area = 'FB';
if location = 'C' then survey_area = 'AN';
if location = 'D' then survey_area = 'DC';
*Q1 yrbuilt;
age = 2003 − yrbuilt;
agesq = age*age;
sqsqspace = sqfootage*sqfootage;
baths = fullbaths + halfbaths*.5 +
   threeqtrbaths*.75;
Neighbor_Cond = 0;
if neighcond = 'A' then Neighbor_Cond = 1;
   *(Desirable);
hasgarage = 0;
if garage in ('A' 'B' 'C') then hasgarage = 1;
   *(Yes);
Dup_Triplex = 0;
if unittype in ('B' 'C') then Dup_Triplex = 1;
   *(Duplex or Triplex);
Non_Highrise = 0;
if unittype in ('E' 'F' 'H') then Non_Highrise
   = 1; *(Walkup, In-home, or other
   apartmnt);
Highrise = 0;
if unittype = 'G' then Highrise = 1; *(high rise
   apartment);
Detached_Town = 0;
*if unittype in ('A' 'D') then Detached_Town
   = 1; *(Detached, Townhouse, Row House);
*omitting the above makes it the base
   condition;
SqftXDup_Triplex = 0;
if unittype in ('B' 'C') then SqftXDup_Triplex
   = sqfootage;
SqftXNon_Highrise = 0;
if unittype in ('E' 'F' 'H') then
   SqftXNon_Highrise = sqfootage;
SqftXHighrise = 0;
if unittype = 'G' then SqftXHighrise =
   sqfootage;
SqftXDetached_Town = 0;
if unittype in ('A' 'D') then
   SqftXDetached_Town = sqfootage;
hasclothesdryer = 0;
if cldryer = 'Y' then hasclothesdryer = 1;
hasfireplace = 0;
if fireplace ='Y' then hasfireplace = 1;
medianincomesq =
   medianincome*medianincome;
Anchorage = 0;
if survey_area = 'AN' then Anchorage = 1;
Fairbanks = 0;
if survey_area = 'FB' then Fairbanks = 1;
Juneau = 0;
if survey_area = 'JU' then Juneau = 1;
Wash_DC = 0;
*** if survey_area = 'WA' then Wash_DC =
   1—Omitting this makes DC the base area;
   lrent = log(rent);
PROC REG DATA = temp;
   MODEL lrent = SqftXDup_Triplex
      SqftXNon_Highrise
SqftXHighrise SqftXDetached_Town
   age agesq baths bedrooms Dup_Triplex
      Non_Highrise Highrise Neighbor_Cond
      hasgarage hasclothesdryer
   hasfireplace medianincome
      medianincomesq PctallBA_
PctSchoolAge
   Anchorage Fairbanks Juneau;
TITLE '2003 Alaskan Rental Data—Revised
   Rental Analyses Federal Register Model';
RUN;
```

2003 ALASKAN RENTAL DATA—REVISED RENTAL ANALYSES FEDERAL REGISTER MODEL

The REG procedure model: MODEL1 dependent variable: lrent]

Number of Observations Read	1679
Number of Observations Used	1679

Analysis of variance

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	216.72733	9.85124	393.42	<.0001
Error	1656	41.46655	0.02504		
Corrected Total	1678	258.19388			

Root MSE	0.15824	R-Square	0.8394
Dependent Mean	7.06679	Adj R-Sq	0.8373
Coeff Var	2.23922		

Variable	DF	Parameter estimate	Standard error	t Value	Pr > | t |
Intercept	1	6.78428	0.04463	152.01	<.0001
SqftXDup_Triplex	1	0.00012656	0.00003471	3.65	0.0003
SqftXNon_Highrise	1	0.00026632	0.00003630	7.34	<.0001
SqftXHighrise	1	0.00022895	0.00004467	5.13	<.0001
SqftXDetached_Town	1	0.00008622	0.00001571	5.49	<.0001
age	1	−0.00426	0.00067976	−6.27	<.0001
agesq	1	0.00005692	0.00000816	6.97	<.0001
baths	1	0.02324	0.00582	3.99	<.0001
BEDROOMS	1	0.12778	0.00743	17.19	<.0001
Dup_Triplex	1	−0.08525	0.04928	−1.73	0.0839
Non_Highrise	1	−0.31060	0.03842	−8.09	<.0001
Highrise	1	−0.17676	0.04867	−3.63	0.0003
Neighbor_Cond	1	0.25807	0.03958	6.52	<.0001
hasgarage	1	0.11484	0.01101	10.44	<.0001
hasclothesdryer	1	0.05904	0.00883	6.69	<.0001
hasfireplace	1	0.05504	0.01017	5.41	<.0001
MedianIncome	1	−0.00000242	8.194014E–7	−2.96	0.0031
medianincomesq	1	2.2724E–11	4.80424E–12	4.73	<.0001
PCTAllBA_	1	0.39214	0.04673	8.39	<.0001
PctSchoolAge	1	−0.71293	0.11164	−6.39	<.0001
Anchorage	1	−0.11428	0.01195	−9.56	<.0001
Fairbanks	1	−0.22871	0.01345	−17.01	<.0001
Juneau	1	−0.09632	0.01719	−5.60	<.0001

APPENDIX 3.—2002 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE CARIBBEAN COLA AREAS

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
PUERTO RICO					
1. Food		13.16			101.85
	Cereals and bakery products	0.98	7.45	105.91	
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.47	11.16	99.40	
	Dairy products	0.65	4.94	124.86	
	Fruits and vegetables	0.73	5.56	107.05	
	Processed Foods	1.54	11.68	106.42	
	Other food at home	0.42	3.16	92.62	
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.49	3.74	133.21	
	Food away from home	5.93	45.04	91.91	
	Alcoholic beverages	0.96	7.28	123.96	
	PEG Total		100.00		
2. Shelter and Utilities		31.30			85.20
	Shelter	28.07	89.67	71.88	
	Energy Utilities	2.65	8.46	236.07	
	Water and other public services	0.59	1.87	41.54	
	PEG Total		100.00		
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies		6.06			98.84
	Household operations	1.36	22.51	64.95	
	Housekeeping supplies	1.06	17.53	113.20	
	Textiles and Area Rugs	0.25	4.16	93.40	
	Furniture	1.05	17.39	95.70	
	Major appliances	0.37	6.03	116.32	
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.21	3.46	108.32	
	Miscellaneous household equipment	1.75	28.91	114.40	
	PEG Total		100.00		
4. Apparel and services		4.00			112.80
	Men and boys	0.75	18.69	107.05	
	Women and girls	1.67	41.66	114.32	
	Children under 2	0.18	4.55	103.86	
	Footwear	0.70	17.48	88.96	
	Other apparel products and services	0.71	17.63	141.24	
	PEG Total		100.00		
5. Transportation		16.93			107.51
	Motor Vehicle Costs	9.09	53.67	109.17	
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.71	16.02	84.24	
	Maintenance and repairs	1.81	10.72	94.31	
	Vehicle insurance	1.73	10.24	122.13	
	Public transportation	1.58	9.35	136.92	
	PEG Total		100.00		
6. Medical		4.44			73.31

APPENDIX 3.—2002 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE CARIBBEAN COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Health insurance	2.08	46.97	59.73	.....
	Medical services	1.43	32.31	72.76	.....
	Drugs and medical Supplies	0.92	20.72	104.93	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
7. Recreation	.....	6.23	.....	.....	102.99
	Fees and admissions	1.46	23.38	95.96	.....
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.77	12.38	115.85	.....
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	1.15	18.48	98.43	.....
	Other entertainment supplies, etc.	0.97	15.57	106.71	.....
	Personal care products	0.69	11.10	98.89	.....
	Personal care services	0.70	11.29	105.17	.....
	Reading	0.49	7.80	109.76	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
8. Education and Communication	.....	4.09	.....	132.89	.....
	Education	0.21	5.06	216.35	.....
	Communications	3.24	79.32	132.97	.....
	Computers and Computer Services	0.64	15.62	105.41	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
9. Miscellaneous	.....	13.79	.....	.....	103.10
	Tobacco products, etc.	0.48	3.51	87.91	.....
	Miscellaneous	2.09	15.12	123.28	.....
	Personal insurance and pensions	11.22	81.37	100.00	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Overall Price Index	MEG Total	100.00	.....	.....	98.10
Plus Adjustment Factor	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.10
ST. CROIX, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS					
1. Food	.....	13.16	.....	.....	116.05
	Cereals and bakery products	0.98	7.45	129.89	.....
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.47	11.16	129.25	.....
	Dairy products	0.65	4.94	155.69	.....
	Fruits and vegetables	0.73	5.56	108.80	.....
	Processed foods	1.54	11.68	128.02	.....
	Other food at home	0.42	3.16	108.01	.....
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.49	3.74	132.85	.....
	Food away from home	5.93	45.04	105.82	.....
	Alcoholic beverages	0.96	7.28	99.25	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
2. Shelter and Utilities	31.30	.....	.....	.....	100.75
	Shelter	28.07	89.67	75.16	.....
	Energy utilities	2.65	8.46	343.31	.....
	Water and other public services	0.59	1.87	230.60	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies	.....	6.06	.....	.....	126.20
	Household operations	1.36	22.51	58.68	.....
	Housekeeping supplies	1.06	17.53	138.03	.....
	Textiles and area rugs	0.25	4.16	98.61	.....
	Furniture	1.05	17.39	141.31	.....
	Major appliances	0.37	6.03	127.13	.....
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.21	3.46	101.87	.....
	Miscellaneous household equipment	1.75	28.91	169.19	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
4. Apparel and Services	.....	4.00	.....	.....	102.52
	Men and boys	0.75	18.69	115.94	.....
	Women and girls	1.67	41.66	98.51	.....
	Children under 2	0.18	4.55	83.57	.....
	Footwear	0.70	17.48	97.20	.....
	Other apparel products and services	0.71	17.63	107.95	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
5. Transportation	.....	16.93	.....	.....	111.02
	Motor vehicle costs	9.09	53.67	112.02	.....
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.71	16.02	73.46	.....
	Maintenance and repairs	1.81	10.72	88.94	.....
	Vehicle insurance	1.73	10.24	119.53	.....
	Public transportation	1.58	9.35	185.59	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
6. Medical	.....	4.44	.....	.....	102.17
	Health insurance	2.08	46.97	110.99	.....

APPENDIX 3.—2002 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE CARIBBEAN COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Medical services	1.43	32.31	83.05	.....
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.92	20.72	111.99	.....
	PEG Total	.....	.....	100.00	.....
7. Recreation	.....	6.23	.....	.....	107.72
	Fees and admissions	1.46	23.38	85.81	.....
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.77	12.38	94.05	.....
	Pets, toys & playground equipment	1.15	18.48	124.46	.....
	Other entertainment supplies, etc	0.97	15.57	118.42	.....
	Personal care products	0.69	11.10	120.92	.....
	Personal care services	0.70	11.29	107.77	.....
	Reading	0.49	7.80	115.28	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
8. Education and Communication	.....	4.09	.....	.....	173.59
	Education	0.21	5.06	268.97	.....
	Communications	3.24	79.32	180.93	.....
	Computers and computer services	0.64	15.62	105.41	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
9. Miscellaneous	.....	13.79	.....	.....	105.08
	Tobacco products, etc	0.48	3.51	52.54	.....
	Miscellaneous	2.09	15.12	144.64	.....
	Personal insurance and pensions	11.22	81.37	100.00	.....
	PEG Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
ST. THOMAS, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS					
1. Food	.....	13.16%	.....	.....	118.86
	Cereals and bakery products	0.98	7.45	135.94	.....
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.47	11.16	133.18	.....
	Dairy products	0.65	4.94	161.42	.....
	Fruits and vegetables	0.73	5.56	120.34	.....
	Processed foods	1.54	11.68	139.00	.....
	Other food at home	0.42	3.16	115.51	.....
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.49	3.74	139.29	.....
	Food away from home	5.93	45.04	104.61	.....
	Alcoholic beverages	0.96	7.28	96.20	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
2. Shelter and Utilities	.....	31.30	.....	.....	116.23
	Shelter	28.07	89.67	92.42	.....
	Energy utilities	2.65	8.46	343.31	.....
	Water and other public services	0.59	1.87	230.60	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies	.....	6.06	.....	.....	126.12
	Household operations	1.36	22.51	63.82	.....
	Housekeeping supplies	1.06	17.53	137.67	.....
	Textiles and area rugs	0.25	4.16	117.63	.....
	Furniture	1.05	17.39	141.31	.....
	Major appliances	0.37	6.03	121.04	.....
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.21	3.46	102.41	.....
	Miscellaneous household equipment	1.75	28.91	163.62	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
4. Apparel and Services	.....	4.00	.....	.....	101.14
	Men and boys	0.75	18.69	102.33	.....
	Women and girls	1.67	41.66	97.41	.....
	Children under 2	0.18	4.55	83.57	.....
	Footwear	0.70	17.48	99.03	.....
	Other apparel products and services	0.71	17.63	115.33	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
5. Transportation	.....	16.93	.....	.....	119.49
	Motor vehicle costs	9.09	53.67	111.91	.....
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.71	16.02	122.52	.....
	Maintenance and repairs	1.81	10.72	80.37	.....
	Vehicle insurance	1.73	10.24	119.53	.....
	Public transportation	1.58	9.35	202.62	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
6. Medical	.....	4.44	.....	.....	114.18
	Health insurance	2.08	46.97	110.99	.....
	Medical services	1.43	32.31	121.45	.....
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.92	20.72	110.08	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
7. Recreation	.....	6.23	.....	.....	106.38

APPENDIX 3.—2002 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE CARIBBEAN COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Fees and admissions	1.46	23.38	58.55	.....
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.77	12.38	104.26	.....
	Pets, toys & playground equipment	1.15	18.48	132.35	.....
	Other entertainment supplies, etc	0.97	15.57	130.73	.....
	Personal care products	0.69	11.10	113.14	.....
	Personal care services	0.70	11.29	116.88	.....
	Reading	0.49	7.80	118.17	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
8. Education and Communication	.....	4.09	.....	.....	168.47
	Education	0.21	5.06	188.50	.....
	Communications	3.24	79.32	179.61	.....
	Computers and computer services	0.64	15.62	105.41	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
9. Miscellaneous	.....	13.79	.....	.....	102.87
	Tobacco products, etc.	0.48	3.51	60.63	.....
	Miscellaneous	2.09	15.12	128.10	.....
	Personal insurance and pensions	11.22	81.37	100.00	.....
	PEG Total	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX 3.—2002 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE CARIBBEAN COLA AREAS

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	St. Croix index (percent)	St. Thomas/St. John indexes (percent)	U.S. Virgin Island wtd index
	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS			
Employment Weights	.....	44.0	56.0	.....
1. Food	.....	116.05	118.86	117.62
	Cereals and bakery products	129.89	135.94	133.28
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	129.25	133.18	131.45
	Dairy products	155.69	161.42	158.90
	Fruits and vegetables	108.80	120.34	115.26
	Processed foods	128.02	139.00	134.17
	Other food at home	108.01	115.51	112.21
	Nonalcoholic beverages	132.85	139.29	136.45
	Food away from home	105.82	104.61	105.14
	Alcoholic beverages	99.25	96.20	97.54
2. Shelter and Utilities	.....	100.75	116.23	109.42
	Shelter	75.16	92.42	84.82
	Energy utilities	343.31	343.31	343.31
	Water and other public services	230.60	230.60	230.60
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies	.....	126.20	126.12	126.15
	Household operations	58.68	63.82	61.56
	Housekeeping supplies	138.03	137.67	137.83
	Textiles and area rugs	98.61	117.63	109.26
	Furniture	141.31	141.31	141.31
	Major appliances	127.13	121.04	123.72
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	101.87	102.41	102.17
	Miscellaneous household equipment	169.19	163.62	166.07
4. Apparel and Services	.....	102.52	101.14	101.75
	Men and boys	115.94	102.33	108.32
	Women and girls	98.51	97.41	97.89
	Children under 2	83.57	83.57	83.57
	Footwear	97.20	99.03	98.23
	Other apparel products and services	107.95	115.33	112.08
5. Transportation	.....	111.02	119.49	115.76
	Motor vehicle costs	112.02	111.91	111.96
	Gasoline and motor oil	73.46	122.52	100.93
	Maintenance and repairs	88.94	80.37	84.14
	Vehicle insurance	119.53	119.53	119.53
	Public transportation	185.59	202.62	195.13
6. Medical	.....	102.17	114.18	108.90
	Health insurance	110.99	110.99	110.99
	Medical services	83.05	121.45	104.56
	Drugs and medical supplies	111.99	110.08	110.92
7. Recreation	.....	107.72	106.38	106.97
	Fees and admissions	85.81	58.55	70.55

APPENDIX 3.—2002 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE CARIBBEAN COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	St. Croix index (percent)	St. Thomas/St. John indexes (percent)	U.S. Virgin Island wtd index
	Television, radios, sound equipment	94.05	104.26	99.77
	Pets, toys & playground equipment	124.46	132.35	128.88
	Other entertainment supplies, etc	118.42	130.73	125.31
	Personal care products	120.92	113.14	116.56
	Personal care services	107.77	116.88	112.87
	Reading	115.28	118.17	116.90
8. Education and Communication		173.59	168.47	170.72
	Education	268.97	188.50	223.91
	Communications	180.93	179.61	180.19
	Computers and computer services	105.41	105.41	105.41
9. Miscellaneous		105.08	102.87	103.84
	Tobacco products, etc.	52.54	60.63	57.07
	Miscellaneous	144.64	128.10	135.38
	Personal insurance and pensions	100.00	100.00	100.00
Overall Price Index				113.84
Plus Adjustment Factor				9.00
Preliminary COLA Rate				122.84

APPENDIX 4.—2003 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE ALASKA COLA AREAS

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA					
1. Food		12.30			114.58
	Cereals and bakery products	0.93	7.60	117.91	
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.40	11.40	108.37	
	Dairy products	0.64	5.24	127.58	
	Fruits and vegetables	0.71	5.79	169.90	
	Processed foods	1.48	12.04	113.79	
	Other food at home	0.37	3.05	115.41	
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.47	3.85	142.08	
	Food away from home	5.41	44.02	104.21	
	Alcoholic beverages	0.86	7.01	116.68	
	PEG Total		100.00		
2. Shelter and Utilities		33.18			102.42
	Shelter	29.44	88.74	90.65	
	Energy utilities	3.05	9.20	212.43	
	Water and other public services	0.68	2.06	118.15	
	PEG Total		100.00		
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies		6.07			105.32
	Household operations	1.53	25.20	102.92	
	Housekeeping supplies	1.05	17.31	103.97	
	Textiles and area rugs	0.29	4.76	102.25	
	Furniture	1.15	18.94	104.57	
	Major appliances	0.38	6.24	110.38	
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.20	3.24	114.16	
	Misc. household equipment	1.47	24.30	107.47	
	PEG Total		100.00		
4. Apparel and Services		4.01			109.63
	Men and boys	0.90	22.43	118.23	
	Women and girls	1.58	39.55	112.12	
	Children under 2	0.18	4.60	90.70	
	Footwear	0.67	16.75	98.83	
	Other apparel products and services	0.67	16.68	108.24	
	PEG Total		100.00		
5. Transportation		16.35			112.30
	Motor vehicle costs	8.57	52.43	102.17	
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.87	17.58	107.36	
	Maintenance and repairs	1.69	10.32	101.97	
	Vehicle insurance	1.79	10.92	135.96	
	Public transportation	1.43	8.76	165.59	
	PEG Total		100.00		
6. Medical		4.75			111.51
	Health insurance	2.28	47.95	113.65	
	Medical services	1.55	32.53	118.98	

APPENDIX 4.—2003 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE ALASKA COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.93	19.52	93.78	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
7. Recreation	.....	7.02	.....	.....	97.64
	Fees and admissions	1.46	20.77	92.96	.....
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.73	10.36	100.15	.....
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	1.04	14.84	104.07	.....
	Other entertainment supplies, etc.	2.02	28.81	101.48	.....
	Personal care products	0.82	11.62	86.00	.....
	Personal care services	0.56	7.90	88.08	.....
	Reading	0.40	5.70	110.95	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
8. Education and Communication	.....	4.05	.....	.....	100.37
	Education	0.18	4.42	29.67	.....
	Communications	3.37	83.30	104.60	.....
	Computers and computer services	0.50	12.29	97.09	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
9. Miscellaneous	.....	12.28	.....	.....	108.78
	Tobacco products, etc	0.46	3.75	108.17	.....
	Miscellaneous	1.83	14.89	156.88	.....
	Personal insurance and pensions	9.99	81.35	100.00	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Overall Price Index	MEG Total	100.00	.....	.....	106.79
Plus Adjustment Factor	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor	.....	.....	.....	.....	113.79
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA					
1. Food	.....	12.30	.....	.....	116.25
	Cereals and bakery products	0.93	7.60	124.89	.....
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.40	11.40	111.48	.....
	Dairy products	0.64	5.24	115.91	.....
	Fruits and vegetables	0.71	5.79	169.40	.....
	Processed foods	1.48	12.04	120.63	.....
	Other food at home	0.37	3.05	114.36	.....
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.47	3.85	152.88	.....
	Food away from home	5.41	44.02	103.08	.....
	Alcoholic beverages	0.86	7.01	126.87	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
2. Shelter and Utilities	.....	33.18	.....	.....	99.91
	Shelter	29.44	88.74	80.87	.....
	Energy utilities	3.05	9.20	270.97	.....
	Water and other public services	0.68	2.06	155.96	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies	.....	6.07	.....	.....	109.56
	Household operations	1.53	25.20	99.74	.....
	Housekeeping supplies	1.05	17.31	115.45	.....
	Textiles and area rugs	0.29	4.76	103.65	.....
	Furniture	1.15	18.94	104.57	.....
	Major appliances	0.38	6.24	126.17	.....
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.20	3.24	125.61	.....
	Misc. household equipment	1.47	24.30	114.19	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
4. Apparel and Services	.....	4.01	.....	.....	106.64
	Men and boys	0.90	22.43	103.68	.....
	Women and girls	1.58	39.55	104.53	.....
	Children under 2	0.18	4.60	89.89	.....
	Footwear	0.67	16.75	93.82	.....
	Other apparel products and services	0.67	16.68	133.11	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
5. Transportation	.....	16.35	.....	.....	112.50
	Motor vehicle costs	8.57	52.43	101.33	.....
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.87	17.58	106.31	.....
	Maintenance and repairs	1.69	10.32	95.57	.....
	Vehicle insurance	1.79	10.92	130.80	.....
	Public transportation	1.43	8.76	188.94	.....
	PEG Total	.....	100.00	.....	.....
6. Medical	.....	4.75	.....	.....	112.34
	Health insurance	2.28	47.95	111.83	.....
	Medical services	1.55	32.53	123.13	.....
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.93	19.52	95.63	.....

APPENDIX 4.—2003 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE ALASKA COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	PEG Total		100.00		
7. Recreation		7.02			97.66
	Fees and admissions	1.46	20.77	92.48	
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.73	10.36	99.46	
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	1.04	14.84	108.08	
	Other entertainment supplies etc.	2.02	28.81	106.80	
	Personal care products	0.82	11.62	83.46	
	Personal care services	0.56	7.90	60.47	
	Reading	0.40	5.70	120.53	
	PEG Total		100.00		
8. Education and Communication		4.05			101.90
	Education	0.18	4.42	13.84	
	Communications	3.37	83.30	107.28	
	Computers and computer services	0.50	12.29	97.09	
	PEG Total		100.00		
9. Miscellaneous		12.28			110.23
	Tobacco products, etc.	0.46	3.75	107.12	
	Miscellaneous	1.83	14.89	166.87	
	Personal insurance and pensions	9.99	81.35	100.00	
	PEG Total		100.00		
Overall Price Index	MEG Total	100.00			106.61
Plus Adjustment Factor					9.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor					115.61
JUNEAU, ALASKA					
1. Food		12.30			121.13
	Cereals and bakery products	0.93	7.60	122.40	
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.40	11.40	116.44	
	Dairy products	0.64	5.24	129.04	
	Fruits and vegetables	0.71	5.79	168.34	
	Processed foods	1.48	12.04	119.04	
	Other food at home	0.37	3.05	118.10	
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.47	3.85	171.62	
	Food away from home	5.41	44.02	112.67	
	Alcoholic beverages	0.86	7.01	112.77	
	PEG Total		100.00		
2. Shelter and Utilities		33.18			105.77
	Shelter	29.44	88.74	92.06	
	Energy utilities	3.05	9.20	236.45	
	Water and other public services	0.68	2.06	112.61	
	PEG Total		100.00		
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies		6.07			111.16
	Household operations	1.53	25.20	104.07	
	Housekeeping supplies	1.05	17.31	118.21	
	Textiles and area rugs	0.29	4.76	108.66	
	Furniture	1.15	18.94	108.67	
	Major appliances	0.38	6.24	121.35	
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.20	3.24	104.19	
	Misc. household equipment	1.47	24.30	114.25	
	PEG Total		100.00		
4. Apparel and Services		4.01			105.13
	Men and boys	0.90	22.43	111.43	
	Women and girls	1.58	39.55	100.69	
	Children under 2	0.18	4.60	88.83	
	Footwear	0.67	16.75	106.39	
	Other apparel products and services	0.67	16.68	110.38	
	PEG Total		100.00		
Transportation		16.35			107.08
	Motor vehicle costs	8.57	52.43	98.27	
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.87	17.58	115.15	
	Maintenance and repairs	1.69	10.32	99.87	
	Vehicle insurance	1.79	10.92	92.71	
	Public transportation	1.43	8.76	170.09	
	PEG Total		100.00		
6. Medical		4.75			113.18
	Health insurance	2.28	47.95	111.91	
	Medical services	1.55	32.53	123.47	
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.93	19.52	99.14	
	PEG Total		100.00		

APPENDIX 4.—2003 FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE ALASKA COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
7. Recreation		7.02			109.42
	Fees and admissions	1.46	20.77	99.88	
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.73	10.36	105.97	
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	1.04	14.84	107.48	
	Other entertainment supplies, etc.	2.02	28.81	112.91	
	Personal care products	0.82	11.62	111.96	
	Personal care services	0.56	7.90	83.02	
	Reading	0.40	5.70	169.37	
	PEG Total		100.00		
8. Education and Communication		4.05			103.58
	Education	0.18	4.42	22.50	
	Communications	3.37	83.30	108.24	
	Computers and computer services	0.50	12.29	101.15	
	PEG Total		100.00		
9. Miscellaneous		12.28			108.45
	Tobacco products, etc.	0.46	3.75	119.60	
	Miscellaneous	1.83	14.89	151.80	
	Personal insurance and pensions	9.99	81.35	100.00	
	PEG Total		100.00		
Overall Price Index	MEG Total	100.00			109.03
Plus Adjustment Factor					9.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor					118.03

Anchorage results		Relative to				Kodiak relative to		
						Anchorage		DC
Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	DC PEG index	MEG indes	PEG index*	MEG index*	MEG index
REST OF THE STATE OF ALASKA								
1. Food		12.26			114.58		145.69	166.94
	Cereals and bakery products.	0.93	7.60	117.91				
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.	1.40	11.40	108.37				
	Dairy products	0.64	5.24	127.58				
	Fruits and vegetables	0.71	5.79	169.90				
	Processed foods	1.48	12.04	113.79				
	Other food at home	0.37	3.05	115.41				
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.47	3.85	142.08				
	Food away from home	5.40	44.02	104.21				
	Alcoholic beverages	0.86	7.01	116.68				
	PEG Total		100.00					
2. Shelter and Utilities		33.38			102.42		105.04	107.58
	Shelter	29.66	88.85	90.65		105.67		
	Energy utilities	3.04	9.11	212.43		100.00		
	Water and other public services.	0.68	2.04	118.15		100.00		
	PEG Total		100.00%					
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies.		6.05			105.32		134.18	141.32
	Household operations	1.52	25.20	102.92		100.00		
	Housekeeping supplies	1.05	17.31	103.97		145.69		
Textiles and area rugs	0.29	4.76	102.25		145.69			
Furniture	1.15	18.94	104.57		145.69			
Major appliances	0.38	6.24	110.38		145.69			
Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.20	3.24	114.16		145.69			
Misc. household equipment	1.47	24.30	107.47		145.69			
	PEG Total		100.00					
4. Apparel and Services		3.99			109.63		145.69	159.73
	Men and boys	0.90	22.43	118.23				
	Women and girls	1.58	39.55	112.12				
	Children under 2	0.18	4.60	90.70				
	Footwear	0.67	16.75	98.83				
	Other apparel products and services.	0.67	16.68	108.24				

Anchorage results		Relative to				Kodiak relative to		
						Anchorage		DC
Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	DC PEG index	MEG indes	PEG index*	MEG index*	MEG index
	PEG Total		100.00					
5. Transportation		16.31			112.30		125.94	141.44
	Motor vehicle costs	8.56	52.47	102.17		145.69		
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.86	17.56	107.36		111.19		
	Maintenance and repairs	1.68	10.31	101.97		100.00		
	Vehicle insurance	1.78	10.91	135.96		100.00		
	Public transportation	1.43	8.75	165.59		100.00		
	PEG Total		100.00					
6. Medical		4.74			111.51		108.92	121.45
	Health insurance	2.27	47.95	113.65		100.00		
	Medical services	1.54	32.53	118.98		100.00		
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.92	19.52	93.78		145.69		
	PEG Total		100.00					
7. Recreation		7.00			97.64		132.59	129.46
	Fees and admissions	1.45	20.77	92.96		100.00		
	Television, radios, etc.	0.73	10.36	100.15		145.69		
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment.	1.04	14.84	104.07		145.69		
	Other entertainment supplies, etc..	2.02	28.81	101.48		145.69		
	Personal care products	0.81	11.62	86.00		145.69		
	Personal care services	0.55	7.90	88.08		100.00		
	Reading	0.40	5.70	110.95		145.69		
	PEG Total		100.00					
8. Education and Communication.		4.04			100.37		105.62	106.01
	Education	0.18	4.42	29.67		100.00		
	Communications	3.36	83.29	104.60		100.00		
	Computers and computer services.	0.50	12.29	97.09		145.69		
	PEG Total		100.00					
9. Miscellaneous		12.23			108.78		101.71	110.64
	Tobacco products, etc	0.46	3.75	108.17		145.69		
	Miscellaneous	1.82	14.89	156.88		100.00		
	Personal insurance and pensions.	9.95	81.36	100.00		100.00		
	PEG Total		100.00					
Overall Price Index	MEG Total	100.00			106.79			127.00
Plus Adjustment Factor					7.00			9.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor.					113.79			136.00

*Except for rental data and indexes set at 100, all data area from the University of Alaska Fairbanks, March 2003. Rental data are from Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 2002. Indexes set to 100 assume costs in Kodiak are equal to those in Anchorage.

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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

2004 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Report: Pacific and Washington, DC, Areas

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes the ''2004 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Report: Pacific and Washington, DC, Areas.'' The Federal Government uses the results of surveys such as these to set cost-of-living allowance (COLA) rates for General Schedule, U.S. Postal Service, and certain other Federal employees in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This report contains the results of the COLA surveys conducted by the Office of Personnel Management in Hawaii, Guam, and the Washington, DC, area during the spring and summer of 2004.

DATES: Comments on this report must be received on or before October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send or deliver comments to Donald J. Winstead, Deputy Associate Director for Pay and Performance Policy, Strategic Human Resources Policy Division, Office of Personnel Management, Room 7H31, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20415–8200; fax: (202) 606–4264; or e-mail: *COLA@opm.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald L. Paquin, (202) 606–2838; fax: (202) 606–4264; or e-mail: *COLA@opm.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 591.229 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, requires the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to publish nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance (COLA) survey summary reports in the **Federal Register**. We are publishing the complete ''2004 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Report: Pacific and Washington, DC, Areas'' with this notice. This report contains the results of the COLA surveys conducted by OPM

in Hawaii, Guam, and the Washington, DC, area during the spring and summer of 2004.

Survey Results

Using an index scale with Washington, DC, area living costs equal to 100, OPM computed index values of relative prices in the Honolulu County, Hawaii County, Kauai County, Maui County, and Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) COLA areas. Then OPM added an adjustment factor of 5.0 to the Honolulu County price index, 7.0 to the Hawaii County, Kauai County, and Maui County price indexes, and 9.0 to the Guam/CNMI price index and rounded the results to the nearest whole percentage point. The results show that the COLA rates for Hawaii County, Kauai County, and Maui County should increase and that the COLA rates for Honolulu County and Guam/CNMI, which are at the statutory maximum (25 percent), should remain unchanged.

In a proposed rule published with this notice, OPM proposes to adjust COLA rates based on the results of the 2004 Pacific surveys. In that proposed rule, OPM also proposes to adjust COLA rates for the COLA areas in the Caribbean and Alaska based on surveys conducted by OPM in 2002 and 2003. OPM published the results of these surveys previously. (*See* Appendix 1 for a listing of previously published COLA survey reports.)

Office of Personnel Management.

Linda M. Springer,

Director.

2004 Nonforeign Area Cost-of-Living Allowance Survey Report: Pacific and Washington, DC, Areas

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Executive Summary

The Government pays cost-of-living allowances (COLAs) to Federal employees in nonforeign areas in consideration of living costs significantly higher than those in the Washington, DC, area. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) conducts living-cost surveys to set the COLA rates. The methodology for conducting these surveys is prescribed in regulation at subpart B of part 591 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as modified by the proposed rule that accompanies this notice.

This report provides the results of the COLA surveys conducted by OPM in the spring and summer of 2004 in Honolulu County, Hawaii County, Kauai County, Maui County, Guam, and the Washington, DC, area. The report details OPM's comparison of living costs in these areas with living costs in the Washington, DC, area.

For the surveys, OPM contacted about 1,200 outlets and collected approximately 6,000 prices on more than 240 items representing typical consumer purchases. OPM then combined the data using consumer expenditure information developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The final results are a series of living-cost indexes, shown in Table 1, that compare living costs in the surveyed areas to those in the Washington, DC, area. The index for the DC area (not shown) is 100.00 because it is, by law, the reference area. The living-cost indexes shown in Table 1 include the adjustment factor prescribed at 5 CFR 591.227.

TABLE 1.—FINAL LIVING-COST COMPARISON INDEXES

Allowance area	Index
Honolulu County, HI	127.78
Hawaii County, HI	119.11
Kauai County, HI	130.58
Maui County, HI	134.49
Guam/CNMI	127.65

1. Introduction

1.1 Report Objectives

This report provides the results of the 2004 (*i.e.*, ''Pacific'') nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance (COLA) surveys conducted by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) in the spring and summer of 2004. (Appendix 1 lists prior survey reports and their publication dates.) In addition to providing these results, this report describes how OPM prepared for and conducted the survey and how it analyzed the results. The results show comparative living-cost differences between the Pacific areas, *i.e.*, Honolulu County, Hawaii County, Kauai County, Maui County, and Guam, and the Washington, DC, area. By law, Washington, DC, is the base or ''reference'' area for the COLA program.

2. Preparing for the Survey

2.1 COLA Advisory Committees

Before the Pacific surveys, OPM established COLA Advisory Committees (CACs) in Honolulu, the Hawaii County areas of Hilo and Kailua Kona, Kauai, Maui, and Guam. The settlement of *Caraballo*, *et al.* v. *United States*, No. 1997–0027 (D.V.I.), August 17, 2000, provides for employee involvement in the administration of the COLA program. In the Pacific surveys, as in the 2002 surveys in the Caribbean and the 2003 surveys in Alaska, OPM found it valuable to involve employee and agency representatives in planning and conducting the surveys and reviewing the survey results.

Each CAC is composed of approximately 12 agency and employee representatives from the survey area and 2 representatives from OPM. The functions of the CACs include the following:

—Advising and assisting OPM in planning COLA surveys;
—Providing or arranging for data collection observers during COLA surveys;
—Advising and assisting OPM in reviewing survey data;
—Advising OPM on its COLA program administration, including survey methodology;
—Assisting OPM in disseminating information to affected employees

about the surveys and the COLA program; and

—Advising OPM on special situations or conditions, such as hurricanes and earthquakes, as they relate to OPM's authority to conduct interim surveys or implement some other change in response to conditions caused by a natural disaster or similar emergency.

2.2 Pre-Survey Meetings

To help OPM prepare for the COLA surveys, the CACs held 3-day meetings in Honolulu, Hilo, Kailua Kona, Kauai, Maui, and Guam. These were joint meetings of the CAC, Survey Implementation Committee (SIC), and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The SIC and the TAC were established pursuant to the *Caraballo* settlement. The SIC advises and assists OPM in the implementation of the new COLA methodology to which the parties agreed. The SIC consists of five plaintiffs' representatives from the COLA areas and two OPM representatives. The TAC consists of three economists who have expertise in living-cost measurement. The TAC performs research for and advises the SIC.

The CACs, SIC, and TAC reviewed the preliminary outlet and item lists developed by OPM for the surveys. The committee members researched the outlets and availability and appropriateness of the items in each area and made recommendations to OPM concerning the survey. OPM incorporated these recommendations into its survey design.

OPM found the work of the CACs, SIC, and TAC to be extremely helpful and informative. The SIC and TAC's knowledge of the *Caraballo* settlement, the new COLA methodology, and the economic concepts underlying that methodology, combined with the CACs' knowledge of the local area, the popularity of items and outlets, and other information about the COLA area, were invaluable in helping OPM plan the survey. These joint CAC, SIC, and TAC meetings were particularly important because, under the *Caraballo* settlement, the SIC and TAC dissolve on December 31, 2005.

2.3 Survey Item Selection

As described in Sections 2.1 and 2.2, OPM consulted with the CACs, SIC, and TAC as it selected survey items. OPM identified items to reflect a wide array of items consumers typically purchase. To determine what consumers purchase, OPM used the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) 2000 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). OPM aggregated CES expenditures into the following nine major expenditure groups (MEGs):

—Food,
—Shelter and Utilities,
—Household Furnishings and Supplies,
—Apparel,
—Transportation,
—Medical,
—Recreation,
—Education and Communication, and
—Miscellaneous

OPM further subdivided each MEG into primary expenditure groups (PEGs). In all, there were 45 PEGs. For example, OPM subdivided Food into the following nine PEGs:

—Cereals and Bakery Products;
—Meats, Poultry, Fish, and Eggs;
—Dairy Products;
—Fresh Fruits and Vegetables;
—Processed Foods;
—Other Food at Home;
—Nonalcoholic Beverages;
—Food Away from Home; and
—Alcoholic Beverages.

To select survey items, OPM chose a sufficient number of items to represent each PEG and reduce overall price index variability. To do this, OPM applied the following guidelines: Each survey item should be—

—Relatively important (*i.e.*, represent a fairly large expenditure) within the PEG;
—Relatively easy to find in both COLA and DC areas;
—Relatively common, *i.e.*, what people typically buy;
—Relatively stable over time, *e.g.*, not a fad item; and
—Subject to similar supply and demand functions.

In all, OPM selected over 240 non-housing items to survey. Appendix 2 shows how OPM organized the CES data into MEGs and PEGs, identifies the Detailed Expenditure Categories (DECs) for which OPM chose survey items, and shows estimated DC area middle income annual consumer expenditures for each DEC and higher level of aggregations.

Appendix 3 lists the non-housing items surveyed by OPM and their descriptions. Each of these items is specifically described with an exact brand, model, type, and size whenever practical. Thus, OPM priced exactly the same items or the same quality and quantity of items in both the COLA and DC areas. For example, OPM priced a 10.5-ounce can of Campbell's Vegetable Soup in both the COLA and DC areas because it is typical of canned soups, and consumers commonly purchase it.

2.3.1 Special Considerations

Health Insurance: It was not practical to compare the prices of exactly the same quality and quantity of health insurance between the COLA and Washington, DC, areas because the same array of plans is not offered in each area, and a significant proportion of Federal employees in both the COLA and DC areas subscribe to plans that are not available nationwide. To compare the employee health benefits premiums of these often highly different plans, OPM would have to adjust for differences in benefits and coverage. Research conducted by the parties prior to the *Caraballo* settlement indicated that this would not be feasible.

Therefore, OPM used the non-Postal Service employee's share of the Federal Employees Health Benefits premiums by plan for each plan offered in each area and obtained from OPM's Central Personnel Data File (CPDF) the number of white-collar Federal employees enrolled in each plan. As described in Section 4.2.3 below, OPM used these data to compute the average ''price'' of health insurance for Federal employees in the COLA and DC areas.

Housing: For housing items, OPM surveyed rental rates for specific kinds or classes of housing and collected detailed information about each housing unit. OPM surveyed the following classes of housing:

—Four bedroom, single family unit, not to exceed 3200 square feet;
—Three bedroom, single family unit, not to exceed 2600 square feet;
—Two bedroom, single family unit, not to exceed 2200 square feet;
—Three bedroom apartment unit, not to exceed 2000 square feet;
—Two bedroom apartment unit, not to exceed 1800 square feet; and
—One bedroom apartment unit, not to exceed 1400 square feet

Appendix 4 lists the types of detailed information collected by OPM. OPM did not collect homeowner data, such as mortgage payments, maintenance expenses, or insurance. Under the *Caraballo* settlement, the parties agreed to adopt a rental equivalence approach similar to the one BLS uses for the Consumer Price Index. Rental equivalence compares the shelter value (rental value) of owned homes, rather than total owner costs, because the latter are influenced by the investment value of the home (*i.e.*, influenced by what homeowners hope to realize as a profit when they sell their homes). As a rule, living-cost surveys do not compare how consumers invest their money.

In the 2004 survey, OPM surveyed rents and used that as a surrogate for rental equivalence. In late 2004 and 2005, OPM conducted special research, the General Population Rental

Equivalence Survey (GPRES), to obtain additional rent and rental equivalence information to determine whether the approach OPM uses is appropriate. Preliminary analyses of GPRES results support OPM's current approach, but those analyses continue. OPM will publish the GPRES results in a **Federal Register** notice at a later date.

Although OPM surveyed rental rates for the same classes of housing in each area, the type, style, size, quality, and other characteristics of each unit varied within each area and between the COLA and DC areas. As described in Section 4.2.6, OPM used hedonic regression analyses to hold these characteristics constant between the COLA and Washington, DC, area to make rental price comparisons.

2.4 Outlet Selection

Just as it is important to select commonly-purchased items and survey the same items in both the DC area and COLA areas, it is important to select outlets frequented by consumers and find comparable outlets in both the COLA and DC areas. To identify comparable outlets, OPM categorized outlets by type (*e.g.*, grocery store, convenience store, discount store, hardware store, auto dealer, and catalog outlet). For example, OPM surveyed grocery items at supermarkets in all areas because most people purchase their groceries at such stores and because supermarkets exist in nearly all areas. Selecting comparable outlets is particularly important because of the significant price variations that may occur between dissimilar outlets (*e.g.*, comparing the price of milk at a supermarket with the price of milk at a convenience store).

OPM used the above classification criteria and existing data sources, including previous COLA surveys, phone books, and various business listings, to develop initial outlet lists for the survey. OPM provided these lists to the CACs, SIC, and TAC and consulted with them on outlet selection. The committees helped OPM refine the outlet lists and identify other/additional outlets where local consumers generally purchase the items OPM planned to survey.

OPM also priced some items by catalog; when it did, it priced the same items by catalog in the COLA areas and in DC areas for comparative purposes. To ensure consistent catalog pricing, OPM used only current catalogs for all catalog survey items. OPM priced 12 items by catalog in the Pacific and DC areas. All catalog prices included any charges for shipping and handling and all applicable taxes.

In all, OPM surveyed prices from approximately 1,200 outlets. In the COLA survey areas, described below, OPM attempted to survey three popular outlets of each type, to the extent practical. For some outlet types, such as local phone service, there were not three outlets. In some areas, there were not a sufficient number of businesses to find three outlets of each particular type. In the Washington, DC, area, OPM attempted to survey nine popular outlets of each type, three in each of the DC survey areas described in Table 3.

2.5 Geographic Coverage

Table 3 shows the Pacific COLA and DC survey area boundaries.

TABLE 3.—SURVEY AND DATA COLLECTION AREAS

COLA areas and reference areas	Survey area
Honolulu County	City and County of Honolulu.
Hawaii County	Hilo area, Kailua Kona/Waimea area.
Kauai County	Kauai Island.
Maui County	Maui Island.
Guam/CNMI	Guam.
Washington, DC-DC	District of Columbia.
Washington, DC-MD	Montgomery County and Prince Georges County.
Washington, DC-VA	Arlington County, Fairfax County, Prince William County, City of Alexandria, City of Fairfax, City of Falls Church, City of Manassas, and City of Manassas Park.

NOTE: For selected items, such as golf and air travel, these survey areas include additional geographic locations beyond these jurisdictions.

OPM collected non-housing prices in outlets throughout the Pacific areas described in Table 3. To collect housing (*i.e.*, rental) data, OPM contracted with Delta-21 Resources, Incorporated, a research organization with expertise in housing and rental data collection. Delta-21 surveyed rental rates in locations within these areas. In selecting the locations and sample sizes within these areas, OPM used tables from the 2000 census that showed the number of Federal employees and housing units by zip code.

To collect data in the DC area, OPM divided the area into three survey areas, as shown in Table 3. OPM collected non-housing prices in outlets throughout this area. OPM surveyed certain items, including golf, in areas beyond the counties and cities shown in Table 3. OPM also surveyed the cost of air travel from Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, Washington Dulles International Airport, and Baltimore/Washington International Airport (BWI) and surveyed the price of a 5-mile taxi ride originating at these airports. Both Dulles and BWI are outside the counties and cities shown in Table 3. Nevertheless, DC area residents commonly use both of these airports.

Delta-21 surveyed rental rates throughout the DC area. As with the Pacific COLA areas, OPM used Census data to select specific locations and sample sizes within the DC area, and Delta-21 collected data accordingly within these locations.

3. Conducting the Survey

3.1 Pricing Period

OPM collected data from early March through May 2004. OPM collected non-housing price data concurrently in the Pacific areas in March and collected the bulk of the DC area data in April and May. Delta-21 collected rental data sequentially in Guam, Kauai, Kailua Kona/Waimea, Hilo, Maui, Honolulu County, and in the Washington, DC, area beginning on June 21, 2004, and ending on August 30, 2004.

3.2 Non-Housing Price Data Collection

3.2.1 Data Collection Teams

In both the COLA and Washington, DC, areas, OPM central office staff collected non-housing price data. In the COLA areas, data collection observers designated by the local CAC

accompanied the OPM data collectors. Data collection observers were extremely helpful to OPM and the survey process by advising and assisting the data collectors in contacting outlets, matching items, and selecting substitutes. The observers also advised OPM on other living-cost and compensation issues relating to their areas. OPM did not use data collection observers in the Washington, DC, area, but OPM made the collected data available to the CACs.

3.2.2 Data Collection Process

The data collector/observer teams obtained most of the data by visiting stores, auto dealers, and other outlets. The teams also priced items, such as insurance, tax preparation fees, bank interest, and private education tuition, by telephone. As noted in Section 2.4, OPM surveyed some items via catalog, including all shipping costs and any applicable taxes in the price. OPM also collected other data, such as sales tax rates and airline fares, from Web sites on the Internet.

For all items subject to sales and/or excise taxes, OPM added the appropriate amount of tax to the price for computing COLA rates. For the Hawaii areas, OPM added 4.166 percent to account for the Hawaii general excise tax on businesses. In the DC area, sales tax rates varied by city, and some sales tax rates also varied by item, such as restaurant meals, within a location. Guam currently has no general sales or business tax that is passed on to the consumer separately at the time of sale.

The data collectors collected the price of the item at the time of the visit to the outlet. Therefore, with certain exceptions, the data collectors collected the sale price, if the item was on sale, and OPM used that sale price in the COLA calculations. The exceptions include coupon prices, going-out-of-business prices, clearance prices, and area-wide distress sales, which OPM does not use because they are atypical and/or seasonal. OPM also does not collect automobile ''sale'' or negotiated prices. Instead, OPM obtains the sticker (*i.e.*, non-negotiated) price for the model and specified options. The prices are the manufacturer's suggested retail price (including options), destination charges, additional shipping charges, appropriate dealer-added items or options, dealer mark-up, and taxes, including sales tax and licensing and title fees.

3.3 Housing (Rental) Price Data Collection

As noted in Section 2.5, OPM contracted for the collection of rental data with Delta-21, which collected data in the Pacific areas and in the DC area. These data included rental prices, comprehensive information about the size and type of dwelling, number and types of rooms, amenities, and other important aspects of the dwelling that might influence the rental price. Appendix 4 lists the data elements collected by the contractor.

The contractor identified units for rent from various sources, including rental property managers, realtor brokers, listing services, newspaper ads, grocery store bulletin boards, and casual drive-by observation. The contractor then visited each rental unit, took a photograph of the unit, made a sketch of the floor plan based on exterior dimensions and shape, and noted the unit's longitude and latitude coordinates for mapping purposes and so that OPM could correlate the unit with census tract information from the Bureau of the Census. OPM made the rental data available to the CACs, including the photographs, sketches, and maps.

4. Analyzing the Results

4.1 Data Review

During and after the data collection process, the data collectors reviewed the data for errors and omissions. This involved reviewing the data item-by-item and comparing prices across outlets within an area to spot data entry errors, mismatches, and other mistakes.

After all of the data had been collected in both the COLA areas and the Washington, DC, area, OPM staff again reviewed the data by item across all of the areas. One purpose was to spot errors not previously detected, but the principal reason was to look at substitute items.

A substitute is an item that is similar but does not exactly match the description of the specified survey item. For example, one of the items OPM specified was a 20-pound bag of Iams dry dog food. The data collectors in the Pacific areas, however, discovered that some stores did not carry the 20-pound bag. Therefore, the data collectors priced an 8-pound bag instead. OPM then priced the same sized bag in the DC area and used the substitute price information for this item.

4.2 Special Price Computations

After completing its data review, OPM had to make special price computations for five survey items: K–12 private education, Federal Employees Health Benefits premiums, water utilities, energy utility prices, and rental prices. For each of these, OPM used special processes to calculate appropriate values for each survey area.

4.2.1 K–12 Private Education

One of the items OPM surveyed is the average annual tuition for private education, grades K–12, in each area. Generally, tuition rates varied by grade level, so OPM computed an overall average tuition ''price'' for each school surveyed by averaging the tuition rates grade-by-grade. Section 4.4.2 below describes the additional special adjustments OPM applied to these ''prices'' in the price comparison process.

4.2.2 Guam Automobile Insurance

OPM also surveyed the cost of automobile insurance. In each area, OPM surveyed the annual premium for the Chrysler, Ford, and Toyota automobiles specified in the survey. OPM collected the premiums for $100,000/$300,000 bodily injury; $25,000 property damage; $15,000 medical or $50,000 personal injury; $100,000/$300,000 uninsured motorist; $100 comprehensive deductible; and $250 collision deductible level of coverage. (See Appendix 3 for the complete item description.) OPM was able to obtain premiums for this level of coverage in all areas except Guam.

In Guam, insurance companies offered the same level of coverage for everything except medical and uninsured motorist coverage, for which they offered significantly lower levels of coverage. Therefore, OPM estimated the price of a policy in Guam as if the insurance companies offered the same levels of coverage found in the Washington, DC, area.

To do this, OPM computed average prices for the portion of the policies that were the same in both Guam and in the Washington, DC, area. Because only two of the three companies surveyed provided detail at that level in their price quotes, OPM could do this only for those two companies, although it adjusted the premiums for the third company as described in the next paragraph. OPM then computed price indexes for these partial insurance polices for Guam relative to the Washington, DC, area. Next, OPM multiplied the surveyed prices in Guam for the medical and uninsured motorist coverage by those indexes to derive higher estimated prices for the higher level of coverage. OPM then re-totaled the Guam premiums for the two companies using the higher prices for uninsured motorist and medical coverage.

To adjust the price of the premiums for the third insurance company, OPM

first computed an adjustment factor that reflected the overall price increases for the other two companies. OPM then multiplied the price of the premiums at the third company by this factor to increase the prices of the policies for that company. The final result was a set of automobile insurance prices for all three companies that reflected the same level of coverage in both Guam and the Washington, DC, area to the extent practical.

4.2.3 Health Insurance

As noted in Section 2.3.1, OPM surveyed the non-Postal employees' premium for the various Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) plans offered in each survey area. Using enrollment information from OPM's CPDF, OPM computed two weighted average premium costs—one for self-only coverage and another for family coverage—for white-collar Federal employees in each of the COLA areas and the Washington, DC, area. As shown in Table 4, OPM then computed an overall weighted average premium for each survey area by applying the number of white-collar Federal employees nationwide enrolled in self-only and family plans. OPM used these overall weighted average premiums as ''prices'' in the price averaging process described in Section 4.3 below.

TABLE 4.—2003 AVERAGE FEHB PREMIUMS FOR FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

[Non-postal employees' share]

Location	Self premium	Family premium	Bi-weekly weighted average premium	Annual weighted average premium
Honolulu County	$36.22	$80.14	$62.72	$1,636.32
Hawaii County	35.48	79.13	61.82	1,612.84
Kauai County	35.34	80.53	62.61	1,633.45
Maui County	36.30	80.60	63.03	1,644.41
Guam/CNMI	39.77	102.42	77.57	2,023.75
DC Area	45.20	93.96	79.93	2,085.32
Nationwide Enrollment	615,389	936,075		
Enrollment Percentage	39.67%	60.33%		

4.2.4 Water Utilities

OPM surveyed water utility rates in each of the COLA and Washington, DC, survey areas. To compute the ''price'' of water utilities, OPM assumed that the average monthly water consumption in each area was 7,600 gallons. This is consistent with the consumption amount OPM used in the previous COLA survey. OPM used this quantity along with the rates charged to compute the average monthly water utility cost by survey area. OPM used these average monthly costs as ''prices'' in the price averaging process described in Section 4.3 below.

4.2.5 Energy Utilities Model collected from local utility companies and suppliers in the COLA and DC survey areas the price of various energy utilities used for lighting, cooking, cooling, and other household needs. OPM then used the results of a heating and cooling engineering model to determine how many kilowatt hours of electricity, cubic feet of gas, and/or gallons of fuel oil are needed to maintain a specific model home at a constant ambient temperature of 72 degrees in each area. The engineering model uses local home construction information and climatic data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and also includes the amount of electricity needed to run standard household appliances and lighting. For each survey area, OPM calculated the cost to heat and cool the model home using the different heating fuels and electricity for lighting and appliances. Although some homes use additional energy sources, such as wood, coal, kerosene, and solar energy, OPM did not price or include these in the calculations because, based on the results of the 2000 census, relatively few homes use these as primary energy sources.

For the Pacific areas, OPM surveyed the price of electricity to compute home energy costs because the 2000 census indicated that electricity is the primary energy source in more than 95 percent of the homes in Hawaii and Guam. In the DC area, OPM surveyed the costs of all three fuels (gas, oil, and electricity). OPM used percentages based on the usage of the different fuels in each survey area to compute a weighted average utility fuel cost for the area. Appendix 5 shows the energy requirements, relative usage percentages, and total costs by area. OPM used these total costs as the ''price'' of utilities in the COLA rate calculations.

4.2.6 Rental Data Hedonic Models

As discussed in Sections 2.5 and 3.3, OPM hired a contractor to collect rental data, including rents and the characteristics of each rental unit. At the recommendation of the TAC, OPM associated these rental data with census tract information published by the Bureau of the Census. The TAC recommended the use of census tracts, which are relatively small geographically, because they may be good surrogates for neighborhoods. The TAC believes census tract characteristics, such as the percentage of school age children, should reflect the character and quality of the neighborhoods in which the rental units are found.

As prescribed by OPM regulations and working closely with the TAC, OPM used hedonic regression analysis, which is a type of multiple linear regression analysis, to compare rents in the COLA areas with rents in the DC area. Multiple linear regression is used to determine how the dependent variable (in this case

rent) is influenced by the independent variables (in this case the characteristics of the rental unit). OPM found that only some of the housing characteristics collected by Delta-21 were statistically meaningful in determining what influenced rent in the Pacific and DC areas. OPM tested various approaches using different characteristics and shared the results with the TAC. The TAC recommended one specific approach, which OPM adopted. This equation used the independent variables listed below, although some of the variables were ''crossed'' (*i.e.*, used interactively) with other variables:

Age of unit (*i.e.*, number of years since built or extensively remodeled);
Age squared;
Air conditioning (yes/no);
Clothes dryer (yes/no);
Exceptional view (yes/no);
External condition (above average/average or below);
Furnished (yes/no);
Garage (yes/no);
Landlord provides electricity (yes/no);
Neighborhood condition (above average/average or below);
Number of square feet;
Number of square feet squared;
Number of bedrooms;
Number of bathrooms;
Percent school age children in census tract;
Percent with BA degree or higher in census tract;
Percent with BA degree squared;
Recreation facilities (yes/no);
Security devices or services (yes/no);
Unit Type (house/townhouse, duplex/triplex, high rise apartment, other apartment); and
Survey area (Honolulu County, Hilo, Kailua Kona/Waimea, Kauai, Maui, Guam, or the DC area).

As is common in this type of analysis and as was done in the research leading to the *Caraballo* settlement, OPM used semi-logarithmic regressions. The regression produces parameter estimates for each independent variable, including survey area. When the regression uses the Washington, DC, area as the base, the regression produces parameter estimates for each of the COLA survey areas: Honolulu County, Hilo area, Kailua Kona/Waimea area, Kauai County, Maui County, and Guam. The exponent of the survey area parameter estimate (*i.e.*, after the estimate is converted from natural logarithms) multiplied by 100 (following the convention used to express indexes) is the survey area's rent index. This index reflects the difference in rents for the COLA survey area relative to the Washington, DC, area, while (in effect) holding other significant housing characteristics constant.

As it had with the 2002 and 2003 Caribbean and Alaska rental survey analyses, the TAC recommended a technical adjustment in the above calculations to correct for a slight bias caused by the use of logarithms. The exponent of the average of the logarithms of a series of numbers is always less than the average of the numbers. Therefore, at the TAC's recommendation, OPM added one-half of the standard deviation of the survey area parameter estimate before converting from natural logarithms. (See Arthur Goldberger, ''Best Linear Unbiased Prediction in the Generalized Linear Regression Model,'' *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1962.) Table 6 shows the resulting rent indexes. OPM used these indexes as ''prices'' in the price averaging process described in Section 4.3.

TABLE 6.—RENT INDEXES

Area	Rent index
Honolulu County	132.21
Hilo Area	81.19
Kailua Kona\Waimea Area	106.75
Kauai County	117.61
Maui County	127.62
Guam	89.52
Washington, DC, Area	*100.00

*By definition, the index of the base area is always 100.00

Appendix 6 shows the regression equation in SAS code and the regression results. (SAS is a proprietary statistical analysis computer software package.)

4.3 Averaging Prices by Item and Area

After OPM collected, reviewed, and made special adjustments in the data (as required), OPM averaged the prices for each item by COLA survey area. For example, OPM priced a bag of sugar at three different grocery stores in Honolulu County and averaged these prices to compute a single average price for sugar in Honolulu. If OPM collected more than one price for a particular matched item within the same outlet (*e.g.*, priced equivalent brands), OPM used the lowest price by item and outlet to compute the average. (The concept is that if the item and brands are equivalent, consumers will choose the one with the lowest price.) OPM repeated this item-by-item averaging process for each area.

For Washington, DC, area prices, OPM first averaged prices within each of the three DC survey areas described in Section 2.5. Then OPM computed a simple average of the three DC area survey averages to derive a single DC area average price for each survey item.

4.4 Computing Price Indexes

Next, OPM computed a price index for each of the items found in both the COLA survey area and in the Washington, DC, area. To do this, OPM divided the COLA survey area average price by the DC area average price and, following the convention used to express indexes, multiplied this by 100. For the vast majority of survey items, OPM next applied consumer expenditure weights. For a few items, however, OPM first applied special processes as described in Sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 below.

4.4.1 Geometric Means

As described in Section 2.3, OPM selected survey items to represent selected detailed expenditure categories (DECs). Generally, OPM surveyed only one item per DEC, but in a few cases, OPM surveyed multiple items at a single DEC. In these cases, OPM computed the geometric mean of the price indexes to derive a single price index for the DEC. (A geometric mean is the *n*th root of the product of *n* different numbers and is often used in price index computations.) For example, OPM surveyed two prescription drugs—Amoxicillin and Nexium. These two different prescription drugs represent a single DEC called ''prescription drugs.'' To derive a single price index for the DEC, OPM computed the geometric mean of the price index for Amoxicillin and the price index for Nexium.

4.4.2 Special Private Education Computations

As noted in Section 4.2.1, OPM surveyed K–12 private education in the COLA and DC areas and computed an average tuition ''price'' that reflected all grade levels. Because not everyone sends children to private school, OPM made an additional special adjustment for K–12 education by applying ''use factors.'' These use factors reflect the relative extent to which Federal employees make use of private education in the COLA and DC areas. For example, Table 8 shows a use factor of 2.0302 for Honolulu County. OPM computed this by dividing 26.86 percent (the percentage of Federal employees in Honolulu County with at least 1 child in a private school) by 13.23 percent (the percentage of DC area Federal employees with at least 1 child in a private school). OPM obtained the percentages from the results of the 1992/93 Federal Employee Housing and Living Patterns Survey, which is the

most current comprehensive data available. Table 8 below shows the use factors and the adjusted price indexes for each COLA survey area.

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY OF PRIVATE EDUCATION USE FACTORS AND INDEXES

COLA survey area	Employees w/children in private schools		Use factor	Price index	Price index w/use factor
	Local area	DC area			
Honolulu County	26.86	13.23	2.0302	77.01	156.34
Hilo Area *	18.94	13.23	1.4316	36.20	51.82
Kailua Kona\Waimea *	18.94	13.23	1.4316	74.49	106.65
Kauai County	22.46	13.23	1.6977	47.50	80.64
Maui County	20.39	13.23	1.5412	58.09	89.53
Guam	42.26	13.23	3.1943	48.03	153.41

* Use factor data available only for Hawaii County.

4.5 Applying Consumer Expenditure Weights

Next, OPM applied consumer expenditure weights to aggregate price indexes by expenditure group. As noted in Section 2.3, OPM used the results of the BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey to estimate the amounts middle income level consumers in the DC area spend on various items. Using expenditure weights, OPM combined the price indexes according to their relative importance. For example, shelter is the most important expenditure in terms of the COLA survey and represents about 30 percent of total consumer expenditures. On the other hand, the purchase of newspapers at newsstands represents less than 1/10th of 1 percent of total expenditures.

Beginning at the lowest level of expenditure aggregation (*e.g.*, sub-PEG), OPM computed the relative importance of each survey item within the level of aggregation, multiplied the price index times its expenditure percentage, and summed the cross products for all of the items within the level of aggregation to compute a weighted price index for that level. OPM repeated this process at each higher level of aggregation (*e.g.*, PEG and MEG). Appendix 7 shows these calculations for each COLA survey area at the PEG and MEG level.

The above process resulted in an overall price index for each of the Pacific COLA areas (shown in Appendix 7), but not for Hawaii County, which has two separate COLA survey areas. To compute an overall price index for Hawaii County, OPM computed weights based on the number of General Schedule (GS) and equivalent Federal employees stationed on the Hilo side of the island compared with the number stationed on the Kailua Kona/Waimea side of the island. OPM then multiplied each of the MEG indexes for Hilo and Kailua Kona by their respective GS employment weights and summed the cross products to produce an overall price index for Hawaii County. (See Appendix 7.) Table 9 shows the weights OPM used.

TABLE 9.—HILO AND KAILUA KONA/WAIMEA EMPLOYMENT WEIGHTS

Area	GS employment	Weight (percent)
Hilo Area	511	66.7
Kailua Kona/Waimea Area	255	33.3
Total	766	100.0

5. Final Results

To compute the overall living-cost index, OPM added to the price index a non-price adjustment factor. The parties in *Caraballo* negotiated these factors to reflect differences in living costs that might not be captured by the surveys, and OPM adopted these factors in regulation as part of the new methodology. The factor for Honolulu County is five index points. The factor for all other COLA areas in Hawaii is seven index points. The factor for Guam/CNMI is nine index points. The resulting living-cost indexes are shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10.—FINAL LIVING-COST COMPARISON INDEXES

Allowance area	Index
Honolulu County, HI	127.78
Hawaii County, HI	119.11
Kauai County, HI	130.58

TABLE 10.—FINAL LIVING-COST COMPARISON INDEXES—Continued

Allowance area	Index
Maui County, HI	134.49
Guam/CNMI	127.65

6. Post Survey Meetings

In December 2004, the CACs, SIC, and TAC held 1-day joint meetings in Honolulu, Hilo, Kailua Kona, Kauai, Maui, and Guam to review the survey results. OPM provided the committee members with various reports showing all the data collected by OPM, examples of how OPM reviewed these data, the data OPM used in its analyses, and the results at the PEG and MEG level, as shown in Appendix 7. Members of the TAC explained how the rental data were analyzed and how OPM used expenditure weights to combine price indexes to reflect overall living costs.

Subsequent to these meetings, the Hilo CAC provided extensive comments on the Hilo 2004 rental data. OPM found these comments to be very helpful and made changes as appropriate in the rental data. The Hilo CAC also recommended merging all of the COLA areas in the State of Hawaii into a single COLA area. The Kona CAC, on the other hand, recommended that OPM establish a separate COLA area for the Kailua Kona/Waimea area. OPM reviewed these recommendations and determined that Hawaii County should remain a single COLA area for now. OPM will reconsider the definitions of the COLA areas in Hawaii after the next Pacific survey, which will be conducted in 2007.

Appendix 1—Publication in the Federal Register of Prior Survey Results: 1990—2003

Citation	Contents
69 FR 12002	Report on 2003 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska.
69 FR 6020	Report on 2002 living-cost surveys conducted in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Citation	Contents
65 FR 44103	Report on 1998 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
63 FR 56432	Report on 1997 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
62 FR 14190	Report on 1996 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
61 FR 4070	Report on winter 1995 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska.
60 FR 61332	Report on summer 1994 living-cost surveys conducted in Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
59 FR 45066	Report on winter 1994 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska.
58 FR 45558	Report on summer 1992 and winter 1993 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
58 FR 27316	Report on summer 1993 living-cost surveys conducted in Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
57 FR 58556	Report on summer 1991 and winter 1992 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
56 FR 7902	Report on summer 1990 living-cost surveys conducted in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Appendix 2.—Estimated DC Area Middle Income Annual Consumer Expenditures

(Asterisks show Detailed Expenditure Categories (DECs) for which OPM surveyed items.)

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
1	TOTALEXP		Total Expenditure	$50,478.63
2	FOODTOTL	MEG	Food	6,295.89
3	CERBAKRY	PEG	Cereals and bakery products	469.08
4	CEREAL		Cereals and cereal products	166.15
5	010110		Flour	9.36
5	010120		Prepared flour mixes	15.24
5	010210		Ready-to-eat and cooked cereals*	92.05
5	010310		Rice*	20.51
5	010320		Pasta, cornmeal and other cereal products*	28.98
4	BAKERY		Bakery products	302.94
5	BREAD		Bread	86.62
6	020110		White bread*	36.93
6	020210		Bread, other than white*	49.69
5	CRAKCOOK		Crackers and cookies	69.88
6	020510		Cookies*	45.17
6	020610		Crackers	24.70
5	020810		Frozen and refrigerated bakery products*	23.52
5	OTHBAKRY		Other bakery products	122.92
6	020310		Biscuits and rolls*	41.87
6	020410		Cakes and cupcakes*	38.56
6	020620		Bread and cracker products	3.34
6	020710		Sweetrolls, coffee cakes, doughnuts	28.98
6	020820		Pies, tarts, turnovers	10.17
3	ANIMAL	PEG	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	763.51
4	BEEF		Beef	191.96
5	030110		Ground beef*	74.89
5	ROAST		Roast	32.98
6	030210		Chuck roast*	9.82
6	030310		Round roast*	7.66
6	030410		Other roast	15.51
5	STEAK		Steak	70.41
6	030510		Round steak*	11.50
6	030610		Sirloin steak*	21.63
6	030710		Other steak	37.29
5	030810		Other beef	13.67
4	PORK		Pork	117.76
5	040110		Bacon*	19.09
5	040210		Pork chops*	27.43
5	HAM		Ham	27.97
6	040310		Ham, not canned*	26.30
6	040610		Canned ham*	1.67
5	040510		Sausage	19.55
5	040410		Other pork	23.72
4	OTHRMEAT		Other meats	92.84
5	050110		Frankfurters*	19.84
5	LNCHMEAT		Lunch meats (cold cuts)	62.16
6	050210		Bologna, liverwurst, salami*	16.80
6	050310		Other lunchmeats	45.37
5	LAMBOTHR		Lamb, organ meats and others	10.84
6	050410		Lamb and organ meats	5.95
6	050900		Mutton, goat and game	4.89

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
4	POULTRY		Poultry	158.21
5	CHICKEN		Fresh and frozen chickens	125.84
6	060110		Fresh and frozen whole chicken*	34.20
6	060210		Fresh and frozen chicken parts*	91.63
5	060310		Other poultry	32.37
4	FISHSEA		Fish and seafood	168.07
5	070110		Canned fish and seafood*	23.42
5	070230		Fresh fish and shellfish*	99.54
5	070240		Frozen fish and shellfish*	45.11
4	080110		Eggs	34.67
3	DAIRY	PEG	Dairy products	348.56
4	MILKCRM		Fresh milk and cream	128.13
5	090110		Fresh milk, all types*	115.34
5	090210		Cream	12.78
4	OTHDAIRY		Other dairy products	220.43
5	100110		Butter	19.44
5	100210		Cheese*	105.53
5	100410		Ice cream and related products*	64.36
5	100510		Miscellaneous dairy products	31.10
3	FRUITVEG	PEG	Fruits and vegetables	385.44
4	FRSHFRUT		Fresh fruits	194.98
5	110110		Apples*	36.70
5	110210		Bananas*	33.87
5	110310		Oranges*	19.74
5	110510		Citrus fruits, excluding oranges	15.47
5	110410		Other fresh fruits	89.20
4	FRESHVEG		Fresh vegetables	190.46
5	120110		Potatoes*	35.89
5	120210		Lettuce*	24.14
5	120310		Tomatoes*	36.87
5	120410		Other fresh vegetables	93.56
3	PROCFOOD	PEG	Processed Foods	778.76
4	PROCFRUT		Processed fruits	136.45
5	FRZNFRUT		Frozen fruits and fruit juices	14.23
6	130110		Frozen orange juice*	7.17
6	130121		Frozen fruits	3.39
6	130122		Frozen fruit juices	3.67
5	130310		Canned fruits*	17.39
5	130320		Dried fruit	6.56
5	130211		Fresh fruit juice	26.62
5	130212		Canned and bottled fruit juice *	71.65
4	PROCVEG		Processed vegetables	87.29
5	140110		Frozen vegetables *	29.28
5	CANDVEG		Canned and dried vegetables and juices	58.01
6	140210		Canned beans *	14.02
6	140220		Canned corn	7.68
6	140230		Canned miscellaneous vegetables	17.88
6	140320		Dried peas	0.29
6	140330		Dried beans	2.45
6	140340		Dried miscellaneous vegetables	8.11
6	140310		Dried processed vegetables	0.31
6	140410		Frozen vegetable juices	0.05
6	140420		Fresh and canned vegetable juices	7.22
4	MISCFOOD		Miscellaneous foods	555.03
5	FRZNPREP		Frozen prepared foods	108.93
6	180210		Frozen meals *	30.41
6	180220		Other frozen prepared foods	78.52
5	180110		Canned and packaged soups *	37.66
5	SNACKS		Potato chips, nuts, and other snacks	113.33
6	180310		Potato chips and other snacks *	87.21
6	180320		Nuts	26.12
5	CONDMNTS		Condiments and seasonings	93.03
6	180410		Salt, spices, other seasonings *	22.78
6	180420		Olives, pickles, relishes	8.89
6	180510		Sauces and gravies *	42.23
6	180520		Baking needs and miscellaneous products	19.14
5	OTHRPREP		Other canned and packaged prepared foods	157.25
6	180611		Prepared salads	18.28
6	180612		Prepared desserts *	11.91
6	180620		Baby food *	27.52
6	180710		Miscellaneous prepared foods	99.28
6	180720		Vitamin supplements	0.26
5	190904		Food prepared by consumer on out-of-town trips	44.83
3	OTHRFOOD	PEG	Other food at home	193.31

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
4	SWEETS		Sugar and other sweets	117.73
5	150110		Candy and chewing gum *	77.44
5	150211		Sugar *	16.18
5	150212		Artificial sweeteners *	3.14
5	150310		Jams, preserves, other sweets *	20.98
4	FATSOILS		Fats and oils	75.57
5	160110		Margarine *	9.66
5	160211		Fats and oils *	22.52
5	160212		Salad dressings *	23.99
5	160310		Nondairy cream and imitation milk	8.56
5	160320		Peanut butter	10.85
3	NALCBEVG		Nonalcoholic beverages	233.77
4	170110		Cola *	80.16
4	170210		Other carbonated drinks	43.68
4	COFFEE		Coffee	32.17
5	170310		Roasted coffee *	21.36
5	170410		Instant and freeze dried coffee	10.80
4	170510		Noncarbonated fruit flavored drinks *	17.37
4	170520		Tea	13.85
4	200112		Nonalcoholic beer	0.82
4	170530		Other nonalcoholic beverages and ice	45.73
3	FOODAWAY	PEG	Food away from home	2,737.32
4	RESTRANT		Meals at restaurants, carry-outs and other	2,320.19
5	LUNCH		Lunch	873.65
6	190111		Lunch at fast food, take-out, delivery, etc. *	506.19
6	190112		Lunch at full service restaurants *	247.12
6	190113		Lunch at vending machines/mobile vendors	10.25
6	190114		Lunch at employer and school cafeterias	110.10
5	DINNER		Dinner	845.00
6	190211		Dinner at fast food, take-out, delivery, etc. *	287.84
6	190212		Dinner at full service restaurants *	550.87
6	190213		Dinner at vending machines/mobile vendors	3.33
6	190214		Dinner at employer and school cafeterias	2.95
5	SNKNABEV		Snacks and nonalcoholic beverages	360.78
6	190311		Snacks/nonalcoholic bev. at fast food, etc. *	244.08
6	190312		Snacks/nonalcoholic bev. at full svc restaurants	41.71
6	190313		Snacks/nonalcoholic bev. at vending mach. etc.	62.77
6	190314		Snacks/nonalcoholic bev. cafeterias	12.23
5	BRKFBRUN		Breakfast and brunch	240.76
6	190321		Breakfast & brunch at fast food, take-out, etc. *	130.52
6	190322		Breakfast & brunch at full service restaurants *	100.86
6	190323		Breakfast & brunch at vending machines	2.48
6	190324		Breakfast & brunch at cafeterias	6.89
4	NONRESME		Non Restaurant Meals	417.13
5	190901		Board (including at school)	22.99
5	190902		Catered affairs	57.90
5	190903		Food on out-of-town trips	227.85
5	790430		School lunches	78.00
5	800700		Meals as pay	30.38
3	ALCBEVG	PEG	Alcoholic beverages	386.15
4	ALCHOME		At home	246.23
5	200111		Beer and ale *	139.90
5	200210		Whiskey	16.41
5	200310		Wine *	59.74
5	200410		Other alcoholic beverages	30.18
4	ALCAWAY		Away from home	139.92
5	BEERNALE		Beer and ale	56.70
6	200511		Beer and ale at fast food, take-out, etc.	11.54
6	200512		Beer and ale at full service restaurants *	37.05
6	200513		Beer and ale at vending machines, etc.	0.25
6	200516		Beer and ale at catered affairs	7.86
5	WINE		Wine	22.78
6	200521		Wine at fast food, take-out, delivery, etc.	4.86
6	200522		Wine at full service restaurants *	17.02
6	200523		Wine at vending machines and mobile vendors	0.00
6	200526		Wine at catered affairs	0.91
5	OTHALCBV		Other alcoholic beverages	60.44
6	200531		Other alcoholic bev. at fast food, take-out, etc.	4.80
6	200532		Other alcoholic bev. at full svc. restaurants	24.64
6	200533		Other alcoholic bev. at vending machines	0.00
6	200536		Other alcoholic bev. at catered affairs	3.46
6	200900		Alcoholic beverages purchased on trips	27.53
2	SHEL	MEG	Shelter and Utilities	17,855.36
3	SHELTER	PEG	Shelter	15,892.77

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
4	RNTLEQ		Rental Equivalence (estimated monthly X 12)	12,571.68
4	RENTXX		Rented Dwelling (rent minus tenants ins.)*	2,790.60
4	350110		Tenants Insurance (tenants ins X 2)*	28.36
4	OTHLODGE		Other Lodging (Other minus housing at school)	502.14
3	ENERUT	PEG	Energy Utilities*	1,601.23
3	WATERX	PEG	Water and other public services*	361.36
2	HHF&SUPP	MEG	Household Furnishings and Supplies	3,051.71
3	HHOPER	PEG	Household operations	748.24
4	HHPERSRV		Personal services	494.17
5	340210		Babysitting and child care*	71.82
6	340211		Child care in own home	25.44
6	340212		Child care outside own home	46.38
5	340906		Care for elderly, invalids, handicapped, etc.	145.28
5	340910		Adult day care centers	3.33
5	670310		Day-care centers, nursery, and preschools*	273.75
4	HHOTHXPN		Other household expenses	254.06
5	340310		Housekeeping services*	53.30
5	340410		Gardening, lawn care service*	68.10
5	340420		Water softening service	4.60
5	340520		Household laundry and dry cleaning, sent out	1.46
5	340530		Coin-operated household laundry & dry cleaning	5.79
5	340914		Services for termite/pest control	6.10
5	340915		Home security system service fee	18.60
5	340903		Other home services	12.33
5	330511		Termite/pest control products	1.05
5	340510		Moving, storage, freight express*	42.65
5	340620		Appliance repair, including service center	13.74
5	340630		Reupholstering, furniture repair	9.70
5	340901		Repairs/rentals of lawn/garden equip.	4.58
5	340907		Appliance rental	0.77
5	340908		Rental of office equipment for non-business use	0.73
5	340913		Repair of miscellaneous household equip.	0.54
5	990900		Rental and installation of dishwashers & disposals	0.00
3	HKPGSUPP	PEG	Housekeeping supplies	659.37
4	LAUNDRY		Laundry and cleaning supplies	147.93
5	330110		Soaps and detergents*	83.46
5	330210		Other laundry cleaning products	64.47
4	HKPGOTHR		Other household products	362.13
5	330310		Cleansing & toilet tissue, paper towels/nap.*	74.28
5	330510		Miscellaneous household products	108.87
5	330610		Lawn and garden supplies*	178.99
4	POSTAGE		Postage and stationery	149.31
5	330410		Stationery, stationery supplies, giftwraps*	63.54
5	340110		Postage	83.73
6	STAMP		Stamp*	79.21
6	PARPST		Parcel Post*	4.52
5	340120		Delivery services	2.04
3	TEX&RUGS	PEG	Textiles and Area Rugs	168.54
4	HHTXTILE		Household textiles	142.15
5	280110		Bathroom linens*	23.02
5	280120		Bedroom linens*	70.60
5	280130		Kitchen and dining room linens	12.92
5	280210		Curtains and draperies	15.88
5	280220		Slipcovers, decorative pillows	5.40
5	280230		Sewing materials for slipcovers, curtains, etc.	12.81
5	280900		Other linens	1.51
4	FLOORCOV		Floor coverings	26.40
5	RNTCARPT		Wall-to-wall carpeting (renter)	2.67
6	230134		Wall-to-wall carpet (renter)	1.02
6	320163		Wall-to-wall carpet (replacement)(renter)	1.65
5	320111		Floor coverings, nonpermanent*	23.72
3	FURNITUR	PEG	Furniture	542.10
4	290110		Mattress and springs*	79.01
4	290120		Other bedroom furniture	90.09
4	290210		Sofas	141.93
4	290310		Living room chairs*	45.85
4	290320		Living room tables	20.16
4	290410		Kitchen, dining room furniture*	74.53
4	290420		Infants' furniture	9.59
4	290430		Outdoor furniture	15.83
4	290440		Wall units, cabinets and other occasional furniture	65.09
3	MAJAPPL	PEG	Major appliances	178.87
4	230116		Dishwashers (built-in), disposals, range hoods	12.58
5	230117		Dishwasher—owned home	1.26

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
5	230118		Dishwasher rented home	11.31
4	300110		Refrigerators, freezers *	52.04
5	300111		Refrigerators, freezers (renter)	6.39
5	300112		Refrigerators, freezers (owned home)	45.65
4	300210		Washing machines *	22.98
5	300211		Washing machines (renter)	2.99
5	300212		Washing machines (owned home)	19.99
4	300220		Clothes dryers	16.68
5	300221		Clothes dryers (renter)	2.91
5	300222		Clothes Dryer (owned home)	13.78
4	300310		Cooking stoves, ovens *	23.86
5	300311		Cooking stoves, ovens (renter)	2.04
5	300312		Cooking stoves, ovens (owned home)	21.81
4	300320		Microwave ovens	9.73
5	300321		Microwave ovens (renter)	2.03
5	300322		Microwave ovens (owned home)	7.70
4	300330		Portable dishwasher	0.70
5	300331		Portable dishwasher (renter)	0.34
5	300332		Portable dishwasher (owned home)	0.36
4	300410		Window air conditioners	40.31
5	300411		Window air conditioners (renter)	1.57
5	300412		Window air conditioners (owned home)	6.62
5	320511		Electric floor cleaning equipment *	24.41
5	320512		Sewing machines	3.22
5	300900		Miscellaneous household appliances	4.48
3	SMAPPHWR	PEG	Small appliances, miscellaneous housewares	124.04
4	HOUSWARE		Housewares	93.41
5	320310		Plastic dinnerware	1.51
5	320320		China and other dinnerware *	18.87
5	320330		Flatware	4.17
5	320340		Glassware	7.31
5	320350		Silver serving pieces	2.84
5	320360		Other serving pieces	2.08
5	320370		Nonelectric cookware *	31.21
5	320380		Tableware, nonelectric kitchenware	25.42
4	SMLLAPPL		Small appliances	30.64
5	320521		Small electric kitchen appliances *	22.93
5	320522		Portable heating and cooling equipment	7.71
3	MISCHHEQ		Miscellaneous household equipment	630.55
4	320120		Window coverings	17.09
4	320130		Infants' equipment	15.58
4	320140		Laundry and cleaning equip.	22.42
4	320150		Outdoor equipment *	28.38
4	320210		Clocks	8.20
4	320220		Lamps and lighting fixtures	11.65
4	320231		Other household decorative items	169.49
4	320232		Telephones and accessories *	44.27
4	320410		Lawn and garden equipment *	71.89
4	320420		Power tools *	59.20
4	320901		Office furniture for home use *	10.48
4	320902		Hand tools *	12.41
4	320903		Indoor plants, fresh flowers *	60.03
4	320904		Closet and storage items	11.49
4	340904		Rental of furniture	6.66
4	430130		Luggage	6.28
4	690210		Telephone answering devices	1.70
4	690220		Calculators	1.55
4	690230		Business equipment for home use	0.67
4	320430		Other hardware	13.11
4	690242		Smoke alarms (owned home)	1.32
4	690241		Smoke alarms (renter)	0.07
4	690243		Smoke alarms (owned vacation)	0.00
4	690245		Other household appliances (owned home)	10.42
4	690244		Other household appliances (renter)	1.94
4	320905		Miscellaneous household equipment and parts	44.27
2	APPAREL	MEG	Apparel and services	1,894.51
3	MENBOYS	PEG	Men and boys	426.37
4	MENS		Men, 16 and over	356.27
5	360110		Men's suits *	29.16
5	360120		Men's sportcoats, tailored jackets	8.37
5	360210		Men's coats and jackets *	36.38
5	360311		Men's underwear *	19.56
5	360312		Men's hosiery	16.47
5	360320		Men's nightwear	3.57

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
5	360330		Men's accessories	30.14
5	360340		Men's sweaters and vests	12.53
5	360350		Men's active sportswear	14.26
5	360410		Men's shirts *	92.32
5	360511		Men's pants *	70.83
5	360512		Men's shorts, shorts sets	12.00
5	360901		Men's uniforms	4.10
5	360902		Men's costumes	6.60
4	BOYS		Boys, 2 to 15	70.10
5	370110		Boys' coats and jackets	5.67
5	370120		Boys' sweaters	2.84
5	370130		Boys' shirts *	10.74
5	370211		Boys' underwear	3.19
5	370212		Boys' nightwear	2.55
5	370213		Boys' hosiery	3.28
5	370220		Boys' accessories	3.78
5	370311		Boys' suits, sportcoats, vests	2.11
5	370312		Boys' pants *	20.67
5	370313		Boys' shorts, shorts sets	6.58
5	370903		Boys' uniforms	2.44
5	370904		Boys' active sportswear	3.13
5	370902		Boys' costumes	3.11
3	WMNSGRLS	PEG	Women and girls	726.18
4	WOMENS		Women, 16 and over	589.41
5	380110		Women's coats and jackets *	43.46
5	380210		Women's dresses	46.95
5	380311		Women's sportcoats, tailored jackets	4.29
5	380312		Women's vests and sweaters *	39.22
5	380313		Women's shirts, tops, blouses *	124.57
5	380320		Women's skirts	13.81
5	380331		Women's pants *	102.91
5	380332		Women's shorts, shorts sets	15.85
5	380340		Women's active sportswear	26.76
5	380410		Women's sleepwear	29.27
5	380420		Women's undergarments	41.84
5	380430		Women's hosiery	25.45
5	380510		Women's suits	29.07
5	380901		Women's accessories	26.79
5	380902		Women's uniforms	8.34
5	380903		Women's costumes	10.84
4	GIRLS		Girls, 2 to 15	136.77
5	390110		Girls' coats and jackets	7.12
5	390120		Girls' dresses and suits*	15.64
5	390210		Girls' shirts, blouses, sweaters*	38.23
5	390221		Girls' skirts and pants*	28.04
5	390222		Girls' shorts, shorts sets	9.87
5	390230		Girls' active sportswear	8.91
5	390310		Girls' underwear and sleepwear	8.21
5	390321		Girls' hosiery	6.05
5	390322		Girls' accessories	5.53
5	390901		Girls' uniforms	4.13
5	390902		Girls' costumes	5.04
3	INFANT	PEG	Children under 2	98.15
4	410110		Infant coat, jacket, snowsuit	2.88
4	410120		Infant dresses, outerwear	28.72
4	410130		Infant underwear*	54.63
4	410140		Infant nightwear, loungewear*	4.56
4	410901		Infant accessories	7.36
3	FOOTWEAR	PEG	Footwear	361.44
4	400110		Men's footwear*	116.54
4	400210		Boys' footwear	50.37
4	400310		Women's footwear*	150.52
4	400220		Girls' footwear	44.01
3	OTHAPPRL	PEG	Other apparel products and services	282.37
4	420110		Material for making clothes	8.54
4	420120		Sewing patterns and notions	10.97
4	430110		Watches*	15.10
4	430120		Jewelry*	111.63
4	440110		Shoe repair and other shoe service	1.36
4	440120		Coin-operated apparel laundry/dry cleaning*	51.21
4	440130		Alteration, repair and tailoring of apparel	6.71
4	440140		Clothing rental	4.10
4	440150		Watch and jewelry repair	6.81
4	440210		Apparel laundry & cleaning not coin-operated*	65.60

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
4	440900		Clothing storage	0.33
2	TRANS	MEG	Transportation	8,255.95
3	MOTVEHCO	PEG	Motor Vehicle Costs	4,513.14
4	VEHPURCH		Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	3,724.79
5	NEWCARS		Cars and trucks, new*	1,848.01
6	450110		New cars	1,010.59
6	450210		New trucks	837.59
5	USECARS		Cars and trucks, used	1,819.71
6	460110		Used cars	1,039.13
6	460901		Used trucks	780.58
5	OTHVEHCL		Other vehicles	57.07
6	450220		New motorcycles	25.25
6	450900		New aircraft	0.00
6	460902		Used motorcycles	31.82
6	460903		Used aircraft	0.00
4	VEHFINCH		Vehicle finance charges	464.39
5	510110		Automobile finance charges*	236.42
5	510901		Truck finance charges	209.65
5	510902		Motorcycle and plane finance charges	3.01
5	850300		Other vehicle finance charges	15.42
4	LEASVEH		Leased vehicles	189.11
5	450310		Car lease payments	97.53
5	450313		Cash downpayment (car lease)	6.32
5	450314		Termination fee (car lease)	0.10
5	450410		Truck lease payments	82.58
5	450413		Cash downpayment (truck lease)	1.92
5	450414		Termination fee (truck lease)]	0.66
4	VEHXP&LV		Other Vehicle Expenses and Licenses	134.85
5	520110		State & Local Registration*	74.33
6	520111		Vehicle reg. state	66.78
6	520112		Vehicle reg. local	7.55
5	520310		Driver's license	5.81
5	520410		Vehicle inspection (added to S&L registration)	8.22
5	PARKING		Parking fees	18.60
6	520531		Parking fees in home city, excluding residence	15.60
6	520532		Parking fees, out-of-town trips	3.00
5	520541		Tolls	8.35
5	520542		Tolls on out-of-town trips	3.36
5	520550		Towing charges	5.22
5	620113		Automobile service clubs	10.95
3	GASOIL	PEG	Gasoline and motor oil	1,381.31
4	470111		Gasoline*	1,252.70
4	470112		Diesel fuel	12.91
4	470113		Gasoline on out-of-town trips	101.98
4	470114		Gasohol	0.00
4	470211		Motor oil	12.69
4	470212		Motor oil on out-of-town trips	1.03
3	CARP&R	PEG	Maintenance and repairs	781.44
4	CARPAR		Maintenance and Repair Parts	178.68
5	470220		Coolant, additives, brake, transmission fluids	5.01
5	480110		Tires—purchases, replaced, installed*	102.66
5	480213		Parts, equipment, and accessories*	56.66
5	480214		Vehicle audio equipment, excluding labor	7.11
5	480212		Vehicle products	7.23
4	CARREP		Maintenance and Repair Service*	602.76
5	490000		Misc. auto repair, servicing	33.31
5	490110		Body work and painting	29.25
5	490211		Clutch, transmission repair	57.68
5	490212		Drive shaft and rear-end repair	8.48
5	490221		Brake work, including adjustments	65.88
5	490231		Repair to steering or front-end	17.83
5	490232		Repair to engine cooling system	24.69
5	490311		Motor tune-up	47.42
5	490312		Lube, oil change, and oil filters	75.38
5	490313		Front-end alignment, wheel balance and rotation	14.38
5	490314		Shock absorber replacement	6.83
5	490316		Gas tank repair, replacement	3.96
5	490318		Repair tires and other repair work	46.63
5	490319		Vehicle air conditioning repair	17.89
5	490411		Exhaust system repair	15.45
5	490412		Electrical system repair	35.66
5	490413		Motor repair, replacement	90.59
5	490900		Auto repair service policy	11.45
3	500110	PEG	Vehicle insurance*	898.90

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
3	RENTVEH	PEG	Rented vehicles	27.38
3	PUBTRANS	PEG	Public transportation	653.77
4	530110		Airline fares *	401.70
4	530210		Intercity bus fares	26.64
4	530510		Intercity train fares	23.41
4	530901		Ship fares	58.98
4	LOCTRANS		Local Transportation (Not a CES item)	143.04
5	530311		Intracity mass transit fares	81.26
5	530312		Local trans. on out-of-town trips	16.87
5	530411		Taxi fares and limousine service on trips	9.92
5	530412		Taxi fares and limousine service *	30.95
5	530902		School bus	4.03
2	MEDICAL	MEG	Medical	2,349.45
3	HEALTINS	PEG	Health insurance *	1,200.79
4	COMHLTIN		Commercial health insurance	239.84
5	580111		Traditional fee for service health plan (not BCBS)	78.16
5	580113		Preferred provider health plan (not BCBS)	161.68
4	BCBS		Blue Cross, Blue Shield	356.45
5	580112		Traditional fee for service health plan (BCBS)	62.69
5	580114		Preferred provider health plan (BCBS)	118.30
5	580312		Health maintenance organization (BCBS)	124.28
5	580904		Commercial Medicare supplement (BCBS)	45.03
5	580906		Other health insurance (BCBS)	6.15
4	580311		Health maintenance organization (not BCBS)	301.65
4	580901		Medicare payments	146.35
4	COMEDOTH		Commercial Medicare suppl & health insurance	156.49
5	580903		Commercial Medicare supplement (not BCBS)	88.03
5	580905		Other health insurance (not BCBS)	68.46
3	MEDSERVS	PEG	Medical services	707.61
4	560110		Physician's services *	181.00
4	560210		Dental services *	252.69
4	560310		Eyecare services	50.18
4	560400		Service by professionals other than physician	46.56
4	560330		Lab tests, x-rays	35.40
4	570110		Hospital room *	43.75
4	570210		Hospital service other than room	65.77
4	570240		Medical care in retirement community	0.00
4	570220		Care in convalescent or nursing home	15.11
4	570902		Repair of medical equipment	0.00
4	570230		Other medical care services	17.15
3	DRUGS&ME	PEG	Drugs and Medical Supplies	441.05
4	DRUGS		Drugs	346.85
5	550210		Nonprescription drugs *	49.88
5	550410		Nonprescription vitamins	30.82
5	540000		Prescription drugs *	266.14
4	MEDSUPPL		Medical supplies	94.20
5	550110		Eyeglasses and contact lenses *	52.60
5	550340		Hearing aids	8.94
5	550310		Topicals and dressings *	23.57
5	550320		Medical equipment for general use	2.89
5	550330		Supportive and convalescent medical equipment	4.55
5	570901		Rental of medical equipment	0.44
5	570903		Rental of supportive, convalescent equipment	1.22
2	RECREATN	MEG	Recreation	2,850.41
3	FEESADM	PEG	Fees and admissions	606.30
4	610900		Recreation expenses, out-of-town trips	32.13
4	620111		Social, recreation, civic club membership *	106.53
4	620121		Fees for participant sports *	91.47
4	620122		Participant sports, out-of-town trips	27.09
4	620211		Movie, theater, opera, ballet *	129.68
4	620212		Movie, other admissions, out-of-town trips	56.76
4	620221		Admission to sporting events	37.01
4	620222		Admission to sports events, out-of-town trips	18.92
4	620310		Fees for recreational lessons *	74.57
4	620903		Other entertainment services, out-of-town trips	32.13
3	TVAUDIO	PEG	Television, radios, sound equipment	361.69
4	TELEVSN		Televisions	186.16
5	310110		Black and white tv	0.90
5	310120		Color TV—console	37.90
5	310130		Color TV—portable, table model *	46.70
5	310210		VCR's and video disc players *	25.53
5	310220		Video cassettes, tapes, and discs *	43.39
5	310230		Video game hardware and software	27.73
5	340610		Repair of tv, radio, and sound equipment	3.11

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
5	340902		Rental of televisions	0.90
4	AUDIO		Radios, sound equipment	175.53
5	310311		Radios	3.65
5	310312		Phonographs	0.00
5	310313		Tape recorders and players	7.66
5	310320		Sound components and component systems *	19.50
5	310331		Miscellaneous sound equipment	7.64
5	310332		Sound equipment accessories	11.33
5	310334		Satellite dishes	0.76
5	310341		CD, tape, record and video mail order clubs	9.07
5	310342		Records, CDs, audio tapes, needles *	41.52
5	340905		Rental of VCR, radio, and sound equipment	0.11
5	610130		Musical instruments and accessories	25.03
5	620904		Rental and repair of musical instruments	1.18
5	620912		Rental of video cassettes, tapes & discs *	48.09
3	PETSPLAY	PEG	Pets, toys, and playground equipment	436.27
4	PETS		Pets	290.79
5	610310		Pet food *	134.54
5	610320		Pet purchase, supplies, medicine	67.85
5	620410		Pet services	15.87
5	620420		Vet services *	72.53
4	610110		Toys, games, hobbies, and tricycles *	141.49
4	610120		Playground equipment	4.00
3	ENTEROTH	PEG	Other entertainment supplies, equipment, and services	646.69
4	UNMTRBOT		Unmotored recreational vehicles	104.54
5	600121		Boat without motor and boat trailers	34.98
5	600122		Trailer and other attachable campers	69.56
4	PWRSPVEH		Motorized recreational vehicles	156.56
5	600141		Purchase of motorized camper	32.89
5	600142		Purchase of other vehicle *	60.89
5	600132		Purchase of boat with motor	62.79
4	RNTSPVEH		Rental of recreational vehicles	1.60
5	520904		Rental noncamper trailer	0.00
5	520907		Boat and trailer rental out-of-town trips	0.04
5	620909		Rental of campers on out-of-town trips	0.18
5	620919		Rental of other vehicles on out-of-town trips	1.03
5	620906		Rental of boat	0.06
5	620921		Rental of motorized camper	0.00
5	620922		Rental of other RV's	0.29
4	600110		Outboard motors	2.57
4	520901		Docking and landing fees	4.92
4	RECEQUIP		Sports, recreation and exercise equipment	220.78
5	600210		Athletic gear, game tables, exercise equip *	93.79
5	600310		Bicycles	24.50
5	600410		Camping equipment	19.39
5	600420		Hunting and fishing equipment	34.74
5	600430		Winter sports equipment	6.76
5	600901		Water sports equipment	18.22
5	600902		Other sports equipment	20.61
5	620908		Rental and repair of miscellaneous sports equipment	2.77
4	PHOTOEQ		Photographic equipment, supplies and services	135.73
5	610210		Film *	29.15
5	610220		Other photographic supplies	3.11
5	620330		Film processing *	42.28
5	620905		Repair and rental of photographic equipment	0.18
5	610230		Photographic equipment	33.25
5	620320		Photographer fees	27.77
4	610901		Fireworks	3.25
4	610902		Souvenirs	5.16
4	610903		Visual goods	1.41
4	620913		Pinball, electronic video games	10.16
3	PERSPROD	PEG	Personal care products	362.62
4	640110		Hair care products *	74.26
4	640120		Nonelectric articles for the hair	8.90
4	640130		Wigs and hairpieces	1.36
4	640210		Oral hygiene products, articles	34.58
4	640220		Shaving needs	21.06
4	640310		Cosmetics, perfume, bath preparation *	171.16
4	640410		Deodorants, feminine hygiene, misc. pers. care	38.52
4	640420		Electric personal care appliances	12.79
3	PERSSERV	PEG	Personal care services	272.89
4	650310		Personal care service *	272.47
4	650900		Repair of personal care appliances	0.43
3	READING	PEG	Reading	163.94

Level	Code		Category name	Expenditures
4	590110		Newspapers	64.70
5	590111		Newspaper subscriptions *	49.33
5	590112		Newspaper, non-subscriptions *	15.36
4	590210		Magazines	31.86
5	590211		Magazine subscriptions *	20.28
5	590212		Magazines, non-subscriptions *	11.58
4	590900		Newsletters	0.00
4	590220		Books thru book clubs	9.41
4	590230		Books not thru book clubs *	57.67
4	660310		Encyclopedia and other sets of reference books	0.30
2	EDU&COMM	MEG	Education and Communication	2,023.31
3	EDUCATN	PEG	Education	81.28
4	670210		Elementary and high school tuition *	65.50
4	660210		School books, supplies, for elem. and H.S	15.79
3	COMMICAT	PEG	Communications	1,726.83
4	PHONE		Telephone services	1,130.84
5	270101		Telephone svcs in home city, excluding car *	744.36
5	270102		Telephone services for mobile car phones	362.15
5	270103		Pager service	2.10
5	270104		Phone cards	22.24
4	690114		Computer information services *	143.34
4	270310		Community antenna or cable TV *	452.65
3	COMP&SVC	PEG	Computers and Computer Services	215.19
4	690113		Repair of computer systems for nonbus. use	3.75
4	690111		Computers & hardware nonbusiness use *	188.93
4	690112		Computer software/accessories for nonbus. use	22.50
2	MISCMEG	MEG	Miscellaneous	5,902.05
3	TOBACCO	PEG	Tobacco products and smoking supplies	231.85
4	630110		Cigarettes *	213.08
4	630210		Other tobacco products	17.35
4	630220		Smoking accessories	1.42
3	MISC		Miscellaneous	852.67
4	620925		Miscellaneous fees	3.31
4	620926		Lotteries and pari-mutuel losses	60.83
4	680110		Legal fees *	141.87
4	680140		Funeral expenses *	51.84
4	680210		Safe deposit box rental	4.18
4	680220		Checking accounts, other bank service charges	32.14
4	680901		Cemetery lots, vaults, maintenance fees	17.21
4	680902		Accounting fees *	49.48
4	680903		Miscellaneous personal services	51.76
4	710110		Credit card interest and annual fees *	341.82
4	900002		Occupational expenses	39.66
4	790600		Expenses for other properties	51.98
4	880210		Interest paid, home equity line of credit	0.00
4	620115		Shopping club membership fees	6.58
3	INSPENSN		Personal insurance and pensions	4,817.54
4	LIFEINSR		Life and other personal insurance *	465.85
5	700110		Life, endowment, annuity, other personal ins.	447.53
5	002120		Other nonhealth insurance	18.31
4	PENSIONS		Pensions and Social Security	4,351.69
5	800910		Deductions for government retirement *	103.66
5	800920		Deductions for railroad retirement	3.15
5	800931		Deductions for private pensions	401.77
5	800932		Non-payroll deposit to retirement plans	433.87
5	800940		Deductions for Social Security	3,409.24

Appendix 3—COLA Survey Items and Descriptions

Adhesive Bandages. One box of 30 adhesive bandages. Assorted sizes. Clear or flexible okay to use. (Note: in Virginia, add tax to this item.) Use: Band Aid.

Airfare Los Angeles. Lowest cost round trip ticket to Los Angeles, CA, 3-week advance reservation, departing and returning midweek and including Saturday night stay. Price non-refundable ticket. Disregard restrictions, super-saver fares, and special promotions. In reference area, price flights from Baltimore Washington International for Maryland, Reagan National for the District of Columbia, and Dulles for Virginia. Price all flights via Internet on same day during the DC area survey. Use: Major carrier.

Airfare Miami. Lowest cost round trip ticket to Miami, FL, 3-week advance reservation, departing and returning midweek and including Saturday night stay. Price non-refundable ticket. Disregard restrictions, super-saver fares, and special promotions. In reference area, price flights from Baltimore Washington International for Maryland, Reagan National for the District of Columbia, and Dulles for Virginia. Price all flights via Internet on same day during the DC area survey. Use: Major carrier.

Airfare Seattle. Lowest cost round trip ticket to Seattle, WA, 3-week advance reservation, departing and returning midweek and including Saturday night stay. Price non-refundable ticket. Disregard restrictions, super-saver fares, and special promotions. In reference area, price flights from Baltimore Washington International for Maryland, Reagan National for the District of Columbia, and Dulles for Virginia. Price all flights via Internet on same day during the DC area survey. Use: Major carrier.

Airfare St. Louis. Lowest cost round trip ticket to St. Louis, MO, 3-week advance reservation, departing and returning midweek and including Saturday night stay. Price non-refundable ticket. Disregard restrictions, super-saver fares, and special promotions. In reference area, price flights from Baltimore Washington International for Maryland, Reagan National for the District of Columbia, and Dulles for Virginia. Price all flights via Internet on same day during the DC area survey. Use: Major carrier.

Alternator (Ford). Price of a remanufactured 95 Amp alternator for a 1998 Ford Explorer 4.0L fuel injected V6 with A/C and automatic transmission to the consumer at a dealership. Report price net of core charge (*i.e.*, price after core is returned). Report core charge in comments. If only new alternator available, report new price as match. If price varies whether dealer installs, assume dealer installs but do not price labor. Use: Dealer recommended brand.

Alternator (Toyota). Price of a remanufactured alternator for a 1998 Toyota Corolla LE sedan, 4 door, 1.8 liter, 4 cylinder, 16 valve, automatic transmission, to the consumer at a dealership. Report price net of core charge (*i.e.*, price after core is returned). Report core charge in comments. If only new alternator available, report new price as match. If price varies whether dealer installs, assume dealer installs but do not price labor. Use: Dealer recommended brand.

Antacid. Ninety-six count size of extra strength tablets. Use: Tums EX 96 tablets.

Antibacterial Ointment. One ounce and ½ ounce tubes of antibacterial ointment. Use: Neosporin Original.

Apples. Price per pound, loose (not bagged) apples. If only bagged apples available, report bag weight. Use: Red Delicious.

Area Rug. Approximately 8 foot by 11 foot oval braided rug, flat woven, 3-ply yarn, wool/nylon/rayon blend, with multi-colored accents. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: American Traditions. JC Penney catalog number: A751–0449.

Artificial Sweetener. Fifty-count package of artificial sweetener. Use: Equal.

Aspirin. Fifty tablets of regular strength aspirin. Use: Bayer, Regular Strength.

ATV, Honda. All terrain sports vehicle with 250–300cc engine. Electric start. Use: Honda 2004 Sportrax 300EX.

ATV, Yamaha. All terrain sports vehicle with 350cc engine. Electric start. Use: Yamaha Warrior.

Auto Finance Rate. Interest rate for a 4-year loan on a new car with a down payment of 20 percent. Assume the loan applicant is a current bank customer who will make payments by cash/check and not by automatic deduction from the account. Enter 7.65 percent as $7.650. If bank needs to know type of car, use specified Ford. Obtain interest rate and verify phone number. Use: Interest percentage rate.

Baby Food. Four ounce jar strained vegetables or fruit. Use: Gerber 2nd.

Babysitter. Minimum hourly wage appropriate to area. Use: Government wage data.

Baking Dish 8 X 8. Glass baking dish, 8 inch square glass, clear or tinted. Exclude baking dish with cover or lid. Use: Martha Stewart (K-Mart) and Anchor Hocking (Wal-Mart).

Baking Dish 9 X 13. Glass baking dish, 9 inch by 13 inch glass, clear or tinted. Exclude baking dish with cover or lid. Use: Pyrex.

Bananas. Price per pound of bananas. If sold by bunch, report price and weight of average sized bunch. Use: Available brand.

Bath Towel. Approximately 56 inch x 30 inch wide, 100 percent cotton, medium weight. Side hem is woven selvage. Bottom hem may be folded. Use: Springmaid (Wal-Mart) and Martha Stewart 3 Star (K-Mart).

Beer at Home (Cans). Six-pack of 12 ounce cans. Do not price refrigerated beer unless that is the only type available. Use: Budweiser.

Beer Away. All restaurant types. One glass of beer, draft if available. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Budweiser.

Board Game. Price standard edition, not deluxe. Use: Sorry.

Book, Paperback. Store price (not publisher's list price unless that is the store price) for top selling fiction, paperback book. Also price via Amazon.com during the DC area survey. Use: *Chesapeake Blue,* by Nora Roberts and *The King of Torts,* by John Grisham.

Bowling. One game of open (or non-league) 10-pin bowling on a weekday (Monday–Friday) between the hours of 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Exclude shoe rental. If priced by the hour, report hourly rate divided by 5 (*i.e.*, estimated number of games per hour) and note hourly rate in comments. Do not price duck-pin bowling. Use: Bowling.

Boy's Jeans. Relaxed fit, size range 9 to 14, pre-washed jeans, not bleached, stone-washed or designer jeans. Use: Levis 550 Relaxed Fit.

Boy's Polo Shirt. Knit polo-type short sleeve shirt with collar, solid color, cotton/polyester, size range 8 to 14. Use: Ralph Lauren (Macys) and Lands End (Sears).

Boy's T-Shirt. Screen-printed t-shirt for boys ages 8 thru 10 (sizes 7 to 14). Pullover with crew neck, short sleeves and polyester/cotton blend. Do not price team logo shirts. Use: Green Dog Blues (Macys) and Canyon River Blues (Sears).

Bread, Wheat. Loaf of sliced wheat bread, 16 ounces. Do not price store brand. Use: Roman Meal 16 oz.

Bread, Wheat, Butter Top. Loaf of sliced wheat bread, 20–24 ounces. Do not price store brand. Use: Home Pride. Love's Home Pride is an equivalent brand.

Bread, White. Loaf of sliced white bread, 22–24 ounces. Do not price store brand. Use: Wonder giant loaf. Love's is an equivalent brand.

Breakfast Full Service. Approximately two strips of bacon or two sausages, two eggs, toast, hash browns, coffee, and juice. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Bacon and eggs breakfast.

Cable TV, Analog Service. One month of cable service. Include converter and universal remote fees. Do not price value packages or premium channels; *i.e.*, Showtime, HBO, Cinemax. Do not report hook-up charges. Itemize taxes and fees as percent rates or amounts and add to price. Also try to obtain a bill from a local resident for comparison purposes. Use: Local provider.

Camera Film. Four-pack, 35 millimeter, 24 exposure, 400 ASA (speed). Use: Kodak Max 400.

Candy Bar. One regular size candy bar—weight approximately 1.55 to 2.13 ounces. Do not price king-size or multi-pack. Use: Snickers.

Canned Chopped Ham. Twelve ounce can of processed luncheon meat. Do not price turkey, light, or smoked varieties. Use: SPAM.

Canned Green Beans. Fourteen to 15 ounce can of plain-cut green beans. Use: Del Monte.

Canned Peaches. Fifteen to 16 ounce can of peaches. Use: Del Monte.

Canned Soup. Regular size (approx. 10.7 ounce) can of condensed soup. Not hearty, reduced fat, or salt free varieties. Use: Campbell's Chicken Noodle Soup.

Canned Tuna. Chunk light tuna, packed in spring water (6.0 to 6.13 ounces). Do not price fancy style or albacore. Use: Star Kist.

Cellular Phone 500 Minute Plan. Cellular phone service with 500 anytime minutes per month. Price via internet, all areas at the same time during the DC area survey. Call for fee information. Itemize taxes and fees and add to price. Also try to obtain a bill from a local resident for comparison purposes. Use: Major provider.

Cellular Phone 600 Minute Plan. Cellular phone service with 600 anytime minutes per month. Price via internet, all areas at the same time during the DC area survey. Call for fee information. Itemize taxes and fees and add to price. Also try to obtain a bill from a local resident for comparison purposes. Use: Major provider.

Cellular Phone 800 Minute Plan. Cellular phone service with 800 anytime minutes per month. Price via internet, all areas at the same time during the DC area survey. Call for fee information. Itemize taxes and fees and add to price. Also try to obtain a bill from a local resident for comparison purposes. Use: Major provider.

Cereal. Raisin bran cereal, approximately 20 ounce box. Use: Post Raisin Bran.

Charcoal Grill. Charcoal grill, heavy gauge, porcelain-enameled, steel lid, approximately 22.5 inches diameter, model 741001. Use: Weber 1 Touch Silver 22½″.

Charcoal Grill. Charcoal grill, heavy gauge, porcelain-enameled, steel lid, approximately 18.5 inches diameter, model 441001. Use: Weber 1 Touch Silver 18.5″.

Cheese. Twelve ounce package cheese, 16 slices. Okay to price two percent milk-reduced fat singles, but do not price fat free variety. Use: Kraft Singles, American.

Chicken Breast, Skinless, Boneless. Price per pound of USDA grade boneless, skinless, fresh chicken breasts. Price store brand if available, otherwise record brand. Note: Most ''fresh'' (*i.e.*, not frozen) chicken is ''chilled'' to almost freezing. Use: Store brand.

Chicken, Whole Fryer, Fresh. Price per pound of USDA graded, whole fryer, fresh chicken. If multiple brands available, match the lowest priced item and note in comments. If frozen chicken available, price as substitute. Note: Most ''fresh'' (*i.e.*, not frozen) chicken is ''chilled'' to almost freezing. Use: Available brand.

Chrysler. Purchase price of a 2004 Chrysler Sebring sedan, 4 door, 2.4 liter, 4 cylinder,

16 valve, four-speed automatic transmission. Please note the price of any special option packages. Use: Chrysler Sebring sedan.

Chrysler License, Registration, Taxes, & Inspection. License, registration, periodic taxes (*e.g.*, road or personal property tax, but NOT one-time taxes such as sales tax), and inspection (*e.g.*, safety and emissions) on the Chrysler specified for survey. Use: Specified Chrysler.

Chuck Roast, Boneless. Price per pound, fresh (not frozen or previously frozen) boneless beef chuck pot roast. Price USDA Select or un-graded if available. If not available, note USDA grade in comments. Use average size package; *i.e.*, not family-pack, value-pack, super-saver pack, or equivalent. If multiple brands available (*e.g.*, Angus), match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand.

Cigarettes. One pack filter kings. Include State and/or Federal tobacco tax in price if normally part of the price. Report sales tax in the same manner as any other taxable item. Use: Marlboro.

Coffee, Ground. Thirteen ounce can. Do not price decaffeinated or special roasts. Use: Folger's.

Compact Disc. Current best-selling CD. Do not price double CD's. Use: Norah Jones, *Feels Like Home* or Beyonce, *Dangerously In Love.*

Contact Lenses. One box of disposable contact lenses, three pairs in the box. A pair lasts 2 weeks. Use: Bausch & Lomb or Acuvue.

Cookies. Approximately sixteen ounce package of chocolate chip cookies. Use: Nabisco Chips Ahoy.

Cooking Oil. Forty-eight fluid ounce plastic bottle of vegetable oil. Use: Crisco.

Cordless Phone 2.4 GHz. Cordless phone, 2.4 GHz with Caller ID and Digital Answering Machine. Color: Black. Use: GE 2.4 GHz (27998GE6).

Cordless Phone 900 MHz. Cordless phone, 900MHz with Caller ID and Digital Answering Machine. Use: GE (26992GE1).

Credit Card Interest & Annual Fees. Obtain credit card interest rate of gold and platinum cards and apply it to the national average balance ($8,562) plus any annual fees charged by the bank. Obtain interest rate and charges and verify phone number. Use: Gold and platinum VISA/Master Card.

Cremation. Direct cremation. Includes removal of remains, local transportation to crematory, necessary body care and minimal services of the staff. Include crematory fee. Do not include price of urn. Ask if crematory fee, Medical Examiner fee, and minimum basic container is included. Ask if anything other than basic service, such as a funeral service, is included. Use: Cremation.

Cured Ham, Boneless. Price per pound of a boneless cured ham. If multiple brands available, match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Hormel, Cure 81.

Day Care. One month of day care for a 3-year old child, 5 days a week, about 10 hours per day. If monthly rate is not available, (1) obtain weekly rate, (2) record rate in the comments section, and (3) multiply weekly rate by 4.33 to obtain monthly rate. Use: Day care.

Dental Clean and Check-Up. Current adult patient charge for routine exam, including two bite-wing x-rays and cleaning of teeth with light scaling and polishing. No special treatment of gums or teeth. Do not price an initial visit or specialist or oral surgeon. (Dental codes: 0120, 0272, 1110.) Use: Dentist.

Dental Crown. Cost of a full crown on a lower molar, porcelain fused to a high noble metal. Include price of preparation or restoration of tooth to accept crown. Price for an adult. (Dental code: 2750.) Use: Dentist.

Dental Filling. Lower molar, two surfaces resin-based composite filling. Price for an adult. (Dental code: 2392.) Use: Dentist.

Dining Table Set. Solid hardwood butcher-block top dining table with 6 coordinating slat-back chairs (2 bonus side chairs for a penny). Table measures 42 x 60'', expands to a 60'' square with butterfly leaf, 29½'' high. Chairs have an 18'' seat height. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: 5-piece casual dining set from JC Penney catalog number: A796–1323.

Dinner Full Service—Filet Mignon. Extra fine dining, fine dining, and Outback-type restaurants. Filet mignon (6 to 10 ounce) with 1 or 2 small side dishes (*e.g.*, rice or potato), salad and coffee. Do not include tip. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Filet mignon.

Dinner Full Service—Steak, Large. Extra fine dining, fine dining, and Outback-type restaurants. Steak (10 to 16 ounce) with 1 or 2 small side dishes (*e.g.*, rice or potato), salad and coffee. Do not include tip. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Steak dinner, large.

Dinner Full Service—Steak, Medium. Casual and pancake house restaurants. Approximately 8 to 12 ounce steak, with 1 or 2 small side dishes (*e.g.*, rice or potato), side salad or salad bar, and coffee. Meal should not include dessert. If 8–12 ounce unavailable, price closest size and note in comments. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Steak dinner, medium.

Dish Set. Patterned tableware, 20-piece set. Includes: 4 dinner plates, 4 luncheon plates, 4 bowls, 4 cups, and 4 saucers. Use: Corelle, Chutney.

Disposable Diapers. Grocery and discount stores. Pampers: Forty-eight count package, Stage 2 (child 12–18 lbs), Jumbo disposable diapers with koala fit grips. If Stage 2 is not available price a different stage Pampers Jumbo diaper, report as match, and note stage in comments. Huggies: Forty-eight count package, Step 2 (child 12–18 lbs), Jumbo, Ultratrim disposable diapers with stretch waist. If Step 2 is not available price a different step Huggies Jumbo diaper, report as match, and note step in comments. Use: Pampers, Baby Dry, Jumbo, Stage 2; Huggies, Ultratrim, Jumbo, Step 2.

Doctor Office Visit. Typical fee for office visit for an adult when medical advice or simple treatment is needed. Do not price initial visit. Exclude regular physical examination, injections, medications, or lab tests. Use general practitioner not pediatrician or other specialist. Medical Code: 99213. Use: Doctor.

Drill, Cord. Variable speed, ⅜ inch, reversible electric drill, approximately 5 amp. Use: Black & Decker DR200, Craftsman Model 10104 (Sears).

Drill, Cord (Extra Features). Variable speed, ⅜ inch, reversible electric drill, approximately 5 amp, keyless chuck, double gear reduction, built-in level. Use: Black & Decker DR201K.

Drill, Cordless. Variable speed, reversible, ⅜ inch keyless ratcheting chuck, 14.4 volt, electric drill with fast recharge, with battery charger. Use: DeWalt DW928K–2 (Sears item number 00926842000).

Dry Clean Man's Suit. Dry cleaning of a two-piece man's suit of typical fabric. Do not price for silk, suede or other unusual materials. Use: Dry cleaning.

DVD Movie. Current best-selling DVD movie. Do not price double DVDs. Use: *Bruce Almighty* or *Seabiscuit.*

DVD Player. Progressive scan 1-disc MP3/CD/DVD player. Use: Sony DVPNS425P and Sony DVP-NS725P; RCA DRC230N (K-Mart); RCA DRC212N (Wal-Mart).

Education, Private 6–12. Cost of tuition. Note if books and uniforms are included. If price varies by grade, record in comments price for each grade. Note any annual, recurring fees; *i.e.*, registration, computer, activity, etc. If pricing at church-affiliated schools, note any rate differences for church members versus others. Use: Private school 6–12, private school K–12, private school K–8.

Eggs (White, Large). One dozen large white Grade A eggs. If multiple brands available, match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand.

Electric Bill. Total utility rates for electricity from utility function model, including all taxes and surcharges, etc. Use utility worksheets to collect data. Also try to obtain a bill from a local resident for comparison purposes. Use: Local provider.

Electric Broom. Electric broom style vacuum cleaner with 2 amp motor. Use: K-Mart: Eureka The Boss Bagless 164; Wal-Mart: Eureka The Boss Bagless 169.

Eye Round Roast, Boneless. Price per pound, fresh (not frozen or previously frozen) boneless eye round roast. Price USDA Select or ungraded if available. If not available, note USDA grade in comments. Use average size package, *i.e.*, not family-pack, value-pack, super-saver pack, or equivalent. If multiple brands available (*e.g.*, Angus), match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand.

Fast Food Breakfast. Egg McMuffin value meal, includes hash browns and coffee. Price medium size. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Egg McMuffin Value Meal (Med.).

Fast Food Dinner Burger. Big Mac value meal, includes fries and soda. Price medium size. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Big Mac Value Meal (Med.).

Fast Food Dinner Pizza. Medium cheese pizza (without extra cheese) with salad and small soft drink. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Medium Cheese Pizza.

Fast Food Lunch Burger. Big Mac value meal, includes fries and soda. Price medium size. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Big Mac Value Meal (Med.).

Fast Food Lunch Pizza. Personal size cheese pizza (without extra cheese) or one slice of cheese pizza. Include price of a small soft drink. Do not include price of salad or other side dishes. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Cheese Pizza.

FEGLI (Life Insurance). Federal life insurance. This item is not surveyed locally because it is constant across all areas. Use: Federal Employees Group Life Insurance.

FEHB Insurance. Self only and family. This item is not surveyed locally. OPM provides premiums and enrollment data from Central Personnel Data File. Use: Federal Employees Health Benefits Insurance.

FERS/CSRS Contributions. Federal retirement contributions. This item is not surveyed locally because it is constant across all areas. Use: Federal Employees Retirement System and Civil Service Retirement System.

Filing Cabinet. Metal, two-drawer, vertical file cabinet, approximately 24 × 14 × 18 inches. File drawer accommodates hanging files. Use: K-Mart: ISD Classic File 150; Wal-Mart: Space Solutions Ready File 10002.

Film Processing 1 Hour. One-hour color film processing for 24 exposure, 35 mm, with either 3 × 5 or 4 × 6 inch single prints. Use: In-store processing.

Ford Explorer 4WD. Purchase price of a 2004 Ford Explorer XLT, 4 × 4, 4 door, 4.0 liter, 6 cylinder, 5-speed automatic overdrive transmission. Please note the price of any special option packages. Use: Ford Explorer XLT.

Ford License, Registration, Taxes, and Inspection. License, registration, periodic taxes (*e.g.*, road or personal property tax, but NOT one-time taxes such as sales tax), and inspection (*e.g.*, safety and emissions) on the Ford specified for survey. Use: Specified Ford.

Fresh Mahi-Mahi. Price per pound of fresh Mahi-Mahi fillet. Do not price previously frozen (PF) or specially prepared varieties. Do not price family-pack, value-pack, super-save pack, or equivalent. If multiple brands available, match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand.

Fresh Tuna Steak, Yellowfin (Ahi). Price one pound of tuna steak, yellowfin (Ahi), fresh. Do not price previously frozen (PF) or specially prepared varieties. Do not price family-pack, value-pack, super-save pack, or equivalent. If multiple brands available, match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand.

Frozen Fish Fillet. Price of one box (10 count) of frozen ocean whitefish breaded fillets. Use: Gorton's Lemon Herb flavor, approximately 18 ounce (if unavailable, price traditional crunchy as a substitute); Van de Kamp 10 count, approximately 21 to 25 ounce.

Frozen Orange Juice. Twelve fluid ounce can of orange juice concentrate (makes 48 fl ounces). Do not price calcium fortified, pulp free, country style, etc. Use: Minute Maid.

Frozen Peas. Sixteen ounce package of frozen petite or baby peas, no sauce or onions. Use: C&W Petite peas.

Frozen TV Dinner. One 11.75 ounce (approximate size) frozen dinner with vegetable and/or other condiment. Do not price Hungry Man or equivalent extra-portion sizes. Use: Swanson Roasted Carved Turkey Breast, Swanson Angus Beef Salisbury Steak.

Frozen Waffles. Ten count box of frozen waffles per package. Do not price fat-free or whole wheat varieties. Use: Eggo (10 ct).

Fruit Drink. Ten pack of fruit drink, not juice, any flavor. Use: Hi C fruit punch drink 10 pack.

Fruit Juice. Forty-eight-ounce glass or plastic bottle of cranberry juice. Use: Ocean Spray Cranberry Juice.

Gas. Price per gallon for self-service unleaded regular gasoline. Use: Major brand.

Gelatin. Three-ounce box gelatin dessert. Use: JELL-O.

General Admission Evening Film. Adult price for evening showing, current-release (currently advertised on television). Report weekend evening price if different from weekday. Use: Movie.

Girl's Dress. Girl's print dress, softly colored floral-print blue chiffon dress. Scoop neck, split sleeves. Polyester chiffon; lining is polyester, washable. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Hype print dress, JC Penney catalog number: A380–9973.

Girl's Jeans. Slim fit in the seat and thighs with flared legs and traditional 5-pocket styling, for girls ages 8 to 10 (size 7 to 14). Use: Ralph Lauren (Macys), Levis 517 (Sears).

Girl's Polo Type Top. Girl's polo cotton blend, striped or solid pattern. Price sizes 7 to 14 or S, M, and L in girl's sizes. Use: Ralph Lauren (Macys), Lands End (Sears).

Girl's Polo Type Top (Catalog). Girl's polo cotton/polyester blend, striped or solid pattern, straight bottom hem, 2-button front placket, with ribbed collar and cuffs; washable. Price sizes 7 to 14 or S, M, and L in girl's sizes. JC Penney catalog number: A373–0302. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Ruling Class.

Golf, Non Resort. Eighteen holes of golf on weekend with cart, tee-time approximately 2 p.m. Do not price par 3 courses. If only nine holes available, double price. If only daily rate available (unlimited number of holes), report the Saturday or Sunday rate. Price local resident fee. Use: Golf, non-resort.

Golf, Resort. Eighteen holes of golf on weekend with cart, tee-time approximately 2 p.m. Do not price par 3 courses. If only nine holes available, double price. If only daily rate available (unlimited number of holes), report the Saturday or Sunday rate. Price local resident fee (not hotel guest fee). Price outside of local jurisdiction if necessary. Use: Golf, resort.

Ground Beef. Price per pound, fresh (not frozen or previously frozen) ground beef or ground chuck. Price USDA Select or un-graded if available. If not available, note USDA grade in comments. Use average size package, *i.e.*, not family-pack, value-pack, super-saver pack, or equivalent. If multiple brands available (*e.g.* Angus), match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand, 15% fat and 20% fat.

Hamburger Buns. Eight-count package of sliced enriched white hamburger buns. Do not price store brand. Use: Wonder. Love's is an equivalent brand.

Hand-Held Vacuum. Cordless, hand-held, vacuum with upholstery brush and crevice tool. Use: Black & Decker DustBuster 7.2 volt V7210 (K-Mart and Wal-Mart); 9.6 volt V9610 (Wal-Mart).

Health Club Membership. One-year regular, individual membership for existing member. Do not price special offers. If no yearly rate, price month and prorate. Service must include free weights, cardiovascular equipment, and aerobic classes. Note if pool, tennis, racquetball, or other service included. Use: Gold's Gym type.

Hospital Room. Daily charge for a private and semi-private room. Include food and routine care. Exclude cost of operating room, surgery, medicine, lab fees, etc. Do not price specialty rooms; *e.g.*, those in cardiac care units. Use: Private room and semi-private room.

Hot Dogs, Beef Franks. Sixteen-ounce package, 10 count, USDA graded, all beef franks. Do not price chicken, turkey, extra lean, or fat free frankfurters. Use: Oscar Mayer Beef Franks.

Hot Dogs, Wieners. Sixteen-ounce package, 10 count, USDA graded, meat (*e.g.*, turkey and pork) wieners. Do not price extra lean or fat free varieties. Use: Oscar Mayer Wieners.

Housekeeping (Hourly Wage). Local hourly wage for a housekeeper or janitor. BLS code 37–2012. Use: Government wage data.

Ice Cream. One-half gallon vanilla flavored ice cream. Do not price ice milk, fat free, sugar free, or frozen yogurt. Use: Breyers.

Ice Cream Cup. One scoop, vanilla ice cream in a cup. Do not price frozen yogurt or soft-serve ice cream. Use: Baskin Robbins type.

Ice Cream Cup (Gourmet). One scoop, vanilla ice cream in a cup. Do not price frozen yogurt or soft-serve ice cream. Use: Ben & Jerry's type.

Infant's Sleeper. One-piece sleeping garment with legs, covering the body including the feet. Stretch cotton/polyester terry. Washable. Can be packaged or hanging. Size: Newborn. Use: Carters Starters.

Insurance, Auto. Annual premium for Chrysler, Ford, and Toyota surveyed; 35-year-old married male, currently insured, no accidents/violations. Commuting 15 miles one-way/day, annual 15,000 miles. Bodily injury 100/300; property damage 25; medical 15 or personal injury protection 50; uninsured motorist 100/300; comprehensive deductible 100; and collision deductible 250. If this level of coverage is not available, price the policy with the closest coverage. In Guam, price optional typhoon coverage. Car values: Chrysler-$19,560; Ford—$32,045; Toyota—$16,095. Use: National company if available.

Internet Service Cable. Monthly charge for unlimited cable Internet access. Itemize taxes and fees and add to price. Also try to obtain a bill from a local resident for comparison purposes. Use: Local cable provider.

Internet Service, DSL. Monthly charge for unlimited DSL Internet access. Itemize taxes and fees and add to price. Also try to obtain a bill from a local resident for comparison purposes. Use: Local DSL provider.

Jelly. Eighteen-ounce jar of grape jelly or jam. Use: Welch's.

Jewelry Earring Set. A box set of fake diamond earrings and necklace. Use: Store brand.

Ketchup. Twenty-four-ounce plastic squeeze bottle. Use: Heinz.

Kitchen Range (Electric coil). Thirty inch free standing, self-cleaning, electric range with coil burners and standard size (small) glass window on oven door. Model numbers may vary slightly by dealer. Use: General Electric JBP24BBWH or CT, Kenmore model 22–92812, and Frigidaire FEF352AW.

Laptop Computer. Laptop with Mobile Intel Pentium 4 processor, 2.6 GHz, 512 MB,

40GB Hard Drive, 24x/10x/24x CDRW and 8x DVD combo, 15-inch monitor. Include tax and shipping and handling. Use: Gateway M350S.

Laundry Soap. Eighty fluid ounces of liquid household laundry detergent. Use: Cheer with Colorguard.

Lawn Care (Hourly Wage). Local wage for gardener/grounds keeper. BLS code 37–3011. Use: Government wage data.

Lawn Mower, Self Propelled. Twenty-one to 22 inch, self-propelled 6.5–6.75 HP gas lawn mower. Use: Craftsman 37849, Toro 20017, and Troy-Bilt 200 (12A566N063).

Lawn Trimmer, Gas. Gas powered 25cc 2-cycle engine, 17–18 inch wide cut. Straight or curved shaft okay. Bump or automatic line feed. Note: Model numbers may vary slightly by dealer. Use: Craftsman 79554, Homelite UT20778, and Troy-Bilt TB15CS (31cc).

LD Call, Chicago. Cost of a 10 minute call using regional carrier, received on a weekday in Chicago at 8 p.m. (Chicago time); direct dial. Itemize taxes and fees and add to price. Use: AT&T.

LD Call, Los Angeles. Cost of a 10 min call using regional carrier, received on a weekday in Los Angeles at 8 p.m. (LA time); direct dial. Itemize taxes and fees and add to price. Use: AT&T.

LD Call, New York. Cost of a 10 minute call using regional carrier, received on a weekday in New York at 8 p.m. (NY time); direct dial. Itemize taxes and fees and add to price. Use: AT&T.

Lettuce, Leaf, Red or Green. One each of red or green leaf lettuce. Note average weight in comments. Use: Available brand.

Lettuce, Romaine. Price one pound of romaine lettuce. If only sold by each, note an average weight in comments. Use: Available brand.

Lipstick. One tube, any color. Use: Revlon Super Lustrous and Maybelline.

Living Room Chair. Padded microsuede rocker/recliner. Polyester fabric. 36½ x 32½ x 41½''. 20'' seat height. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Microsuede Rocker/Recliner, JC Penney catalog number A792–1069.

Lunch, Full Service. Pancake house and casual restaurants. Cheeseburger platter with fries and small soft drink. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: Cheeseburger platter.

Lunch Meat, All Beef. Eight ounce package, all-beef variety, sliced bologna. Use: Oscar Mayer Beef Bologna.

Lunch Meat, Regular. Eight ounce package, meat (*i.e.*, chicken and pork) sliced bologna. Use: Oscar Mayer Meat Bologna.

Magazine. Store price (not publisher's list price unless that is the store price) for a single copy. Use: People.

Magazine Subscription. One-year home delivery price of a magazine. This is priced during the DC area survey via the Internet. Use: *Time.com.*

Man's Athletic Shoe (Shoe Store). Man's walking shoe, soft leather upper. Full-length Phylon midsole with low-pressure Air-Sole units in heel and forefoot. Composition rubber outsole. Use: Reebok Classic.

Man's Dress Shirt. White or solid color long sleeve button cuff plain collar dress shirt, 100 percent cotton. Use: Ralph Lauren (Macys) and Lands End (Sears).

Man's Dress Shoe, Leather Sole. Full leather lining, oak tanned/buffed leather outsoles, polished leather uppers, steel shank. Use: Bostonian Akron (Macys).

Man's Dress Shoe, Rubber Sole. Leather oxford with cushioned insole and heel pad. Shoe has combination leather and rubber sole. Use: Rockport (Macys).

Man's Dress Shoe, Catalog. Full-grain leather captoe oxford, leather upper, leather outsole, with leather lining and a comfort heel cup. Slip-resistant sole. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Florsheim Lexington Captoe, JC Penney catalog number A014–9043.

Man's Jacket. Man's light weight nylon jacket with drawstring hood and zip front, two front pockets with self-adhesive closure, elastic cuffs, drawcord bottom with polyester mesh lining; washable. Price regular size. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Woodlake Nylon Jacket, JC Penney catalog number A518–5055.

Man's Jeans. Relaxed-fit jeans. Use: Levis Red Tab 550.

Man's Khaki Pants. Man's casual khakis, any color, relaxed-fit or classic fit, no wrinkle, flat-front or pleated, cotton twill. Do not price expandable waistband. Use: Dockers.

Man's Khakis, Stain Defender. Man's khaki with stain-repellant fabric, no wrinkles and permanent creases, cuffed hems, cotton/micro polyester fabric, washable, regular size. Use: Dockers Go Khaki Stain Defender.

Man's Regular Haircut. Regular haircut for short to medium length hair. Use: Unisex hair salon.

Man's Sport Watch. Digital compass, 100-hour chronograph, INDIGLO night-light, water-resistant up to 100 meters, digital display, alarm, countdown timer. Strap/watch colors may vary. Different models represent different color of face or strap. Use: K-Mart: Timex Expedition (47512). If available, price same watch without digital compass as a substitute. Wal-Mart: Timex Expedition (77862).

Man's Suit. Six-button, double-breasted worsted wool suit coat, flap pockets, chest pocket, dry clean only. Regular size with full acetate lining. Price coat as a separate, not combo with trousers. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Stafford Suit Coat, JC Penney catalog number A957–0249.

Man's Undershirt. One package of three men's v-neck T-shirts, White, 100 percent cotton undershirts with short sleeves, regular size. Use: Jockey (Macys) and Hanes (Sears).

Margarine. One pound (4 sticks) regular margarine. If stick not available, price tub as a match. Do not price reduced fat variety. Use: Parkay and Fleischmann's.

Mattress and Foundation. Full-size mattress and foundation. Plush Sealy fiber quilted on top of a thick layer of Sealy foam and convoluted foam. Mattress thickness: 12′. Foundations consist of ''Shock Abzzorber'' wood slats over steel center rails. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Sealy Posturepedic Plush, JC Penney catalog numbers A799–5702 and A799–5703.

Mayonnaise. Thirty-two-ounce jar of mayonnaise. Do not price light or fat free. Use: Kraft.

Measuring Tape. Twenty-five-foot tape measure with powerlock. Use: Stanley (33–425).

Milk, Two Percent. One gallon, two percent milk. If multiple brands available, match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand.

Motor Scooter, Honda. Motor scooter, moped-legal, 49cc liquid-cooled single-cylinder four-stroke engine. Use: Honda 2004 CHF50P Metropolitan II.

Motor Scooter, Yamaha. Motor scooter, moped-legal, 49cc fan-cooled single-cylinder four-stroke engine. Use: Yamaha 2004 Vino.

Mover Driver (Hourly Wage). Local government hourly rate for truck driver light. BLS code 53–3033. Use: Government wage data.

Moving (Hourly Wage). Local hourly wage for a mover/material handler. BLS code 53–7062. Use: Government wage data.

Newspaper Subscription, Local. One-year of home delivery of the largest selling daily local paper (including Sunday edition) distributed in the area. Do not include tip. Use: Major local newspaper.

Newspaper, Newsstand, Local. Price of a local newspaper at a newsstand (in box), weekday issue. If a newsstand box is not available, price at a newsstand and indicate whether price includes tax. Use: Newspaper, newsstand, local.

Newspaper, Newsstand, National. Price of a New York Times newspaper, weekday issue, at a newsstand. Use: NY Times (newsstand).

Non-Aspirin Pain Reliever. Acetaminophen 500 mg. Use: Tylenol Extra Strength Geltabs 50-count and 100-count.

Oranges. Price per pound of loose, large, navel oranges. If only bagged oranges are available, also report the weight of the bag. Use: Available brand.

Parcel Post. Cost to mail a 5 pound package to Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York using regular mail delivery service. Use: United States Postal Service.

Pen. Ten-pack round stick medium point pen. Do not price crystal or clear type pens. Use: BIC (K-Mart) and Paper Mate (Wal-Mart).

Pet Food. Adult dry dog food. Use: Iams Chunks 8 lb. and 20 lb., and Purina O.N.E., 20 lb.

Piano Lessons. Monthly fee for half hour beginner private piano lessons for an adult, one lesson per week. Price through a music studio if possible. If only per lesson price is available, prorate using ½ hour lesson × 52/12. If only 1 hour lesson is available prorate accordingly. Use: Piano lessons.

Plant Food. Twenty-four ounce container of granulated all purpose plant food. Use: Miracle-Gro.

Pork Chops Center Cut, Boneless. Price per pound, fresh (not frozen or previously frozen) pork chops, center cut, boneless, loin chops. Use average size package, *i.e.*, not family-pack, value-pack, super-saver pack, or equivalent. If multiple brands available, match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand.

Portable CD Player. Portable CD player, AM/FM–TV, weather bands, electronic skip protection, CD–R/RW compatible, with headphones. Use: Sony Walkman (D–FJ–210).

Potato Chips. One 5.2 to 6 ounce container of regular potato chips. Do not price fat free. Use: Pringles.

Potatoes. Price per pound of loose potatoes. If only bag potatoes available, report smallest size bag as substitute and note weight. Use: Russet or Idaho baking.

Prescription Drug 1. Nexium, 30 capsules 20 mg. Do not price generic. Use: Nexium.

Prescription Drug 2. Generic Amoxicil (*i.e.*, Amoxicillin), 30 capsules, 250 mg. Use: Amoxicillin.

Printer, Color, Photo. Color inkjet printer, 5760 x 720 optimized dpi, 8 color ppm, USB connection. USB cable is not included. Include tax and shipping and handling. Use: Gateway, Epson Stylus Photo 825.

Red Roses. One dozen long stemmed, fresh cut red roses wrapped in floral paper, purchased in store—not delivered. Do not price boxed or roses arranged in vase. Use: Dozen red roses.

Refrigerator (Side-by-Side). Side-by-side refrigerator, approximately 25 to 26 cubic feet, with ice and water dispenser, and up-front temperature controls. Use: GE GSS25JFPWW, Frigidaire FRS26HF6BW, Frigidaire FRS26R2AW, and GE GSL25JFP.

Rental Data. Rental index from hedonic regressions. Use: Rental data.

Renter Insurance. One year of renters insurance (HO–4) coverage for $25,000 (low), $30,000 (middle), and $35,000 (upper) of contents. Policy must cover hurricane, earthquake, and other catastrophic damage. Note amount of liability coverage in comments; price minimum liability coverage if it varies. In Guam, assume concrete structure. Use: Major carrier.

Rice. Enriched white rice. Use: Mahatma 5-lb bag, extra long grain; Uncle Ben's Original 1-lb and 2-lb boxes, parboiled converted long grain.

Rip Claw Hammer. Twenty ounce, rip claw hammer with jacketed graphite handle and nylon vinyl grip. Use: Estwing E3–20S and Stanley 51–508.

Salt. Twenty-six ounce box of iodized salt. Use: Morton.

Shampoo. Fifteen ounce bottle for normal hair. Use: VO5.

Sheets. Sheets, 250 and 300 thread count cotton or cotton polyester blend. Queen size fitted or flat sheet, not a set. Use: Martha Stewart Everyday 4 Star, 250 thread count (K-Mart) and Springmaid, 300 thread count (Wal-Mart).

Shop Rate. Hourly shop rate for a mechanic at Chrysler, Ford, and Toyota dealerships. (Use auto dealer worksheet.) Use: Dealer shop rate.

Sirloin Steak, Boneless. Price per pound, fresh (not frozen or previously frozen) boneless beef top sirloin steak. Price USDA Select or un-graded if available. If not available, note USDA grade in comments. Use average size package; *i.e.*, not family-pack, value-pack, super-saver pack, or equivalent. If multiple brands available (*e.g.*, Angus), match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand.

Sliced Bacon. Sixteen ounce package USDA grade, regular slice. Do not price Canadian bacon, extra thick sliced, or extra lean bacon. Use: Oscar Mayer.

Snack Cake. One box (10 to a box) cream-filled type cake deserts. Not fresh baked desserts, individual servings, or larger family-style containers. Use: Hostess Twinkies.

Soft Drink. Twelve-pack of soft drink in 12 ounce cans. Use: Coca-Cola 12-pack (cans).

Spaghetti, Dry (National Brand). Sixteen ounce box or bag of pasta spaghetti. Use: Barilla.

Stamp. Cost of mailing a one ounce letter first class. Use: United States Postal Service.

Stand Mixer. Stand mixer with tilt-up head, 10-speeds, and 4½ quart stainless steel bowl. Includes flat beater, dough hook, wire whip, and power hub for additional attachments. Last two characters of model number denote color. Use: KitchenAid Ultra Power Series 300 watt KSM90WH (Macys and Sears) and KitchenAid Classic Series 250 watt K45SSWH (Wal-Mart).

Sugar. Five pound bag of granulated cane or beet name brand sugar. Do not price superfine, store brand, or generic. Use: National brand. C&H brand is an equivalent.

Tax Preparation. Flat rate for preparing individual tax Federal 1040 (long form), Schedule A, plus State or local equivalents. (Note: Some areas only have local income taxes.) Note number of forms in comments. Assume typical itemized deductions. If only hourly rate available, obtain estimate of the time necessary to prepare forms, prorate, and report as a substitute. Use: H&R Block type.

Taxi Fare. Cab fare, one way, from major airport to destination 5 miles away. Price fare for one passenger with two suitcases. In reference area, price rides from Baltimore Washington International for Maryland, Reagan National for the District of Columbia, and Dulles for Virginia. Use: Taxi fare.

Telephone Service. Monthly cost for unmeasured touchtone service. Exclude options such as call waiting, call forwarding or fees for equipment rental. Itemize taxes and fees and add to price. Also try to obtain a bill from a local resident for comparison purposes. Use: Local provider.

Television 27'' flat-screen. Flat-screen, 27 inch, stereo, color, with remote. Note: Model numbers may vary slightly by dealer. Use: Sony Trinitron WEGA (KV–27FS100) and RCA 27F530T and Sanyo DS–27930 (Wal-Mart).

Tennis Balls. One can, 3 pressurized tennis balls designed for recreational play. Do not price premium type balls. Use: Wilson Championship.

Tire Regular (Chrysler). One tire, size P205/65R15 service description 92T, ''original equipment'' quality, black sidewall for the 2001 Chrysler Sebring sedan. Do not include mounting, balancing, or road hazard warranty. Use: Goodyear Regatta, Goodyear Eagle LS, Goodyear Integrity, Goodyear WeatherHandler LS (Sears), Michelin Symmetry, and Michelin WeatherWise (Sears).

Tire Regular (Ford). One tire, size P235/75 R15 service description 105S load rating SL, ''original equipment'' quality, black sidewall for the 2001 Ford Explorer XLT. Do not include mounting, balancing, or road hazard warranty. Use: Goodyear Wrangler RT/S and Michelin XCX-APT.

Tire Regular (Toyota). One tire, size P185/65R14 service description 85S, ''original equipment'' quality, black sidewall for a 2001 Toyota Corolla LE sedan. Do not include mounting, balancing, or road hazard warranty. Use: Goodyear Regatta, Goodyear Integrity, Goodyear WeatherHandler LS (Sears), Michelin Symmetry, and Michelin WeatherWise (Sears).

Toilet Tissue. Twelve-count single-roll type. Use: Angel Soft.

Tomatoes. Price per pound of medium-size tomatoes. If only available in cellophane pack, note price and weight of average size package. Do not price organic, ''hydro'', plum, or extra fancy tomatoes. Use: Available brand.

Top Round Steak, Boneless. Price per pound, fresh (not frozen or previously frozen) boneless beef top round steak. Price USDA Select or un-graded if available. If not available, note USDA grade in comments. Use average size package; *i.e.*, not family-pack, value-pack, super-saver pack, or equivalent. If multiple brands available (*e.g.*, Angus), match the lowest priced item and note in comments. Use: Available brand.

Toyota. Purchase price of a 2004 Toyota Corolla LE sedan, 4 door, 1.8 liter, 4 cylinder, 16 valve, automatic transmission. Please note the price of any special option packages. Use: Toyota Corolla LE sedan.

Toyota License, Registration, Taxes, & Inspection. License, registration, periodic taxes (*e.g.*, road or personal property tax, but NOT one-time taxes such as sales tax), and inspection (*e.g.*, safety and emissions) on the Toyota specified for survey. Use: Specified Toyota.

Veterinary Services. Routine annual exam for a small dog (approximately 25 to 30 pounds). Do not price booster shots, medication, or other extras such as nail clipping, ear cleaning, etc. Use: Veterinary services.

Video Rental. Minimum rental rate for VHS movie, rented on a Saturday night. Use: Spider-Man VHS.

Wash, Single Load. One load, regular size wash using a front loading washing machine. Approximate capacity: 2.8 cubic foot or 18 pounds. Exclude cost of drying. Use: Coin laundry.

Washing Machine, Front Load. White 3.34 cubic feet, 27 inch, front load washer with LED touchpad controls. Use: Maytag Neptune (MAH5500B).

Washing Machine, Top Load. Top loader, 5 water levels, 7 temperature settings, 4 rinse options. Use: Kenmore 24–9523.

Water Bill. Average monthly consumption in gallons and dollars (*e.g.*, cost for first __gallons; cost for over __gallons), sewage and related charges, and customer service charge. Also try to obtain a bill from a local resident for comparison purposes. Use: Water bill.

Will Preparation. Hourly rate for a lawyer (not a paralegal) to prepare a simple will. If only flat rate available, record flat rate amount and divide by average amount of hours it would take to prepare will and note in comments. Use: Legal service.

Wine at Home. Chardonnay wine, 750 ml. any vintage. Use: Turning Leaf.

Wine Away. Casual, fine dining, extra fine dining, and Outback type restaurants. One glass of house white wine. Check sales tax and include in price. Use: House wine.

Woman's Athletic Shoe (Shoe store). Woman's walking shoe, soft leather upper. Full-length Phylon midsole with low-pressure Air-Sole units in heel and forefoot. Composition rubber outsole. Use: Reebok Classic.

Woman's Blouse. Long sleeve, button front blouse with minimum or no trim. Washable. May or may not have shoulder pads. Price regular size. Do not price in Woman's or Plus size. Note brand in comments. Use: Charter Club long sleeve, 100 percent cotton (Macys) and Laura Scott short sleeve, 100 percent polyester (Sears).

Woman's Blue Jeans. Blue jeans. Machine washable, five pocket with zipper fly, loose fit, straight leg or tapered. Price regular size. Do not price in Woman's or Plus size sections. Do not price elastic waist. Use: Calvin Klein (Macys) and Lee original relaxed fit (Sears).

Woman's Casual Khakis. Woman's casual khakis, any color, flat-front or pleated pants, machine washable, all cotton. Price regular size. Do not price in Woman's or Plus size sections. Use: Style & Company (Macys) and Lands End (Sears).

Woman's Cut and Style. Wash, cut, and styled blow dry for medium length hair. Exclude curling iron if extra. Price hair salons in major department stores and malls. Use: Medium length hair.

Woman's Dress (Cold Water Creek). Silk georgette layered over polyester georgette; two-piece look with elasticized waist. Dry clean. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Tropical Print Dress. Cold Water Creek catalog number R29827.

Woman's Dress (Spiegel). Pink and rose-colored flower patterned, rayon, dry clean only, misses floral print dress. Misses: 4–16. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Misses Floral Print Dress. Spiegel catalog number A90 628 8417.

Woman's Jacket. Woman's denim jacket with classic styling, slim-fit and adjustable side tabs, chest pockets, 100 percent cotton or cotton/Lycra spandex; washable. Price regular size. Include sales tax and shipping and handling. Use: Levi's Weekend Denim Jacket. JC Penney catalog number A844–8105.

Woman's Pump Shoes. Plain pump (not open toed or open back style) with tapered approximately 1.5—2 inch heel. Heel color matches shoe color (*e.g.*, not stacked/wooden type). Shoe has leather uppers. Rest is man-made materials. No extra ornamentation or extra thick heels. Do not price leather sole shoe. Use: Naturalizer, Easy Spirit (Macys) and Laura Scott (Sears).

Woman's Sweater. Short sleeve sweater, no buttons or collar, 100 percent cotton or cotton blend. Price regular size. Do not price in Woman's or Plus size. Use: Style & Company (Macys) and Sag Harbor (Sears)

Woman's Wallet. Clutch/checkbook style wallet, split-grain cowhide leather. Do not price eel skin, snake skin or other varieties. Use: Kenneth Cole Reaction (Macys) and Buxton (Sears).

Appendix 4—COLA Rental Survey Data Collection Elements

Survey Year: Year of survey.

Comparable ID Code: A unique 5 character code will be applied to each comparable. Position 1 is the letter corresponding to the area in which the comparable is located (*i.e.,* A, B, C, D). Position 2 is the letter corresponding to the location as identified in Attachment A in which the comparable is located. Position 3 is the letter corresponding to the class of housing (*i.e.,* A, B, C, D, E, F). Positions 4 and 5 will contain the sequential numbers 01–99 that identifies the order in which the comparable was collected relative to the other comparable in the same rent class, location, and area.

Community Name: The name of the community. This may differ from the city name provided under ''Address of Housing Sample.''

Address of Housing Sample: This data field will contain the street address of the physical location of the housing sample, including city/state/zip code, no post office boxes, and name of multi-unit complexes (where applicable) placed in comment field.

Name of Data Source: The name and title (such as owner, agent, landlord, or tenant) of person providing rental survey data and rental rates.

Complete Address of Data Source: The street address including city, State, zip code of the Data Source's home or place of business.

Phone Number: The phone number of the data source.

E-mail of Data Source: The e- mail of the data source.

Year Constructed: Year structure was initially built or year of last remodel which affected 50% or more of the structure.

Finished Living Space: Total square feet of finished living area, covering all floors and basement areas; *i.e.,* living area rounded to the nearest foot.

Basement: Whether there is a basement (finished or unfinished), yes or no.

Bedrooms: The total number of rooms that currently are or could be used as bedrooms.

Bathrooms: Total number, where ½ bath contains toilet and sink, ¾ bath contains toilet, sink and shower, and full bath is toilet, sink, and shower and tub.

Balcony: An elevated structure, also may be referred to as ''terrace,'' and will be either covered, uncovered, or none. Can also be made of wood or cement and is normally distinguished from a deck because it does not have essentially a ground-level exit. The balcony can be on the rear, front, or side of the structure. A = Covered, B = Uncovered, C = None.

Deck: Also may be referred to as ''porch,'' wooden structure either covered, uncovered, or none, and may be elevated or ground level. An elevated deck is normally distinguished from a balcony because it has a ground-level exit. The deck can be on the rear, front, or side of the structure. A = Covered, B = Uncovered, C = None.

Patio: Cement, brick, or stone structure either covered, uncovered, or none. Also may be referred to as ''porch'' and is distinguished from a deck based on being ground level and being either cement, brick, or stone. The patio can be on the rear, front, or side of the structure. A = Covered, B = Uncovered, C = None.

Arctic Entrance: Structure added to house for controlled entrance from inclement weather. Y = Yes or N = No.

External Condition: Above average condition means the unit is new or like new condition (*e.g.,* recently remodeled, refurbished or restored.) Average condition means the unit shows signs of age but is in good repair (*e.g.,* the paint is not peeling, no broken windows, sagging fences, or missing gutters; the yard is maintained; there are no disabled vehicles, appliances, or trash around the property). Below average condition means the unit is habitable but needs repair(s) and the property/yard needs maintenance and/or trash removal. A = Above Average, B = Average, C = Below Average.

Neighborhood Condition: Desirable neighborhood generally has homes in excellent or good condition. Commercial services are separate (*e.g.,* clustered in strip malls or business parks). There are many parks and/or open public spaces. Roads, parks, and common areas are well-maintained and clean. Other public services, including schools, are believed to be good; and crime rate is perceived to be low. An average neighborhood generally has homes in good condition with a balance of homes in excellent and poor condition. Commercial services are separate. Roads and parks are in good condition but may need cleaning or maintenance. Other public services are perceived to be acceptable but not exceptional. An undesirable neighborhood generally has homes in poor condition. Commercial units may be intermingled with residential units. Roads are often crowded and/or poorly maintained and have litter. There are few parks and existing ones are also poorly maintained. A = Desirable, B = Average, C = Undesirable.

Heating Fuel: Primary heating fuel such as natural gas, propane (bulk or metered), fuel oil, electricity, fire wood, other sources (solar, coal, wind) or none. A = Natural Gas, B = Propane, C = Fuel Oil, D = Electricity, E = Wood, F = None, G = Other.

Central Air Conditioning: A ducted system designed to cool all or essentially all of the living space of a house or apartment. Y = Yes or N = No.

Multi-Room Air Conditioning: Non-window unit designed to cool more than one room but not usually the entire house or apartment. Y = Yes and number of units or N = No.

Window Air Conditioning: If present, report the number of window-type air conditioning units. Y = Yes and number of units or N = No.

Exterior Construction: Predominant external building material such as block, brick, cement/stucco, metal or vinyl siding, stone (stacked, natural, etc.), wood (shingles or siding), or other. A = Block, B = Brick, C = Cement/Stucco, D = Metal/Vinyl Siding, E = Stone, F = Wood, G = Other.

Garage: Covered area attached to or near the house that can be secured for parking a car(s). If landlord charges extra fee for garage parking, will be coded as ''none,'' and monthly parking fee reported separately. A = Single, B = Double, C = Triple or More, D = None.

Heated Garage: Whether garage is typically heated during the winter. Y = Yes or N = No.

Carport: A covered area attached to or near the house that cannot be secured for parking

a car(s). If landlord charges extra fee for carport parking, coded as ''no,'' and report monthly parking fee separately. Y = Yes or N = No.

Reserved Parking Spaces: Specific parking lot or garage spaces assigned to the housing unit. If landlord charges extra fee for reserved parking, coded as ''no,'' and report monthly parking fee separately. Y = Yes or N = No.

Security: Gated community is defined as having one entry into the housing area, and prominent walls (brick, block, fencing, wire, or other type barriers) that delineate the borders of the community. Access control is defined as having restricted pedestrian and vehicular access via keypad or barcode entry to the community. Guard is defined as security personnel who monitor entrance/exit of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in/out of community or apartment building. Alarm system is defined as personal home security system that may or may not be monitored by an outside company. More than one type of security items may be applicable for housing comparable. Y = Yes or N = No each for gated community, access control, guard(s), alarm system, or none.

Type of unit: Defined as follows (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H):

A. Single Family Detached House: A detached house that has at least two ground-level (or essentially ground-level) doorway entrances that provide direct access between the living area and outdoors at or near ground level. A sliding glass door is considered a doorway entrance if it allows direct access to the outdoors at or near ground level, but doorways and other exits principally used as fire escapes are not doorway entrances. Ground-level or essentially ground-level units in an apartment structure are not single family units.

B. Duplex: A free standing building that can house two separate families within one building structure where each portion of the single family housing unit of the duplex has at least two ground-level (or essentially ground-level) doorway entrances that provide direct access between the living area and outdoors at or near ground level. A sliding glass door is considered a doorway entrance if it allows direct access to the outdoors at or near ground level, but doorways and other exits principally used as fire escapes are not doorway entrances. Ground-level or essentially ground-level units in an apartment structure are not single family units.

C. Triplex, Quadplex: A free standing building that can house four separate families within one building structure where each portion of the single family housing unit of the triplex has at least two ground-level (or essentially ground-level) doorway entrances that provide direct access between the living area and outdoors at or near ground level. A sliding glass door is considered a doorway entrance if it allows direct access to the outdoors at or near ground level, but doorways and other exits principally used as fire escapes are not doorway entrances. Ground-level or essentially ground-level units in an apartment structure are not single family units.

D. Town/Row House: A building that can house five or more separate families within one building structure where each portion of the single family housing unit of the town/row house has at least two ground-level (or essentially ground-level) doorway entrances that provide direct access between the living area and outdoors at or near ground level. A sliding glass door is considered a doorway entrance if it allows direct access to the outdoors at or near ground level, but doorways and other exits principally used as fire escapes are not doorway entrances. Ground-level or essentially ground-level units in an apartment structure are not single family units.

E. Apartment In-Home: A unit in a multi-dwelling structure that does not provide two non-emergency ground-level (or essentially ground-level) entrances with direct access between the living area and the outdoors at or near ground level. Sliding glass doors onto balconies are not doorway entrances nor are doors that are principally used as fire escapes. Although apartment complexes may not have single family units within them, a single family unit can have one or more apartments with it. Units in an operating motel are not apartment units, even if they do contain kitchen facilities.

F. Apartment—Garden or Walk-up: An apartment building of 3 stories or less.

G. Apartment—High Rise: An apartment building of 4 stories or more.

H. Other: Other types of dwellings.

Lot Size: Size of lot. (Detached houses only).

End Unit: End unit. (Town and row houses only.) Y = Yes or N = No.

Number of floors: Number of floors in apartment unit. (Walk-up and high rise apartments only.)

Furnishings Provided: Whether the landlord provides most or all interior furnishings in the comparable. Y = Yes or N = No.

Appliances Provided: Whether the landlord provides a refrigerator, range, oven, microwave, dish washer, clothes washer, clothes dryer, or free-standing freezer. Y = Yes or N = No for each type of appliance.

Services Paid by Landlord: Whether the landlord pays for water, sewer/septic, garbage, lawn care, cable television, satellite dish (digital or analog), electricity, heating energy, firewood, or snow removal. Y = Yes or N = No for each item.

Sewer: A = Public, B = Septic or Leach Field, C = None.

Water Source: A = Public, B = Well, C = Cistern, D = None.

Pets Allowed: Whether the housing allows pets. Yes or No. If landlord charges an extra monthly fee, report fees as part of rent. Do not report deposits.

Exceptional view: Whether the unit has a view of a park, ocean, mountain, valley, golf course, etc. that is unusually beautiful for the area and may increase the rental value of the property. Note: Properties with direct access to such an amenity are not to be surveyed as comparable housing units. Y = Yes or N = No.

Amenities: Whether any of the following amenities are available: fireplace, paved roads, street lights, side walks, and complementary recreation facilities. Y = Yes or N = No.

Recreational Facilities: Whether there is a pool, tennis court(s), club house, exercise room, or other facilities available to all of the residents of the community, complex, or building for no additional membership fees. Y = Yes or N = No for each item.

Vacant: If unit is vacant, report how long the unit has been available on the rental market. Y = Yes or N = No.

Monthly Rent: The monthly rental or lease amount to the nearest U.S. dollar. Do not include deposits. Include additional pet fees, if any.

Additional Fees: Additional periodic or scheduled fees or charges that the tenant pays; *e.g.,* parking fees, condo or Home Owner Association fees, or pet fees. If yes, report the amount of the fee. Annual fees are prorated and listed as a monthly rate. Deposits or discretionary fees (*i.e.,* first or last months rent), are not obtained.

Source of Rental Listing: How the rental unit was identified. A = Local Newspaper, B = Internet, C = Agent/Broker, D = Drive By/Sign Posted, E = Other.

Date of Rental Listing: Date associated with when the rate of the Monthly Rent was set or provided.

Latitude and Longitude of the Unit: Housing unit latitude and longitude recorded as decimal degrees.

Comment(s): Any comment or note of significance, such as additional fees, relevant conversation with owner/agent regarding comparable, objective comments regarding neighborhood or location of comparable, and/or cross-cultural observation.

Appendix 5—Utility Usage and Calculations 2004 COLA Survey Pacific—Energy Requirements and Prices

TABLE A5–1.—OAHU

[All electric home]

Month	KWH	Cost
Jan	1,940	$280.44
Feb	1,805	261.90
Mar	2,318	337.29
Apr	2,367	347.34
May	2,673	393.00
Jun	2,756	399.92
Jul	3,024	425.91
Aug	2,947	412.59
Sep	2,772	385.46
Oct	2,668	368.88
Nov	2,237	310.58
Dec	1,916	269.45
Avg. Monthly Cost	.....	349.40

A5–2.—THE BIG ISLAND

[All electric home]

Month	KWH	Cost
Jan	1,912	$402.52
Feb	1,618	343.36
Mar	2,190	461.22
Apr	2,176	472.04
May	2,536	552.54
Jun	2,546	535.89
Jul	2,778	561.89
Aug	2,761	561.52
Sep	2,606	749.31

A5–2.—THE BIG ISLAND—Continued

[All electric home]

Month	KWH	Cost
Oct	2,527	538.71
Nov	2,003	424.07
Dec	1,804	381.56
Avg. Monthly Cost		498.72

TABLE A5–3.—KAUAI

[All electric home]

Month	KWH	Cost
Jan	1,854	$444.98
Feb	1,587	371.08
Mar	2,096	511.33
Apr	2,080	532.83
May	2,396	571.34
Jun	2,389	551.54
Jul	2,598	604.65
Aug	2,579	581.09
Sep	2,439	575.61
Oct	2,374	541.37
Nov	1,914	438.60
Dec	1,756	411.08
Avg. Monthly Cost		511.29

TABLE A5–4.—MAUI

[All electric home]

Month	KWH	Cost
Jan	2,038	$364.82
Feb	1,897	347.49
Mar	2,489	458.42
Apr	2,557	466.31
May	2,922	560.10
Jun	3,053	533.00
Jul	3,361	555.76
Aug	3,273	549.33
Sep	3,076	537.49
Oct	2,946	531.47
Nov	2,435	431.25
Dec	2,025	355.01
Avg. Monthly Cost		474.20

TABLE A5–5.—GUAM

[All electric home]

Month	KWH	Cost
Jan	3,010	$419.59
Feb	2,790	387.53
Mar	2,953	411.28
Apr	3,067	427.89
May	3,261	412.13
Jun	3,237	408.95
Jul	3,076	387.67
Aug	3,025	380.93
Sep	3,814	485.23

TABLE A5–5.—GUAM—Continued

[All electric home]

Month	KWH	Cost
Oct	3,078	429.49
Nov	2,886	401.52
Dec	2,928	407.64
Avg. Monthly Cost		413.32

TABLE A5–6.—WASHINGTON, DC, AREA

[All electric home]

Month	KWH	Cost
Jan	3,326	$237.27
Feb	2,688	193.50
Mar	1,812	133.41
Apr	966	73.36
May	1,170	86.77
Jun	1,377	132.74
Jul	1,648	160.71
Aug	1,566	153.6
Sep	1,246	121.01
Oct	975	91.76
Nov	1,797	130.71
Dec	2,797	198.38
Avg. Monthly Cost		142.77
Relative Usage		33.20%
Weighted Average Cost		$47.40

TABLE A5–6.—WASHINGTON, DC, AREA

[Home with gas heat]

Therms	Cost	KWH [1]	Cost	Total cost
126	$159.79	362	$29.69	$189.48
101	135.40	320	26.83	162.23
68	84.23	322	26.97	111.20
34	50.91	316	25.90	76.81
34	48.43	544	42.52	490.95
32	49.18	784	73.10	122.28
34	49.18	1,022	97.44	146.62
33	48.03	957	91.63	139.66
32	44.63	653	61.12	105.74
35	48.12	315	29.47	77.59
67	82.49	311	25.93	108.42
106	128.53	344	28.15	156.68
Avg. Monthly Cost	77.41		46.56	123.97
Relative Usage				60.74%
Weighted Average cost				75.30

[1] KWH required for lighting, applicances, and furnace. Model used gas for stove and oven with gas heat.

TABLE A5–6.—WASHINGTON, DC, AREA (CONTINUED)

[Home with oil heat]

Month	Gallons	Cost	KWH [1]	Cost	Total cost
Jan	72	$110.74	1,007	$78.18	$188.92
Feb	56	86.13	891	70.23	156.35
Mar	27	41.53	938	73.45	114.98
Apr	2	3.08	909	69.57	72.65
May	0	0.00	1,166	86.51	86.51
Jun	0	0.00	1,369	131.94	131.94
Jul	0	0.00	1,636	159.51	159.51
Aug	0	0.00	1,555	152.56	152.56
Sep	0	0.00	1,241	120.51	120.51
Oct	1	1.54	941	88.62	90.16
Nov	28	43.06	911	70.75	113.82

TABLE A5–6.—WASHINGTON, DC, AREA (CONTINUED)—Continued

[Home with oil heat]

Month	Gallons	Cost	KWH [1]	Cost	Total cost
Dec	58	89.20	952	73.53	162.73
Average Monthly Cost	.....	31.27	.....	97.95	129.22
Relative Usage	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.06%
Weighted Average Cost	.....	.....	.....	.....	$7.83
Total Energy Utility Cost (Sum the weighted average cost of Electric + Gas + Oil Heat)	.....	.....	.....	.....	$130.53

[1] KWH required for lighting, appliances, and furnace. Model used gas for stove and oven with gas heat.

Appendix 6—Hedonic Rental Data Equations and Results

```
data temp; set OPM.dc_pac_areas_merged;
*following corrects for 5 out of survey area
   units in Hilo;
if compnumber not in ('DAB62','DAC04',
   'DAA03','DAB61','DAC35');
*following drops Georgetown observations;
if compzip ne '20007';
*following drops observations in Loudoun,
   Howard, and Anne Arundel Counties;
if compnumber not in ('GSB07',
   'GSE07','GOC01','GOA01','GOD03',
   'GOE04','GOF04','GOD01');
*following drops unit in Kauai with 10 baths;
if fullbaths lt 10;
if compzip ne '20007';
*following corrects for three units coded as
   ''Other'';
if compnumber in
   ('AAF20','GDF01','GDE17') then unittype =
   'E';
*following corrects for excise tax not
   included in Kona apt rents;
if compnumber in ('CEE07','CED08',
   'CAE01','CAF01','CEB19','CEC05','CEB16',
   'CEA01','CEB13','CEF04','CDB06','CEF09',
   'CEF19','CEA03','CEA06','CEE19','CEB33',
   'CEC10','CEE20','CEB24','CEB37','CEB31',
   'CEC11','CEE09','CEE21','CEF02','CEB09',
   'CEB10','CEE05','CEE11','CEB08','CED01',
   'CEE05','CEF12','CED03','CEB07','CEC01',
   'CEB27','CEC03') then rent = rent*1.0416;
*following drops 17 records with zero or very
   low Census median incomes;
if medianincome > 2499;
survey_area = 'XX';
location = substr(compnumber,1,1);
if location = 'A' then survey_area = 'GU';
if location = 'B' then survey_area = 'KA';
if location = 'C' then survey_area = 'KO';
if location = 'D' then survey_area = 'HI';
if location = 'E' then survey_area = 'MA';
if location = 'F' then survey_area = 'HO';
if location = 'G' then survey_area = 'DC';
*Q1 yrbuilt;
age = 2004 − yrbuilt;
agesq = age*age;
sqsqspace = sqfootage*sqfootage;
baths = fullbaths+halfbaths*.5 +
   threeqtrbaths*.75;
Extrnl_Cond = 0;
if extrcond = 'A' then Extrnl_Cond = 1;
   *(Good);
Neighbor_Cond = 0;
if neighcond = 'A' then Neighbor_Cond = 1;
   *(Desirable);
Air_Condition = 0;
if (centrlcool = 'Y' or multicool = 'Y' or
   (windowunits > bedrooms)) then
   Air_Condition = 1;
hasgarage = 0;
if garage in ('A' 'B' 'C') then hasgarage = 1;
   *(Yes);
exceptional_view = 0;
if excview = 'Y' then exceptional_view = 1;
hassecurity = 0;
if gated = 'Y' or accessctl = 'Y' or guards =
   'Y' or alarms = 'Y' then hassecurity = 1;
Dup_Triplex = 0;
if unittype in ('B' 'C') then Dup_Triplex = 1;
   *(Duplex or Triplex);
Non_Highrise = 0;
if unittype in ('E' 'F' 'H') then Non_Highrise
   = 1; *(Walkup, In-home, or other
   apartmnt);
Highrise = 0;
if unittype = 'G' then Highrise = 1; *(high rise
   apartment);
Detached_Town = 0;
*if unittype in ('A' 'D') then Detached_Town
   = 1; *(Detached, Townhouse, Row House);
*omitting the above makes it the base
   condition;
SqftXDup_Triplex = 0;
if unittype in ('B' 'C') then SqftXDup_Triplex
   = sqfootage;
SqftXNon_Highrise= 0;
if unittype in ('E' 'F' 'H') then
   SqftXNon_Highrise = sqfootage;
SqftXHighrise = 0;
if unittype = 'G' then SqftXHighrise =
   sqfootage;
SqftXDetached_Town = 0;
if unittype in ('A' 'D') then
   SqftXDetached_Town = sqfootage;
isfurnished = 0;
if furniture = 'Y' then isfurnished = 1;
hasclothesdryer = 0;
if cldryer = 'Y' then hasclothesdryer = 1;
hasrecreation = 0;
if pool = 'Y' or tenniscourt = 'Y' or clubhouse
   = 'Y' or exerciseroom = 'Y' or otherrecfac
   = 'Y' then hasrecreation= 1;
provided_electric = 0;
if elec = 'Y' then provided_electric = 1;
sqfootagesq = sqfootage * sqfootage;
pctallbasq = pctallba_*pctallba_;
Honolulu = 0;
if survey_area = 'HO' then Honolulu = 1;
Hilo = 0;
if survey_area = 'HI' then Hilo = 1;
Kona = 0;
if survey_area = 'KO' then Kona = 1;
Kauai = 0;
if survey_area = 'KA' then Kauai = 1;
Maui = 0;
if survey_area = 'MA' then Maui = 1;
Guam = 0;
if survey_area = 'GU' then Guam = 1;
Wash_DC = 0;
*** if survey_area = 'WA' then Wash_DC =
   1—Omitting this makes DC the base area;
lrent = log(rent);
PROC REG DATA=temp;
   MODEL lrent = SqftXDup_Triplex
      SqftXNon_Highrise SqftXHighrise
   SqftXDetached_Town age agesq baths
      bedrooms sqfootagesq
   Dup_Triplex Non_Highrise Highrise
      Extrnl_Cond
   Neighbor_Cond Air_Condition hasgarage
      exceptional_view
   hassecurity isfurnished hasclothesdryer
      hasrecreation
   provided_electric PctallBA_ PctallBAsq
      PctSchoolAge
   Honolulu Hilo Kona Kauai Maui Guam;
TITLE '2004 Pacific Rental Data—Federal
   Register Model';
RUN;
```

2004 Pacific Rental Data—Federal Register Model

The REG Procedure Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: lrent

Number of Observations Read	2715
Number of Observations Used	2715

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	31	384.82477	12.41370	351.39	<.0001
Error	2683	94.78373	0.03533		

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE—Continued

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean square	F Value	Pr > F
Corrected Total	2714	479.60849			

Root MSE	0.18796	R-Square	0.8024
Dependent Mean	7.18877	Adj R-Sq	0.8001
Coeff Var	2.61458		

PARAMETER ESTIMATES

Variable	Label	DF	Parameter estimate	Standard error	t Value	Pr > |t|
Intercept	Intercept	1	6.47058	0.05055	128.01	<.0001
SqftXDup_Triplex		1	0.00045925	0.00005861	7.84	<.0001
SqftXNon_Highrise		1	0.00059731	0.00004797	12.45	<.0001
SqftXHighrise		1	0.00057781	0.00005148	11.22	<.0001
SqftXDetached_Town		1	0.00039558	0.00005545	7.13	<.0001
age		1	−0.00237	0.00053614	−4.43	<.0001
agesq		1	0.00003727	0.00000625	5.96	<.0001
baths		1	0.07868	0.00818	9.62	<.0001
BEDROOMS		1	0.09824	0.00754	13.03	<.0001
sqfootagesq		1	−8.5735E–8	1.620877E–8	−5.29	<.0001
Dup_Triplex		1	−0.13417	0.04480	−2.99	0.0028
Non_Highrise		1	−0.35973	0.03667	−9.81	<.0001
Highrise		1	−0.34958	0.03918	−8.92	<.0001
Extrnl_Cond		1	0.09185	0.01489	6.17	<.0001
Neighbor_Cond		1	0.17929	0.01667	10.75	<.0001
Air_Condition		1	0.09110	0.01143	7.97	<.0001
hasgarage		1	0.06483	0.01090	5.95	<.0001
exceptional_view		1	0.07893	0.01893	4.17	<.0001
hassecurity		1	0.04698	0.01192	3.94	<.0001
isfurnished		1	0.08709	0.01680	5.18	<.0001
hasclothesdryer		1	0.05982	0.00820	7.30	<.0001
hasrecreation		1	0.05343	0.01048	5.10	<.0001
provided_electric		1	0.08243	0.01190	6.93	<.0001
PCTAllBA_	PCTAllBA+	1	−0.08353	0.09926	−0.84	0.4001
pctallbasq		1	0.67328	0.10950	6.15	<.0001
PctSchoolAge		1	−0.74929	0.09096	−8.24	<.0001
Honolulu		1	0.27237	0.01368	19.91	<.0001
Hilo		1	−0.21806	0.01934	−11.28	<.0001
Kona		1	0.05520	0.02031	2.72	0.0066
Kauai		1	0.15214	0.02018	7.54	<.0001
Maui		1	0.23496	0.01781	13.19	<.0001
Guam		1	−0.11832	0.01522	−7.78	<.0001

APPENDIX 7—FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE PACIFIC COLA AREAS

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
HONOLULU COUNTY, HI					
1. Food		12.47			122.24
	Cereals and bakery products	0.93	7.45	149.58	
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.51	12.13	112.97	
	Dairy products	0.69	5.54	127.68	
	Fruits and vegetables	0.76	6.12	125.39	
	Processed foods	1.54	12.37	159.28	
	Other food at home	0.38	3.07	131.16	
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.46	3.71	138.17	
	Food away from home	5.42	43.48	108.75	
	Alcoholic beverages	0.76	6.13	106.06	
	PEG Total		100.00		
2. Shelter and Utilities		35.37			143.77
	Shelter	31.48	89.01	132.59	
	Energy utilities	3.17	8.97	267.67	
	Water and other public services	0.72	2.02	86.36	
	PEG Total		100.00		
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies.		6.05			104.33

APPENDIX 7—FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE PACIFIC COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Household operations	1.48	24.52	92.92	
	Housekeeping supplies	1.31	21.61	109.88	
	Textiles and area rugs	0.33	5.52	102.31	
	Furniture	1.07	17.76	99.49	
	Major appliances	0.35	5.86	115.80	
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.25	4.06	111.88	
	Misc. household equipment	1.25	20.66	112.04	
	PEG Total		100.00		
4. Apparel and Services		3.75			122.55
	Men and boys	0.84	22.51	112.36	
	Women and girls	1.44	38.33	122.50	
	Children under 2	0.19	5.18	119.50	
	Footwear	0.72	19.08	115.42	
	Other apparel products and services	0.56	14.90	148.23	
	PEG Total		100.00		
5. Transportation		16.36			118.67
	Motor vehicle costs	8.97	54.85	108.88	
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.75	16.79	113.73	
	Maintenance and repairs	1.55	9.50	117.73	
	Vehicle insurance	1.79	10.92	103.42	
	Public transportation	1.30	7.95	218.80	
	PEG Total		100.00		
6. Medical		4.65			89.90
	Health insurance	2.38	51.11	78.47	
	Medical services	1.40	30.12	99.61	
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.87	18.77	105.46	
	PEG Total		100.00		
7. Recreation		5.65			106.91
	Fees and admissions	1.20	21.27	99.68	
	Television, radios, sound equip.	0.72	12.69	105.22	
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	0.86	15.31	118.33	
	Other entertainment supplies, etc	1.28	22.69	104.64	
	Personal care products	0.72	12.72	113.55	
	Personal care services	0.54	9.57	104.96	
	Reading	0.32	5.75	104.55	
	PEG Total		100.00		
8. Education and Communication.		4.01			101.20
	Education	0.16	4.02	156.34	
	Communications	3.42	85.35	98.89	
	Computers and computer services	0.43	10.64	98.89	
	PEG Total		100.00		
9. Miscellaneous		11.69			103.35
	Tobacco products, etc	0.46	3.93	121.60	
	Miscellaneous	1.69	14.45	117.30	
	Personal insurance and pensions	9.54	81.62	100.00	
	PEG Total		100.00		
Overall Price Index	MEG Total	100.00			122.78
Plus Adjustment Factor					5.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor.					127.78
HILO AREA, HI					
1. Food		12.47			118.81
	Cereals and bakery products	0.93	7.45	151.94	
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.51	12.13	116.17	
	Dairy products	0.69	5.54	139.48	
	Fruits and vegetables	0.76	6.12	122.88	
	Processed foods	1.54	12.37	153.22	
	Other food at home	0.38	3.07	126.61	
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.46	3.71	139.16	
	Food away from home	5.42	43.48	101.15	
	Alcoholic beverages	0.76	6.13	100.53	
	PEG Total		100.00		
2. Shelter and Utilities		35.37			108.45
	Shelter	31.48	89.01	82.15	
	Energy utilities	3.17	8.97	382.07	
	Water and other public services	0.72	2.02	52.84	
	PEG Total		100.00		
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies.		6.05			105.51

APPENDIX 7—FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE PACIFIC COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Household operations	1.48	24.52	82.82	
	Housekeeping supplies	1.31	21.61	122.31	
	Textiles and area rugs	0.33	5.52	111.00	
	Furniture	1.07	17.76	99.49	
	Major appliances	0.35	5.86	126.70	
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.25	4.06	112.22	
	Misc. household equipment	1.25	20.66	111.26	
	PEG Total		100.00		
4. Apparel and Services		3.75			114.01
	Men and boys	0.84	22.51	113.80	
	Women and girls	1.44	38.33	102.27	
	Children under 2	0.19	5.18	119.15	
	Footwear	0.72	19.08	109.63	
	Other apparel products and services	0.56	14.90	148.37	
	PEG Total		100.00		
5. Transportation		16.36			117.70
	Motor vehicle costs	8.97	54.85	100.16	
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.75	16.79	118.55	
	Maintenance and repairs	1.55	9.50	98.96	
	Vehicle insurance	1.79	10.92	103.83	
	Public transportation	1.30	7.95	278.48	
	PEG Total		100.00		
6. Medical		4.65			86.45
	Health insurance	2.38	51.11	77.33	
	Medical services	1.40	30.12	92.57	
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.87	18.77	101.45	
	PEG Total		100.00		
7. Recreation		5.65			101.09
	Fees and admissions	1.20	21.27	83.76	
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.72	12.69	110.58	
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	0.86	15.31	117.57	
	Other entertainment supplies, etc	1.28	22.69	104.90	
	Personal care products	0.72	12.72	113.21	
	Personal care services	0.54	9.57	78.16	
	Reading	0.32	5.75	96.69	
	PEG Total		100.00		
8. Education and Communication.		4.01			100.20
	Education	0.16	4.02	51.82	
	Communications	3.42	85.35	102.64	
	Computers and computer services	0.43	10.64	98.89	
	PEG Total		100.00		
9. Miscellaneous		11.69			102.34
	Tobacco products, etc	0.46	3.93	127.28	
	Miscellaneous	1.69	14.45	108.81	
	Personal insurance and pensions	9.54	81.62	100.00	
	PEG Total		100.00		
KAILUA KONA/WAIMEA AREA, HI					
1. Food		12.47			124.64
	Cereals and bakery products	0.93	7.45	161.45	
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.51	12.13	107.87	
	Dairy products	0.69	5.54	140.79	
	Fruits and vegetables	0.76	6.12	120.03	
	Processed foods	1.54	12.37	159.15	
	Other food at home	0.38	3.07	135.27	
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.46	3.71	133.47	
	Food away from home	5.42	43.48	112.69	
	Alcoholic beverages	0.76	6.13	107.62	
	PEG Total		100.00		
2. Shelter and Utilities		35.37			130.98
	Shelter	31.48	89.01	107.46	
	Energy utilities	3.17	8.97	382.07	
	Water and other public services	0.72	2.02	52.84	
	PEG Total		100.00		
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies.		6.05			102.21
	Household operations	1.48	24.52	86.47	
	Housekeeping supplies	1.31	21.61	117.27	
	Textiles and area rugs	0.33	5.52	111.71	

APPENDIX 7—FINAL LIVING-COST RESULTS FOR THE PACIFIC COLA AREAS—Continued

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Furniture	1.07	17.76	99.49	
	Major appliances	0.35	5.86	120.57	
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.25	4.06	108.56	
	Misc. household equipment	1.25	20.66	98.46	
	PEG Total		100.00		
4. Apparel and Services		3.75			125.99
	Men and boys	0.84	22.51	122.02	
	Women and girls	1.44	38.33	102.07	
	Children under 2	0.19	5.18	110.07	
	Footwear	0.72	19.08	108.42	
	Other apparel products and services	0.56	14.90	221.51	
	PEG Total		100.00		
5. Transportation		16.36			118.67
	Motor vehicle costs	8.97	54.85	101.61	
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.75	16.79	128.62	
	Maintenance and repairs	1.55	9.50	108.29	
	Vehicle insurance	1.79	10.92	103.83	
	Public transportation	1.30	7.95	248.22	
	PEG Total		100.00		
6. Medical		4.65			94.43
	Health insurance	2.38	51.11	77.33	
	Medical services	1.40	30.12	120.50	
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.87	18.77	99.18	
	PEG Total		100.00		
7. Recreation		5.65			102.99
	Fees and admissions	1.20	21.27	98.36	
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.72	12.69	103.98	
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	0.86	15.31	131.78	
	Other entertainment supplies, etc	1.28	22.69	97.49	
	Personal care products	0.72	12.72	110.88	
	Personal care services	0.54	9.57	73.11	
	Reading	0.32	5.75	95.25	
	PEG Total		100.00		
8. Education and Communication.		4.01		102.25	
	Education	0.16	4.02	106.65	
	Communications	3.42	85.35	102.46	
	Computers and computer services	0.43	10.64	98.89	
	PEG Total		100.00		
9. Miscellaneous		11.69			104.57
	Tobacco products, etc	0.46	3.93	120.60	
	Miscellaneous	1.69	14.45	126.05	
	Personal insurance and pensions	9.54	81.62	100.00	
	PEG Total		100.00		

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	Hilo area indexes (percent)	Kona/Waimea area indexes (percent)	Hawaii county weighted index
	HAWAII COUNTY, HI			
Employment Weights		66.7	33.3	
1. Food		118.81	124.64	120.75
	Cereals and bakery products	151.94	161.45	155.11
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	116.17	107.87	113.41
	Dairy products	139.48	140.79	139.91
	Fruits and vegetables	122.88	120.03	121.93
	Processed foods	153.22	159.15	155.19
	Other food at home	126.61	135.27	129.50
	Nonalcoholic beverages	139.16	133.47	137.26
	Food away from home	101.15	112.69	104.99
	Alcholoic beverages	100.53	107.62	102.89
2. Shelter and Utilities		108.45	130.98	115.95
	Shelter	82.15	107.46	90.58
	Energy utilities	382.07	382.07	382.07
	Water and other public services	52.84	52.84	52.84
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies.		105.51	102.21	104.41
	Household operations	82.82	86.47	84.04
	Housekeeping supplies	122.31	117.27	120.63
	Textiles and area rugs	111.00	111.71	111.24

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	Hilo area indexes (percent)	Kona/Waimea area indexes (percent)	Hawaii county weighted index
	Furniture	99.49	99.49	99.49
	Major appliances	126.70	120.57	124.66
	Small appliances, misc. hsware	112.22	108.56	111.00
	Misc. household equipment	111.26	98.46	107.00
4. Apparel and Services		114.01	125.99	118.00
	Men and boys	113.80	122.02	116.53
	Women and girls	102.27	102.07	102.20
	Children under 2	119.15	110.07	116.12
	Footwear	109.63	108.42	109.23
	Other apparel products & svcs.	148.37	221.51	172.72
5. Transportation		117.70	118.67	118.02
	Motor vehicle costs	100.16	101.61	100.64
	Gasoline and motor oil	118.55	128.62	121.90
	Maintenance and repairs	98.96	108.29	102.07
	Vehicle insurance	103.83	103.83	103.83
	Public transportation	278.48	248.22	268.41
6. Medical		86.45	94.43	89.11
	Health insurance	77.33	77.33	77.33
	Medical services	92.57	120.50	101.87
	Drugs and medical supplies	101.45	99.18	100.69
7. Recreation		101.09	102.99	101.72
	Fees and admissions	83.76	98.36	88.62
	Television, radios, sound equip.	110.58	103.98	108.38
	Pets, toys, & playground equip	117.57	131.78	122.30
	Other entertainment supplies	104.90	97.49	102.43
	Personal care products	113.21	110.88	112.43
	Personal care services	78.16	73.11	76.48
	Reading	96.69	95.25	96.21
8. Education and Communication.		100.20	102.25	100.88
	Education	51.82	106.65	70.08
	Communications	102.64	102.46	102.58
	Computers & computer services	98.89	98.89	98.89
9. Miscellaneous		102.34	104.57	103.09
	Tobaccoo products, etc	127.28	120.60	125.05
	Miscellaneous	108.81	126.05	114.55
	Personal insurance and premiums	100.00	100.00	100.00
Overall Price Index				112.11
Plus Adjustment Factor				7.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor.				119.11

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	KAUAI COUNTY, HI				
1. Food		12.47			127.66
	Cereals and bakery products	0.93	7.45	162.92	
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.51	12.13	116.75	
	Dairy products	0.69	5.54	163.44	
	Fruits and vegetables	0.76	6.12	139.47	
	Processed foods	1.54	12.37	155.96	
	Other food at home	0.38	3.07	130.62	
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.46	3.71	146.04	
	Food away from home	5.42	43.48	110.18	
	Alcoholic beverages	0.76	6.13	116.57	
	PEG Total		100.00		
2. Shelter and Utilities		35.37			141.32
	Shelter	31.48	89.0	1118.21	
	Energy utilities	3.17	8.97	391.70	
	Water and other public services	0.72	2.02	48.30	
	PEG Total		100.00		
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies.		6.05			104.93
	Household operations	1.48	24.52	83.39	
	Housekeeping supplies	1.31	21.61	124.86	
	Textiles and area rugs	0.33	5.52	102.31	
	Furniture	1.07	17.76	99.49	

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Major appliances	0.35	5.86	119.73	
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.25	4.06	116.04	
	Misc. household equipment	1.25	20.66	108.65	
	PEG Total		100.00		
4. Apparel and Services		3.75			127.09
	Men and boys	0.84	22.51	107.91	
	Women and girls	1.44	38.33	110.27	
	Children under 2	0.19	5.18	121.60	
	Footwear	0.72	19.08	109.41	
	Other apparel products and services	0.56	14.90	223.87	
	PEG Total		100.00		
5. Transportation		16.36			121.37
	Motor vehicle costs	8.97	54.85	108.56	
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.75	16.79	126.75	
	Maintenance and repairs	1.55	9.50	111.57	
	Vehicle insurance	1.79	10.92	83.83	
	Public transportation	1.30	7.95	261.81	
	PEG Total		100.00		
6. Medical		4.65			90.77
	Health insurance	2.38	51.11	78.32	
	Medical services	1.40	30.12	99.65	
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.87	18.77	110.40	
	PEG Total		100.00		
7. Recreation		5.65			109.90
	Fees and admissions	1.20	21.27	104.33	
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.72	12.69	109.71	
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	0.86	15.31	118.40	
	Other entertainment supplies, etc	1.28	22.69	102.74	
	Personal care products	0.72	12.72	121.58	
	Personal care services	0.54	9.57	94.99	
	Reading	0.32	5.75	135.52	
	PEG Total		100.00		
8. Education and Communication.		4.01			101.43
	Education	0.16	4.02	80.64	
	Communications	3.42	85.35	102.73	
	Computers and computer services	0.43	10.64	98.89	
	PEG Total		100.00		
9. Miscellaneous		11.69			104.46
	Tobacco products, etc	0.46	3.93	127.28	
	Miscellaneous	1.69	14.45	123.45	
	Personal insurance and pensions	9.54	81.62	100.00	
	PEG Total		100.00		
Overall Price Index	MEG Total	100.00			123.58
Plus Adjustment Factor					7.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor.					130.58
	MAUI COUNTY, HI				
1. Food		12.47			134.08
	Cereals and bakery products	0.93	7.45	168.84	
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.51	12.13	131.51	
	Dairy products	0.69	5.54	134.00	
	Fruits and vegetables	0.76	6.12	140.61	
	Processed foods	1.54	12.37	166.13	
	Other food at home	0.38	3.07	134.66	
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.46	3.71	137.96	
	Food away from home	5.42	43.48	120.67	
	Alcoholic beverages	0.76	6.13	118.23	
	PEG Total		100.00		
2. Shelter and Utilities		35.37			148.36
	Shelter	31.48	89.01	128.09	
	Energy utilities	3.17	8.97	363.28	
	Water and other public services	0.72	2.02	87.46	
	PEG Total		100.00		
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies.		6.05			106.13
	Household operations	1.48	24.52	92.79	
	Housekeeping supplies	1.31	21.61	123.00	

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Textiles and area rugs	0.33	5.52	102.31	
	Furniture	1.07	17.76	99.49	
	Major appliances	0.35	5.86	115.55	
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.25	4.06	111.79	
	Misc. household equipment	1.25	20.66	107.24	
	PEG Total		100.00		
4. Apparel and Services		3.75			125.84
	Men and boys	0.84	22.51	125.02	
	Women and girls	1.44	38.33	114.10	
	Children under 2	0.19	5.18	116.89	
	Footwear	0.72	19.08	115.95	
	Other apparel products and services	0.56	14.90	173.03	
	PEG Total		100.00		
5. Transportation		16.36			125.90
	Motor vehicle costs	8.97	54.85	114.93	
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.75	16.79	133.65	
	Maintenance and repairs	1.55	9.50	101.69	
	Vehicle insurance	1.79	10.92	99.63	
	Public transportation	1.30	7.95	250.37	
	PEG Total		100.00		
6. Medical		4.65			95.93
	Health insurance	2.38	51.11	78.85	
	Medical services	1.40	30.12	116.19	
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.87	18.77	109.95	
	PEG Total		100.00		
7. Recreation		5.65			106.87
	Fees and admissions	1.20	21.27	95.25	
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.72	12.69	109.47	
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	0.86	15.31	130.22	
	Other entertainment supplies etc	1.28	22.69	98.62	
	Personal care products	0.72	12.72	120.70	
	Personal care services	0.54	9.57	98.52	
	Reading	0.32	5.75	97.78	
	PEG Total		100.00		
8. Education and Communication.		4.01			101.31
	Education	0.16	4.02	89.53	
	Communications	3.42	85.35	102.17	
	Computers and computer services	0.43	10.64	98.89	
	PEG Total		100.00		
9. Miscellaneous		11.69			102.64
	Tobacco products, etc	0.46	3.93	134.73	
	Miscellaneous	1.69	14.45	108.83	
	Personal insurance and pensions	9.54	81.62	100.00	
	PEG Total		100.00		
Overall Price Index	MEG Total	100.00			127.49
Plus Adjustment Factor					7.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor.					134.49
GUAM AND THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS					
1. Food		12.47			116.75
	Cereals and bakery products	0.93	7.45	139.65	
	Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.51	12.13	89.24	
	Dairy products	0.69	5.54	165.86	
	Fruits and vegetables	0.76	6.12	101.18	
	Processed foods	1.54	12.37	152.42	
	Other food at home	0.38	3.07	133.74	
	Nonalcoholic beverages	0.46	3.71	140.37	
	Food away from home	5.42	43.48	105.43	
	Alcoholic beverages	0.76	6.13	100.03	
	PEG Total		100.00		
2. Shelter and Utilities		35.37			112.20
	Shelter	31.48	89.01	92.00	
	Energy utilities	3.17	8.97	316.64	
	Water and other public services	0.72	2.02	94.73	
	PEG Total		100.00		
3. Household Furnishings and Supplies.		6.05			113.30

Major expenditure group (MEG)	Primary expenditure group (PEG)	MEG weight (percent)	PEG weight (percent)	PEG index	MEG index
	Household operations	1.48	24.52	61.20	
	Housekeeping supplies	1.31	21.61	120.72	
	Textiles and area rugs	0.33	5.52	90.66	
	Furniture	1.07	17.76	98.07	
	Major appliances	0.35	5.86	175.35	
	Small appliances, misc. housewares	0.25	4.06	116.30	
	Misc. household equipment	1.25	20.66	168.30	
	PEG Total		100.00		
4. Apparel and Services		3.75			119.20
	Men and boys	0.84	22.51	121.44	
	Women and girls	1.44	38.33	103.06	
	Children under 2	0.19	5.18	129.68	
	Footwear	0.72	19.08	113.80	
	Other apparel products and services	0.56	14.90	160.57	
	PEG Total		100.00		
5. Transportation		16.36			150.53
	Motor vehicle costs	8.97	54.85	113.75	
	Gasoline and motor oil	2.75	16.79	122.00	
	Maintenance and repairs	1.55	9.50	89.06	
	Vehicle insurance	1.79	10.92	147.39	
	Public transportation	1.30	7.95	542.50	
	PEG Total		100.00		
6. Medical		4.65			99.47
	Health insurance	2.38	51.11	97.04	
	Medical services	1.40	30.12	96.52	
	Drugs and medical supplies	0.87	18.77	110.82	
	PEG Total		100.00		
7. Recreation		5.65			108.24
	Fees and admissions	1.20	21.27	79.65	
	Television, radios, sound equipment	0.72	12.69	123.99	
	Pets, toys, & playground equipment	0.86	15.31	124.92	
	Other entertainment supplies, etc	1.28	22.69	111.01	
	Personal care products	0.72	12.72	135.23	
	Personal care services	0.54	9.57	78.87	
	Reading	0.32	5.75	113.10	
	PEG Total		100.00		
8. Education and Communication.		4.01			137.47
	Education	0.16	4.02	153.41	
	Communications	3.42	85.35	140.84	
	Computers and computer services	0.43	10.64	104.39	
	PEG Total		100.00		
9. Miscellaneous		11.69			104.39
	Tobacco products, etc	0.46	3.93	85.63	
	Miscellaneous	1.69	14.45	134.31	
	Personal insurance and pensions	9.54	81.62	100.00	
	PEG Total		100.00		
Overall Price Index	MEG Total	100.00			118.65
Plus Adjustment Factor					9.00
Index Plus Adjustment Factor.					127.65

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Part III

Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Parts 409, 411, 424, and 489

Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities for FY 2006; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Parts 409, 411, 424, and 489

[CMS–1282–F]

RIN 0938–AN65

Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities for FY 2006

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this final rule we update the payment rates used under the prospective payment system (PPS) for skilled nursing facilities (SNFs), for fiscal year (FY) 2006. Annual updates to the PPS rates are required by section 1888(e) of the Social Security Act (the Act), as amended by the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 (BBRA), the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 (BIPA), and the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA), relating to Medicare payments and consolidated billing for SNFs. This final rule also responds to public comments submitted on the proposed rule published on May 19, 2005 (70 FR 29070), and promulgates provisions set forth in that proposed rule, along with several additional technical revisions to the regulations.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This final rule becomes effective on October 1, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Gay, (410) 786–4528 (for information related to the case-mix classification methodology, and for information related to swing-bed providers).

Jeanette Kranacs, (410) 786–9385 (for information related to the development of the payment rates, and for information related to the wage index).

Bill Ullman, (410) 786–5667 (for information related to coverage requirements, level of care determinations, consolidated billing, and general information).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: To assist readers in referencing sections contained in this document, we are providing the following Table of Contents.

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In addition, because of the many terms to which we refer by abbreviation in this final rule, we are listing these abbreviations and their corresponding terms in alphabetical order below:

ADL Activity of Daily Living
ARD Assessment Reference Date
BBA Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Pub. L. 105–33
BBRA Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999, Pub. L. 106–113
BEA (U.S. Department of Commerce) Bureau of Economic Analysis
BIPA Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. 106–554
CAH Critical Access Hospital
CBSA Core-Based Statistical Area
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CMS Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
CMSA Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
CPT (Physicians') Current Procedural Terminology
DRG Diagnosis Related Group
FI Fiscal Intermediary
FR Federal Register
FY Fiscal Year
GAO Government Accountability Office
HCPCS Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System
ICD–9–CM International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition, Clinical Modification
IFC Interim Final Rule With Comment Period
MDS Minimum Data Set
MEDPAR Medicare Provider Analysis and Review File
MMA Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, Pub. L. 108–173
MSA Metropolitan Statistical Area
NECMA New England County Metropolitan Area
OIG Office of Inspector General
OMRA Other Medicare Required Assessment
PMSA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
PPI Producer Price Index
PPS Prospective Payment System
PRM Provider Reimbursement Manual

RAI Resident Assessment Instrument
RAP Resident Assessment Protocol
RAVEN Resident Assessment Validation Entry
RFA Regulatory Flexibility Act, Pub. L. 96–354
RIA Regulatory Impact Analysis
RUG Resource Utilization Group
SCHIP State Children's Health Insurance Program
SNF Skilled Nursing Facility
STM Staff Time Measurement
UMRA Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, Pub. L. 104–4

I. Background

On May 19, 2005, we published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 29070, hereafter referred to as the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule), setting forth the proposed updates to the payment rates used under the prospective payment system (PPS) for skilled nursing facilities (SNFs), for FY 2006. Annual updates to the PPS rates are required by section 1888(e) of the Social Security Act (the Act), as amended by the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 (BBRA, Pub. L. 106–113), the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and rotection Act of 2000 (BIPA, Pub. L. 106–554), and the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA, Pub. L. 100–173), relating to Medicare payments and consolidated billing for SNFs. In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we invited public comments on a number of proposed revisions and technical corrections to the regulations.

A. Current System for Payment of SNF Services Under Part A of the Medicare Program

Section 4432 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA, Pub. L. 105–33) amended section 1888 of the Act to provide for the implementation of a per diem PPS for SNFs, covering all costs (routine, ancillary, and capital-related) of covered SNF services furnished to beneficiaries under Part A of the Medicare program, effective for cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 1998. We are updating the per diem payment rates for SNFs for FY 2006. Major elements of the SNF PPS include:

• *Rates.* Per diem Federal rates were established for urban and rural areas using allowable costs from FY 1995 cost reports. These rates also included an estimate of the cost of services that, before July 1, 1998, were paid under Part B but furnished to Medicare beneficiaries in a SNF during a Part A covered stay. The rates were adjusted annually using a SNF market basket index. Rates were case-mix adjusted using a classification system (Resource Utilization Groups, version III (RUG–III)) based on beneficiary assessments (using the Minimum Data Set (MDS) version 2.0) (In section III.C of this final rule, we discuss refinements to the case-mix classification system). The rates were also adjusted by the hospital wage index to account for geographic variation in wages. (In section III.D of this final rule, we discuss the wage index adjustment in detail.) Correction notices were published in the **Federal Register** on October 7, 2004 (69 FR 60158) and on December 30, 2004 (69 FR 78445) that announced corrections to several of the wage factors. Additionally, as noted in the July 30, 2004 update notice (69 FR 45775), section 101 of BBRA and certain sections of BIPA also affect the payment rate.

• *Transition.* The SNF PPS included an initial 3-year, phased transition that blended a facility-specific payment rate with the Federal case-mix adjusted rate. For each cost reporting period after a facility migrated to the new system, the facility-specific portion of the blend decreased and the Federal portion increased in 25 percentage point increments. For most facilities, the facility-specific rate was based on allowable costs from FY 1995; however, since the last year of the transition was FY 2001, all facilities were paid at the full Federal rate by the following fiscal year (FY 2002). Therefore, as discussed in section I.F.2 of this final rule, we are no longer including adjustment factors related to facility-specific rates for the coming fiscal year.

• *Coverage.* The establishment of the SNF PPS did not change Medicare's fundamental requirements for SNF coverage. However, because the RUG–III classification is based, in part, on the beneficiary's need for skilled nursing care and therapy, we have attempted, where possible, to coordinate claims review procedures involving level of care determinations with the outputs of beneficiary assessment and RUG–III classifying activities. We discuss this coordination in greater detail in section III.F of this final rule. Moreover, the Part A SNF benefit has not only level of care requirements, but also a set of technical, or ''posthospital'' requirements as well. In section III.K of this final rule, we discuss one aspect of the technical requirement for a qualifying prior inpatient hospital stay of at least 3 consecutive days, on which we invited public comment in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule.

• *Consolidated Billing.* The SNF PPS includes a consolidated billing provision that requires a SNF to submit consolidated Medicare claims for almost all of the services that the resident receives during the course of a covered Part A stay. (In addition, this provision places with the SNF the Medicare billing responsibility for physical and occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services that the resident receives during a noncovered stay.) The statute excludes from the consolidated billing provision a few services—primarily those of physicians and certain other types of practitioners—which remain separately billable to Part B by the outside entity that furnishes them. We discuss this provision in greater detail in section III.I of this final rule.

• *Application of the SNF PPS to SNF services furnished by swing-bed hospitals.* Section 1883 of the Act permits certain small, rural hospitals to enter into a Medicare swing-bed agreement, under which the hospital can use its beds to provide either acute or SNF care, as needed. For critical access hospitals (CAHs), Part A pays on a reasonable cost basis for SNF services furnished under a swing-bed agreement. However, in accordance with section 1888(e)(7) of the Act, these services furnished by non-CAH rural hospitals are paid under the SNF PPS, effective with cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2002. A more detailed discussion of this provision appears in section III.J of this final rule.

• *Technical corrections.* We are also taking this opportunity to make certain technical corrections in the text of the regulations, as discussed in greater detail in section IV. of this final rule.

B. Requirements of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) for Updating the SNF PPS

Section 1888(e)(4)(H) of the Act requires that we publish in the **Federal Register:**

1. The unadjusted Federal per diem rates to be applied to days of covered SNF services furnished during the FY.
2. The case-mix classification system to be applied with respect to these services during the FY.
3. The factors to be applied in making the area wage adjustment with respect to these services.

In the July 30, 1999 final rule (64 FR 41670), we indicated that we would announce any changes to the guidelines for Medicare level of care determinations related to modifications in the RUG–III classification structure (see section III.F of this final rule).

Along with a number of other revisions discussed later in this preamble, this final rule provides the

annual updates to the Federal rates as mandated by the Act.

C. The Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 (BBRA)

There were several provisions in the BBRA that resulted in adjustments to the SNF PPS. These provisions were described in detail in the final rule that we published in the **Federal Register** on July 31, 2000 (65 FR 46770). In particular, sections 101(a) and (b) of the BBRA provided for a temporary 20 percent increase in the per diem adjusted payment rates for 15 specified RUG–III groups (SE3, SE2, SE1, SSC, SSB, SSA, CC2, CC1, CB2, CB1, CA2, CA1, RHC, RMC, and RMB). Under section 101(c) of the BBRA, this temporary increase remains in effect until the later of October 1, 2000, or the implementation of case-mix refinements in the PPS. (We discuss refinements to the case-mix classification system in section III.C of this final rule.) In addition, section 101(d) of the BBRA included a 4 percent across-the-board increase in the adjusted Federal per diem payment rates each year for FYs 2001 and 2002, exclusive of the 20 percent increase.

We included further information on all of the provisions of the BBRA that affect the SNF PPS in Program Memoranda A–99–53 and A–99–61 (December 1999), and Program Memorandus AB–00–18 (March 2000). In addition, for swing-bed hospitals with more than 49 (but less than 100) beds, section 408 of the BBRA provided for the repeal of certain statutory restrictions on length of stay and aggregate payment for patient days, effective with the end of the SNF PPS transition period described in section 1888(e)(2)(E) of the Act. In the July 31, 2001 final rule (66 FR 39562), we made conforming changes to the regulations in § 413.114(d), effective for services furnished in cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2002, to reflect section 408 of the BBRA.

D. The Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 (BIPA)

The BIPA included several provisions that resulted in adjustments to the PPS for SNFs. These provisions were described in detail in the final rule that we published in the **Federal Register** on July 31, 2001 (66 FR 39562), as follows:

- Section 203 of the BIPA exempted critical access hospital (CAH) swing-beds from the SNF PPS; we included further information on this provision in Program Memorandum A–01–09 (January 16, 2001).
- Section 311 of the BIPA eliminated the 1 percent reduction in the SNF market basket that the statutory update formula had previously specified for FY 2001, and changed the 1 percent reduction specified for FYs 2002 and 2003 to a 0.5 percent reduction. This section also required us to conduct a study of alternative case-mix classification systems for the SNF PPS, and to submit a report to the Congress on the results of the study.
- Section 312 of the BIPA provided for a temporary 16.66 percent increase in the nursing component of the case-mix adjusted Federal rate for services furnished on or after April 1, 2001, and before October 1, 2002. This section also required the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct an audit of SNF nursing staff ratios and submit a report to the Congress on whether the temporary increase in the nursing component should be continued. GAO issued this report (GAO–03–176) in November 2002.
- Section 313 of the BIPA repealed the consolidated billing requirement for services (other than physical and occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services) furnished to SNF residents during noncovered stays, effective January 1, 2001.
- Section 314 of the BIPA adjusted the payment rates for all of the 14 rehabilitation RUGs (RUC, RUB, RUA, RVC, RVB, RVA, RHC, RHB, RHA, RMC, RMB, RMA, RLB, and RLA), in order to correct an anomaly under which the existing payment rates for three particular rehabilitation RUGs—RHC, RMC, and RMB—were higher than the rates for some other, more intensive rehabilitation RUGs. Under the BIPA adjustment, the temporary increase that sections 101(a) and (b) of the BBRA had applied to the RHC, RMC, and RMB rehabilitation RUGs was revised from 20 percent to 6.7 percent, and the BIPA adjustment also applied this temporary 6.7 percent increase to each of the other 11 rehabilitation RUGs. Under this provision, the temporary increase remained at 20 percent for each of the 12 non-rehabilitation RUGs specified in section 101(b) of the BBRA (SE3, SE2, SE1, SSC, SSB, SSA, CC2, CC1, CB2, CB1, CA2, and CA1).
- Section 315 of the BIPA authorized us to establish a geographic reclassification procedure that is specific to SNFs, but only after collecting the data necessary to establish a SNF wage index that is based on wage data from nursing homes.

We included further information on several of these provisions in Program Memorandum A–01–08 (January 16, 2001).

E. The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA)

A provision of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) resulted in a further adjustment to the PPS for SNFs. Specifically, section 511 of the MMA amended paragraph (12) of section 1888(e) of the Act to provide for a temporary 128 percent increase in the PPS per diem payment for any SNF resident with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), effective with services furnished on or after October 1, 2004. As discussed in Transmittal No. 160 (Change Request No. 3291, April 30, 2004, available online at *http://www.cms.hhs.gov/manuals/transmittals/comm_date_dsc.asp*), this add-on applies to claims with diagnosis code 042. Like the temporary add-on payments created by section 101(a) of the BBRA (as amended by section 314 of the BIPA), this special AIDS add-on was not intended to remain in effect indefinitely. As amended by section 511 of the MMA, section 1888(e)(12)(B) of the Act specifies that this temporary increase for patients with AIDS is to remain in effect only until ''* * * such date as the Secretary certifies that there is an appropriate adjustment in the case mix * * * to compensate for the increased costs associated with [such] residents * * *.'' As discussed in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule (70 FR 29080), we are not addressing the issue of such certification at this time and, accordingly, the temporary add-on payments created by section 511 of the MMA will remain in effect during FY 2006.

The law further provided that the 128 percent increase in payment under the AIDS add-on is to be ''* * * determined without regard to any increase'' under section 101 of the BBRA (as amended by section 314 of the BIPA). As explained in the MMA Conference report, this means that if a resident qualifies for the temporary 128 percent increase in payment under the special AIDS add-on, ''the BBRA temporary RUG add-on does not apply in this case * * *.'' (H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 108–391 at 662).

In addition, section 410 of the MMA contained a provision that affects the SNF consolidated billing requirement's treatment of certain services furnished as of January 1, 2005, by rural health clinics (RHCs) and Federally qualified health centers (FQHCs). This provision was discussed in Transmittal No. 390 (Change Request No. 3575), issued on December 10, 2004, which is available online at *http://www.cms.hhs.gov/*

manuals/transmittals/comm_date_dsc.asp.

F. General Overview of the SNF PPS

We implemented the Medicare SNF PPS for cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 1998. Under the PPS, we pay SNFs through prospective, case-mix adjusted per diem payment rates applicable to all covered SNF services. These payment rates cover all the costs of furnishing covered skilled nursing services (routine, ancillary, and capital-related costs) other than costs associated with approved educational activities. Covered SNF services include post-hospital services for which benefits are provided under Part A and all items and services that, before July 1, 1998, had been paid under Part B (other than physician and certain other services specifically excluded under the BBA) but furnished to Medicare beneficiaries in a SNF during a covered Part A stay. A complete discussion of these provisions appears in the May 12, 1998 interim final rule (63 FR 26252).

1. Payment Provisions—Federal Rate

The PPS uses per diem Federal payment rates based on mean SNF costs in a base year updated for inflation to the first effective period of the PPS. We developed the Federal payment rates using allowable costs from hospital-based and freestanding SNF cost reports for reporting periods beginning in FY 1995. The data used in developing the Federal rates also incorporated an estimate of the amounts that would be payable under Part B for covered SNF services furnished to individuals during the course of a covered Part A stay in a SNF.

In developing the rates for the initial period, we updated costs to the first effective year of PPS (the 15-month period beginning July 1, 1998) using a SNF market basket, and then standardized for the costs of facility differences in case-mix and for geographic variations in wages. The database used to compute the Federal payment rates excluded providers that received new provider exemptions from the routine cost limits, as well as costs related to payments for exceptions to the routine cost limits. In accordance with the formula prescribed in the BBA, we set the Federal rates at a level equal to the weighted mean of freestanding costs plus 50 percent of the difference between the freestanding mean and weighted mean of all SNF costs (hospital-based and freestanding) combined. We computed and applied separately the payment rates for facilities located in urban and rural areas. In addition, we adjusted the portion of the Federal rate attributable to wage-related costs by a wage index.

The Federal rate also incorporates adjustments to account for facility case-mix, using a classification system that accounts for the relative resource utilization of different patient types. This classification system, Resource Utilization Groups, version III (RUG–III), uses beneficiary assessment data from the Minimum Data Set (MDS) completed by SNFs to assign beneficiaries to one of 44 RUG–III groups. The May 12, 1998 interim final rule (63 FR 26252) included a complete and detailed description of the RUG–III classification system. A further discussion of the case-mix classification system, including the issue of case-mix refinements, appears in section III.C of this final rule.

The Federal rates in this final rule reflect an update to the rates that we published for FY 2005 equal to the full change in the SNF market basket index. According to section 1888(e)(4)(E)(ii)(IV) of the Act, for FY 2006, we have adjusted the current rates by the full SNF market basket index.

2. Payment Provisions—Initial Transition Period

The SNF PPS included an initial, phased transition from a facility-specific rate (which reflected the individual facility's historical cost experience) to the Federal case-mix adjusted rate. The transition extended through the facility's first three cost reporting periods under the PPS, up to, and potentially including, the one that began in FY 2001. (Further, once section 102 of the BBRA took effect, a facility could elect to bypass the remainder of its transition period and go directly to being paid entirely under the Federal rates.) Accordingly, starting with cost reporting periods beginning in FY 2002, we base payments entirely on the Federal rates and, as mentioned previously in this final rule, we no longer include adjustment factors related to facility-specific rates for the coming fiscal year.

G. Use of the SNF Market Basket Index

Section 1888(e)(5) of the Act requires us to establish a SNF market basket index that reflects changes over time in the prices of an appropriate mix of goods and services included in the covered SNF services. The SNF market basket index is used to update the Federal rates on an annual basis. The final rule published on July 31, 2001 (66 FR 39562) revised and rebased the market basket to reflect 1997 total cost data. The SNF market basket index is discussed in greater detail in section III.H of this final rule.

In addition, as explained in the FY 2004 final rule (68 FR 46058, August 4, 2003) and in section III.H of this final rule, the annual update of the payment rates includes, as appropriate, an adjustment to account for market basket forecast error. This adjustment takes into account the forecast error from the most recently available fiscal year for which there are final data, and is applied whenever the difference between the forecasted and actual change in the market basket exceeds a 0.25 percentage point threshold. For FY 2004 (the most recently available fiscal year for which there are final data), the estimated increase in the market basket index was 3.0 percentage points, while the actual increase also was 3.0 percentage points. Therefore, the payment rates for FY 2006 do not include a forecast error adjustment, as there is no difference between the estimated and actual amounts of change. Table 1 below shows the forecasted and actual market basket amounts for FY 2004.

TABLE 1.—FY 2004 FORECAST ERROR CORRECTION FOR CMS SNF MARKET BASKET

Index	Forecasted FY 2004 increase*	Actual FY 2004 increase**	FY 2004 forecast error correction***
SNF	3.0	3.0	0.0

* Published in August 4, 2003 **Federal Register**; based on second quarter 2003 Global Insight/DRI–WEFA forecast.

** Based on the second quarter 2005 Global Insight/DRI–WEFA forecast.

*** The FY 2004 forecast error correction will be applied to the FY 2006 PPS update. Any forecast error less than 0.25 percentage points is not reflected in the update.

II. Summary of the Provisions of the FY 2006 Proposed Rule

The FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule included proposed updates to the FY 2006 Federal payment rates used under the SNF PPS. In accordance with section 1888(e)(4)(E)(ii)(IV) of the Act, the updates reflect the full SNF market basket percentage change for the fiscal year. We also proposed to introduce, as of January 1, 2006, a refined case-mix classification system that would add nine new Rehabilitation plus Extensive Services groups at the top of the existing RUG hierarchy. The FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule discussed and invited public comment on a number of other clinical issues as well, involving alternative ways to improve quality and efficiency and ensure accurate payments under the SNF PPS.

We also proposed to incorporate OMB's revised definitions for Metropolitan Statistical Areas and its new definitions of Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas, and we invited comments on the appropriateness of implementing this change through a transition period similar to that adopted under the inpatient hospital PPS (IPPS). Further, we invited public comments on additional HCPCS codes that could represent the type of ''high-cost, low probability'' services within certain designated service categories (that is, chemotherapy and its administration, radioisotope services, and customized prosthetic devices) that section 103 of the BBRA has authorized us to exclude from the SNF consolidated billing provision. We also invited comments on the apparent hospital practice of having patients spend time in observation status prior to a formal inpatient admission, and on the potential implications of this practice for the SNF benefit's qualifying 3-day hospital stay requirement.

In addition to discussing these general issues in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we also proposed making the following specific revisions to the existing text of the regulations:

- In § 424.3, we would make a technical correction to the definition of ''HCPCS''.
- In § 424.20, we would revise paragraph (e)(2) to clarify the distinction between ''direct'' and ''indirect'' employment relationships in terms of the ability of nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists to perform SNF certifications and recertifications.

More detailed information on each of these issues, to the extent that we received public comments on them, appears in the discussion contained in the following sections of this preamble.

III. Analysis of and Responses to Public Comments on the FY 2006 Proposed Rule

In response to the publication of the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we received 149 timely items of correspondence from the public. We received numerous comments from various trade associations and major organizations. Comments also originated from nursing homes, hospitals, and other providers, suppliers, and practitioners, nursing home resident advocacy groups, health care consulting firms, and private citizens. The following discussion, arranged by subject area, includes a summary of the public comments that we received, and our responses to the comments appear under the appropriate heading.

A. General Comments on the FY 2006 SNF PPS Proposed Rule

1. Public Comment Schedule for the FY 2006 SNF PPS Proposed Rule

Comment: A few commenters noted that the July 12, 2005, closing date for the public comment period fell less than 60 days after the proposed rule's May 19, 2005, publication date in the **Federal Register**, and expressed concern about abbreviating the comment period available for the proposed rule. They asserted that a timeframe of less than 60 days was burdensome, and affected their ability to furnish comprehensive responses. They asked us to provide the full 60-day comment period in the future.

Response: We note that in accordance with the requirements of section 1871(b)(1) of the Act, ''notice of the proposed regulation in the **Federal Register**'' was provided as of May 13, 2005. At that same time, the document was also posted on the CMS website. Accordingly, the contents of the proposed rule were, in fact, available to the public for the full 60-day comment period.

B. Update of Federal Payment Rates Under the SNF PPS

This final rule sets forth a schedule of Federal prospective payment rates applicable to Medicare Part A SNF services beginning October 1, 2005. The schedule incorporates per diem Federal rates that provide Part A payment for all costs of services furnished to a beneficiary in a SNF during a Medicare-covered stay. In the proposed rule, we proposed case-mix refinements, including the introduction of 9 new RUGs. As part of this process, we proposed to update and recalibrate the therapy and nursing case-mix indexes associated with all RUGs. We also proposed to increase both the nursing and therapy case-mix indexes and provide additional funding to the system in order to account for the variation in non-therapy ancillary costs.

Comment: Several commenters expressed concern regarding the overall fiscal impact of the proposed changes and recommended that the aggregate expenditure levels be increased, either by further increasing the case-mix weights or by increasing the baseline expenditure levels. Other commenters stated that they had been unable to reconcile their independent analyses with the information contained in the proposed rule, and were concerned that the impact of the proposed rate structure would exceed the CMS projections. In other cases, commenters submitted technical questions on the accuracy of the methodology used in developing our proposals, and urged that these methodological issues be addressed for the final rule.

Response: Throughout the comment period, we examined the data presented in the proposed rule, updated the analyses to reflect the most recent available data, and corrected minor technical errors. We received information from industry representatives and others, which helped us to verify the accuracy of the data used in the rate calculations, and then to ensure that the resulting rates correctly reflected the policies specified in the proposed rule. To accomplish these objectives, we made several adjustments to our models to better reflect the methodologies described in the proposed rule.

For example, for our modeling in the proposed rule, we used a therapy case-mix index that originally had been created for use in our FY 2001 refinements proposal, and utilized the same therapy case-mix weights for the new groups as for the original rehabilitation groups; that is, the therapy case-mix weight for the ultra high rehabilitation and combined ultra high rehabilitation/extensive care RUG groups were the same. As part of our ongoing review, we also tested several adjustments to our model, including recalibration of the therapy case-mix weights, using different sets of decision rules, to create separate therapy weights for the nine new groups. The purpose of this exercise was to test whether the adjusted model(s) better reflected the policy outlined in the proposed rule.

Using the adjusted therapy case-mix weights, we repeated the payment simulation described in the proposed

rule. We then recalculated the payment adjustment needed to ensure parity when comparing the aggregate expenditure levels of the 44-group and 53-group RUG models. We found that, in recalibrating both the nursing and therapy case-mix weights, applying the payment adjustment solely to the nursing case-mix weights was no longer appropriate. Thus, we tested a second adjustment to the model that modified the payment simulation provision to apply the payment adjustment to both the nursing and therapy case-mix weights. We posted the analyses on our CMS web site.

Industry representatives and others used these data to replicate these analyses, to suggest alternative methodologies, and to develop their formal comments on the proposed rule. Thus, the information exchange through the CMS website was productive, and was beneficial in terms of finalizing our analysis.

Comment: A commenter questioned the methodology used to recalibrate the therapy case-mix weights, and also expressed concerns about the small staff time measurement (STM) sample size used to create separate therapy weights for each of the RUG–III groups.

Response: As part of the ongoing analysis described above, we reviewed the methodology used to create the case-mix weights for the initial introduction of the SNF PPS in 1998, and the ABT recalibration that was published in our FY 2001 proposed rule. We found that, as mentioned by a commenter, we were relying on extremely small sample sizes for several of the combined rehabilitation and extensive care groups. In addition, we found several variations in the decision rules used in the two sets of analyses. We were able to adjust for these methodological differences by recreating the therapy case-mix indexes using the original decision rules.

Once these methodological changes were made, we examined the model to determine the potential impact of using small sample sizes to establish therapy case-mix weights for all 23 rehabilitation groups; that is, 14 existing rehabilitation groups and 9 combined rehabilitation and extensive care groups. We concluded that we could not fully adjust for these small sample sizes when recalibrating the therapy case-mix weights, either as proposed or as noted on our website. Therefore, we have determined that retaining the same therapy case-mix weights that are being used in the 44-group RUG model would best reflect our policy objectives as stated in the proposed rule. These weights will be applied to the RUG groups based on the rehabilitation level. For example, a therapy case-mix weight of 2.25 will be used for the RUC, RUB, RUA, RUX, and RUL groups.

Once the case-mix weight structure was determined, we developed the final rates in accordance with the procedures outlined in the proposed rule. As we updated the nursing case-mix index only, we then applied the payment simulation to the nursing case-mix weights by adding 8.65 percent to maintain parity between the 44-group and 53-group models. Then, a final adjustment of 8.51 percent was made to the nursing weights to reflect the variability in non-therapy ancillary utilization.

In conducting these analyses, it was clear that relying on data collected before the introduction of the SNF PPS is not a permanent solution. We intend to revisit the structural development of the case-mix weights as part of our upcoming STM study, in which we will survey SNFs and collect data to better reflect current practice patterns and resource use in the SNF PPS. In addition, we intend to investigate alternative methods of updating the payment system as part of our ongoing program monitoring and evaluation activities.

1. Costs and Services Covered by the Federal Rates

The Federal rates apply to all costs (routine, ancillary, and capital-related costs) of covered SNF services other than costs associated with approved educational activities as defined in § 413.85. Under section 1888(e)(2) of the Act, covered SNF services include post-hospital SNF services for which benefits are provided under Part A (the hospital insurance program), as well as all items and services (other than those services excluded by statute) that, before July 1, 1998, were paid under Part B (the supplementary medical insurance program) but furnished to Medicare beneficiaries in a SNF during a Part A covered stay. (These excluded service categories are discussed in greater detail in section V.B.2 of the May 12, 1998 interim final rule (63 FR 26295 through 26297)).

2. Methodology Used for the Calculation of the Federal Rates

The FY 2006 rates reflect an update using the full amount of the latest market basket index. The FY 2006 market basket increase factor is 3.1 percent. A complete description of the multi-step process was initially delineated in the May 12, 1998 interim final rule (63 FR 26252), and was further revised in subsequent rules. We note that in accordance with section 101(a) of the BBRA and section 314 of the BIPA, the existing, temporary increase in the per diem adjusted payment rates of 20 percent for certain specified clinically complex RUGs (and 6.7 percent for rehabilitation RUGs) remains in effect until January 1, 2006, when the refined RUG–53 classification system is implemented.

We used the SNF market basket to adjust each per diem component of the Federal rates forward to reflect price increases occurring between the midpoint of the Federal fiscal year beginning October 1, 2004, and ending September 30, 2005, and the midpoint of the Federal fiscal year beginning October 1, 2005, and ending September 30, 2006, to which the payment rates apply. In accordance with section 1888(e)(4)(E)(ii)(IV) of the Act, the payment rates for FY 2005 are updated by a factor equal to the full market basket index percentage increase to determine the payment rates for FY 2006. The rates are further adjusted by a wage index budget neutrality factor, described later in this section. The unadjusted rates are the same under both the 44-group RUG–III classification system and the refined RUG–53 classification system. Tables 2 and 3 below reflect the updated components of the unadjusted Federal rates for FY 2006.

TABLE 2.—FY 2006 UNADJUSTED FEDERAL RATE PER DIEM—URBAN

Rate component	Nursing—case-mix	Therapy—case-mix	Therapy—non-case-mix	Non-case-mix
Per Diem Amount	$137.59	$103.64	$13.65	$70.22

TABLE 3.—FY 2006 UNADJUSTED FEDERAL RATE PER DIEM—RURAL

Rate component	Nursing—case-mix	Therapy—case-mix	Therapy—non-case-mix	Non-case-mix
Per Diem Amount	$131.45	$119.51	$14.58	$71.52

C. Case-Mix Adjustment and Other Clinical Issues

1. Proposed Refinements to the RUG–III Case-Mix Classification System

Under the BBA, we must publish the SNF PPS case-mix classification methodology applicable for the next Federal fiscal year before August 1 of each year. In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we proposed to implement refinements in the existing 44-group RUG–III case-mix classification system that would add 9 new Rehabilitation plus Extensive Services groups at the top of the existing hierarchy. A full discussion of our proposal can be found in this year's proposed rule for FY 2006 (70 FR 29075–81). The following is a discussion of the comments that we received on this issue.

Comment: A number of commenters viewed the introduction of the proposed refinements in a positive light, both as a means to address the needs of a specific heavy-care population and as a way to remove the uncertainty over the past several years surrounding the pending expiration of the BBRA's temporary add-on payments, which had made it difficult for SNFs to predict with any certainty what their payments would be from one year to the next. Other commenters questioned why we introduced RUG refinements through the regulatory process before finalizing a long term research project and submitting a report to the Congress on the results of that research. Several commenters suggested that it would be more appropriate to wait until the upcoming STM study is completed, so that we could take advantage of more recent data on practice patterns and resource use. Still others were concerned that the proposed refinements do not go far enough to reimburse SNFs adequately for non-therapy ancillaries, and questioned why we proposed a series of incremental changes to the existing RUG–III system rather than developing a comprehensive replacement to the current SNF PPS.

Response: The RUG refinements and the SNF PPS report to the Congress on alternative systems have often been viewed as two components of a single project. However, while there is a definite relationship, the RUG refinements and the SNF PPS report to the Congress are, and should be viewed as, end products of two separate Congressional mandates.

The BBRA legislation authorized temporary payment adjustments that were intended to serve as short term, interim adjustments to the payment rates and RUG–III case-mix classification system as published in our July 30, 1999 final rule (64 FR 41644). In fact, while the legislation included a contingency plan to maintain the temporary payments until refinements to better account for ''medically complex'' patients were introduced, the Congress clearly envisioned that these temporary payments would expire on October 1, 2000. Given this short time frame, it seems clear that the ''refinements'' could be expected to be modest in scope. We believe the rulemaking process was the most appropriate vehicle for introducing any refinement policy changes, as it affords all stakeholders the opportunity to comment before any policy recommendations are finalized.

In contrast, section 311(e) of the BIPA directed us to conduct a study of the different systems for categorizing patients in Medicare SNFs, and to issue a report with any appropriate recommendations to the Congress. Based upon the broad language describing the purpose of this study, and the multi-year timeframe provided for conducting it, we believe that the Congress clearly intended for this study to address more comprehensive changes, by evaluating a number of different classification systems and considering the full range of patient types. The results of this broader research will be discussed in a report that will be released to the Congress once it has been completed.

However, we believe the need for ongoing evaluation and change should not preclude the more immediate introduction of incremental adjustments and improvements to the SNF PPS. We intend to use the report to Congress to outline a series of next steps, including the need for a new STM study, that support our ongoing efforts to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of the SNF PPS.

We note that many of the concerns advanced by the commenters are similar to the ones that some commenters expressed in response to the SNF PPS proposed rule for FY 2004 (68 FR 26758, May 16, 2003), when we last invited public comments on the issue of case-mix refinements. However, as we subsequently observed in the final rule for FY 2004, other commenters were at that same time urging us ''* * * to move quickly to identify and implement short-term incremental improvements to provide more appropriate reimbursement for patients with heavy non-therapy ancillary needs'' (68 FR 46041, August 4, 2003). As discussed in this year's FY 2006 proposed rule, we believe the refinements that we have developed offer an effective means of enabling the SNF PPS to make more accurate payments for non-therapy ancillary services (thus ensuring continued access to quality care for the very vulnerable heavy-care population), while at the same time avoiding the drawbacks in terms of added complexity that were inherent in previous proposals to address this issue (70 FR 29079). Accordingly, we are implementing the case-mix refinements as set forth in the proposed rule.

Comment: Commenters suggested we expand the proposed RUG–53 classification system by, for instance, creating an additional Rehabilitation RUG between Medium and High and the expansion of the Extensive Services category to include criteria such as cardiac respiratory conditions that require monitoring and the administration of aerosol medications.

Response: During future analysis, most notably our upcoming STM study, we will evaluate whether the RUG categories should be further modified.

In addition, we have discovered that in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we inadvertently misidentified some RUG classification categories corresponding to Rehab High, Rehab Medium, and Rehab Low in Table 3a (''Crosswalk Between Existing RUG–III Rehabilitation Groups and the Proposed Extensive Plus Rehabilitation Groups''). Accordingly, in this final rule, we are reprinting the retitled and corrected Table 3a, as set forth below.

TABLE 3A.—CROSSWALK BETWEEN EXISTING RUG–III REHABILITATION GROUPS AND THE NEW REHABILITATION PLUS EXTENSIVE SERVICES GROUPS

	Current rehabilitation groups	New rehabilitation plus extensive services groups
Rehab Ultra	• RUC—ADL 16–18 ... • RUB—ADL 9–15 ..... • RUA—ADL 4–8	• RUX—ADL 16–18. • RUL—ADL 7–15.
Rehab Very High	• RVC—ADL 16–18 ... • RVB—ADL 9–15 ..... • RVA—ADL 4–8	• RVX—ADL 16–18. • RVL—ADL 7–15.
Rehab High	• RHC—ADL 13–18 ... • RHB—ADL 8–12 ..... • RHA—ADL 4–7	• RHX—ADL 13–18. • RHL—ADL 7–12.
Rehab Medium	• RMC—ADL 15–18 ... • RMB—ADL 8–14 ..... • RMA—ADL 4–7	• RMX—ADL 15–18. • RML—ADL 7–14.
Rehab Low	• RLB—ADL 14–18 .... • RLA—ADL 4–13	• RLX—ADL 7–18.

2. Proposed Increases to the RUG–III Case-Mix Weight Values

To help address the high degree of variability in the use of non-therapy ancillary services that we have identified both within and across groups, in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we proposed to increase the case-mix weights for all 53 RUGs (that is, the 44 existing RUG–III groups, as well as the proposed 9 new Rehabilitation plus Extensive Services groups). Specifically, we proposed to apply an increase of 8.4 percent to the component of the case-mix weights that includes both nursing and non-therapy ancillary costs (producing a 3 percent increase in aggregate spending), and to do so in a manner that would integrate the increase into base line spending levels and continue it in future years (70 FR 29079). (As noted previously in section III.B, the proposed 8.4 percent increase to the nursing component of the case-mix weights is now 8.51 percent in this final rule.) The following is a discussion of the comments that we received on this issue.

Comment: A number of commenters were concerned about the adequacy of payment for non-therapy ancillary services, and questioned whether the proposed increase in the nursing case-mix weights fully addresses the issue. Several commenters recommended that the case-mix weights should be adjusted by more than the 8.4 percent presented in the proposed rule. Others suggested that, rather than adjusting the case-mix weights by a factor comparable to outlier pools (that is, 3 percent of aggregate spending) established for other prospective payment systems, we implement a SNF outlier pool that could more specifically target high-cost cases. A few commenters also recommended that we adopt a payment adjustment for hospital-based SNFs, either as part of an outlier policy or as an adjustment to the base rates that would address not only the different levels of non-therapy ancillary utilization between hospital-based and freestanding facilities, but the overall cost structure differences related to differences in patient characteristics and care needs. In addition, several commenters recommended creating a variable per diem payment mechanism similar to the mechanism used for inpatient psychiatric hospitals, where higher payments could be made for the early (and presumably more costly) days of a SNF stay. Finally, a few commenters expressed concern that the effect of the refinements would be to redirect dollars away from beneficiaries needing complex medical services.

Response: As discussed here and in our proposed rule, the variability in non-therapy ancillary utilization increased the difficulty of any refinement to the RUG-III system without increasing the system complexity to such a degree that it would become both burdensome and confusing to the facility staff responsible for administering the system. In evaluating potential options, we recognized that this across-the-board increase in the nursing component is only an incremental improvement, but it is a change that did not give rise to the concerns about undue complexity noted above.

Moreover, while the introduction of these refinements fulfills our obligations under section 101 of the BBRA, we note it is just the first of an ongoing series of analyses aimed at enhancing the SNF PPS payment structure. For example, we are already examining the potential for an outlier program to further enhance program accuracy and beneficiary access to care.

The introduction of this incremental change is part of this ongoing process that will also include update activities such as the upcoming STM study and investigation of potential alternatives to the RUG system itself. However, the commitment to long term analysis and refinement should not preclude the introduction of more immediate methodological and policy updates.

While most commenters viewed the adoption of the nine new groups as beneficial, a few commenters were concerned that money was being redirected away from the complex medical RUGs. We are confident that the introduction of these refinements benefits heavy-care beneficiaries. However, as shown in Table 12 of this final rule, changes in the FY 2006 rate structure reflect an interrelationship between many factors, including the elimination of the BBRA add-ons, changes in the wage index, and the introduction of the refinements.

Comment: Some commenters suggested that the underfunding in the Medicaid system should be addressed at the same time as the Medicare RUGs refinement, and expressed concern about the impact that Medicare payment rate reductions would have in combination with changes in State Medicaid payments.

Response: While Medicare and Medicaid are independent programs that are subject to different ratesetting and budgetary mechanisms, we recognize their interrelationship, particularly for those States that utilize variations of Medicare's RUG case-mix classification system. We further recognize that Medicaid needs to establish rates that accurately reflect the cost of Medicaid services. In order to

assist in realizing that objective, we plan to use our upcoming STM study to look at the entire RUG payment system, including facilities that are predominately Medicaid-based. Additionally, the Pay for Performance quality initiatives discussed in the FY 2006 proposed rule could apply to both covered Part A and noncovered (Part B) stays of dual-eligibles.

3. Implementation Issues

In order to enable nursing homes and Medicare contractors to have sufficient lead time to prepare for the changes associated with implementing the RUG–III case-mix refinements, in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule we proposed an effective date for the refinements of January 1, 2006, rather than the start of the fiscal year on October 1, 2005. (Under the terms of section 101(c) of the BBRA, the temporary add-on payments enacted by sections 101(a) and (b) of the BBRA for certain designated RUG–III groups would expire on the date that these refinements take effect.) The following is a discussion of the comments that we received on this issue.

Comment: Generally, commenters were supportive of the delay in implementing the case-mix refinements. However, some commenters were concerned that the January 2006 date does not provide adequate preparation time, especially for the software vendors and facilities that will need to update their MDS data systems. They pointed out the need for adequate lead time to ensure a smooth transition. In addition, a few commenters wanted to know which date would determine when the new RUG classification would need to be reported on the claim (for example the Assessment Reference Date (ARD, item A3a), the Minimum Data Set (MDS) completion date (item R2b), the service date, or the admission date), as well as whether the MDS edits will provide a 44-group RUG for corrected MDSs. Finally, a few commenters noted that the RAVEN software would need to be updated prior to any changes to the existing RUG–III classification system.

Response: We agree that software vendors and SNFs must have enough time to design, test, and implement the system changes needed to support these refinements. For this reason, we have scheduled a software vendor conference call on August 4, 2005 to review the data specifications, and respond to questions on the changes. Further information on this vendor teleconference is posted on our Quality Improvement Evaluation System (QIES) website at the following address: *http://www.qtso.com/vendor.html.* We will also make available the new software specifications at *http://www.cms.hhs.gov/medicaid/mds20/mdssoftw.asp* and vendors should implement the appropriate software by November 22, 2005. This timeline provides the vendors over 3 months to update their programs for SNFs. We also plan to release training materials and billing instructions in sufficient time so that SNFs will be able to transition to the refined RUG model.

As stated in the proposed rule, we will begin to apply the RUG case-mix refinement on January 1, 2006. Even though payments are determined by the MDS, the CMS claims processing systems operate on a date of service basis. Thus, the new rates need to go into effect as of January 1, 2006, rather than by the ARD date. This procedure is consistent with the billing procedures used at the start of each rate year. Providers are always instructed to prepare separate bills for services prior to and on or after October 1. This ensures that the claim is paid using the correct rate.

We believe that by scheduling implementation for January 1, 2006, rather than October 1, 2005 (the beginning of FY 2006), we are allowing ample time for providers to adjust to the refined RUG case-mix classification system and to train and educate their staff. This date also allows vendors sufficient time to update their programs to meet our requirements. Finally, by providing a date certain, all systems (State, CMS, FI, providers) can be configured uniformly, thus limiting potential billing errors.

The provider shall bill the appropriate RUG category based on the calendar date of service. For days of service before January 1, 2006, the provider shall record the 44-group RUG on the claim. For days of service beginning on January 1, 2006, the provider shall record the 53-group RUG on the claim.

If for some unforeseen reason, a software vendor is not able to update its program by mid-November, the State system ''Final Validation Report'' to the provider will list both the 44-group RUG and the 53-group RUG for SNF PPS assessments with ARDs of 11/22/2005 through 1/13/2006. These are the potential transition assessments that could be used for days of service both before January 1, 2006 and for days of service in 2006. For example, a 60-day SNF PPS MDS can be completed as early as day 50 of the beneficiary's SNF Part A stay. If the resident's 50th day of the stay is November 22, 2005 and the provider chooses this date as the ARD for the 60-day PPS MDS, the 44-group RUG would be billed from day 61 (December 3, 2005) to day 89 (December 31, 2005) and the 53-group RUG would be billed for day 90 (January 1, 2006).

For assessments with ARDs before November 22, 2005, only the 44-group RUG is appropriate for billing and the ''Final Validation Report'' will only report the 44-group RUG when the facility submits an incorrect 44-group RUG on the assessment. For assessments with ARDs after January 13, 2006, only the 53-group RUG is appropriate for billing and the ''Final Validation Report'' will only report the 53-group RUG when the facility submits an incorrect 53-group RUG on the assessment. For assessments with ARDs from November 22, 2005 through January 13, 2006, the MDS may be submitted with either the 44-group RUG or the 53-group RUG.

Correction assessments (Modifications or Significant Correction Assessments) will be processed in the same manner as other assessments. The RUG grouper (44-group vs. 53-group RUG) that will be calculated and accepted will be determined by the ARD of the Modification or Significant Correction Assessment.

We believe that these steps provide adequate support, and will proceed with the implementation of the refinements effective January 1, 2006.

4. Additional Clinical and Related Issues

In addition to the proposed case-mix refinements, the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule discussed and invited public comment on a number of other clinical and related issues involving alternative ways to improve quality and efficiency and continue to ensure accurate payments under the SNF PPS.

a. Proposed Changes to the MDS Coding Requirements (''Look Back'' Period, 5-Day Grace Periods for PPS MDS Assessments, and Projection of Anticipated Therapy Services During the 5-Day PPS Assessment (Section T))

In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we invited public comment on possible changes in MDS coding requirements, such as decreasing the length of the ''look-back'' period (to restrict coding of certain high intensity services to those actually received in the SNF), decreasing or eliminating the grace periods associated with PPS MDS assessments (specifically with reference to the 5-day PPS MDS assessment), and possibly eliminating the projection of anticipated therapy services during the 5-day PPS assessment (70 FR 29080).

Comment: We received numerous comments on several potential changes to the MDS and the case-mix

classification system that we proposed. The overwhelming majority of commenters opposed the elimination of two current policies: The availability of grace days when completing the MDS, and the method of estimating therapy services during the first 15 days of a SNF admission. However, a few commenters supported eliminating the method of estimating therapy services, mentioning findings by the GAO and the Data Assessment and Verification Project (DAVE) that demonstrated a mismatch between the estimated and actual amount of therapy provided, and expressing concern that there may be some abuse of this policy. In addition, a few commenters suggested limiting the use of grace days to the 5-day and 14-day assessments. We also received numerous comments on the change in the MDS assessment ''look back'' period to restrict MDS reporting to services furnished in the SNF rather than during the preceding hospital stay. While some commenters supported the change in terms of SNF reimbursement policy, most commenters believed there were strong care planning reasons for retaining the current policy. Specifically, the commenters were concerned that facility staff would be unable to perform an accurate assessment of the resident, and that the elimination of the data would result in an underestimate of resource needs and negatively affect the development of an individualized care plan. A number of commenters also recommended that the type of changes discussed in the proposed rule needed to be coordinated with other CMS initiatives, including the development of MDS 3.0 and the upcoming STM study.

Response: After reviewing the comments, we agree that the changes discussed above should be addressed as part of a comprehensive examination of both the MDS 3.0 design initiative and the case-mix classification system. Therefore, we will not implement changes at this time, but will continue to study these and other issues during the upcoming STM study and MDS 3.0 design initiative.

b. Long-Term Payment and Quality Incentive Proposals

In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we discussed and invited comment on various long-term payment and quality incentives (70 FR 29080–29081). The following is a discussion of the comments that we received on these issues.

Comment: Commenters generally responded positively to our discussion of these issues. Regarding Pay for Performance initiatives, the overwhelming majority of commenters believed that its design should be a collaborative process between CMS, industry representatives, and other stakeholders to ensure development of a fair and equitable program. In some cases, the comments we received contained detailed suggestions on the design, validation, and use of quality measures in such a program. A few commenters also suggested specific funding structures. Other commenters suggested that additional work is needed to evaluate the interaction between performance measures used for payment and the design structure of an MDS 3.0 assessment tool. Commenters also expressed interest in the integrated post acute payment system, and were supportive of the idea that reimbursement under such a system could be more closely linked to actual patient need. Similarly, the majority of commenters believed that the development of electronic health records has a real potential for improving the accuracy and efficiency of the system. Commenters were also very supportive of enhanced discharge planning, and saw it as a way of achieving improved outcomes in terms of quality of care as well as quality of life for facility residents.

Response: We agree with the commenters that the most effective way of designing any of these initiatives would be through a collaborative process. To that end, we have begun work on a SNF Pay for Performance model, and have already had informal discussions with stakeholders, where we asked them for their input and comments on specific design issues. These issues included the type of measures that would be most appropriate, and the importance of ensuring that they reflect the needs of the entire population, from post acute patients to chronic, long-term care patients. We also informed the stakeholders that we have contracted with Abt Associates to design a demonstration model, and we asked for their feedback on the type of model that would be most effective in fostering quality of care. We plan to follow up with a general meeting early this fall, where we will discuss design issues and potential quality measures in greater detail. We expect to follow similar procedures as we undertake development of the various other initiatives discussed here and in the proposed rule.

c. Proposal To Clarify ''Direct'' and ''Indirect'' Employment Relationships for Nurse Practitioners and Clinical Nurse Specialists

The Medicare statute specifies that a nurse practitioner (NP) or a clinical nurse specialist (CNS) can perform the required level of care certifications and recertifications in a SNF only if the NP or CNS ''* * * does not have a direct or indirect employment relationship with the facility * * *'' (section 1814(a)(2) of the Act). In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we proposed revising our policies at § 424.20(e)(2) of the regulations to distinguish more clearly between ''direct'' and ''indirect'' employment relationships in terms of the ability of NPs and CNSs to perform SNF certifications and recertifications. We noted that NPs and CNSs who are employed by SNFs not only perform the types of delegated physician tasks that are permitted under the long-term care facility requirements for participation at 42 CFR 483.40(e), but typically perform general nursing services as well. In those situations where no direct employment relationship exists between an NP or CNS and the SNF, we proposed that an indirect employment relationship exists for any NP or CNS who performs these general nursing services for the SNF under the regulations at 42 CFR 409.21 (70 FR 29082).

Comment: Many commenters expressed concern that our proposal to define ''indirect'' employment in terms of the provision of general nursing services was overly restrictive. They argued that adopting this approach would inhibit NPs and CNSs from engaging in their full scope of practice, and would limit SNF residents' access to their services. It was also asserted that our proposed definition actually goes well beyond the intent of the Congressional restriction on indirect employment relationships, as it could encompass even those NPs and CNSs who operate in independent practice and have no employment relationship whatsoever with the SNF, either directly or through another entity. In addition, some commenters suggested that our proposed approach represents a double standard, in that it would not subject physicians to similar restrictions.

Response: Regarding the concerns about unduly impeding the scope of practice for NPs and CNSs and limiting resident access to their services, we note that under section 1814(a)(2) of the Act, the statutory prohibition against an NP or CNS having a direct or indirect employment relationship with the SNF applies solely in terms of performing the

required certification and recertifications of the beneficiary's need for Part A SNF services, and does not carry over to any other context. This means that while the presence of such an employment relationship would serve to preclude an NP or CNS from performing the required SNF certification and recertifications, it would not additionally prevent the NP or CNS from furnishing the full range of direct patient care to the SNF's residents. Further, regarding the issue of the differential treatment of physicians (who are not subject to this restriction), we note that the statute itself specifically applies the restriction to NPs and CNSs, but not to physicians.

In essence, we believe that a direct employment relationship is one in which the SNF itself exercises the right of direction and control over the NP or CNS that characterizes an employment relationship under the common law test (see the regulations at 20 CFR 404.1005, 404.1007, and 404.1009), while an indirect employment relationship is one in which another entity exercises this right on the SNF's behalf. However, we agree that an indirect employment relationship should not be defined so broadly as to encompass an NP or CNS who is operating in independent practice and, thus, has no employer-employee relationship whatsoever, either with the SNF or with any other entity. Moreover, we believe this term should not encompass situations where an entity other than the SNF, although employing the NP or CNS, does not do so on the SNF's behalf. For example, it is common for an NP or CNS who is employed by a group practice to see SNF residents on behalf of one of the group practice's physicians. There may be instances where the group practice enters into an agreement with the SNF that includes having the group practice's NP or CNS employee furnish general nursing services to the SNF's residents. As these general nursing services would fall within the package of bundled services for which the SNF is financially and professionally responsible, the group practice under such an agreement essentially would be exercising its authority as the NP's or CNS's employer on the SNF's behalf, so that an indirect employment relationship would exist between the SNF and the NP or CNS.

By contrast, if the group practice's agreement with the SNF does not involve the provision of bundled nursing services (for example, it is solely for the purpose of gaining admitting privileges for the group practice's physicians, or for providing excluded NP or CNS services to the SNF's residents), then the group practice's exercise of its authority as the NP's or CNS's employer would not be done on the SNF's behalf. Consequently, an indirect employment relationship would not arise under such an agreement, and the NP or CNS would not be precluded from either furnishing the separately billable NP or CNS services to the SNF's residents, or from completing the required certifications and recertifications. Similarly, an indirect employment relationship would not arise in those instances where the only services that the NP or CNS furnishes to the SNF's residents under the agreement are delegated physician tasks under 42 CFR 483.40(e).

Accordingly, in response to comments, we are modifying this aspect of the proposed rule in the regulations at § 424.20 to specify that in contrast to a direct employment relationship with a SNF (in which the SNF itself exercises the right of direction and control over the NP or CNS that characterizes an employment relationship under the common law test), an indirect employment relationship exists in situations where an NP or CNS meets both of the following conditions: (1) The NP or CNS has a direct employment relationship with an entity other than the SNF itself; and (2) The NP's or CNS's employer enters into an agreement with the SNF for the provision of bundled general nursing services to the SNF's residents. Under this definition, an NP or CNS who is employed by an entity other than the SNF can still perform SNF certifications and recertifications, as long as his or her employer has not entered into such an agreement with the SNF.

d. Completion of Other Medicare Required Assessments (OMRAs)

In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we noted that one of the requirements governing the completion of Other Medicare Required Assessments (OMRAs) specifies that an OMRA ''is due'' 8 to 10 days after the cessation of all therapy (occupational and physical therapies and speech-language pathology services) in all situations where the beneficiary was assigned a rehabilitation RUG on the previous assessment. We then went on to clarify how the last day of therapy is determined in this context.

Comment: Most commenters supported introduction of the clarification, while a small number of commenters expressed concern about the wording. Others expressed concerns on issues that are not directly related to the OMRA language, including comments expressing concern about the limited ability to capture the ''short-stay patients discharged before the five-day assessment,'' and suggesting that we introduce either an at-admission or an at-discharge assessment, or that we eliminate the 5-day assessment.

Response: After reviewing the comments, we agree that we can further clarify our discussion of OMRA assessments in the proposed rule. Therefore, we wish to clarify that in our previous statements that the OMRA ''is due'' 8 to 10 days after the cessation of all therapy, and that therapeutic leave days are counted in determining the OMRA ''due date,'' the due date to which we refer is, in fact, the Assessment Reference Date (ARD). Thus, it is the ARD of the OMRA that must be set 8 to 10 days after the cessation of all therapy, and therapeutic leave days are counted when setting the OMRA ARD. Further, we note that we will keep the commenters' additional suggestions in this area in mind as we pursue our ongoing efforts to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the SNF PPS and the MDS processing system.

e. Concurrent Therapy

In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we solicited public comment on whether additional guidance might be warranted to help prevent the inappropriate provision of concurrent therapy in situations where it is not clinically justified (70 FR 29082–29083). The following is a discussion of the comments that we received on this issue.

Comment: A majority of commenters support the continuation of concurrent therapy as a delivery mode for rehabilitation services when properly furnished by the therapist. Many commenters suggested that CMS establish guidelines or develop examples that would provide guidance on the appropriate use of concurrent therapy, while a few commenters pointed out that CMS already has authority to conduct medical reviews and opposed further regulation. We also received some comments that suggested ways to decrease confusion among therapists, including educational outreach with the assistance of the professional associations, and establishing a single set of guidelines for Medicare Part A and Medicare Part B. Several commenters reported abuse and some reported that staff are being coerced to maximize minutes and reimbursement. One commenter expressed concern that, in the absence of concurrent therapy, some patients might not receive any services. However, another commenter suggested that the overuse of concurrent therapy

could mean that a beneficiary might never receive necessary individualized care.

Response: We addressed the practice of concurrent therapy in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule in order to reiterate Medicare policy and to solicit public comment. Our concern was two-fold: That therapists' professional judgment was being overridden by pressures to be more productive by treating multiple beneficiaries concurrently; and that the Medicare policy that allows for the treatment of multiple beneficiaries was being used inappropriately and could lead to diminished quality of care. We wished to convey that the therapist's professional judgment should not be compromised and concurrent therapy should be performed only when it is clinically appropriate to render care to more than one individual (other than group therapy) at the same time. We agree that, at times, such care can be provided concurrently with another therapy patient, as long as the decision to do so is driven by valid clinical considerations. As requested by several commenters and based on the reports of overuse and/or abuse of concurrent therapy, we will continue to monitor these issues. We intend to work with professional organizations to determine the type of guidelines and educational materials that would be most helpful to therapists and other stakeholders. In addition, we also intend to address concurrent and group therapy utilization patterns during our STM study scheduled to start later this calendar year.

5. Case-Mix Adjusted Federal Rates and Associated Indexes

We have established January 1, 2006, as the beginning date for the use of the case-mix refinements. Accordingly, from October 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005, we will make payment based entirely on the existing 44-group RUG–III classification system. Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 reflect the corresponding rate information for the existing 44-group RUG–III classification system to be used during this time.

Beginning on January 1, 2006, we will make payment based entirely on the refined RUG–53 classification system (and, thus, would not include the add-on payments). Tables 4a, 5a, 6a, and 7a reflect the corresponding rate information for the RUG–53 classification system.

As part of our ongoing analysis of the 53-group model, we updated the nursing case-mix weights presented in the proposed rule using 2001 data, the most current data available. In addition, based on comments, we adjusted the 53-group model to retain the existing therapy case-mix weights for the 23 Rehabilitation and combined Rehabilitation/Extensive Care groups. We then used the updated case-mix data to repeat the payment simulation described in the proposed rule. The payment simulation showed that adjustments were needed to maintain parity between the 44-group and 53-group models. Thus, we modified the payment simulation model to apply the payment adjustment to both the nursing and therapy case-mix weights proportionally by the aggregate number of days in therapy RUGs versus non-therapy RUGs. This parity was achieved by increasing the nursing case-mix weight by 8.65 percent. Finally, using the methodology described in the proposed rule, we calculated an 8.51 percent nursing case-mix weight adjustment factor to use to address variability in non-therapy ancillary costs. The steps taken to calculate the 53-group model nursing case-mix weights are shown on the SNF PPS website, at *www.cms.hhs.gov/providers/snfpps*.

Tables 4 and 5 reflect the updated SNF Federal rates for FY 2006 for the existing 44-group RUG–III classification system. Tables 4a and 5a reflect the updated SNF Federal rates for FY 2006 for the RUG–53 classification system. The first nine groups listed in Tables 4a and 5a are for the new Rehabilitation plus Extensive Services groups.

TABLE 4.—RUG–44 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES AND ASSOCIATED INDEXES—URBAN

RUG III category	Nursing index	Therapy index	Nursing component	Therapy component	Non-case mix therapy component	Non-case mix component	Total rate
RUC	1.30	2.25	178.87	233.19		70.22	482.28
RUB	0.95	2.25	130.71	233.19		70.22	434.12
RUA	0.78	2.25	107.32	233.19		70.22	410.73
RVC	1.13	1.41	155.48	146.13		70.22	371.83
RVB	1.04	1.41	143.09	146.13		70.22	359.44
RVA	0.81	1.41	111.45	146.13		70.22	327.80
RHC	1.26	0.94	173.36	97.42		70.22	341.00
RHB	1.06	0.94	145.85	97.42		70.22	313.49
RHA	0.87	0.94	119.70	97.42		70.22	287.34
RMC	1.35	0.77	185.75	79.80		70.22	335.77
RMB	1.09	0.77	149.97	79.80		70.22	299.99
RMA	0.96	0.77	132.09	79.80		70.22	282.11
RLB	1.11	0.43	152.72	44.57		70.22	267.51
RLA	0.80	0.43	110.07	44.57		70.22	224.86
SE3	1.70		233.90		13.65	70.22	317.77
SE2	1.39		191.25		13.65	70.22	275.12
SE1	1.17		160.98		13.65	70.22	244.85
SSC	1.13		155.48		13.65	70.22	239.35
SSB	1.05		144.47		13.65	70.22	228.34
SSA	1.01		138.97		13.65	70.22	222.84
CC2	1.12		154.10		13.65	70.22	237.97
CC1	0.99		136.21		13.65	70.22	220.08
CB2	0.91		125.21		13.65	70.22	209.08
CB1	0.84		115.58		13.65	70.22	199.45
CA2	0.83		114.20		13.65	70.22	198.07
CA1	0.75		103.19		13.65	70.22	187.06
IB2	0.69		94.94		13.65	70.22	178.81
IB1	0.67		92.19		13.65	70.22	176.06
IA2	0.57		78.43		13.65	70.22	162.30

TABLE 4.—RUG–44 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES AND ASSOCIATED INDEXES—URBAN—Continued

RUG III category	Nursing index	Therapy index	Nursing component	Therapy component	Non-case mix therapy component	Non-case mix component	Total rate
IA1	0.53		72.92		13.65	70.22	156.79
BB2	0.68		93.56		13.65	70.22	177.43
BB1	0.65		89.43		13.65	70.22	173.30
BA2	0.56		77.05		13.65	70.22	160.92
BA1	0.48		66.04		13.65	70.22	149.91
PE2	0.79		108.70		13.65	70.22	192.57
PE1	0.77		105.94		13.65	70.22	189.81
PD2	0.72		99.06		13.65	70.22	182.93
PD1	0.70		96.31		13.65	70.22	180.18
PC2	0.65		89.43		13.65	70.22	173.30
PC1	0.64		88.06		13.65	70.22	171.93
PB2	0.51		70.17		13.65	70.22	154.04
PB1	0.50		68.80		13.65	70.22	152.67
PA2	0.49		67.42		13.65	70.22	151.29
PA1	0.46		63.29		13.65	70.22	147.16

TABLE 4A.—RUG–53 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES AND ASSOCIATED INDEXES—URBAN

RUG–53 category	Nursing index	Therapy index	Nursing component	Therapy component	Non-case mix therapy component	Non-case mix component	Total rate
RUX	1.90	2.25	261.42	233.19		70.22	564.83
RUL	1.40	2.25	192.63	233.19		70.22	496.04
RVX	1.54	1.41	211.89	146.13		70.22	428.24
RVL	1.33	1.41	182.99	146.13		70.22	399.34
RHX	1.42	0.94	195.38	97.42		70.22	363.02
RHL	1.37	0.94	188.50	97.42		70.22	356.14
RMX	1.93	0.77	265.55	79.80		70.22	415.57
RML	1.68	0.77	231.15	79.80		70.22	381.17
RLX	1.31	0.43	180.24	44.57		70.22	295.03
RUC	1.28	2.25	176.12	233.19		70.22	479.53
RUB	0.99	2.25	136.21	233.19		70.22	439.62
RUA	0.84	2.25	115.58	233.19		70.22	418.99
RVC	1.23	1.41	169.24	146.13		70.22	385.59
RVB	1.09	1.41	149.97	146.13		70.22	366.32
RVA	0.82	1.41	112.82	146.13		70.22	329.17
RHC	1.22	0.94	167.86	97.42		70.22	335.50
RHB	1.11	0.94	152.72	97.42		70.22	320.36
RHA	0.94	0.94	129.33	97.42		70.22	296.97
RMC	1.15	0.77	158.23	79.80		70.22	308.25
RMB	1.09	0.77	149.97	79.80		70.22	299.99
RMA	1.04	0.77	143.09	79.80		70.22	293.11
RLB	1.14	0.43	156.85	44.57		70.22	271.64
RLA	0.85	0.43	116.95	44.57		70.22	231.74
SE3	1.86		255.92		13.65	70.22	339.79
SE2	1.49		205.01		13.65	70.22	288.88
SE1	1.26		173.36		13.65	70.22	257.23
SSC	1.23		169.24		13.65	70.22	253.11
SSB	1.13		155.48		13.65	70.22	239.35
SSA	1.10		151.35		13.65	70.22	235.22
CC2	1.22		167.86		13.65	70.22	251.73
CC1	1.06		145.85		13.65	70.22	229.72
CB2	0.98		134.84		13.65	70.22	218.71
CB1	0.91		125.21		13.65	70.22	209.08
CA2	0.90		123.83		13.65	70.22	207.70
CA1	0.80		110.07		13.65	70.22	193.94
IB2	0.74		101.82		13.65	70.22	185.69
IB1	0.72		99.06		13.65	70.22	182.93
IA2	0.61		83.93		13.65	70.22	167.80
IA1	0.56		77.05		13.65	70.22	160.92
BB2	0.73		100.44		13.65	70.22	184.31
BB1	0.69		94.94		13.65	70.22	178.81
BA2	0.60		82.55		13.65	70.22	166.42
BA1	0.52		71.55		13.65	70.22	155.42
PE2	0.85		116.95		13.65	70.22	200.82
PE1	0.82		112.82		13.65	70.22	196.69
PD2	0.78		107.32		13.65	70.22	191.19
PD1	0.76		104.57		13.65	70.22	188.44
PC2	0.71		97.69		13.65	70.22	181.56

TABLE 4A.—RUG–53 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES AND ASSOCIATED INDEXES—URBAN—Continued

RUG–53 category	Nursing index	Therapy index	Nursing component	Therapy component	Non-case mix therapy component	Non-case mix component	Total rate
PC1	0.69		94.94		13.65	70.22	178.81
PB2	0.55		75.67		13.65	70.22	159.54
PB1	0.54		74.30		13.65	70.22	158.17
PA2	0.53		72.92		13.65	70.22	156.79
PA1	0.50		68.80		13.65	70.22	152.67

TABLE 5.—RUG–44 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES AND ASSOCIATED INDEXES—RURAL

RUG III category	Nursing index	Therapy index	Nursing component	Therapy component	Non-case mix therapy component	Non-case mix component	Total rate
RUC	1.30	2.25	170.89	268.90		71.52	511.31
RUB	0.95	2.25	124.88	268.90		71.52	465.30
RUA	0.78	2.25	102.53	268.90		71.52	442.95
RVC	1.13	1.41	148.54	168.51		71.52	388.57
RVB	1.04	1.41	136.71	168.51		71.52	376.74
RVA	0.81	1.41	106.47	168.51		71.52	346.50
RHC	1.26	0.94	165.63	112.34		71.52	349.49
RHB	1.06	0.94	139.34	112.34		71.52	323.20
RHA	0.87	0.94	114.36	112.34		71.52	298.22
RMC	1.35	0.77	177.46	92.02		71.52	341.00
RMB	1.09	0.77	143.28	92.02		71.52	306.82
RMA	0.96	0.77	126.19	92.02		71.52	289.73
RLB	1.11	0.43	145.91	51.39		71.52	268.82
RLA	0.80	0.43	105.16	51.39		71.52	228.07
SE3	1.70		223.47		14.58	71.52	309.57
SE2	1.39		182.72		14.58	71.52	268.82
SE1	1.17		153.80		14.58	71.52	239.90
SSC	1.13		148.54		14.58	71.52	234.64
SSB	1.05		138.02		14.58	71.52	224.12
SSA	1.01		132.76		14.58	71.52	218.86
CC2	1.12		147.22		14.58	71.52	233.32
CC1	0.99		130.14		14.58	71.52	216.24
CB2	0.91		119.62		14.58	71.52	205.72
CB1	0.84		110.42		14.58	71.52	196.52
CA2	0.83		109.10		14.58	71.52	195.20
CA1	0.75		98.59		14.58	71.52	184.69
IB2	0.69		90.70		14.58	71.52	176.80
IB1	0.67		88.07		14.58	71.52	174.17
IA2	0.57		74.93		14.58	71.52	161.03
IA1	0.53		69.67		14.58	71.52	155.77
BB2	0.68		89.39		14.58	71.52	175.49
BB1	0.65		85.44		14.58	71.52	171.54
BA2	0.56		73.61		14.58	71.52	159.71
BA1	0.48		63.10		14.58	71.52	149.20
PE2	0.79		103.85		14.58	71.52	189.95
PE1	0.77		101.22		14.58	71.52	187.32
PD2	0.72		94.64		14.58	71.52	180.74
PD1	0.70		92.02		14.58	71.52	178.12
PC2	0.65		85.44		14.58	71.52	171.54
PC1	0.64		84.13		14.58	71.52	170.23
PB2	0.51		67.04		14.58	71.52	153.14
PB1	0.50		65.73		14.58	71.52	151.83
PA2	0.49		64.41		14.58	71.52	150.51
PA1	0.46		60.47		14.58	71.52	146.57

TABLE 5A.—RUG–53 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES AND ASSOCIATED INDEXES—RURAL

RUG–53 category	Nursing index	Therapy index	Nursing component	Therapy component	Non-case mix therapy comp	Non-case mix component	Total rate
RUX	1.90	2.25	249.76	268.90		71.52	590.18
RUL	1.40	2.25	184.03	268.90		71.52	524.45
RVX	1.54	1.41	202.43	168.51		71.52	442.46
RVL	1.33	1.41	174.83	168.51		71.52	414.86
RHX	1.42	0.94	186.66	112.34		71.52	370.52
RHL	1.37	0.94	180.09	112.34		71.52	363.95

TABLE 5A.—RUG–53 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES AND ASSOCIATED INDEXES—RURAL—Continued

RUG–53 category	Nursing index	Therapy index	Nursing component	Therapy component	Non-case mix therapy comp	Non-case mix component	Total rate
RMX	1.93	0.77	253.70	92.02		71.52	417.24
RML	1.68	0.77	220.84	92.02		71.52	384.38
RLX	1.31	0.43	172.20	51.39		71.52	295.11
RUC	1.28	2.25	168.26	268.90		71.52	508.68
RUB	0.99	2.25	130.14	268.90		71.52	470.56
RUA	0.84	2.25	110.42	268.90		71.52	450.84
RVC	1.23	1.41	161.68	168.51		71.52	401.71
RVB	1.09	1.41	143.28	168.51		71.52	383.31
RVA	0.82	1.41	107.79	168.51		71.52	347.82
RHC	1.22	0.94	160.37	112.34		71.52	344.23
RHB	1.11	0.94	145.91	112.34		71.52	329.77
RHA	0.94	0.94	123.56	112.34		71.52	307.42
RMC	1.15	0.77	151.17	92.02		71.52	314.71
RMB	1.09	0.77	143.28	92.02		71.52	306.82
RMA	1.04	0.77	136.71	92.02		71.52	300.25
RLB	1.14	0.43	149.85	51.39		71.52	272.76
RLA	0.85	0.43	111.73	51.39		71.52	234.64
SE3	1.86		244.50		14.58	71.52	330.60
SE2	1.49		195.86		14.58	71.52	281.96
SE1	1.26		165.63		14.58	71.52	251.73
SSC	1.23		161.68		14.58	71.52	247.78
SSB	1.13		148.54		14.58	71.52	234.64
SSA	1.10		144.60		14.58	71.52	230.70
CC2	1.22		160.37		14.58	71.52	246.47
CC1	1.06		139.34		14.58	71.52	225.44
CB2	0.98		128.82		14.58	71.52	214.92
CB1	0.91		119.62		14.58	71.52	205.72
CA2	0.90		118.31		14.58	71.52	204.41
CA1	0.80		105.16		14.58	71.52	191.26
IB2	0.74		97.27		14.58	71.52	183.37
IB1	0.72		94.64		14.58	71.52	180.74
IA2	0.61		80.18		14.58	71.52	166.28
IA1	0.56		73.61		14.58	71.52	159.71
BB2	0.73		95.96		14.58	71.52	182.06
BB1	0.69		90.70		14.58	71.52	176.80
BA2	0.60		78.87		14.58	71.52	164.97
BA1	0.52		68.35		14.58	71.52	154.45
PE2	0.85		111.73		14.58	71.52	197.83
PE1	0.82		107.79		14.58	71.52	193.89
PD2	0.78		102.53		14.58	71.52	188.63
PD1	0.76		99.90		14.58	71.52	186.00
PC2	0.71		93.33		14.58	71.52	179.43
PC1	0.69		90.70		14.58	71.52	176.80
PB2	0.55		72.30		14.58	71.52	158.40
PB1	0.54		70.98		14.58	71.52	157.08
PA2	0.53		69.67		14.58	71.52	155.77
PA1	0.50		65.73		14.58	71.52	151.83

D. Wage Index Adjustment to Federal Rates

Section 1888(e)(4)(G)(ii) of the Act requires that we adjust the Federal rates to account for differences in area wage levels, using a wage index that we find appropriate. Since the inception of a PPS for SNFs, we have used hospital wage data in developing a wage index to be applied to SNFs. We are continuing that practice for FY 2006.

1. Proposal To Incorporate the Revised OMB Definitions for Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas

In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we proposed to incorporate into the SNF PPS the revised OMB definitions for Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as well as the new definitions of Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas. For a full discussion of this proposal, see our FY 2006 proposed rule (70 FR 29090–94). We also invited comments on the appropriateness of implementing this change through a transition period similar to that adopted under the inpatient hospital PPS (IPPS)(70 FR 29095). The following is a discussion of the comments that we received on this issue.

Comment: A number of commenters questioned the continued use of the hospital wage index, and suggested that, rather than using the hospital wage index to implement the OMB designations, CMS postpone action until a SNF-specific wage index can be created. Commenters also recommended adopting policies included in the IPPS, such as the creation of a geographic reclassification policy for SNFs and the introduction of a ''rural floor'' (ensuring that no urban wage index value is lower than the State-wide rural wage index.

Response: As part of our ongoing program analysis, we periodically reevaluate the suitability of establishing a SNF-specific wage index and a provider reclassification methodology. However, as we noted in the FY 2004 SNF PPS final rule when this issue was

raised previously (68 FR 46046, August 4, 2003), in view of the volatility of existing SNF wage data and the significant amount of resources that would be required to improve the quality of that data, we do not expect to propose a SNF-specific wage index until we can demonstrate that it would significantly improve our ability to determine payment for facilities and justify the resources required to collect the data, as well as the increased burden on providers.

In addition, we note that the development of the hospital wage data can also be scrutinized and evaluated by the SNF industry when commenting on the hospital proposed rule that is published each spring. Therefore, because of the problems associated with the current SNF-specific data, and our inability to demonstrate that a SNF-specific wage index would be more reflective of the wages and salaries paid in a specific area, we continue to believe that hospital wage data are the most appropriate data for adjusting payments made to SNFs.

We also noted in the FY 2004 final rule that while section 315 of the BIPA does authorize the SNF PPS to use a reclassification methodology that would allow providers to seek geographic reclassification, it specifically provides that such reclassification cannot be implemented until we have collected the data necessary to establish a SNF-specific wage index. At that time, we also invited input from the industry that could demonstrate that the adoption of a ''rural floor'' would provide a more accurate wage index. To date, however, we have not received evidence that such an approach would, in fact, accomplish this result. Accordingly, we are not adopting these suggested changes at this time.

Comment: Several commenters recommended that we withdraw or postpone implementation of this provision because the fiscal impact of the wage index changes have a disproportionate effect on different facilities or in different localities. One commenter also questioned whether CMS has the legislative authority to implement the OMB designations, as the SNF PPS structure distinguishes between urban and rural providers, but doesn't include a category for micropolitan areas.

Response: The statute provides the Secretary with broad authority to select an appropriate wage index, and we believe that the adoption of these OMB designations is consistent with and in compliance with the statutory authority. We further understand that impact on providers based on the wage index adjustments (which, by statute, must be accomplished in a budget neutral manner) will always vary as an inherent aspect of such adjustments, and would occur regardless of whether we continue to use the current MSA designations or use the more accurate CBSA designations established by OMB in June 2003. Therefore, we continue to believe that an appropriate wage index includes the CBSA designations described in the proposed rule.

Comment: A large number of commenters urged CMS to develop a transition policy to minimize the fiscal impact of the transition to the OMB designations. Many commenters urged CMS to adopt broad protections for facilities against changes in the wage index due to the adoption of the new OMB designations. Commenters offered various recommendations about how to provide such protection. Some advocated transition mechanisms such as blending wage index factors specifically for those facilities that would experience a wage index decrease (similar to the approach adopted under the IPPS), with a one to four year phase-in period to allow SNFs to make appropriate adjustments in their operations. In addition, many commenters recommended caps on gains and losses or a hold harmless provision for SNFs facing significant wage index reductions under the proposal.

Response: In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, while we did not view it as appropriate or necessary to propose a transition period, we provided various transition options and specifically invited comments on our proposed approaches. We continue to recognize that some SNFs will experience decreases in their applicable wage index as a result of the conversion from the MSA to the CBSA structure. We also agree that it is appropriate to assist providers in adapting to these changes in a manner that provides the most benefit to the largest number of providers. Therefore, based in part upon the comments, we now agree that a transition period for SNFs would be appropriate and beneficial.

In evaluating transition options, we looked for approaches that would provide relief to the largest percentage of adversely affected SNFs with the least impact to the rest of the facilities, who either received small increases or remained the same. One possible approach that we considered would involve creating a floor (for example, at a 2 percent decrease), to be funded by also imposing a ceiling (for example, at a 5 percent gain). Instead, we have decided to use a 1-year transition with a blended wage index for all providers. The wage index for each provider will consist of a blend of 50 percent of the FY 2006 MSA-based wage index and 50 percent of the FY 2006 CBSA-based wage index (both using FY 2002 hospital wage data). We refer to this blended wage index as the FY 2006 SNF PPS transition wage index and these values can be found in the Addendum in Table A. This option achieves our objective of creating a transition policy that provides relief to the largest percentage of adversely affected SNFs with the least impact to the rest of the facilities. In addition, the 50/50 blend option allows us to achieve a high degree of stability in the unadjusted base rates. The adoption of this option results in only minimal change to the budget neutrality factor, from 1.0011 to 1.0012. In fact, the unadjusted base rates applicable to all SNFs actually show a slight increase.

Accordingly, as noted above, after consideration of these comments, we have modified the wage index proposal to include the transition policy discussed above. This transition policy is for a one-year period. It goes into effect October 1, 2005, and remains in effect through September 30, 2006. Thus, the transition will end at the start of FY 2007.

In addition, we solicited comments on approaches to calculating the wage index values for areas without hospitals for FY 2006 and subsequent years. We received no comments on our approach and we will implement the methodology described in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule (70 FR 29096).

2. Determining the Labor-Related Portion of the SNF PPS Rate

The wage index adjustment is applied to the labor-related portion of the Federal rate, which is 75.922 percent of the total rate, as explained in section III.H.1 of this final rule. This percentage reflects the labor-related relative importance for FY 2006. The labor-related relative importance is calculated from the SNF market basket, and approximates the labor-related portion of the total costs after taking into account historical and projected price changes between the base year and FY 2006. The price proxies that move the different cost categories in the market basket do not necessarily change at the same rate, and the relative importance captures these changes. Accordingly, the relative importance figure more closely reflects the cost share weights for FY 2006 than the base year weights from the SNF market basket.

We calculate the labor-related relative importance for FY 2006 in four steps.

First, we compute the FY 2006 price index level for the total market basket and each cost category of the market basket. Second, we calculate a ratio for each cost category by dividing the FY 2006 price index level for that cost category by the total market basket price index level. Third, we determine the FY 2006 relative importance for each cost category by multiplying this ratio by the base year (FY 1997) weight. Finally, we sum the FY 2006 relative importance for each of the labor-related cost categories (wages and salaries, employee benefits, nonmedical professional fees, labor-intensive services, and capital-related expenses) to produce the FY 2006 labor-related relative importance. Tables 6 and 7 show the Federal rates by labor-related and non-labor-related components for the existing 44-group RUG–III classification system. Tables 6a and 7a show the Federal rates by labor-related and non-labor-related components for the refined 53-group RUG classification system.

TABLE 6.—RUG–44 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR URBAN SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT

RUG III category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
RUC	482.28	366.16	116.12
RUB	434.12	329.59	104.53
RUA	410.73	311.83	98.90
RVC	371.83	282.30	89.53
RVB	359.44	272.89	86.55
RVA	327.80	248.87	78.93
RHC	341.00	258.89	82.11
RHB	313.49	238.01	75.48
RHA	287.34	218.15	69.19
RMC	335.77	254.92	80.85
RMB	299.99	227.76	72.23
RMA	282.11	214.18	67.93
RLB	267.51	203.10	64.41
RLA	224.86	170.72	54.14
SE3	317.77	241.26	76.51
SE2	275.12	208.88	66.24
SE1	244.85	185.90	58.95
SSC	239.35	181.72	57.63
SSB	228.34	173.36	54.98
SSA	222.84	169.18	53.66
CC2	237.97	180.67	57.30
CC1	220.08	167.09	52.99
CB2	209.08	158.74	50.34
CB1	199.45	151.43	48.02
CA2	198.07	150.38	47.69
CA1	187.06	142.02	45.04
IB2	178.81	135.76	43.05
IB1	176.06	133.67	42.39
IA2	162.30	123.22	39.08
IA1	156.79	119.04	37.75
BB2	177.43	134.71	42.72
BB1	173.30	131.57	41.73
BA2	160.92	122.17	38.75
BA1	149.91	113.81	36.10
PE2	192.57	146.20	46.37
PE1	189.81	144.11	45.70
PD2	182.93	138.88	44.05
PD1	180.18	136.80	43.38
PC2	173.30	131.57	41.73
PC1	171.93	130.53	41.40
PB2	154.04	116.95	37.09
PB1	152.67	115.91	36.76
PA2	151.29	114.86	36.43
PA1	147.16	111.73	35.43

TABLE 6A.—RUG–53 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR URBAN SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT

RUG–53 category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
RUX	564.83	428.83	136.00
RUL	496.04	376.60	119.44
RVX	428.24	325.13	103.11
RVL	399.34	303.19	96.15
RHX	363.02	275.61	87.41
RHL	356.14	270.39	85.75
RMX	415.57	315.51	100.06
RML	381.17	289.39	91.78
RLX	295.03	223.99	71.04
RUC	479.53	364.07	115.46

TABLE 6A.—RUG–53 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR URBAN SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT—Continued

RUG–53 category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
RUB	439.62	333.77	105.85
RUA	418.99	318.11	100.88
RVC	385.59	292.75	92.84
RVB	366.32	278.12	88.20
RVA	329.17	249.91	79.26
RHC	335.50	254.72	80.78
RHB	320.36	243.22	77.14
RHA	296.97	225.47	71.50
RMC	308.25	234.03	74.22
RMB	299.99	227.76	72.23
RMA	293.11	222.53	70.58
RLB	271.64	206.23	65.41
RLA	231.74	175.94	55.80
SE3	339.79	257.98	81.81
SE2	288.88	219.32	69.56
SE1	257.23	195.29	61.94
SSC	253.11	192.17	60.94
SSB	239.35	181.72	57.63
SSA	235.22	178.58	56.64
CC2	251.73	191.12	60.61
CC1	229.72	174.41	55.31
CB2	218.71	166.05	52.66
CB1	209.08	158.74	50.34
CA2	207.70	157.69	50.01
CA1	193.94	147.24	46.70
IB2	185.69	140.98	44.71
IB1	182.93	138.88	44.05
IA2	167.80	127.40	40.40
IA1	160.92	122.17	38.75
BB2	184.31	139.93	44.38
BB1	178.81	135.76	43.05
BA2	166.42	126.35	40.07
BA1	155.42	118.00	37.42
PE2	200.82	152.47	48.35
PE1	196.69	149.33	47.36
PD2	191.19	145.16	46.03
PD1	188.44	143.07	45.37
PC2	181.56	137.84	43.72
PC1	178.81	135.76	43.05
PB2	159.54	121.13	38.41
PB1	158.17	120.09	38.08
PA2	156.79	119.04	37.75
PA1	152.67	115.91	36.76

TABLE 7.—RUG–44 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR RURAL SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT

RUG III category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
RUC	511.31	388.20	123.11
RUB	465.30	353.27	112.03
RUA	442.95	336.30	106.65
RVC	388.57	295.01	93.56
RVB	376.74	286.03	90.71
RVA	346.50	263.07	83.43
RHC	349.49	265.34	84.15
RHB	323.20	245.38	77.82
RHA	298.22	226.41	71.81
RMC	341.00	258.89	82.11
RMB	306.82	232.94	73.88
RMA	289.73	219.97	69.76
RLB	268.82	204.09	64.73
RLA	228.07	173.16	54.91
SE3	309.57	235.03	74.54
SE2	268.82	204.09	64.73
SE1	239.90	182.14	57.76
SSC	234.64	178.14	56.50
SSB	224.12	170.16	53.96
SSA	218.86	166.16	52.70

TABLE 7.—RUG–44 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR RURAL SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT—Continued

RUG III category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
CC2	233.32	177.14	56.18
CC1	216.24	164.17	52.07
CB2	205.72	156.19	49.53
CB1	196.52	149.20	47.32
CA2	195.20	148.20	47.00
CA1	184.69	140.22	44.47
IB2	176.80	134.23	42.57
IB1	174.17	132.23	41.94
IA2	161.03	122.26	38.77
IA1	155.77	118.26	37.51
BB2	175.49	133.24	42.25
BB1	171.54	130.24	41.30
BA2	159.71	121.26	38.45
BA1	149.20	113.28	35.92
PE2	189.95	144.21	45.74
PE1	187.32	142.22	45.10
PD2	180.74	137.22	43.52
PD1	178.12	135.23	42.89
PC2	171.54	130.24	41.30
PC1	170.23	129.24	40.99
PB2	153.14	116.27	36.87
PB1	151.83	115.27	36.56
PA2	150.51	114.27	36.24
PA1	146.57	111.28	35.29

TABLE 7A.—RUG–53 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR RURAL SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT

RUG–53 category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
RUX	590.18	448.08	142.10
RUL	524.45	398.17	126.28
RVX	442.46	335.92	106.54
RVL	414.86	314.97	99.89
RHX	370.52	281.31	89.21
RHL	363.95	276.32	87.63
RMX	417.24	316.78	100.46
RML	384.38	291.83	92.55
RLX	295.11	224.05	71.06
RUC	508.68	386.20	122.48
RUB	470.56	357.26	113.30
RUA	450.84	342.29	108.55
RVC	401.71	304.99	96.72
RVB	383.31	291.02	92.29
RVA	347.82	264.07	83.75
RHC	344.23	261.35	82.88
RHB	329.77	250.37	79.40
RHA	307.42	233.40	74.02
RMC	314.71	238.93	75.78
RMB	306.82	232.94	73.88
RMA	300.25	227.96	72.29
RLB	272.76	207.08	65.68
RLA	234.64	178.14	56.50
SE3	330.60	251.00	79.60
SE2	281.96	214.07	67.89
SE1	251.73	191.12	60.61
SSC	247.78	188.12	59.66
SSB	234.64	178.14	56.50
SSA	230.70	175.15	55.55
CC2	246.47	187.12	59.35
CC1	225.44	171.16	54.28
CB2	214.92	163.17	51.75
CB1	205.72	156.19	49.53
CA2	204.41	155.19	49.22
CA1	191.26	145.21	46.05
IB2	183.37	139.22	44.15
IB1	180.74	137.22	43.52
IA2	166.28	126.24	40.04
IA1	159.71	121.26	38.45

TABLE 7A.—RUG–53 CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR RURAL SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT—Continued

RUG–53 category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
BB2	182.06	138.22	43.84
BB1	176.80	134.23	42.57
BA2	164.97	125.25	39.72
BA1	154.45	117.26	37.19
PE2	197.83	150.20	47.63
PE1	193.89	147.21	46.68
PD2	188.63	143.21	45.42
PD1	186.00	141.21	44.79
PC2	179.43	136.23	43.20
PC1	176.80	134.23	42.57
PB2	158.40	120.26	38.14
PB1	157.08	119.26	37.82
PA2	155.77	118.26	37.51
PA1	151.83	115.27	36.56

3. Calculating the Budget Neutrality Factor

Section 1888(e)(4)(G)(ii) of the Act also requires that we apply this wage index in a manner that does not result in aggregate payments that are greater or lesser than would otherwise be made in the absence of the wage adjustment. For FY 2006 (Federal rates effective October 1, 2005), we are applying the wage index applicable to SNF payments using the most recent hospital wage data applicable to FY 2006 payments (as discussed previously in section III.D.1 of this final rule), and applying an adjustment to fulfill the budget neutrality requirement. This requirement is met by multiplying each of the components of the unadjusted Federal rates by a factor equal to the ratio of the volume weighted mean wage adjustment factor (using the wage index from the previous year) to the volume weighted mean wage adjustment factor, using the wage index for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2005. The same volume weights are used in both the numerator and denominator and were derived from 1997 Medicare Provider Analysis and Review File (MEDPAR) data. The wage adjustment factor used in this calculation is defined as the labor share of the rate component multiplied by the wage index plus the non-labor share. The budget neutrality factor has been recalculated to reflect the addition of a transition policy. Effective October 1, 2005, we will adopt a budget neutrality factor of 1.0012. In order to give the public a sense of the magnitude of this adjustment, last year's factor was 1.0011.

E. Updates to the Federal Rates

In accordance with section 1888(e)(4)(E) of the Act, the final payment rates listed here reflect an update equal to the full SNF market basket, which equals 3.1 percent.

We will continue to disseminate the rates, wage index, and case-mix classification methodology in the **Federal Register** before August 1 preceding the start of each succeeding fiscal year. Along with a number of other revisions discussed elsewhere in this preamble, this final rule provides the annual updates to the Federal rates as required by statute.

F. Relationship of Case-Mix Classification System to Existing SNF Level-of-Care Criteria

As discussed in § 413.345, we include in each update of the Federal payment rates in the **Federal Register** the designation of those specific RUGs under the classification system that represent the required SNF level of care, as provided in § 409.30. This designation reflects an administrative presumption that we initially adopted under the original 44-group RUG–III classification system. Under the presumption, any beneficiary correctly assigned to one of the upper 26 of the 44 RUG–III groups in the initial 5-day, Medicare-required assessment is automatically classified as meeting the SNF level of care definition up to the assessment reference date (ARD) for that assessment.

A beneficiary assigned to any of the lower 18 of the 44 RUG–III groups is not automatically classified as either meeting or not meeting the definition, but instead receives an individual level of care determination using the existing administrative criteria. This presumption recognizes the strong likelihood that beneficiaries assigned to one of the upper 26 groups during the immediate post-hospital period require a covered level of care, which would be significantly less likely for those beneficiaries assigned to one of the lower 18 groups.

1. Proposals on the 9 New Rehabilitation Plus Extensive Services Groups

In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we noted that the 9 new Rehabilitation plus Extensive Services groups that we proposed to add at the top of the existing RUG–III hierarchy would effectively encompass care ''* * * that is at least as intensive as that identified by any of the upper 26 RUG–III groups under the original, 44-group RUG–III classification system.'' Accordingly, with the adoption of those 9 new groups as discussed elsewhere in this final rule (and as proposed), we hereby designate as representing a covered level of care under the administrative presumption the upper 35 groups of the refined case-mix classification system (including the upper 26 groups that were previously so designated under the original 44-group system, plus the additional 9 Rehabilitation plus Extensive Services groups that we are now adopting), consisting of the following RUG classifications:

- All groups within the new Rehabilitation plus Extensive Services category;
- All groups within the Ultra High Rehabilitation category;
- All groups within the Very High Rehabilitation category;
- All groups within the High Rehabilitation category;
- All groups within the Medium Rehabilitation category;
- All groups within the Low Rehabilitation category;
- All groups within the Extensive Services category;
- All groups within the Special Care category; and

• All groups within the Clinically Complex category.

Comment: Commenters consistently supported the extension of the administrative presumption to the nine new RUG groups.

Response: We appreciate the commenters' support, and will implement this provision as proposed without modification.

G. Example of Computation of Adjusted PPS Rates and SNF Payment

As explained in section II., from October 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005, we will make payment based entirely on the existing 44-group RUG–III classification system (including any associated add-on payments). Using the model SNF (XYZ) described in Table 10, the following shows the adjustments made to the Federal per diem rate to compute the provider's actual per diem PPS for the time period mentioned above using the existing 44-group RUG–III classification system.

Beginning January 1, 2006, we will make payment based on the refined RUG–53 classification system (and, thus, would not include the add-on payments). Table 10a shows an example of the actual per diem PPS payments under the RUG–53 classification system.

The Labor and Non-labor columns are derived from Tables 6 or 6a. In addition, the adjustment for residents with AIDS enacted in section 511 of the MMA is reflected in Tables 10 and 10a.

TABLE 10.—RUG–44, SNF XYZ: LOCATED IN BENTON COUNTY, IA (URBAN CBSA DESIGNATION), WAGE INDEX: 0.8710 (SEE TRANSITION WAGE INDEX IN TABLE A)

RUG group	Labor	Wage index	Adjusted labor	Non-labor	Adjusted rate	Percent adjustment	Medicare days	Payment
RVC	$282.30	0.8710	$245.88	$89.53	$335.41	*$357.88	14	$5,010
RHA	218.15	0.8710	190.01	69.19	259.20	*276.57	16	4,425
CC2	180.67	0.8710	157.36	57.30	214.66	**489.42	10	4,894
SSC	181.72	0.8710	158.28	57.63	215.91	***259.09	30	7,773
IA2	123.22	0.8710	107.32	39.08	146.40	146.40	30	4,392
Total							100	26,494

*Reflects a 6.7 percent adjustment from section 314 of the BIPA.
**Reflects a 128 percent adjustment from section 511 of the MMA. Section 101(a) of the BBRA no longer applies because of the MMA section 511 adjustment.
***Reflects a 20 percent adjustment from section 101(a) of the BBRA.

TABLE 10A.—RUG–53, SNF XYZ: LOCATED IN BENTON COUNTY, IA (URBAN CBSA DESIGNATION) WAGE INDEX: 0.8710 (SEE TRANSITION WAGE INDEX IN TABLE A)

RUG group	Labor	Wage index	Adjusted labor	Non-labor	Adjusted rate	Percent adjustment	Medicare days	Payment
RVX	$325.13	0.871	$283.19	$103.11	$386.30	$386.30	14	$5,408
RHA	225.47	0.871	196.38	71.50	267.88	267.88	16	4,286
CC2	191.12	0.871	166.47	60.61	227.08	517.73	10	5,177
RLX	223.99	0.871	195.10	71.04	266.14	266.14	30	7,984
IA2	127.40	0.871	110.97	40.40	151.37	151.37	30	4,541
Total							100	27,396

* Reflects a 128 percent adjustment from section 511 of the MMA.

H. SNF Market Basket Index

1. Background

Section 1888(e)(5)(A) of the Act requires us to establish a SNF market basket index (input price index) that reflects changes over time in the prices of an appropriate mix of goods and services included in the SNF PPS. This final rule incorporates the latest available projections of the SNF market basket index. Accordingly, we have developed a SNF market basket index that encompasses the most commonly used cost categories for SNF routine services, ancillary services, and capital-related expenses. In the July 31, 2001 **Federal Register** (66 FR 39562), we included a complete discussion on the rebasing of the SNF market basket to FY 1997. There are 21 separate cost categories and respective price proxies. These cost categories were illustrated in Table 10.A, Table 10.B, and Appendix A, along with other relevant information, in the July 31, 2001 **Federal Register**.

Each year, we calculate a revised labor-related share based on the relative importance of labor-related cost categories in the input price index. Table 11 summarizes the updated labor-related share for FY 2006.

TABLE 11.—LABOR-RELATED RELATIVE IMPORTANCE, FY2005 AND FY2006

	Relative importance, labor-related, FY 2005 (97 index)	Relative importance, labor-related, FY 2006 (97 index)
Wages and salaries	54.356	54.391
Employee benefits	11.506	11.648
Nonmedical professional fees	2.708	2.739

TABLE 11.—LABOR-RELATED RELATIVE IMPORTANCE, FY2005 AND FY2006—Continued

	Relative importance, labor-related, FY 2005 (97 index)	Relative importance, labor-related, FY 2006 (97 index)
Labor-intensive services	4.114	4.128
Capital-related	3.092	3.016
Total	75.776	75.922

Source: Global Insights, Inc., formerly DRI–WEFA, 2nd Quarter, 2005.

2. Use of the SNF Market Basket Percentage

Section 1888(e)(5)(B) of the Act defines the SNF market basket percentage as the percentage change in the SNF market basket index, as described in the previous section, from the average index level of the prior fiscal year to the average index level of the current fiscal year. For the Federal rates established in this final rule, this percentage increase in the SNF market basket index is used to compute the update factor occurring between FY 2005 and FY 2006. We used the Global Insights, Inc. (formerly DRI–WEFA), 2nd quarter 2005 forecasted percentage increase in the FY 1997-based SNF market basket index for routine, ancillary, and capital-related expenses, described in the previous section, to compute the update factor.

Comment: The current SNF market basket is based on FY 1997 Medicare cost report data. Several commenters requested that CMS utilize more up-to-date cost reports in the SNF market basket in order to produce more accurate and representative weights for the various cost categories, such as compensation and pharmaceuticals. They also requested that CMS review the price proxies used in the market basket, specifically the Employment Cost Index (ECI) for wages and salaries for Private Nursing Homes. This price proxy includes wage price data for SNFs as well as for other nursing and long-term care facilities. One commenter claimed the staffing mix in a SNF is much different than in these other types of facilities. Finally, a few commenters suggested that CMS collect SNF-specific labor data provided by the SNF industry.

Response: CMS is considering revising and rebasing the SNF market basket in the near future. We would expect to use the most recent and complete SNF Medicare cost reports available. Moreover, we would use the SNF Medicare cost reports to develop as many viable cost category weights (such as wages and salaries, benefits, contract labor, and pharmaceuticals) as possible. We also plan to review alternative price proxies based on our criteria of relevance, reliability, timeliness, and public availability. We will include a detailed discussion of our analysis when we propose a revised and rebased SNF market basket, and will also provide an opportunity for public comment.

Comment: Several commenters requested that the SNF rebasing follow the same frequency planned for IPPS hospital rebasing, currently set at every four years.

Response: As noted above, we intend to revise and rebase the SNF market basket in the near future, and we would use the most recent and complete SNF Medicare cost reports available to do this. We will keep the commenters' suggestions in mind in considering whether to establish a schedule for rebasing the SNF market basket.

Comment: Several commenters requested that the SNF market basket be revised to reflect industry data and CMS's own data, which show that prescription drugs represent more than 10 percent of SNF costs. They cite the *CMS Health Care Financing Review*, which shows that Medicare SNF facility charges for pharmaceuticals from 1997 to 2001 represent over 10 percent of total Medicare SNF facility charges. Also, one commenter stated the pharmaceutical cost weight was derived using a combination of nursing facility and hospital cost reports.

Response: The market basket is intended to reflect the average change in the price of a basket of goods and services that SNFs purchase in order to furnish patient care. The current market basket is based on the purchasing behavior of SNFs in 1997. Preliminary analysis shows that both the FY 2002 and FY 2003 pharmaceutical cost weights (the cost of pharmaceuticals as a percent of total costs), based on freestanding SNF Medicare cost reports, are slightly below 3 percent, compared to 3 percent in the 1997-based SNF market basket. It would be inappropriate for the market basket weight to reflect trends in charges, which have little relationship to the actual costs incurred.

The pharmaceutical cost weight in the 1997-based SNF market basket is based on Medicare cost reports of freestanding SNF facilities. As discussed in the SNF PPS proposed rule for FY 2002, hospital cost report data were not used to derive this cost weight (66 FR 24013, May 10, 2001).

Comment: In view of the concern regarding the adequacy of the pharmaceutical cost weight included in the SNF market basket, we received a comment recommending that we identify discrepancies between the forecasted and actual cost of pharmaceuticals, and develop an adjustment mechanism similar to the forecast error correction policy described previously in section I.G of this final rule.

Response: As part of the forecast error correction, the difference between the projected and actual pharmaceutical price increases is incorporated. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to develop a separate mechanism.

Comment: One commenter suggested that CMS should study the effect of adding a separate weight for professional liability insurance (PLI), and should work with the SNF industry to determine how the weight should be calculated and how to develop an appropriate price index.

Response: We intend to review both SNF cost reports and other industry data to determine the feasibility of developing a weight and price proxy for PLI for SNFs. We look forward to working with the SNF industry on this effort, and have already received feedback about the nature of PLI for SNFs.

3. Market Basket Forecast Error Adjustment

As discussed in the June 10, 2003, supplemental proposed rule (68 FR 34768) and finalized in the August 4, 2003, final rule (68 FR 46067), the regulations at 42 CFR 413.337(d)(2) provide for an adjustment to account for market basket forecast error. The initial

adjustment applied to the update of the FY 2003 rate that occurred in FY 2004, and took into account the cumulative forecast error for the period from FY 2000 through FY 2002. Subsequent adjustments in succeeding FYs take into account the forecast error from the most recently available fiscal year for which there is final data, and are applied whenever the difference between the forecasted and actual change in the market basket exceeds a 0.25 percentage point threshold. As discussed previously in section I.G of this final rule, as the difference between the estimated and actual amounts of increase in the market basket index for FY 2004 (the most recently available fiscal year for which there is final data) did not exceed the 0.25 percentage point threshold, the payment rates for FY 2006 do not include a forecast error adjustment.

4. Federal Rate Update Factor

Section 1888(e)(4)(E)(ii)(IV) of the Act requires that the update factor used to establish the FY 2006 Federal rates be at a level equal to the full market basket percentage change. Accordingly, to establish the update factor, we determined the total growth from the average market basket level for the period of October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005 to the average market basket level for the period of October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006. Using this process, the market basket update factor for FY 2006 SNF Federal rates is 3.1 percent. We used this revised update factor to compute the Federal portion of the SNF PPS rate shown in Tables 2 and 3.

I. Consolidated Billing

As established by section 4432(b) of the BBA, the consolidated billing requirement places with the SNF the Medicare billing responsibility for virtually all of the services that the SNF's residents receive, except for a small number of services that the statute specifically identifies as being excluded from this provision. Section 103 of the BBRA amended this provision by further excluding a number of high-cost, low probability services (identified by Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes) within several broader categories that otherwise remained subject to the provision. Section 313 of the BIPA further amended this provision by repealing its Part B aspect, that is, its applicability to services furnished to a resident during a SNF stay that Medicare does not cover. (However, physical and occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services remain subject to consolidated billing, regardless of whether the resident who receives these services is in a covered Part A stay.) In addition, section 313 of the BIPA specified that consolidated billing applies only to services furnished to those individuals residing in an institution (or portion of an institution) that is actually certified by Medicare as a SNF. Further, as noted in section I.E. of this final rule, section 410 of the MMA revised the SNF consolidated billing requirement as to certain services furnished on or after January 1, 2005, by rural health clinics (RHCs) and Federally qualified health centers (FQHCs).

To date, the Congress has enacted no further legislation affecting the consolidated billing provision. However, as we noted in the April 10, 2000 proposed rule (65 FR 19232), section 1888(e)(2)(A)(iii) of the Act, as added by section 103 of the BBRA, not only identified for exclusion from this provision a number of particular service codes within four specified categories (that is, chemotherapy items, chemotherapy administration services, radioisotope services, and customized prosthetic devices), but ''* * * also gives the Secretary the authority to designate additional, individual services for exclusion within each of the specified service categories.'' In the FY 2001 proposed rule, we also noted that the BBRA Conference Report (H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 106–479 at 854) characterizes the individual services that this legislation targets for exclusion as ''* * * high-cost, low probability events that could have devastating financial impacts because their costs far exceed the payment [SNFs] receive under the prospective payment system * * *.'' According to the conferees, section 103(a) ''is an attempt to exclude from the PPS certain services and costly items that are provided infrequently in SNFs * * *.'' By contrast, we noted that the Congress declined to designate for exclusion any of the remaining services within those four categories (thus leaving all of those services subject to SNF consolidated billing), because they are relatively inexpensive and are furnished routinely in SNFs.

As we further explained in the July 31, 2000 final rule (65 FR 46790), any additional service codes that we might designate for exclusion under our discretionary authority must meet the same criteria that the Congress used in identifying the original codes excluded from consolidated billing under section 103(a) of the BBRA: They must fall within one of the four service categories specified in the BBRA, and they also must meet the same standards of high cost and low probability in the SNF setting. Accordingly, we characterized this statutory authority to identify additional service codes for exclusion ''* * * as essentially affording the flexibility to revise the list of excluded codes in response to changes of major significance that may occur over time (for example, the development of new medical technologies or other advances in the state of medical practice)'' (65 FR 46791). In view of the amount of time that has elapsed since we last invited comments on this issue, we invited public comments in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule on codes in any of these four service categories which represent recent medical advances that might meet the BBRA criteria for exclusion from SNF consolidated billing (70 FR 29098).

Comment: Commenters proposed for exclusion particular services that fell within the four specified categories specified by section 103 of the BBRA (chemotherapy items, chemotherapy administration services, radioisotope services, and customized prosthetic devices).

Response: We will further examine whether these particular services should be excluded as we complete work on the 2006 annual updated list of the specific HCPCS codes that are excluded from consolidated billing, which we plan to issue this fall.

Comment: Noting that some chemotherapy drugs have two HCPCS codes assigned—both a C code and a J code—two commenters pointed out that a number of the chemotherapy medications that we exclude by J code also have C codes assigned to them. They asserted that hospital outpatient departments are mandated to use C codes when billing Medicare for some chemotherapy medications under the hospital outpatient prospective payment system and asked that we add the corresponding C codes for the following codes: J9040, J9060, J9065, J9070, J9093, J9100, J9130, J9150, J9181, J9200, J9208, J9211, J9265, and J9280.

Response: It is our understanding that hospital outpatient departments can, in fact, use J codes when billing Medicare for chemotherapy medications. Accordingly, at this time we see no need to add the corresponding C codes when the J code chemotherapy medications are already excluded.

Comment: Although the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule specifically invited comments on possible exclusions within the specific service categories identified in the BBRA legislation, a number of commenters took this opportunity to reiterate concerns about other aspects of consolidated billing.

For example, we received a number of comments concerning the possible exclusion of additional categories of services from SNF consolidated billing, beyond those specified in the BBRA. The commenters identified services such as barium swallows, video fluoroscopies, hyperbaric oxygen therapy, sterile larvae therapy, ultrasonic procedures and duplex scans, PET scans, and nuclear medicine as appropriate candidates for exclusion. In addition, a number of commenters recommended a further set of services for exclusion. These additional services are durable medical equipment (including, but not limited to, wound care devices and diabetic shoes), total parenteral nutrition (TPN), and specialized bariatric equipment.

Response: As we noted previously in the final rule of August 4, 2003 (68 FR 46060), the original set of consolidated billing exclusions at section 1888(e)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act (as enacted by section 4432(b) of the BBA) broadly excluded entire categories of services from consolidated billing (primarily, those of physicians and certain other types of medical practitioners). By contrast, the set of statutory exclusions at section 1888(e)(2)(A)(iii) of the Act, as subsequently enacted by section 103 of the BBRA, was more specifically targeted within a number of broader service categories. In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we noted that the original BBRA legislation (as well as the implementing regulations) provides the Secretary the authority to designate additional, individual services for exclusion within each of the BBRA-specified service categories. However, the statute does not provide the Secretary the authority to create additional categories of excluded services beyond those specified in the law. Therefore, based on the statute, we cannot exclude services and items from consolidated billing unless they fall into the categories of services provided in the statute.

Comment: Some commenters cited the existing list of exclusions (in § 411.15(p)(3)(iii)) for certain high-intensity outpatient hospital services, and expressed the view that these exclusions should not be limited to only those services that actually require the intensity of a hospital setting, but rather, should also encompass services furnished in other, nonhospital settings as well. As examples, they cited services such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRIs) and computerized axial tomography (CT) scans furnished in freestanding imaging centers, and radiation therapy furnished in physician's clinics or ambulatory care centers, all of which may be cheaper and more accessible in certain particular localities (such as rural settings) than those furnished by hospitals.

Response: As we noted in the May 12, 1998 interim final rule (63 FR 26298), in the July 31, 2000 final rule (65 FR 46790 through 46791), and again in the August 4, 2003 final rule (68 FR 46061), the exclusion of certain outpatient hospital services (in § 411.15(p)(3)(iii)) is targeted specifically at those services ''* * * that, under commonly accepted standards of medical practice, lie *exclusively* within the purview of hospitals * * *'' (emphasis added); that is, services which generally require the intensity of the hospital setting in order to be furnished safely and effectively. We have determined that this high level of outpatient hospital care is beyond the scope of SNF comprehensive care plans and should be excluded from consolidated billing. However, this exclusion does not encompass services furnished in any other health care setting. Thus, to the extent that advances in medical practice over time may make it feasible to perform such a service more widely in a less intensive, nonhospital setting, this would not argue in favor of excluding the nonhospital performance of the service from consolidated billing under these regulations, but rather, would call into question whether the service should continue to be excluded from consolidated billing at all, even when performed in the hospital setting. In addition, we note that unlike the outpatient hospital exclusions in § 411.15(p)(3)(iii), the statutory exclusions enacted by the BBRA for certain chemotherapy and other services apply regardless of the setting (hospital versus freestanding) in which the services are furnished. However, we do not have the authority to add services such as MRIs, CT scans, or radiation therapy to the existing statutory list administratively.

Comment: Several commenters also proposed expanding the list of excluded services by redefining categories of service that are currently excluded from consolidated billing. For example, while the BBRA excludes specific chemotherapy services by HCPCS codes, these commenters recommended not only adding to the list of excluded chemotherapy pharmaceuticals, but expanding the exclusion to encompass all related services associated with a chemotherapy treatment, such as supplies and other pharmaceuticals used to treat side effects. In addition, several commenters recommended exclusion of oral chemotherapy agents that are not separately billable to Medicare Part B for any beneficiary, and are currently covered only as part of the overall package of services furnished under the Part A inpatient hospital or SNF benefits.

Response: In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we noted that the BBRA's list of services excluded by HCPCS code is a targeted list, narrowly carving out only certain individual ''high-cost, low probability'' services *within* a number of broader service categories—such as chemotherapy services—that otherwise remained subject to consolidated billing. As we noted in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, the BBRA provides the Secretary the authority to designate additional, individual services for exclusion within each of the service categories that it specifies. However, the statute does not provide authority to exclude other services that, while related, fall outside of the specified service categories themselves. For example, although anti-nausea drugs are commonly used in conjunction with chemotherapy, they are not in themselves chemotherapeutic agents and, consequently, do not fall within one of the excluded categories designated in the BBRA. Further, we believe that the Congress was clear in its intent regarding the particular items and services to be excluded from consolidated billing, by use of the HCPCS codes specified in the Act. Regarding the suggestion to exclude from consolidated billing those oral chemotherapy agents that are not separately billable to Part B (and are currently covered only under the Part A inpatient hospital and SNF benefits), we note that expanding the existing statutory drug coverage available under Part B to include those drugs is not within our authority.

We note that some chemotherapy pharmaceuticals that commenters proposed for exclusion have already been added to the list of HCPCS codes excluded from the consolidated billing provisions. The most recent annual update regarding HCPCS exclusions from consolidated billing can be found in Transmittal No. 360 (Change Request (CR) No. 3542), issued on November 5, 2004, which is available online at *http://www.cms.hhs.gov/manuals/transmittals/comm_date_dsc.asp.*

Comment: A few commenters requested an expansion of the existing Part B dialysis exclusion to encompass dialysis services furnished directly by the SNF. In addition, several commenters noted that erythropoietin (EPO or Aranesp) currently is excluded from consolidated billing only when furnished in conjunction with the Part B dialysis benefit, and they

recommended expanding this exclusion to encompass its use in connection with other, non-dialysis forms of treatment (such as chemotherapy).

Response: As we noted previously in the final rule published on August 4, 2003 (68 FR 46062), under section 1888(e)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act, the exclusion of dialysis services from consolidated billing applies only to those services that meet the requirements for coverage under the separate Part B dialysis benefit at section 1861(s)(2)(F) of the Act. The Part B benefit allows for home dialysis and dialysis performed on the premises of a certified dialysis facility. By contrast, if the SNF itself elects to furnish dialysis services to a resident during a covered Part A stay (either directly with its own resources, or under an ''arrangement'' with a certified dialysis facility in which the SNF itself does the billing), the services are no longer considered Part B dialysis services, but instead are Part A SNF services. Accordingly, they would no longer be subject to the statutory exclusion of Part B dialysis services from consolidated billing, and would instead be bundled into the comprehensive PPS per diem payment that the SNF receives for the package of services that it furnishes during the resident's covered Part A stay.

Similarly, under section 1888(e)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act, the exclusion of EPO from consolidated billing applies only to those services that meet the requirements for coverage under the separate Part B EPO benefit at section 1861(s)(2)(O) of the Act. Section 1861(s)(2)(O) of the Act permits coverage of EPO and items related to its administration for those dialysis patients who can self-administer the drug, subject to methods and standards established by the Secretary for its safe and effective use (as described in § 405.2163(g) and (h)). Since EPO that is used for non-dialysis patients does not fall within the scope of section 1861(s)(2)(O) of the Act, that usage does not fall within the scope of the EPO exclusion from consolidated billing.

Comment: One commenter requested that we amend 42 CFR § 409.20(a)(3) and 409.23 to add recreational therapy to the current list of rehabilitation services (*i.e.*, physical and occupational therapy and speech-language pathology services).

Response: The purpose of the two above-cited sections of the regulations is to implement section 1861(h)(3) of the Act, which currently specifies that ''* * * 'extended care services' means the following items and services furnished to an inpatient of a skilled nursing facility * * * (3) physical or occupational therapy or speech-language pathology services furnished by the skilled nursing facility or by others under arrangements with them made by the facility * * *.'' Notably, recreational therapy is not included in this statutory definition and we cannot adopt the commenter's request to revise the regulations.

J. Application of the SNF PPS to SNF Services Furnished by Swing-Bed Hospitals

In accordance with section 1888(e)(7) of the Act (as amended by section 203 of the BIPA), Part A pays critical access hospitals (CAHs) on a reasonable cost basis for SNF services furnished under a swing-bed agreement. However, as noted previously in section I.A. of this final rule, the services furnished by non-CAH rural hospitals are paid under the SNF PPS. In the July 31, 2001 final rule (66 FR 39562), we announced the conversion of swing-bed rural hospitals to the SNF PPS, effective with the start of the provider's first cost reporting period beginning on or after July 1, 2002. We selected this date consistent with the statutory provision to integrate swing-bed rural hospitals into the SNF PPS by the end of the SNF transition period, June 30, 2002.

As of June 30, 2003, all swing-bed rural hospitals have come under the SNF PPS. Therefore, the SNF PPS rates and wage indexes outlined in earlier sections of this final rule for SNFs also apply to all swing-bed rural hospitals. A complete discussion of assessment schedules, the MDS and the transmission software, Raven–SB for Swing Beds can be found in the July 31, 2001 final rule (66 FR 39562). The latest changes in the MDS for swing-bed rural hospitals are listed on our SNF PPS web site, *http://www.cms.hhs.gov/providers/snfpps/default.asp*.

K. Qualifying Three-Day Inpatient Hospital Stay Requirement

In the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, we noted that one of the prerequisites for Part A coverage under the Medicare SNF benefit is a qualifying hospital stay of at least 3 consecutive days, and that under current policy, only time following the formal inpatient admission to the hospital counts toward meeting this requirement. We invited comments on having patients spend time in observation status prior to a formal inpatient admission, and on the potential implications of this practice for the SNF benefit's qualifying 3-day hospital stay requirement.

Comment: Of the comments that we received on this issue, most expressed support for the idea that hospital time spent in observation status immediately preceding a formal inpatient admission should count toward satisfying the SNF benefit's statutory qualifying three-day hospital stay requirement, while some advocated eliminating the statutory requirement altogether. Still others recommended counting all time spent in the hospital (not only in observation status, but also in the emergency room as well), while some others supported counting the observation time but were opposed to counting time spent in the emergency room. Other commenters raised related issues regarding the availability of information in this area, such as the inability of existing CMS operating systems (including the claims and cost reporting systems) to accommodate the counting of observation time for this purpose without further modification, and the inability of SNFs to distinguish between observation and emergency room time spent in the hospital. Some of these commenters also suggested taking certain additional measures, such as requiring the hospital to certify that a beneficiary has met the SNF benefit's qualifying 3-day stay requirement (and to assume the financial liability for any related coverage denials), and examining ways in which SNFs can obtain better information from hospitals about the specific nature and duration of a patient's hospital stay.

Response: Regarding the comments that expressed support for repealing the statutory 3-day qualifying hospital stay requirement altogether, we note that such an action would require legislation by the Congress to amend the law itself and, thus, is beyond the scope of this final rule. Further, we do not share the belief expressed by some commenters that time spent in the emergency room is essentially comparable to observation time in this context. As we noted in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, except for scheduled admissions, the emergency room generally serves as the overall point of entry into the hospital for most patients; thus, the mere presence of time spent in the emergency room prior to formal admission would not, in itself, serve to identify the degree of severity of a particular patient's condition during that time.

With regard to the comments that suggested other possible modifications to the 3-day inpatient hospital stay requirement, we note that we are continuing to review this issue, but are not yet ready to make a final determination at this time. As we observed in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule, the SNF benefit was never intended to cover long-term, relatively low-level ''custodial'' care;

rather, the Congress envisioned this benefit more narrowly, in terms of serving as a less expensive alternative to what would otherwise be the final, convalescent portion of an acute care stay of several days as an inpatient at a hospital. Thus, any potential changes in the SNF benefit's qualifying hospital stay requirement would need to be carefully evaluated, in order to ensure that they accurately reflect Congressional intent in establishing the qualifying hospital stay requirement, and would not result in altering the unique nature of the SNF benefit in a manner that is inconsistent with that intent.

IV. Provisions of the Final Rule

In section III. above, ''Analysis of and Responses to Public Comments on the FY 2006 SNF PPS Proposed Rule,'' we have added a statement at the end of each issue indicating our final decision either to adopt the provisions as set forth in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule or to make modifications based on public comments. However, all other changes, including clarifying and technical changes that are not issue-specific will be addressed in this section below.

Specifically, we are making the following technical correction in the regulations text, as discussed in the FY 2006 SNF PPS proposed rule: we are correcting the definition of ''HCPCS'' that appears in § 424.3, by removing the acronym ''CMS'' and adding the word ''Healthcare'' in its place.

Further, we note that we are taking this opportunity to make two additional technical corrections in Part 409 of the regulations. The first involves updating an obsolete citation that appears in several places in § 409.60(c). This section of the regulations sets forth several administrative presumptions that serve to help determine the end of a benefit period in a SNF, and it makes repeated references to an obsolete citation (§ 405.330) for the provision dealing with limitation of liability for care that is custodial or not reasonable and necessary. Accordingly, we are hereby updating that obsolete citation by replacing it with the current citation, § 411.400.

The other correction to Part 409 involves the regulations at 42 CFR 409.31(b)(2), which describe one aspect of the SNF level of care requirements. In a final rule published on August 22, 2003 (68 FR 50855), we added § 409.31(b)(2)(iii) regarding Medicare+Choice (M+C) enrollees. However, in republishing § 409.31(b)(2)(ii), we inadvertently omitted several words that previously had appeared in the text. Accordingly, we are now taking this opportunity to restore the missing language, so that § 409.31(b)(2)(ii) is revised to reflect its original complete and accurate language.

Finally, we note that in the FY 2004 final rule (68 FR 46060, 46070, August 4, 2003), we added two radiopharmaceuticals, Zevalin and Bexxar, to the list of chemotherapy drugs that are excluded from consolidated billing (and, thus, are separately billable to Part B when furnished to a SNF resident during a covered Part A stay). The final rule specified that regulation text at 42 CFR 411.15(p)(2)(xii) and 42 CFR 489.20(s)(12) list the Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes for Zevalin (A9522 and A9523) ''as of January 1, 2004.'' At the time the FY 2004 final rule was published, the codes for Bexxar were not yet available (see 68 FR 46060) but were about to be issued. Accordingly, we are now adding the initial Bexxar HCPCS codes to 42 CFR 411.15(p)(2)(xii) and 42 CFR 489.20(s)(12) effective ''as of January 1, 2004.'' These codes for Bexxar are A9533 and A9534. As we clarified in the September 29, 2003 **Federal Register** (68 FR 55883), the HCPCS codes to be utilized in connection with Bexxar and Zevalin include any successor codes that may replace (or supplement) the codes currently listed in the regulation. Such successor codes are disseminated through program instructions.

V. Waiver of Proposed Rulemaking

Regarding the technical corrections to Parts 409, 411, and 489 of the regulations that we discuss in the preceding section, we note that we would ordinarily publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** to provide a period for public comment before revisions in the regulations text would take effect; however, we can waive this procedure if we find good cause that a notice and comment procedure is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest and incorporate a statement of the finding and its reasons in the notice issued. We find it unnecessary to undertake notice and comment rulemaking in connection with these particular revisions, as they merely provide technical corrections to the regulations, without making any substantive changes. Therefore, for good cause, we waive notice and comment procedures for the revisions that we are making to the regulations text in Parts 409, 411, and 489.

VI. Collection of Information Requirements

This document does not impose information collection and recordkeeping requirements. Consequently, it need not be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

VII. Regulatory Impact Analysis

A. Overall Impact

We have examined the impacts of this final rule as required by Executive Order 12866 (September 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review), the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA, September 16, 1980, Pub. L. 96–354), section 1102(b) of the Social Security Act, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4), and Executive Order 13132.

Executive Order 12866 (as amended by Executive Order 13258, which merely reassigns responsibility of duties) directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). A regulatory impact analysis (RIA) must be prepared for major rules with economically significant effects ($100 million or more in any 1 year). This final rule is a major rule, as defined in Title 5, United States Code, section 804(2), because we estimate the impact to the Medicare program, and the annual effects to the overall economy, would be more than $100 million.

The RFA requires agencies to analyze options for regulatory relief of small businesses. For purposes of the RFA, small entities include small businesses, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies. Most SNFs and most other providers and suppliers are small entities, either by their nonprofit status or by having revenues of $11.5 million or less in any 1 year. For purposes of the RFA, approximately 53 percent of SNFs are considered small businesses according to the Small Business Administration's latest size standards, with total revenues of $11.5 million or less in any 1 year (for further information, see 65 FR 69432, November 17, 2000). Individuals and States are not included in the definition of a small entity. In addition, approximately 29 percent of SNFs are nonprofit organizations.

This final rule updates the SNF PPS rates published in the FY 2005 update

notice on July 30, 2004 (69 FR 45775) and the associated correction notices published on October 7, 2004 (69 FR 60158), and December 30, 2004 (69 FR 78445).

In addition, section 1102(b) of the Act requires us to prepare a regulatory impact analysis if a rule may have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals. This analysis must conform to the provisions of section 603 of the RFA. For purposes of section 1102(b) of the Act, we define a small rural hospital as a hospital that is located outside of a Metropolitan Statistical Area and has fewer than 100 beds. We anticipate that the impact on swing-bed facilities will be similar to the impact on rural hospital-based facilities, which benefit from the case-mix refinement (see Table 12 below).

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 also requires that agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in expenditure in any 1 year by State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $110 million or more. This final rule will not have a substantial effect on the governments mentioned, or on private sector costs.

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a proposed rule (and subsequent final rule) that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. As stated above, this final rule will not have a substantial effect on State and local governments.

B. Anticipated Effects

This final rule sets forth updates of the SNF PPS rates contained in the FY 2005 update notice (69 FR 45775) and the associated correction notices (69 FR 60158 and 69 FR 78445), and implements a refinement to the RUG–III case-mix classification system to be incorporated into the Medicare SNF PPS effective January 1, 2006.

As described in Section III., providers will continue to be paid under the current 44-group RUG–III system from October 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005. Beginning January 1, 2006, providers will be paid under the refined RUG–53 system.

Based on the above, we estimate the FY 2006 impact will be a net increase of $20 million in payments to SNF providers (this reflects a $1.02 billion reduction from the expiration of temporary payment increases, offset by a $510 million increase from the refined case-mix classification system and a $530 million increase from the update to the payment rates, as explained in greater detail later in this section). The impact analysis in Table 12 of this final rule represents the projected effects of the policy changes in the SNF PPS from FY 2005 to FY 2006. We estimate the effects by estimating payments while holding all other payment variables constant. We use the best data available, but we do not attempt to predict behavioral responses to these changes, and we do not make adjustments for future changes in such variables as days or case-mix.

We note that certain events may combine to limit the scope or accuracy of our impact analysis, because such an analysis is future-oriented and, thus, susceptible to forecasting errors due to other changes in the forecasted impact time period. Some examples are newly-legislated general Medicare program funding changes by the Congress, or changes specifically related to SNFs. In addition, changes to the Medicare program may continue to be made as a result of the BBA, the BBRA, the BIPA, the MMA, or new statutory provisions. Although these changes may not be specific to the SNF PPS, the nature of the Medicare program is such that the changes may interact, and the complexity of the interaction of these changes could make it difficult to predict accurately the full scope of the impact upon SNFs.

In accordance with section 1888(e)(4)(E) of the Act, we are updating the payment rates for FY 2006. The BBRA, BIPA, and MMA provided for several temporary adjustments to the SNF PPS payment rates that together, using the most recent data available, accounted for an estimated impact of $1.4 billion per year.

We note that in accordance with section 101(a) of the BBRA and section 314 of the BIPA, the existing, temporary increase in the per diem adjusted payment rates of 20 percent for certain specified clinically complex RUGs (and 6.7 percent for other, rehabilitation RUGs) would expire with the implementation of the case-mix refinements in the SNF PPS. As explained in section II. of this final rule, section 511 of the MMA, which provides for a 128 percent increase in the PPS per diem payment for any SNF resident with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), remains in effect. However, we have not provided a separate impact analysis for the MMA provision. Our latest estimates indicate that there are less than 2,000 beneficiaries who qualify for the AIDS add-on payment. The impact to Medicare is included in the ''total'' column of Table 12.

In updating the rates for FY 2006, we made a number of standard annual revisions and clarifications mentioned elsewhere in this final rule (for example, the update to the wage and market basket indexes used for adjusting the Federal rates). These revisions would increase payments to SNFs by approximately $530 million.

The aggregate change in payments associated with this final rule is estimated to be an increase in payments to SNFs of $20 million for FY 2006. The decrease of $1.02 billion due to the elimination of the temporary add-ons, together with the additional payment due to the refined case-mix classification system of $510 million and the market basket increase of $530 million, results in a net change in payments of $20 million. There are two areas of change that produce this impact on SNFs:

1. The implementation of a refined case-mix classification system under section 1888(e)(4)(G)(i) of the Act and, consequently, the expiration of the temporary 20 percent/6.7 percent add-ons to the Federal rates for the specified RUG groups.

2. The total change in payments from FY 2005 levels to FY 2006 levels. This includes all of the previously noted changes in addition to the effect of the update to the rates.

The impacts are shown in Table 12. The breakdown of the various categories of data in the table follows.

The first column shows the breakdown of all SNFs by urban or rural status, hospital-based or freestanding status, and census region.

The first row of figures in the first column describes the estimated effects of the various changes on all facilities. The next 6 rows show the effects on facilities split by hospital-based, freestanding, urban, and rural categories. The urban and rural designations are based on the location of the facility under the CBSA designations. The next 20 rows show the effects on urban versus rural status by census region.

The second column in the table shows the number of facilities in the impact database.

The third column of the table shows the effect of the annual update to the wage index. This represents the effect of using the most recent wage data available. The total impact of this change is zero percent; however, there are distributional effects of the change.

The fourth column of the table shows the effect of using the new OMB geographic designations based on

CBSAs. During the FY 2006 transition to CBSAs, SNFs will receive a transition-based wage index value consisting of a blend of 50 percent of the FY 2006 MSA-based wage index and 50 percent of the FY 2006 CBSA-based wage index (see Table A in the Addendum), as described in Section III.D.1 of this final rule.

The fifth column of the table shows the effect of the elimination of the add-on for specified RUG groups. As expected, this results in a decrease in payments for all providers.

The sixth column of the table shows the effect of the refinements to the case-mix classification system. Table 12 shows that there is a positive 3 percent overall impact from the case-mix refinements. Distributional effects are noted for specific providers. For example, hospital-based facilities are expected to receive greater than an 7.7 percent increase in payment, compared with freestanding facilities that show an increase in payments of between 2.2 percent and 2.6 percent. Additionally, rural Census regions show increases in payments of 3.4 percent.

The seventh column of the table shows the effect of all of the changes on the FY 2006 payments. As the market basket increase of 3.1 percentage points is constant for all providers, it is not shown individually; however, we note that the ''Total FY 2006 change'' column does incorporate this increase. It is projected that aggregate payments will increase by $20 million, assuming facilities do not change their care delivery and billing practices in response.

As can be seen from this table, the combined effects of all of the changes would vary by specific types of providers and by location. For example, though facilities in the urban New England and rural South Atlantic regions experience payment decreases of 0.4 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively, some providers (such as those in the rural Pacific and rural New England regions) show increases of 4.1 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively. Payment increases for facilities in the Rural Pacific area of the country are the highest for any provider category.

TABLE 12.—PROJECTED IMPACT TO THE SNF PPS FOR FY 2006

	Number of facilities	Update wage data (percent)	MSA to CBSA (percent)	Eliminate add-on to certain RUGs (percent)	Case-mix refinements (percent)	Total FY 2006 change (percent)
Total	15,675	0.0	0.0	−6.0	3.0	0.1
Urban	10,599	0.0	0.0	−6.0	2.9	0.0
Rural	5,076	0.1	0.1	−6.0	3.4	0.7
Hospital based urban	1,097	0.0	0.0	−6.3	7.8	4.6
Freestanding urban	8,693	0.0	0.0	−5.9	2.2	−0.6
Hospital based rural	1,160	0.0	0.1	−6.8	7.7	4.1
Freestanding rural	3,372	0.1	0.1	−5.9	2.6	0.1
Urban by Region						
New England	917	−0.2	−0.1	−6.4	3.2	−0.4
Middle Atlantic	1,499	0.2	0.0	−6.1	3.0	0.2
South Atlantic	1,739	−0.3	0.0	−5.9	2.9	−0.3
East North Central	2,009	−0.4	0.0	−5.7	2.9	−0.2
East South Central	531	0.3	0.0	−6.0	2.6	0.0
West North Central	836	−0.6	0.0	−5.9	3.6	0.3
West South Central	1,093	−0.1	0.1	−5.8	2.6	0.0
Mountain	467	−0.3	0.1	−5.6	2.9	0.2
Pacific	1,501	1.2	0.0	−6.2	2.9	1.0
Rural by Region						
New England	139	2.0	0.0	−5.7	3.0	2.4
Middle Atlantic	283	−0.1	0.1	−6.0	3.6	0.7
South Atlantic	612	−0.3	0.0	−6.2	3.0	−0.4
East North Central	947	0.3	0.0	−5.9	3.8	1.4
East South Central	571	0.1	0.1	−6.3	2.6	−0.4
West North Central	1,219	−0.5	0.1	−6.2	4.1	0.7
West South Central	823	0.2	0.0	−6.2	2.7	−0.2
Mountain	298	0.6	−0.2	−5.9	3.8	1.4
Pacific	182	1.6	0.0	−4.2	3.6	4.1
Ownership						
Government	693	0.0	0.2	−6.5	4.8	1.6
Proprietary	9,317	0.0	0.0	−5.9	2.3	−0.6
Voluntary	3,493	−0.1	0.0	−6.0	4.9	1.9

Comment: Several commenters asked that we provide additional data and files to help them model the impact on providers.

Response: CMS worked to make additional data and updated analyses readily available throughout the comment period, and posted these additional data and analyses to the CMS website as soon as they became available.

Comment: A few commenters expressed concern that the proposed FY 2006 market basket update was included in our impact analysis. They contended that the market basket update reflects changes in price levels that have already taken place and, in their view, reimburses them for expenses they have already incurred. By including the market basket update in the impact

analysis, these commenters argue that we have understated the actual impact of the FY 2006 changes.

Response: The impact analyses presented here and in the proposed rule utilize the same methodology that has been in effect since the introduction of the SNF PPS. Specifically, we determine the impact analysis by estimating aggregate payments attributable to each major component of the rate, including the market basket adjustment, while holding all other payment variables constant. By including the FY 2006 market basket variable in the analysis, and then comparing the expenditures to the FY 2005 levels (which also include a market basket update factor), we obtain a more accurate picture of aggregate spending changes.

Comment: Several commenters expressed concern regarding the overall fiscal impact of the proposed changes and recommended that the aggregate expenditure levels be increased. Other commenters stated that they had been unable to reconcile their independent analyses with the information contained in the proposed rule, and were concerned that the impact of the proposed rate structure would exceed the CMS projections.

Response: As mentioned in Section III., throughout the comment period, we reexamined the data presented in the proposed rule, updated the analyses to reflect the most recent available data, and corrected minor technical errors. We also received information from industry representatives and others, which helped us to verify the accuracy of the data used in the rate calculations, and then to ensure that the resulting rates correctly reflected the policies specified in the proposed rule. We then repeated the payment simulation described in the proposed rule. Next we recalculated the payment adjustment needed to ensure parity when comparing the aggregate expenditure levels of the 44-group and 53-group RUG models. As a final step, we applied an 8.51 percent increase to the nursing weights to reflect variation in non-therapy ancillary costs.

The impact analyses presented here and in the proposed rule utilize the same methodology that has been in effect since the introduction of the SNF PPS. The numbers presented in the impact analysis section represent the impact to the Federal Government which is calculated as total payments net of coinsurance. However, when considering total payments (not total impact), such as determining any adjustment to the nursing weights to reflect the variation in non-therapy ancillary costs, we use total payments including the coinsurance amounts.

We further note that, while the market basket increases are mandated in the statute, the Congress established an oversight mechanism to adjust or eliminate the updates based on MedPAC's annual analysis and recommendations. For FY 2006, MedPAC recommended a zero update. Had the Congress accepted that recommendation and enacted a change, the market basket adjustment would have been zero, and we would have included that factor in our impact analyses.

C. Accounting Statement

As required by OMB Circular A–4 (available at *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a004/a-4.pdf*), in Table 13 below, we have prepared an accounting statement showing the classification of the expenditures associated with the provisions of this final rule. This table provides our best estimate of the change in Medicare payments under the SNF PPS as a result of the policies in this final rule based on the data for 15,675 SNFs in our database. All expenditures are classified as transfers to Medicare providers (that is, SNFs).

TABLE 13.—ACCOUNTING STATEMENT: CLASSIFICATION OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, FROM THE 2005 SNF PPS RATE YEAR TO THE 2006 SNF PPS RATE YEAR (IN MILLIONS)

Category	Transfers
Annualized Monetized Transfers	$20 million.
From Whom To Whom?	Federal Government to SNF Medicare Providers.

D. Alternatives Considered

Section 1888(e) of the Act establishes the SNF PPS for the payment of Medicare SNF services for cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 1998. This section of the statute prescribes a detailed formula for calculating payment rates under the SNF PPS, and does not provide for the use of any alternative methodology. It specifies that the base year cost data to be used for computing the payment rates must be from FY 1995 (October 1, 1994, through September 30, 1995.) In accordance with the statute, we also incorporated a number of elements into the SNF PPS, such as a case-mix classification methodology, the MDS assessment schedule, a market basket index, a wage index, and the urban and rural distinction used in the development or adjustment of the Federal rates. Further, section 1888(e)(4)(H) of the Act specifically requires us to disseminate the payment rates for each new fiscal year through the **Federal Register**, and to do so before the August 1 that precedes the start of the new fiscal year.

Because we have determined that this final rule will have a significant economic impact on SNFs, we will discuss the alternatives we considered. We reviewed the options considered in the proposed rule and took into consideration comments received during the public comment period as discussed in the preamble.

As discussed previously in section II. of this final rule, we will implement refinements to the RUG–III case-mix classification system under section 1888(e)(4)(G)(i) of the Act. At the same time, we continue to evaluate longer-range, more comprehensive changes in the case-mix classification system. One alternative that we considered was to defer refinements at this time until our evaluation of longer-range, more comprehensive changes is complete. However, we believe that these refinements will serve to improve the distribution of payments under the PPS in a manner that more accurately accounts for the care needs of the most medically complex patients. While our additional research may identify more comprehensive modifications, it is not currently known when the results of this research would become available. Therefore, we have decided to implement the refinements discussed elsewhere in this final rule.

As discussed in section III.D, we considered several budget neutral options that would most effectively implement the adoption of the CBSA designation. Among the alternatives that we considered were the options discussed in the proposed rule and new options that took into consideration comments received during the public comment period, as discussed elsewhere in this final rule.

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12866, this regulation was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

List of Subjects

42 CFR Part 409

Health facilities, Medicare.

42 CFR Part 411

Kidney diseases, Medicare, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

42 CFR Part 424

Emergency medical services, Health facilities, Health professions, Medicare.

42 CFR Part 489

Health facilities, Medicare, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services amends 42 CFR chapter IV as follows:

PART 409—HOSPITAL INSURANCE BENEFITS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 409 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1102 and 1871 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302 and 1395hh).

Subpart D—Requirements for Coverage of Posthospital SNF Care

■ 2. Amend § 409.31 by—
■ A. Republishing paragraph (b)(2) introductory text.
■ B. Revising paragraph (b)(2)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 409.31 Level of care requirement.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) Those services must be furnished for a condition—

(i) * * *

(ii) Which arose while the beneficiary was receiving care in a SNF or swing-bed hospital for a condition for which he or she received inpatient hospital or inpatient CAH services; or

* * * * *

Subpart F—Scope of Hospital Insurance Benefits

■ 3. Amend § 409.60(c) by removing the references to ''§ 405.330'' and adding ''§ 411.400'' in its place.

PART 411—EXCLUSIONS FROM MEDICARE AND LIMITATIONS ON MEDICARE PAYMENT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 411 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1102 and 1871 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302 and 1395hh).

Subpart A—General Exclusions and Exclusion of Particular Services

■ 2. Amend § 411.15 by—
■ A. Republishing paragraph (p)(2) introductory text.
■ B. Revising paragraph (p)(2)(xii) to read as follows:

§ 411.15 Particular services excluded from coverage.

* * * * *

(p) * * *

(2) *Exceptions.* The following services are not excluded from coverage, provided that the claim for payment includes the SNF's Medicare provider number in accordance with § 424.32(a)(5) of this chapter:

* * * * *

(xii) Those chemotherapy items identified, as of July 1, 1999, by HCPCS codes J9000–J9020; J9040–J9151; J9170–J9185; J9200–J9201; J9206–J9208; J9211; J9230–J9245; and J9265–J9600; and, as of January 1, 2004, by HCPCS codes A9522, A9523, A9533, and A9534.

* * * * *

PART 424—CONDITIONS FOR MEDICARE PAYMENT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 424 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1102 and 1871 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302 and 1395hh).

Subpart B—Certification and Plan of Treatment Requirements

§ 424.3 Definitions.

■ 2. In § 424.3, in the definition of ''HCPCS'' remove the word ''CMS'' and add the word ''Healthcare'' in its place.
■ 3. In § 424.20, paragraph (e)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 424.20 Requirements for posthospital SNF care.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(2) A nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist, neither of whom has a direct or indirect employment relationship with the facility but who is working in collaboration with a physician. For purposes of this section—

(i) *Collaboration* means a process whereby a nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist works with a doctor of medicine or osteopathy to deliver health care services. The services are delivered within the scope of the nurse's professional expertise, with medical direction and appropriate supervision as provided for in guidelines jointly developed by the nurse and the physician or other mechanisms defined by Federal regulations and the law of the State in which the services are performed.

(ii) A *direct employment relationship* with the facility is one in which the nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist meets the common law definition of the facility's ''employee,'' as specified in § 404.1005, § 404.1007, and § 404.1009 of title 20 of the regulations. When a nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist meets this definition with respect to an entity other than the facility itself, and that entity has an agreement with the facility for the provision of nursing services under § 409.21 of this subchapter, the facility is considered to have an *indirect employment relationship* with the nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist. An indirect employment relationship does not exist if the agreement between the entity and the facility involves only the performance of delegated physician tasks under § 483.40(e) of this chapter.

* * * * *

PART 489—PROVIDER AGREEMENTS AND SUPPLIER APPROVAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 489 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1102 and 1871 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302 and 1395hh).

Subpart B—Essentials of Provider Agreements

■ 2. Section 489.20 is amended by:
■ A. Republishing the introductory text and the paragraph (s) introductory text.
■ B. Revising paragraph (s)(12).

§ 489.20 Basic commitments.

The provider agrees to the following:

* * * * *

(s) In the case of an SNF, either to furnish directly or make arrangements (as defined in § 409.3 of this chapter) for all Medicare-covered services furnished to a resident (as defined in § 411.15(p)(3) of this chapter) of the SNF, except the following:

* * * * *

(12) Those chemotherapy items identified, as of July 1, 1999, by HCPCS codes J9000–J9020; J9040–J9151; J9170–J9185; J9200–J9201; J9206–J9208; J9211; J9230–J9245; and J9265–J9600; and, as of January 1, 2004, by HCPCS codes A9522, A9523, A9533, and A9534.

* * * * *

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.773, Medicare—Hospital

Insurance Program; and No. 93.774, Medicare—Supplementary Medical Insurance Program)

Dated: July 19, 2005.

Mark B. McClellan,

Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Approved: July 27, 2005.

Michael O. Leavitt,

Secretary.

Addendum—FY 2006 Transition Wage Index and CBSA Tables

In this addendum, we provide the tables referred to in the preamble to this final rule. Tables 8 and 9 provide the CBSA-based wage index values for urban and rural providers. Though we will use the transition-based wage index values presented in Table A for FY 2006, CBSA-based wage index values will be used for FY 2007 when the transition will expire. Tables 8 and 9 serve the purpose of showing a possible format of how the CBSA-based wage index values will be presented for FY 2007.

Table A provides the following information: Social Security Administration (SSA) State and County Code; State and County name; existing MSA-based labor market area designation; MSA-based urban/rural geographic designation; FY 2006 MSA-based wage index; FY 2006 CBSA-based wage index; CBSA-based labor market area; CBSA-based urban/rural geographic designation (which will be used for the FY 2006 transition); and the FY 2006 transition wage index (based on 50 percent of the FY 2006 MSA-based wage index and 50 percent of the FY 2006 CBSA-based wage index).

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
10180	Abilene, TX	0.7896
	Callahan County, TX	
	Jones County, TX	
	Taylor County, TX	
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR	0.4738
	Aguada Municipio, PR	
	Aguadilla Municipio, PR	
	Añasco Municipio, PR	
	Isabela Municipio, PR	
	Lares Municipio, PR	
	Moca Municipio, PR	
	Rincón Municipio, PR	
	San Sebastián Municipio, PR	
10420	Akron, OH	0.8982
	Portage County, OH	
	Summit County, OH	
10500	Albany, GA	0.8628
	Baker County, GA	
	Dougherty County, GA	
	Lee County, GA	
	Terrell County, GA	
	Worth County, GA	
10580	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0.8589
	Albany County, NY	
	Rensselaer County, NY	
	Saratoga County, NY	
	Schenectady County, NY	
	Schoharie County, NY	
10740	Albuquerque, NM	0.9684
	Bernalillo County, NM	
	Sandoval County, NM	
	Torrance County, NM	
	Valencia County, NM	
10780	Alexandria, LA	0.8033
	Grant Parish, LA	
	Rapides Parish, LA	
10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	0.9818
	Warren County, NJ	
	Carbon County, PA	
	Lehigh County, PA	
	Northampton County, PA	
11020	Altoona, PA	0.8944
	Blair County, PA	
11100	Amarillo, TX	0.9156
	Armstrong County, TX	
	Carson County, TX	
	Potter County, TX	
	Randall County, TX	
11180	Ames, IA	0.9536
	Story County, IA	
11260	Anchorage, AK	1.1895
	Anchorage Municipality, AK	
	Matanuska-Susitna Borough, AK	
11300	Anderson, IN	0.8586
	Madison County, IN	
11340	Anderson, SC	0.8997
	Anderson County, SC	
11460	Ann Arbor, MI	1.0859

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Washtenaw County, MI	
11500	Anniston-Oxford, AL	0.7682
	Calhoun County, AL	
11540	Appleton, WI	0.9288
	Calumet County, WI	
	Outagamie County, WI	
11700	Asheville, NC	0.9285
	Buncombe County, NC	
	Haywood County, NC	
	Henderson County, NC	
	Madison County, NC	
12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	0.9855
	Clarke County, GA	
	Madison County, GA	
	Oconee County, GA	
	Oglethorpe County, GA	
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0.9793
	Barrow County, GA	
	Bartow County, GA	
	Butts County, GA	
	Carroll County, GA	
	Cherokee County, GA	
	Clayton County, GA	
	Cobb County, GA	
	Coweta County, GA	
	Dawson County, GA	
	DeKalb County, GA	
	Douglas County, GA	
	Fayette County, GA	
	Forsyth County, GA	
	Fulton County, GA	
	Gwinnett County, GA	
	Haralson County, GA	
	Heard County, GA	
	Henry County, GA	
	Jasper County, GA	
	Lamar County, GA	
	Meriwether County, GA	
	Newton County, GA	
	Paulding County, GA	
	Pickens County, GA	
	Pike County, GA	
	Rockdale County, GA	
	Spalding County, GA	
	Walton County, GA	
12100	Atlantic City, NJ	1.1615
	Atlantic County, NJ	
12220	Auburn-Opelika, AL	0.8100
	Lee County, AL	
12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	0.9748
	Burke County, GA	
	Columbia County, GA	
	McDuffie County, GA	
	Richmond County, GA	
	Aiken County, SC	
	Edgefield County, SC	
12420	Austin-Round Rock, TX	0.9437
	Bastrop County, TX	
	Caldwell County, TX	
	Hays County, TX	
	Travis County, TX	
	Williamson County, TX	
12540	Bakersfield, CA	1.0470
	Kern County, CA	
12580	Baltimore-Towson, MD	0.9897
	Anne Arundel County, MD	
	Baltimore County, MD	
	Carroll County, MD	
	Harford County, MD	
	Howard County, MD	
	Queen Anne's County, MD	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Baltimore City, MD	
12620	Bangor, ME	0.9993
	Penobscot County, ME	
12700	Barnstable Town, MA	1.2600
	Barnstable County, MA	
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	0.8593
	Ascension Parish, LA	
	East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	
	East Feliciana Parish, LA	
	Iberville Parish, LA	
	Livingston Parish, LA	
	Pointe Coupee Parish, LA	
	St. Helena Parish, LA	
	West Baton Rouge Parish, LA	
	West Feliciana Parish, LA	
12980	Battle Creek, MI	0.9508
	Calhoun County, MI	
13020	Bay City, MI	0.9343
	Bay County, MI	
13140	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	0.8412
	Hardin County, TX	
	Jefferson County, TX	
	Orange County, TX	
13380	Bellingham, WA	1.1731
	Whatcom County, WA	
13460	Bend, OR	1.0786
	Deschutes County, OR	
13644	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD	1.1483
	Frederick County, MD	
	Montgomery County, MD	
13740	Billings, MT	0.8834
	Carbon County, MT	
	Yellowstone County, MT	
13780	Binghamton, NY	0.8562
	Broome County, NY	
	Tioga County, NY	
13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	0.8959
	Bibb County, AL	
	Blount County, AL	
	Chilton County, AL	
	Jefferson County, AL	
	St. Clair County, AL	
	Shelby County, AL	
	Walker County, AL	
13900	Bismarck, ND	0.7574
	Burleigh County, ND	
	Morton County, ND	
13980	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	0.7954
	Giles County, VA	
	Montgomery County, VA	
	Pulaski County, VA	
	Radford City, VA	
14020	Bloomington, IN	0.8447
	Greene County, IN	
	Monroe County, IN	
	Owen County, IN	
14060	Bloomington-Normal, IL	0.9075
	McLean County, IL	
14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	0.9052
	Ada County, ID	
	Boise County, ID	
	Canyon County, ID	
	Gem County, ID	
	Owyhee County, ID	
14484	Boston-Quincy, MA	1.1558
	Norfolk County, MA	
	Plymouth County, MA	
	Suffolk County, MA	
14500	Boulder, CO	0.9734
	Boulder County, CO	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
14540	Bowling Green, KY	0.8211
	Edmonson County, KY	
	Warren County, KY	
14740	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	1.0675
	Kitsap County, WA	
14860	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1.2592
	Fairfield County, CT	
15180	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	0.9804
	Cameron County, TX	
15260	Brunswick, GA	0.9311
	Brantley County, GA	
	Glynn County, GA	
	McIntosh County, GA	
15380	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	0.9511
	Erie County, NY	
	Niagara County, NY	
15500	Burlington, NC	0.8905
	Alamance County, NC	
15540	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	0.9410
	Chittenden County, VT	
	Franklin County, VT	
	Grand Isle County, VT	
15764	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA	1.1172
	Middlesex County, MA	
15804	Camden, NJ	1.0517
	Burlington County, NJ	
	Camden County, NJ	
	Gloucester County, NJ	
15940	Canton-Massillon, OH	0.8935
	Carroll County, OH	
	Stark County, OH	
15980	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	0.9356
	Lee County, FL	
16180	Carson City, NV	1.0234
	Carson City, NV	
16220	Casper, WY	0.9026
	Natrona County, WY	
16300	Cedar Rapids, IA	0.8825
	Benton County, IA	
	Jones County, IA	
	Linn County, IA	
16580	Champaign-Urbana, IL	0.9594
	Champaign County, IL	
	Ford County, IL	
	Piatt County, IL	
16620	Charleston, WV	0.8445
	Boone County, WV	
	Clay County, WV	
	Kanawha County, WV	
	Lincoln County, WV	
	Putnam County, WV	
16700	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	0.9245
	Berkeley County, SC	
	Charleston County, SC	
	Dorchester County, SC	
16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	0.9750
	Anson County, NC	
	Cabarrus County, NC	
	Gaston County, NC	
	Mecklenburg County, NC	
	Union County, NC	
	York County, SC	
16820	Charlottesville, VA	1.0187
	Albemarle County, VA	
	Fluvanna County, VA	
	Greene County, VA	
	Nelson County, VA	
	Charlottesville City, VA	
16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	0.9088
	Catoosa County, GA	
	Dade County, GA	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Walker County, GA	
	Hamilton County, TN	
	Marion County, TN	
	Sequatchie County, TN	
16940	Cheyenne, WY	0.8775
	Laramie County, WY	
16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1.0790
	Cook County, IL	
	DeKalb County, IL	
	DuPage County, IL	
	Grundy County, IL	
	Kane County, IL	
	Kendall County, IL	
	McHenry County, IL	
	Will County, IL	
17020	Chico, CA	1.0511
	Butte County, CA	
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	0.9615
	Dearborn County, IN	
	Franklin County, IN	
	Ohio County, IN	
	Boone County, KY	
	Bracken County, KY	
	Campbell County, KY	
	Gallatin County, KY	
	Grant County, KY	
	Kenton County, KY	
	Pendleton County, KY	
	Brown County, OH	
	Butler County, OH	
	Clermont County, OH	
	Hamilton County, OH	
	Warren County, OH	
17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	0.8284
	Christian County, KY	
	Trigg County, KY	
	Montgomery County, TN	
	Stewart County, TN	
17420	Cleveland, TN	0.8139
	Bradley County, TN	
	Polk County, TN	
17460	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	0.9213
	Cuyahoga County, OH	
	Geauga County, OH	
	Lake County, OH	
	Lorain County, OH	
	Medina County, OH	
17660	Coeur d'Alene, ID	0.9647
	Kootenai County, ID	
17780	College Station-Bryan, TX	0.8900
	Brazos County, TX	
	Burleson County, TX	
	Robertson County, TX	
17820	Colorado Springs, CO	0.9468
	El Paso County, CO	
	Teller County, CO	
17860	Columbia, MO	0.8345
	Boone County, MO	
	Howard County, MO	
17900	Columbia, SC	0.9057
	Calhoun County, SC	
	Fairfield County, SC	
	Kershaw County, SC	
	Lexington County, SC	
	Richland County, SC	
	Saluda County, SC	
17980	Columbus, GA-AL	0.8560
	Russell County, AL	
	Chattahoochee County, GA	
	Harris County, GA	
	Marion County, GA	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Muscogee County, GA	
18020	Columbus, IN	0.9588
	Bartholomew County, IN	
18140	Columbus, OH	0.9860
	Delaware County, OH	
	Fairfield County, OH	
	Franklin County, OH	
	Licking County, OH	
	Madison County, OH	
	Morrow County, OH	
	Pickaway County, OH	
	Union County, OH	
18580	Corpus Christi, TX	0.8550
	Aransas County, TX	
	Nueces County, TX	
	San Patricio County, TX	
18700	Corvallis, OR	1.0729
	Benton County, OR	
19060	Cumberland, MD-WV	0.9317
	Allegany County, MD	
	Mineral County, WV	
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1.0228
	Collin County, TX	
	Dallas County, TX	
	Delta County, TX	
	Denton County, TX	
	Ellis County, TX	
	Hunt County, TX	
	Kaufman County, TX	
	Rockwall County, TX	
19140	Dalton, GA	0.9079
	Murray County, GA	
	Whitfield County, GA	
19180	Danville, IL	0.9028
	Vermilion County, IL	
19260	Danville, VA	0.8489
	Pittsylvania County, VA	
	Danville City, VA	
19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	0.8724
	Henry County, IL	
	Mercer County, IL	
	Rock Island County, IL	
	Scott County, IA	
19380	Dayton, OH	0.9064
	Greene County, OH	
	Miami County, OH	
	Montgomery County, OH	
	Preble County, OH	
19460	Decatur, AL	0.8469
	Lawrence County, AL	
	Morgan County, AL	
19500	Decatur, IL	0.8067
	Macon County, IL	
19660	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	0.9299
	Volusia County, FL	
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	1.0723
	Adams County, CO	
	Arapahoe County, CO	
	Broomfield County, CO	
	Clear Creek County, CO	
	Denver County, CO	
	Douglas County, CO	
	Elbert County, CO	
	Gilpin County, CO	
	Jefferson County, CO	
	Park County, CO	
19780	Des Moines, IA	0.9669
	Dallas County, IA	
	Guthrie County, IA	
	Madison County, IA	
	Polk County, IA	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Warren County, IA	
19804	Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI	1.0424
	Wayne County, MI	
20020	Dothan, AL	0.7721
	Geneva County, AL	
	Henry County, AL	
	Houston County, AL	
20100	Dover, DE	0.9776
	Kent County, DE	
20220	Dubuque, IA	0.9024
	Dubuque County, IA	
20260	Duluth, MN-WI	1.0213
	Carlton County, MN	
	St. Louis County, MN	
	Douglas County, WI	
20500	Durham, NC	1.0244
	Chatham County, NC	
	Durham County, NC	
	Orange County, NC	
	Person County, NC	
20740	Eau Claire, WI	0.9201
	Chippewa County, WI	
	Eau Claire County, WI	
20764	Edison, NJ	1.1249
	Middlesex County, NJ	
	Monmouth County, NJ	
	Ocean County, NJ	
	Somerset County, NJ	
20940	El Centro, CA	0.8906
	Imperial County, CA	
21060	Elizabethtown, KY	0.8802
	Hardin County, KY	
	Larue County, KY	
21140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	0.9627
	Elkhart County, IN	
21300	Elmira, NY	0.8250
	Chemung County, NY	
21340	El Paso, TX	0.8977
	El Paso County, TX	
21500	Erie, PA	0.8737
	Erie County, PA	
21604	Essex County, MA	1.0538
	Essex County, MA	
21660	Eugene-Springfield, OR	1.0818
	Lane County, OR	
21780	Evansville, IN-KY	0.8713
	Gibson County, IN	
	Posey County, IN	
	Vanderburgh County, IN	
	Warrick County, IN	
	Henderson County, KY	
	Webster County, KY	
21820	Fairbanks, AK	1.1408
	Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK	
21940	Fajardo, PR	0.4153
	Ceiba Municipio, PR	
	Fajardo Municipio, PR	
	Luquillo Municipio, PR	
22020	Fargo, ND-MN	0.8486
	Cass County, ND	
	Clay County, MN	
22140	Farmington, NM	0.8509
	San Juan County, NM	
22180	Fayetteville, NC	0.9416
	Cumberland County, NC	
	Hoke County, NC	
22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	0.8661
	Benton County, AR	
	Madison County, AR	
	Washington County, AR	
	McDonald County, MO	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
22380	Flagstaff, AZ	1.2092
	Coconino County, AZ	
22420	Flint, MI	1.0655
	Genesee County, MI	
22500	Florence, SC	0.8947
	Darlington County, SC	
	Florence County, SC	
22520	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	0.8272
	Colbert County, AL	
	Lauderdale County, AL	
22540	Fond du Lac, WI	0.9640
	Fond du Lac County, WI	
22660	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	1.0122
	Larimer County, CO	
22744	Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL	1.0432
	Broward County, FL	
22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	0.8230
	Crawford County, AR	
	Franklin County, AR	
	Sebastian County, AR	
	Le Flore County, OK	
	Sequoyah County, OK	
23020	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	0.8872
	Okaloosa County, FL	
23060	Fort Wayne, IN	0.9793
	Allen County, IN	
	Wells County, IN	
	Whitley County, IN	
23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	0.9486
	Johnson County, TX	
	Parker County, TX	
	Tarrant County, TX	
	Wise County, TX	
23420	Fresno, CA	1.0538
	Fresno County, CA	
23460	Gadsden, AL	0.7938
	Etowah County, AL	
23540	Gainesville, FL	0.9388
	Alachua County, FL	
	Gilchrist County, FL	
23580	Gainesville, GA	0.8874
	Hall County, GA	
23844	Gary, IN	0.9395
	Jasper County, IN	
	Lake County, IN	
	Newton County, IN	
	Porter County, IN	
24020	Glens Falls, NY	0.8559
	Warren County, NY	
	Washington County, NY	
24140	Goldsboro, NC	0.8775
	Wayne County, NC	
24220	Grand Forks, ND-MN	0.7901
	Polk County, MN	
	Grand Forks County, ND	
24300	Grand Junction, CO	0.9550
	Mesa County, CO	
24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	0.9390
	Barry County, MI	
	Ionia County, MI	
	Kent County, MI	
	Newaygo County, MI	
24500	Great Falls, MT	0.9052
	Cascade County, MT	
24540	Greeley, CO	0.9570
	Weld County, CO	
24580	Green Bay, WI	0.9483
	Brown County, WI	
	Kewaunee County, WI	
	Oconto County, WI	
24660	Greensboro-High Point, NC	0.9104

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Guilford County, NC	
	Randolph County, NC	
	Rockingham County, NC	
24780	Greenville, NC	0.9425
	Greene County, NC	
	Pitt County, NC	
24860	Greenville, SC	1.0027
	Greenville County, SC	
	Laurens County, SC	
	Pickens County, SC	
25020	Guayama, PR	0.3181
	Arroyo Municipio, PR	
	Guayama Municipio, PR	
	Patillas Municipio, PR	
25060	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	0.8929
	Hancock County, MS	
	Harrison County, MS	
	Stone County, MS	
25180	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	0.9489
	Washington County, MD	
	Berkeley County, WV	
	Morgan County, WV	
25260	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	1.0036
	Kings County, CA	
25420	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	0.9313
	Cumberland County, PA	
	Dauphin County, PA	
	Perry County, PA	
25500	Harrisonburg, VA	0.9088
	Rockingham County, VA	
	Harrisonburg City, VA	
25540	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	1.1073
	Hartford County, CT	
	Litchfield County, CT	
	Middlesex County, CT	
	Tolland County, CT	
25620	Hattiesburg, MS	0.7601
	Forrest County, MS	
	Lamar County, MS	
	Perry County, MS	
25860	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	0.8921
	Alexander County, NC	
	Burke County, NC	
	Caldwell County, NC	
	Catawba County, NC	
25980	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA[1]	.....
	Liberty County, GA	
	Long County, GA	
26100	Holland-Grand Haven, MI	0.9055
	Ottawa County, MI	
26180	Honolulu, HI	1.1214
	Honolulu County, HI	
26300	Hot Springs, AR	0.9005
	Garland County, AR	
26380	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	0.7894
	Lafourche Parish, LA	
	Terrebonne Parish, LA	
26420	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	0.9992
	Austin County, TX	
	Brazoria County, TX	
	Chambers County, TX	
	Fort Bend County, TX	
	Galveston County, TX	
	Harris County, TX	
	Liberty County, TX	
	Montgomery County, TX	
	San Jacinto County, TX	
	Waller County, TX	
26580	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	0.9477
	Boyd County, KY	
	Greenup County, KY	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Lawrence County, OH	
	Cabell County, WV	
	Wayne County, WV	
26620	Huntsville, AL	0.9146
	Limestone County, AL	
	Madison County, AL	
26820	Idaho Falls, ID	0.9420
	Bonneville County, ID	
	Jefferson County, ID	
26900	Indianapolis, IN	0.9920
	Boone County, IN	
	Brown County, IN	
	Hamilton County, IN	
	Hancock County, IN	
	Hendricks County, IN	
	Johnson County, IN	
	Marion County, IN	
	Morgan County, IN	
	Putnam County, IN	
	Shelby County, IN	
26980	Iowa City, IA	0.9747
	Johnson County, IA	
	Washington County, IA	
27060	Ithaca, NY	0.9793
	Tompkins County, NY	
27100	Jackson, MI	0.9304
	Jackson County, MI	
27140	Jackson, MS	0.8311
	Copiah County, MS	
	Hinds County, MS	
	Madison County, MS	
	Rankin County, MS	
	Simpson County, MS	
27180	Jackson, TN	0.8964
	Chester County, TN	
	Madison County, TN	
27260	Jacksonville, FL	0.9290
	Baker County, FL	
	Clay County, FL	
	Duval County, FL	
	Nassau County, FL	
	St. Johns County, FL	
27340	Jacksonville, NC	0.8236
	Onslow County, NC	
27500	Janesville, WI	0.9538
	Rock County, WI	
27620	Jefferson City, MO	0.8387
	Callaway County, MO	
	Cole County, MO	
	Moniteau County, MO	
	Osage County, MO	
27740	Johnson City, TN	0.7937
	Carter County, TN	
	Unicoi County, TN	
	Washington County, TN	
27780	Johnstown, PA	0.8354
	Cambria County, PA	
27860	Jonesboro, AR	0.7911
	Craighead County, AR	
	Poinsett County, AR	
27900	Joplin, MO	0.8582
	Jasper County, MO	
	Newton County, MO	
28020	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	1.0381
	Kalamazoo County, MI	
	Van Buren County, MI	
28100	Kankakee-Bradley, IL	1.0721
	Kankakee County, IL	
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	0.9476
	Franklin County, KS	
	Johnson County, KS	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Leavenworth County, KS	
	Linn County, KS	
	Miami County, KS	
	Wyandotte County, KS	
	Bates County, MO	
	Caldwell County, MO	
	Cass County, MO	
	Clay County, MO	
	Clinton County, MO	
	Jackson County, MO	
	Lafayette County, MO	
	Platte County, MO	
	Ray County, MO	
28420	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	1.0619
	Benton County, WA	
	Franklin County, WA	
28660	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	0.8526
	Bell County, TX	
	Coryell County, TX	
	Lampasas County, TX	
28700	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	0.8054
	Hawkins County, TN	
	Sullivan County, TN	
	Bristol City, VA	
	Scott County, VA	
	Washington County, VA	
28740	Kingston, NY	0.9255
	Ulster County, NY	
28940	Knoxville, TN	0.8441
	Anderson County, TN	
	Blount County, TN	
	Knox County, TN	
	Loudon County, TN	
	Union County, TN	
29020	Kokomo, IN	0.9508
	Howard County, IN	
	Tipton County, IN	
29100	La Crosse, WI-MN	0.9564
	Houston County, MN	
	La Crosse County, WI	
29140	Lafayette, IN	0.8736
	Benton County, IN	
	Carroll County, IN	
	Tippecanoe County, IN	
29180	Lafayette, LA	0.8428
	Lafayette Parish, LA	
	St. Martin Parish, LA	
29340	Lake Charles, LA	0.7833
	Calcasieu Parish, LA	
	Cameron Parish, LA	
29404	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI	1.0429
	Lake County, IL	
	Kenosha County, WI	
29460	Lakeland, FL	0.8912
	Polk County, FL	
29540	Lancaster, PA	0.9694
	Lancaster County, PA	
29620	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	0.9794
	Clinton County, MI	
	Eaton County, MI	
	Ingham County, MI	
29700	Laredo, TX	0.8068
	Webb County, TX	
29740	Las Cruces, NM	0.8467
	Dona Ana County, NM	
29820	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1.1437
	Clark County, NV	
29940	Lawrence, KS	0.8537
	Douglas County, KS	
30020	Lawton, OK	0.7872
	Comanche County, OK	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
30140	Lebanon, PA	0.8459
	Lebanon County, PA	
30300	Lewiston, ID-WA	0.9886
	Nez Perce County, ID	
	Asotin County, WA	
30340	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	0.9331
	Androscoggin County, ME	
30460	Lexington-Fayette, KY	0.9075
	Bourbon County, KY	
	Clark County, KY	
	Fayette County, KY	
	Jessamine County, KY	
	Scott County, KY	
	Woodford County, KY	
30620	Lima, OH	0.9225
	Allen County, OH	
30700	Lincoln, NE	1.0214
	Lancaster County, NE	
	Seward County, NE	
30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	0.8747
	Faulkner County, AR	
	Grant County, AR	
	Lonoke County, AR	
	Perry County, AR	
	Pulaski County, AR	
	Saline County, AR	
30860	Logan, UT-ID	0.9164
	Franklin County, ID	
	Cache County, UT	
30980	Longview, TX	0.8730
	Gregg County, TX	
	Rusk County, TX	
	Upshur County, TX	
31020	Longview, WA	0.9579
	Cowlitz County, WA	
31084	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	1.1783
	Los Angeles County, CA	
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	0.9251
	Clark County, IN	
	Floyd County, IN	
	Harrison County, IN	
	Washington County, IN	
	Bullitt County, KY	
	Henry County, KY	
	Jefferson County, KY	
	Meade County, KY	
	Nelson County, KY	
	Oldham County, KY	
	Shelby County, KY	
	Spencer County, KY	
	Trimble County, KY	
31180	Lubbock, TX	0.8783
	Crosby County, TX	
	Lubbock County, TX	
31340	Lynchburg, VA	0.8691
	Amherst County, VA	
	Appomattox County, VA	
	Bedford County, VA	
	Campbell County, VA	
	Bedford City, VA	
	Lynchburg City, VA	
31420	Macon, GA	0.9443
	Bibb County, GA	
	Crawford County, GA	
	Jones County, GA	
	Monroe County, GA	
	Twiggs County, GA	
31460	Madera, CA	0.8713
	Madera County, CA	
31540	Madison, WI	1.0659
	Columbia County, WI	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Dane County, WI	
	Iowa County, WI	
31700	Manchester-Nashua, NH	1.0354
	Hillsborough County, NH	
	Merrimack County, NH	
31900	Mansfield, OH [1]	
	Richland County, OH	
32420	Mayagüez, PR	0.4020
	Hormigueros Municipio, PR	
	Mayagüez Municipio, PR	
32580	McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	0.8934
	Hidalgo County, TX	
32780	Medford, OR	1.0225
	Jackson County, OR	
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	0.9397
	Crittenden County, AR	
	DeSoto County, MS	
	Marshall County, MS	
	Tate County, MS	
	Tunica County, MS	
	Fayette County, TN	
	Shelby County, TN	
	Tipton County, TN	
32900	Merced, CA	1.1109
	Merced County, CA	
33124	Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL	0.9750
	Miami-Dade County, FL	
33140	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	0.9399
	LaPorte County, IN	
33260	Midland, TX	0.9514
	Midland County, TX	
33340	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1.0146
	Milwaukee County, WI	
	Ozaukee County, WI	
	Washington County, WI	
	Waukesha County, WI	
33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1.1075
	Anoka County, MN	
	Carver County, MN	
	Chisago County, MN	
	Dakota County, MN	
	Hennepin County, MN	
	Isanti County, MN	
	Ramsey County, MN	
	Scott County, MN	
	Sherburne County, MN	
	Washington County, MN	
	Wright County, MN	
	Pierce County, WI	
	St. Croix County, WI	
33540	Missoula, MT	0.9473
	Missoula County, MT	
33660	Mobile, AL	0.7891
	Mobile County, AL	
33700	Modesto, CA	1.1885
	Stanislaus County, CA	
33740	Monroe, LA	0.8031
	Ouachita Parish, LA	
	Union Parish, LA	
33780	Monroe, MI	0.9468
	Monroe County, MI	
33860	Montgomery, AL	0.8618
	Autauga County, AL	
	Elmore County, AL	
	Lowndes County, AL	
	Montgomery County, AL	
34060	Morgantown, WV	0.8420
	Monongalia County, WV	
	Preston County, WV	
34100	Morristown, TN	0.7961
	Grainger County, TN	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Hamblen County, TN	
	Jefferson County, TN	
34580	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	1.0454
	Skagit County, WA	
34620	Muncie, IN	0.8930
	Delaware County, IN	
34740	Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	0.9664
	Muskegon County, MI	
34820	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	0.8934
	Horry County, SC	
34900	Napa, CA	1.2643
	Napa County, CA	
34940	Naples-Marco Island, FL	1.0139
	Collier County, FL	
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	0.9741
	Cannon County, TN	
	Cheatham County, TN	
	Davidson County, TN	
	Dickson County, TN	
	Hickman County, TN	
	Macon County, TN	
	Robertson County, TN	
	Rutherford County, TN	
	Smith County, TN	
	Sumner County, TN	
	Trousdale County, TN	
	Williamson County, TN	
	Wilson County, TN	
35004	Nassau-Suffolk, NY	1.2719
	Nassau County, NY	
	Suffolk County, NY	
35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	1.1883
	Essex County, NJ	
	Hunterdon County, NJ	
	Morris County, NJ	
	Sussex County, NJ	
	Union County, NJ	
	Pike County, PA	
35300	New Haven-Milford, CT	1.1887
	New Haven County, CT	
35380	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	0.8995
	Jefferson Parish, LA	
	Orleans Parish, LA	
	Plaquemines Parish, LA	
	St. Bernard Parish, LA	
	St. Charles Parish, LA	
	St. John the Baptist Parish, LA	
	St. Tammany Parish, LA	
35644	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ	1.3188
	Bergen County, NJ	
	Hudson County, NJ	
	Passaic County, NJ	
	Bronx County, NY	
	Kings County, NY	
	New York County, NY	
	Putnam County, NY	
	Queens County, NY	
	Richmond County, NY	
	Rockland County, NY	
	Westchester County, NY	
35660	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	0.8879
	Berrien County, MI	
35980	Norwich-New London, CT	1.1345
	New London County, CT	
36084	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA	1.5346
	Alameda County, CA	
	Contra Costa County, CA	
36100	Ocala, FL	0.8925
	Marion County, FL	
36140	Ocean City, NJ	1.1011
	Cape May County, NJ	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
36220	Odessa, TX	0.9884
	Ector County, TX	
36260	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	0.9029
	Davis County, UT	
	Morgan County, UT	
	Weber County, UT	
36420	Oklahoma City, OK	0.9031
	Canadian County, OK	
	Cleveland County, OK	
	Grady County, OK	
	Lincoln County, OK	
	Logan County, OK	
	McClain County, OK	
	Oklahoma County, OK	
36500	Olympia, WA	1.0927
	Thurston County, WA	
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	0.9560
	Harrison County, IA	
	Mills County, IA	
	Pottawattamie County, IA	
	Cass County, NE	
	Douglas County, NE	
	Sarpy County, NE	
	Saunders County, NE	
	Washington County, NE	
36740	Orlando, FL	0.9464
	Lake County, FL	
	Orange County, FL	
	Osceola County, FL	
	Seminole County, FL	
36780	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	0.9183
	Winnebago County, WI	
36980	Owensboro, KY	0.8780
	Daviess County, KY	
	Hancock County, KY	
	McLean County, KY	
37100	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	1.1622
	Ventura County, CA	
37340	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	0.9839
	Brevard County, FL	
37460	Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	0.8005
	Bay County, FL	
37620	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	0.8270
	Washington County, OH	
	Pleasants County, WV	
	Wirt County, WV	
	Wood County, WV	
37700	Pascagoula, MS	0.8156
	George County, MS	
	Jackson County, MS	
37860	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	0.8096
	Escambia County, FL	
	Santa Rosa County, FL	
37900	Peoria, IL	0.8870
	Marshall County, IL	
	Peoria County, IL	
	Stark County, IL	
	Tazewell County, IL	
	Woodford County, IL	
37964	Philadelphia, PA	1.1038
	Bucks County, PA	
	Chester County, PA	
	Delaware County, PA	
	Montgomery County, PA	
	Philadelphia County, PA	
38060	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1.0127
	Maricopa County, AZ	
	Pinal County, AZ	
38220	Pine Bluff, AR	0.8680
	Cleveland County, AR	
	Jefferson County, AR	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Lincoln County, AR	
38300	Pittsburgh, PA	0.8845
	Allegheny County, PA	
	Armstrong County, PA	
	Beaver County, PA	
	Butler County, PA	
	Fayette County, PA	
	Washington County, PA	
	Westmoreland County, PA	
38340	Pittsfield, MA	1.0181
	Berkshire County, MA	
38540	Pocatello, ID	0.9351
	Bannock County, ID	
	Power County, ID	
38660	Ponce, PR	0.4939
	Juana Díaz Municipio, PR	
	Ponce Municipio, PR	
	Villalba Municipio, PR	
38860	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	1.0382
	Cumberland County, ME	
	Sagadahoc County, ME	
	York County, ME	
38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	1.1266
	Clackamas County, OR	
	Columbia County, OR	
	Multnomah County, OR	
	Washington County, OR	
	Yamhill County, OR	
	Clark County, WA	
	Skamania County, WA	
38940	Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	1.0123
	Martin County, FL	
	St. Lucie County, FL	
39100	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	1.0891
	Dutchess County, NY	
	Orange County, NY	
39140	Prescott, AZ	0.9869
	Yavapai County, AZ	
39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	1.0966
	Bristol County, MA	
	Bristol County, RI	
	Kent County, RI	
	Newport County, RI	
	Providence County, RI	
	Washington County, RI	
39340	Provo-Orem, UT	0.9500
	Juab County, UT	
	Utah County, UT	
39380	Pueblo, CO	0.8623
	Pueblo County, CO	
39460	Punta Gorda, FL	0.9255
	Charlotte County, FL	
39540	Racine, WI	0.8997
	Racine County, WI	
39580	Raleigh-Cary, NC	0.9691
	Franklin County, NC	
	Johnston County, NC	
	Wake County, NC	
39660	Rapid City, SD	0.8987
	Meade County, SD	
	Pennington County, SD	
39740	Reading, PA	0.9686
	Berks County, PA	
39820	Redding, CA	1.2203
	Shasta County, CA	
39900	Reno-Sparks, NV	1.0982
	Storey County, NV	
	Washoe County, NV	
40060	Richmond, VA	0.9328
	Amelia County, VA	
	Caroline County, VA	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Charles City County, VA	
	Chesterfield County, VA	
	Cumberland County, VA	
	Dinwiddie County, VA	
	Goochland County, VA	
	Hanover County, VA	
	Henrico County, VA	
	King and Queen County, VA	
	King William County, VA	
	Louisa County, VA	
	New Kent County, VA	
	Powhatan County, VA	
	Prince George County, VA	
	Sussex County, VA	
	Colonial Heights City, VA	
	Hopewell City, VA	
	Petersburg City, VA	
	Richmond City, VA	
40140	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1.1027
	Riverside County, CA	
	San Bernardino County, CA	
40220	Roanoke, VA	0.8374
	Botetourt County, VA	
	Craig County, VA	
	Franklin County, VA	
	Roanoke County, VA	
	Roanoke City, VA	
	Salem City, VA	
40340	Rochester, MN	1.1131
	Dodge County, MN	
	Olmsted County, MN	
	Wabasha County, MN	
40380	Rochester, NY	0.9121
	Livingston County, NY	
	Monroe County, NY	
	Ontario County, NY	
	Orleans County, NY	
	Wayne County, NY	
40420	Rockford, IL	0.9984
	Boone County, IL	
	Winnebago County, IL	
40484	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH	1.0374
	Rockingham County, NH	
	Strafford County, NH	
40580	Rocky Mount, NC	0.8915
	Edgecombe County, NC	
	Nash County, NC	
40660	Rome, GA	0.9414
	Floyd County, GA	
40900	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	1.2969
	El Dorado County, CA	
	Placer County, CA	
	Sacramento County, CA	
	Yolo County, CA	
40980	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	0.9088
	Saginaw County, MI	
41060	St. Cloud, MN	0.9965
	Benton County, MN	
	Stearns County, MN	
41100	St. George, UT	0.9392
	Washington County, UT	
41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS	0.9519
	Doniphan County, KS	
	Andrew County, MO	
	Buchanan County, MO	
	DeKalb County, MO	
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	0.8954
	Bond County, IL	
	Calhoun County, IL	
	Clinton County, IL	
	Jersey County, IL	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Macoupin County, IL	
	Madison County, IL	
	Monroe County, IL	
	St. Clair County, IL	
	Crawford County, MO	
	Franklin County, MO	
	Jefferson County, MO	
	Lincoln County, MO	
	St. Charles County, MO	
	St. Louis County, MO	
	Warren County, MO	
	Washington County, MO	
	St. Louis City, MO	
41420	Salem, OR	1.0442
	Marion County, OR	
	Polk County, OR	
41500	Salinas, CA	1.4128
	Monterey County, CA	
41540	Salisbury, MD	0.9064
	Somerset County, MD	
	Wicomico County, MD	
41620	Salt Lake City, UT	0.9421
	Salt Lake County, UT	
	Summit County, UT	
	Tooele County, UT	
41660	San Angelo, TX	0.8271
	Irion County, TX	
	Tom Green County, TX	
41700	San Antonio, TX	0.8980
	Atascosa County, TX	
	Bandera County, TX	
	Bexar County, TX	
	Comal County, TX	
	Guadalupe County, TX	
	Kendall County, TX	
	Medina County, TX	
	Wilson County, TX	
41740	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	1.1413
	San Diego County, CA	
41780	Sandusky, OH	0.9019
	Erie County, OH	
41884	San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA	1.4994
	Marin County, CA	
	San Francisco County, CA	
	San Mateo County, CA	
41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	0.4650
	Cabo Rojo Municipio, PR	
	Lajas Municipio, PR	
	Sabana Grande Municipio, PR	
	San Germán Municipio, PR	
41940	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1.5099
	San Benito County, CA	
	Santa Clara County, CA	
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	0.4621
	Aguas Buenas Municipio, PR	
	Aibonito Municipio, PR	
	Arecibo Municipio, PR	
	Barceloneta Municipio, PR	
	Barranquitas Municipio, PR	
	Bayamón Municipio, PR	
	Caguas Municipio, PR	
	Camuy Municipio, PR	
	Canóvanas Municipio, PR	
	Carolina Municipio, PR	
	Cataño Municipio, PR	
	Cayey Municipio, PR	
	Ciales Municipio, PR	
	Cidra Municipio, PR	
	Comerío Municipio, PR	
	Corozal Municipio, PR	
	Dorado Municipio, PR	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Florida Municipio, PR	
	Guaynabo Municipio, PR	
	Gurabo Municipio, PR	
	Hatillo Municipio, PR	
	Humacao Municipio, PR	
	Juncos Municipio, PR	
	Las Piedras Municipio, PR	
	Loíza Municipio, PR	
	Manatí Municipio, PR	
	Maunabo Municipio, PR	
	Morovis Municipio, PR	
	Naguabo Municipio, PR	
	Naranjito Municipio, PR	
	Orocovis Municipio, PR	
	Quebradillas Municipio, PR	
	Río Grande Municipio, PR	
	San Juan Municipio, PR	
	San Lorenzo Municipio, PR	
	Toa Alta Municipio, PR	
	Toa Baja Municipio, PR	
	Trujillo Alto Municipio, PR	
	Vega Alta Municipio, PR	
	Vega Baja Municipio, PR	
	Yabucoa Municipio, PR	
42020	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	1.1349
	San Luis Obispo County, CA	
42044	Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA	1.1559
	Orange County, CA	
42060	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	1.1694
	Santa Barbara County, CA	
42100	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	1.5166
	Santa Cruz County, CA	
42140	Santa Fe, NM	1.0920
	Santa Fe County, NM	
42220	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	1.3493
	Sonoma County, CA	
42260	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	0.9639
	Manatee County, FL	
	Sarasota County, FL	
42340	Savannah, GA	0.9461
	Bryan County, GA	
	Chatham County, GA	
	Effingham County, GA	
42540	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	0.8540
	Lackawanna County, PA	
	Luzerne County, PA	
	Wyoming County, PA	
42644	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	1.1577
	King County, WA	
	Snohomish County, WA	
43100	Sheboygan, WI	0.8911
	Sheboygan County, WI	
43300	Sherman-Denison, TX	0.9507
	Grayson County, TX	
43340	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	0.8760
	Bossier Parish, LA	
	Caddo Parish, LA	
	De Soto Parish, LA	
43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	0.9381
	Woodbury County, IA	
	Dakota County, NE	
	Dixon County, NE	
	Union County, SD	
43620	Sioux Falls, SD	0.9635
	Lincoln County, SD	
	McCook County, SD	
	Minnehaha County, SD	
	Turner County, SD	
43780	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	0.9788
	St. Joseph County, IN	
	Cass County, MI	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
43900	Spartanburg, SC	0.9172
	Spartanburg County, SC	
44060	Spokane, WA	1.0905
	Spokane County, WA	
44100	Springfield, IL	0.8792
	Menard County, IL	
	Sangamon County, IL	
44140	Springfield, MA	1.0248
	Franklin County, MA	
	Hampden County, MA	
	Hampshire County, MA	
44180	Springfield, MO	0.8237
	Christian County, MO	
	Dallas County, MO	
	Greene County, MO	
	Polk County, MO	
	Webster County, MO	
44220	Springfield, OH	0.8396
	Clark County, OH	
44300	State College, PA	0.8356
	Centre County, PA	
44700	Stockton, CA	1.1307
	San Joaquin County, CA	
44940	Sumter, SC	0.8377
	Sumter County, SC	
45060	Syracuse, NY	0.9574
	Madison County, NY	
	Onondaga County, NY	
	Oswego County, NY	
45104	Tacoma, WA	1.0742
	Pierce County, WA	
45220	Tallahassee, FL	0.8688
	Gadsden County, FL	
	Jefferson County, FL	
	Leon County, FL	
	Wakulla County, FL	
45300	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	0.9233
	Hernando County, FL	
	Hillsborough County, FL	
	Pasco County, FL	
	Pinellas County, FL	
45460	Terre Haute, IN	0.8304
	Clay County, IN	
	Sullivan County, IN	
	Vermillion County, IN	
	Vigo County, IN	
45500	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	0.8283
	Miller County, AR	
	Bowie County, TX	
45780	Toledo, OH	0.9574
	Fulton County, OH	
	Lucas County, OH	
	Ottawa County, OH	
	Wood County, OH	
45820	Topeka, KS	0.8920
	Jackson County, KS	
	Jefferson County, KS	
	Osage County, KS	
	Shawnee County, KS	
	Wabaunsee County, KS	
45940	Trenton-Ewing, NJ	1.0834
	Mercer County, NJ	
46060	Tucson, AZ	0.9007
	Pima County, AZ	
46140	Tulsa, OK	0.8543
	Creek County, OK	
	Okmulgee County, OK	
	Osage County, OK	
	Pawnee County, OK	
	Rogers County, OK	
	Tulsa County, OK	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Wagoner County, OK	
46220	Tuscaloosa, AL	0.8645
	Greene County, AL	
	Hale County, AL	
	Tuscaloosa County, AL	
46340	Tyler, TX	0.9168
	Smith County, TX	
46540	Utica-Rome, NY	0.8358
	Herkimer County, NY	
	Oneida County, NY	
46660	Valdosta, GA	0.8866
	Brooks County, GA	
	Echols County, GA	
	Lanier County, GA	
	Lowndes County, GA	
46700	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	1.4936
	Solano County, CA	
46940	Vero Beach, FL	0.9434
	Indian River County, FL	
47020	Victoria, TX	0.8160
	Calhoun County, TX	
	Goliad County, TX	
	Victoria County, TX	
47220	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	0.9827
	Cumberland County, NJ	
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	0.8799
	Currituck County, NC	
	Gloucester County, VA	
	Isle of Wight County, VA	
	James City County, VA	
	Mathews County, VA	
	Surry County, VA	
	York County, VA	
	Chesapeake City, VA	
	Hampton City, VA	
	Newport News City, VA	
	Norfolk City, VA	
	Poquoson City, VA	
	Portsmouth City, VA	
	Suffolk City, VA	
	Virginia Beach City, VA	
	Williamsburg City, VA	
47300	Visalia-Porterville, CA	1.0123
	Tulare County, CA	
47380	Waco, TX	0.8518
	McLennan County, TX	
47580	Warner Robins, GA	0.8645
	Houston County, GA	
47644	Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI	0.9871
	Lapeer County, MI	
	Livingston County, MI	
	Macomb County, MI	
	Oakland County, MI	
	St. Clair County, MI	
47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	1.0926
	District of Columbia, DC	
	Calvert County, MD	
	Charles County, MD	
	Prince George's County, MD	
	Arlington County, VA	
	Clarke County, VA	
	Fairfax County, VA	
	Fauquier County, VA	
	Loudoun County, VA	
	Prince William County, VA	
	Spotsylvania County, VA	
	Stafford County, VA	
	Warren County, VA	
	Alexandria City, VA	
	Fairfax City, VA	
	Falls Church City, VA	

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Fredericksburg City, VA	
	Manassas City, VA	
	Manassas Park City, VA	
	Jefferson County, WV	
47940	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	0.8557
	Black Hawk County, IA	
	Bremer County, IA	
	Grundy County, IA	
48140	Wausau, WI	0.9590
	Marathon County, WI	
48260	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	0.7819
	Jefferson County, OH	
	Brooke County, WV	
	Hancock County, WV	
48300	Wenatchee, WA	1.0070
	Chelan County, WA	
	Douglas County, WA	
48424	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL	1.0067
	Palm Beach County, FL	
48540	Wheeling, WV-OH	0.7161
	Belmont County, OH	
	Marshall County, WV	
	Ohio County, WV	
48620	Wichita, KS	0.9153
	Butler County, KS	
	Harvey County, KS	
	Sedgwick County, KS	
	Sumner County, KS	
48660	Wichita Falls, TX	0.8285
	Archer County, TX	
	Clay County, TX	
	Wichita County, TX	
48700	Williamsport, PA	0.8364
	Lycoming County, PA	
48864	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ	1.0471
	New Castle County, DE	
	Cecil County, MD	
	Salem County, NJ	
48900	Wilmington, NC	0.9582
	Brunswick County, NC	
	New Hanover County, NC	
	Pender County, NC	
49020	Winchester, VA-WV	1.0214
	Frederick County, VA	
	Winchester City, VA	
	Hampshire County, WV	
49180	Winston-Salem, NC	0.8944
	Davie County, NC	
	Forsyth County, NC	
	Stokes County, NC	
	Yadkin County, NC	
49340	Worcester, MA	1.1028
	Worcester County, MA	
49420	Yakima, WA	1.0155
	Yakima County, WA	
49500	Yauco, PR	0.4408
	Guánica Municipio, PR	
	Guayanilla Municipio, PR	
	Peñuelas Municipio, PR	
	Yauco Municipio, PR	
49620	York-Hanover, PA	0.9347
	York County, PA	
49660	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	0.8603
	Mahoning County, OH	
	Trumbull County, OH	
	Mercer County, PA	
49700	Yuba City, CA	1.0921
	Sutter County, CA	
	Yuba County, CA	
49740	Yuma, AZ	0.9126

TABLE 8.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
	Yuma County, AZ	

[1]At this time, there are no hospitals located in these urban areas on which to base a wage index.

TABLE 9.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS FOR RURAL AREAS

CBSA code	Nonurban area	Wage index
1	Alabama	0.7446
2	Alaska	1.1977
3	Arizona	0.8768
4	Arkansas	0.7466
5	California	1.1054
6	Colorado	0.9380
7	Connecticut	1.1730
8	Delaware	0.9579
10	Florida	0.8568
11	Georgia	0.7662
12	Hawaii	1.0551
13	Idaho	0.8037
14	Illinois	0.8271
15	Indiana	0.8624
16	Iowa	0.8509
17	Kansas	0.8035
18	Kentucky	0.7766
19	Louisiana	0.7411
20	Maine	0.8843
21	Maryland	0.9353
22	Massachusetts [1]	1.2016

TABLE 9.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS FOR RURAL AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Nonurban area	Wage index
23	Michigan	0.8895
24	Minnesota	0.9132
25	Mississippi	0.7674
26	Missouri	0.7900
27	Montana	0.8762
28	Nebraska	0.8657
29	Nevada	0.9065
30	New Hampshire	1.0817
31	New Jersey [1]	.....
32	New Mexico	0.8635
33	New York	0.8154
34	North Carolina	0.8540
35	North Dakota	0.7261
36	Ohio	0.8826
37	Oklahoma	0.7581
38	Oregon	0.9826
39	Pennsylvania	0.8291
40	Puerto Rico1	0.4047
41	Rhode Island [1]	.....
42	South Carolina	0.8638

TABLE 9.—FY 2006 WAGE INDEX BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS FOR RURAL AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Nonurban area	Wage index
43	South Dakota	0.8560
44	Tennessee	0.7895
45	Texas	0.8003
46	Utah	0.8118
47	Vermont	0.9830
48	Virgin Islands	0.7615
49	Virginia	0.8013
50	Washington	1.0510
51	West Virginia	0.7717
52	Wisconsin	0.9509
53	Wyoming	0.9257
65	Guam	0.9611

[1] All counties within the State are classified as urban, with the exception of Massachusetts and Puerto Rico. Massachusetts and Puerto Rico have areas designated as rural; however, no short-term, acute care hospitals are located in the area(s) for FY 2006. Because more recent data is not available for those areas, we are using last year's wage index value.

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
01000	Autauga County, Alabama	5240	Urban	0.8618	0.8618	33860	Urban	0.8618
01010	Baldwin County, Alabama	5160	Urban	0.7861	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7654
01020	Barbour County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01030	Bibb County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.8959	13820	Urban	0.8196
01040	Blount County, Alabama	1000	Urban	0.9000	0.8959	13820	Urban	0.8980
01050	Bullock County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01060	Butler County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01070	Calhoun County, Alabama	0450	Urban	0.7682	0.7682	11500	Urban	0.7682
01080	Chambers County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01090	Cherokee County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01100	Chilton County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.8959	13820	Urban	0.8196
01110	Choctaw County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01120	Clarke County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01130	Clay County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01140	Cleburne County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01150	Coffee County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01160	Colbert County, Alabama	2650	Urban	0.8272	0.8272	22520	Urban	0.8272
01170	Conecuh County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01180	Coosa County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01190	Covington County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01200	Crenshaw County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01210	Cullman County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01220	Dale County, Alabama	2180	Urban	0.7701	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7574
01230	Dallas County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01240	De Kalb County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01250	Elmore County, Alabama	5240	Urban	0.8618	0.8618	33860	Urban	0.8618
01260	Escambia County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01270	Etowah County, Alabama	2880	Urban	0.7938	0.7938	23460	Urban	0.7938
01280	Fayette County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01290	Franklin County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
01300	Geneva County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7721	20020	Urban	0.7577
01310	Greene County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.8645	46220	Urban	0.8039
01320	Hale County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.8645	46220	Urban	0.8039
01330	Henry County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	.7721	20020	Urban	0.7577
01340	Houston County, Alabama	2180	Urban	0.7701	0.7721	20020	Urban	0.7711
01350	Jackson County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01360	Jefferson County, Alabama	1000	Urban	0.9000	0.8959	13820	Urban	0.8980
01370	Lamar County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01380	Lauderdale County, Alabama	2650	Urban	0.8272	0.8272	22520	Urban	0.8272
01390	Lawrence County, Alabama	2030	Urban	0.8469	0.8469	19460	Urban	0.8469
01400	Lee County, Alabama	0580	Urban	0.8100	0.8100	12220	Urban	0.8100
01410	Limestone County, Alabama	3440	Urban	0.9146	0.9146	26620	Urban	0.9146
01420	Lowndes County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.8618	33860	Urban	0.8025
01430	Macon County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01440	Madison County, Alabama	3440	Urban	0.9146	0.9146	26620	Urban	0.9146
01450	Marengo County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01460	Marion County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01470	Marshall County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01480	Mobile County, Alabama	5160	Urban	0.7861	0.7891	33660	Urban	0.7876
01490	Monroe County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01500	Montgomery County, Alabama	5240	Urban	0.8618	0.8618	33860	Urban	0.8618
01510	Morgan County, Alabama	2030	Urban	0.8469	0.8469	19460	Urban	0.8469
01520	Perry County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01530	Pickens County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01540	Pike County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01550	Randolph County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01560	Russell County, Alabama	1800	Urban	0.8560	0.8560	17980	Urban	0.8560
01570	St Clair County, Alabama	1000	Urban	0.9000	0.8959	13820	Urban	0.8980
01580	Shelby County, Alabama	1000	Urban	0.9000	0.8959	13820	Urban	0.8980
01590	Sumter County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01600	Talladega County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01610	Tallapoosa County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01620	Tuscaloosa County, Alabama	8600	Urban	0.8764	0.8645	46220	Urban	0.8705
01630	Walker County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.8959	13820	Urban	0.8196
01640	Washington County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01650	Wilcox County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
01660	Winston County, Alabama	01	Rural	0.7432	0.7446	99901	Rural	0.7439
02013	Aleutians County East, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02016	Aleutians County West, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02020	Anchorage County, Alaska	0380	Urban	1.1784	1.1895	11260	Urban	1.1840
02030	Angoon County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02040	Barrow-North Slope County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02050	Bethel County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02060	Bristol Bay Borough County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02068	Denali County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02070	Bristol Bay County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02080	Cordova-Mc Carthy County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02090	Fairbanks County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1408	21820	Urban	1.1648
02100	Haines County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02110	Juneau County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02120	Kenai-Cook Inlet County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02122	Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02130	Ketchikan County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02140	Kobuk County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02150	Kodiak County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02160	Kuskokwin County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02164	Lake and Peninsula Borough, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02170	Matanuska County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1895	11260	Urban	1.1892
02180	Nome County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02185	North Slope Borough, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02188	Northwest Arctic Borough, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02190	Outer Ketchikan County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02200	Prince Of Wales County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02201	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02210	Seward County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02220	Sitka County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02230	Skagway-Yakutat County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02231	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
02232	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02240	Southeast Fairbanks County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02250	Upper Yukon County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02260	Valdz-Chitna-Whitier County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02261	Valdex-Cordove Census Area, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02270	Wade Hampton County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02280	Wrangell-Petersburg County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02282	Yakutat Borough, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
02290	Yukon-Koyukuk County, Alaska	02	Rural	1.1888	1.1977	99902	Rural	1.1933
03000	Apache County, Arizona	03	Rural	0.9045	0.8768	99903	Rural	0.8907
03010	Cochise County, Arizona	03	Rural	0.9045	0.8768	99903	Rural	0.8907
03020	Coconino County, Arizona	2620	Urban	1.1845	1.2092	22380	Urban	1.1969
03030	Gila County, Arizona	03	Rural	0.9045	0.8768	99903	Rural	0.8907
03040	Graham County, Arizona	03	Rural	0.9045	0.8768	99903	Rural	0.8907
03050	Greenlee County, Arizona	03	Rural	0.9045	0.8768	99903	Rural	0.8907
03055	La Paz County, Arizona	03	Rural	0.9045	0.8768	99903	Rural	0.8907
03060	Maricopa County, Arizona	6200	Urban	1.0127	1.0127	38060	Urban	1.0127
03070	Mohave County, Arizona	4120	Urban	1.1155	0.8768	99903	Rural	0.9962
03080	Navajo County, Arizona	03	Rural	0.9045	0.8768	99903	Rural	0.8907
03090	Pima County, Arizona	8520	Urban	0.9007	0.9007	46060	Urban	0.9007
03100	Pinal County, Arizona	6200	Urban	1.0127	1.0127	38060	Urban	1.0127
03110	Santa Cruz County, Arizona	03	Rural	0.9045	0.8768	99903	Rural	0.8907
03120	Yavapai County, Arizona	03	Rural	0.9045	0.9869	39140	Urban	0.9457
03130	Yuma County, Arizona	9360	Urban	0.9126	0.9126	49740	Urban	0.9126
04000	Arkansas County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04010	Ashley County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04020	Baxter County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04030	Benton County, Arkansas	2580	Urban	0.8661	0.8661	22220	Urban	0.8661
04040	Boone County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04050	Bradley County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04060	Calhoun County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04070	Carroll County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04080	Chicot County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04090	Clark County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04100	Clay County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04110	Cleburne County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04120	Cleveland County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.8680	38220	Urban	0.8212
04130	Columbia County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04140	Conway County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04150	Craighead County, Arkansas	3700	Urban	0.7911	0.7911	27860	Urban	0.7911
04160	Crawford County, Arkansas	2720	Urban	0.8246	0.8230	22900	Urban	0.8238
04170	Crittenden County, Arkansas	4920	Urban	0.9416	0.9397	32820	Urban	0.9407
04180	Cross County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04190	Dallas County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04200	Desha County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04210	Drew County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04220	Faulkner County, Arkansas	4400	Urban	0.8747	0.8747	30780	Urban	0.8747
04230	Franklin County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.8230	22900	Urban	0.7987
04240	Fulton County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04250	Garland County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.9005	26300	Urban	0.8375
04260	Grant County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.8747	30780	Urban	0.8246
04270	Greene County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
4280	Hempstead County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04290	Hot Spring County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04300	Howard County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04310	Independence County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04320	Izard County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04330	Jackson County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04340	Jefferson County, Arkansas	6240	Urban	0.8680	0.8680	38220	Urban	0.8680
04350	Johnson County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04360	Lafayette County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04370	Lawrence County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04380	Lee County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04390	Lincoln County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.8680	38220	Urban	0.8212
04400	Little River County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04410	Logan County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04420	Lonoke County, Arkansas	4400	Urban	0.8747	0.8747	30780	Urban	0.8747
04430	Madison County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.8661	22220	Urban	0.8203

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
04440	Marion County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04450	Miller County, Arkansas	8360	Urban	0.8283	0.8283	45500	Urban	0.8283
04460	Mississippi County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04470	Monroe County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04480	Montgomery County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04490	Nevada County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04500	Newton County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04510	Ouachita County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04520	Perry County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.8747	30780	Urban	0.8246
04530	Phillips County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04540	Pike County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04550	Poinsett County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7911	27860	Urban	0.7828
04560	Polk County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04570	Pope County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04580	Prairie County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04590	Pulaski County, Arkansas	4400	Urban	0.8747	0.8747	30780	Urban	0.8747
04600	Randolph County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04610	St Francis County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04620	Saline County, Arkansas	4400	Urban	0.8747	0.8747	30780	Urban	0.8747
04630	Scott County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04640	Searcy County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04650	Sebastian County, Arkansas	2720	Urban	0.8246	0.8230	22900	Urban	0.8238
04660	Sevier County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04670	Sharp County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04680	Stone County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04690	Union County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04700	Van Buren County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04710	Washington County, Arkansas	2580	Urban	0.8661	0.8661	22220	Urban	0.8661
04720	White County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04730	Woodruff County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
04740	Yell County, Arkansas	04	Rural	0.7744	0.7466	99904	Rural	0.7605
05000	Alameda County, California	5775	Urban	1.5346	1.5346	36084	Urban	1.5346
05010	Alpine County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05020	Amador County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05030	Butte County, California	1620	Urban	1.0511	1.0511	17020	Urban	1.0511
05040	Calaveras County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05050	Colusa County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05060	Contra Costa County, California	5775	Urban	1.5346	1.5346	36084	Urban	1.5346
05070	Del Norte County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05080	Eldorado County, California	6920	Urban	1.3143	1.2969	40900	Urban	1.3056
05090	Fresno County, California	2840	Urban	1.0428	1.0538	23420	Urban	1.0483
05100	Glenn County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05110	Humboldt County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05120	Imperial County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	0.8906	20940	Urban	0.9841
05130	Inyo County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05140	Kern County, California	0680	Urban	1.0470	1.0470	12540	Urban	1.0470
05150	Kings County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.0036	25260	Urban	1.0406
05160	Lake County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05170	Lassen County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05200	Los Angeles County, California	4480	Urban	1.1783	1.1783	31084	Urban	1.1783
05210	Los Angeles County, California	4480	Urban	1.1783	1.1783	31084	Urban	1.1783
05300	Madera County, California	2840	Urban	1.0428	0.8713	31460	Urban	0.9571
05310	Marin County, California	7360	Urban	1.4994	1.4994	41884	Urban	1.4994
05320	Mariposa County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05330	Mendocino County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05340	Merced County, California	4940	Urban	1.1109	1.1109	32900	Urban	1.1109
05350	Modoc County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05360	Mono County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05370	Monterey County, California	7120	Urban	1.4128	1.4128	41500	Urban	1.4128
05380	Napa County, California	8720	Urban	1.3983	1.2643	34900	Urban	1.3313
05390	Nevada County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05400	Orange County, California	5945	Urban	1.1559	1.1559	42044	Urban	1.1559
05410	Placer County, California	6920	Urban	1.3143	1.2969	40900	Urban	1.3056
05420	Plumas County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05430	Riverside County, California	6780	Urban	1.1027	1.1027	40140	Urban	1.1027
05440	Sacramento County, California	6920	Urban	1.3143	1.2969	40900	Urban	1.3056
05450	San Benito County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.5099	41940	Urban	1.2937
05460	San Bernardino County, California	6780	Urban	1.1027	1.1027	40140	Urban	1.1027

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
05470	San Diego County, California	7320	Urban	1.1413	1.1413	41740	Urban	1.1413
05480	San Francisco County, California	7360	Urban	1.4994	1.4994	41884	Urban	1.4994
05490	San Joaquin County, California	8120	Urban	1.1307	1.1307	44700	Urban	1.1307
05500	San Luis Obispo County, California	7460	Urban	1.1349	1.1349	42020	Urban	1.1349
05510	San Mateo County, California	7360	Urban	1.4994	1.4994	41884	Urban	1.4994
05520	Santa Barbara County, California	7480	Urban	1.1694	1.1694	42060	Urban	1.1694
05530	Santa Clara County, California	7400	Urban	1.5118	1.5099	41940	Urban	1.5109
05540	Santa Cruz County, California	7485	Urban	1.5166	1.5166	42100	Urban	1.5166
05550	Shasta County, California	6690	Urban	1.2203	1.2203	39820	Urban	1.2203
05560	Sierra County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05570	Siskiyou County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05580	Solano County, California	8720	Urban	1.3983	1.4936	46700	Urban	1.4460
05590	Sonoma County, California	7500	Urban	1.3493	1.3493	42220	Urban	1.3493
05600	Stanislaus County, California	5170	Urban	1.1885	1.1885	33700	Urban	1.1885
05610	Sutter County, California	9340	Urban	1.0921	1.0921	49700	Urban	1.0921
05620	Tehama County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05630	Trinity County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05640	Tulare County, California	8780	Urban	1.0123	1.0123	47300	Urban	1.0123
05650	Tuolumne County, California	05	Rural	1.0775	1.1054	99905	Rural	1.0915
05660	Ventura County, California	8735	Urban	1.1622	1.1622	37100	Urban	1.1622
05670	Yolo County, California	9270	Urban	0.9950	1.2969	40900	Urban	1.1460
05680	Yuba County, California	9340	Urban	1.0921	1.0921	49700	Urban	1.0921
06000	Adams County, Colorado	2080	Urban	1.0723	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0723
06010	Alamosa County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06020	Arapahoe County, Colorado	2080	Urban	1.0723	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0723
06030	Archuleta County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06040	Baca County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06050	Bent County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06060	Boulder County, Colorado	1125	Urban	0.9734	0.9734	14500	Urban	0.9734
06070	Chaffee County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06080	Cheyenne County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06090	Clear Creek County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0052
06100	Conejos County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06110	Costilla County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06120	Crowley County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06130	Custer County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06140	Delta County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06150	Denver County, Colorado	2080	Urban	1.0723	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0723
06160	Dolores County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06170	Douglas County, Colorado	2080	Urban	1.0723	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0723
06180	Eagle County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06190	Elbert County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0052
06200	El Paso County, Colorado	1720	Urban	0.9468	0.9468	17820	Urban	0.9468
06210	Fremont County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06220	Garfield County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06230	Gilpin County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0052
06240	Grand County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06250	Gunnison County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06260	Hinsdale County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06270	Huerfano County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06280	Jackson County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06290	Jefferson County, Colorado	2080	Urban	1.0723	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0723
06300	Kiowa County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06310	Kit Carson County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06320	Lake County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06330	La Plata County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06340	Larimer County, Colorado	2670	Urban	1.0122	1.0122	22660	Urban	1.0122
06350	Las Animas County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06360	Lincoln County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06370	Logan County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06380	Mesa County, Colorado	2995	Urban	0.9550	0.9550	24300	Urban	0.9550
06390	Mineral County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06400	Moffat County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06410	Montezuma County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06420	Montrose County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06430	Morgan County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06440	Otero County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06450	Ouray County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
06460	Park County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0052
06470	Phillips County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06480	Pitkin County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06490	Prowers County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06500	Pueblo County, Colorado	6560	Urban	0.8623	0.8623	39380	Urban	0.8623
06510	Rio Blanco County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06520	Rio Grande County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06530	Routt County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06540	Saguache County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06550	San Juan County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06560	San Miguel County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06570	Sedgwick County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06580	Summit County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06590	Teller County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9468	17820	Urban	0.9424
06600	Washington County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06610	Weld County, Colorado	3060	Urban	0.9570	0.9570	24540	Urban	0.9570
06620	Yuma County, Colorado	06	Rural	0.9380	0.9380	99906	Rural	0.9380
06630	Broomfield County, Colorado	2080	Urban	1.0723	1.0723	19740	Urban	1.0723
07000	Fairfield County, Connecticut	5483	Urban	1.2196	1.2592	14860	Urban	1.2394
07010	Hartford County, Connecticut	3283	Urban	1.1073	1.1073	25540	Urban	1.1073
07020	Litchfield County, Connecticut	3283	Urban	1.1073	1.1073	25540	Urban	1.1073
07030	Middlesex County, Connecticut	3283	Urban	1.1073	1.1073	25540	Urban	1.1073
07040	New Haven County, Connecticut	5483	Urban	1.2196	1.1887	35300	Urban	1.2042
07050	New London County, Connecticut	5523	Urban	1.1345	1.1345	35980	Urban	1.1345
07060	Tolland County, Connecticut	3283	Urban	1.1073	1.1073	25540	Urban	1.1073
07070	Windham County, Connecticut	07	Rural	1.1730	1.1730	99907	Rural	1.1730
08000	Kent County, Delaware	2190	Urban	0.9776	0.9776	20100	Urban	0.9776
08010	New Castle County, Delaware	9160	Urban	1.0527	1.0471	48864	Urban	1.0499
08020	Sussex County, Delaware	08	Rural	0.9579	0.9579	99908	Rural	0.9579
09000	Washington Dc County, Dist Of Col	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
10000	Alachua County, Florida	2900	Urban	0.9388	0.9388	23540	Urban	0.9388
10010	Baker County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.9290	27260	Urban	0.8984
10020	Bay County, Florida	6015	Urban	0.8005	0.8005	37460	Urban	0.8005
10030	Bradford County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10040	Brevard County, Florida	4900	Urban	0.9839	0.9839	37340	Urban	0.9839
10050	Broward County, Florida	2680	Urban	1.0432	1.0432	22744	Urban	1.0432
10060	Calhoun County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10070	Charlotte County, Florida	6580	Urban	0.9255	0.9255	39460	Urban	0.9255
10080	Citrus County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10090	Clay County, Florida	3600	Urban	0.9299	0.9290	27260	Urban	0.9295
10100	Collier County, Florida	5345	Urban	1.0139	1.0139	34940	Urban	1.0139
10110	Columbia County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10120	Dade County, Florida	5000	Urban	0.9750	0.9750	33124	Urban	0.9750
10130	De Soto County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10140	Dixie County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10150	Duval County, Florida	3600	Urban	0.9299	0.9290	27260	Urban	0.9295
10160	Escambia County, Florida	6080	Urban	0.8096	0.8096	37860	Urban	0.8096
10170	Flagler County, Florida	2020	Urban	0.9325	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8947
10180	Franklin County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10190	Gadsden County, Florida	8240	Urban	0.8688	0.8688	45220	Urban	0.8688
10200	Gilchrist County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.9388	23540	Urban	0.9033
10210	Glades County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10220	Gulf County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10230	Hamilton County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10240	Hardee County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10250	Hendry County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10260	Hernando County, Florida	8280	Urban	0.9233	0.9233	45300	Urban	0.9233
10270	Highlands County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10280	Hillsborough County, Florida	8280	Urban	0.9233	0.9233	45300	Urban	0.9233
10290	Holmes County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10300	Indian River County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.9434	46940	Urban	0.9056
10310	Jackson County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10320	Jefferson County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8688	45220	Urban	0.8683
10330	Lafayette County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10340	Lake County, Florida	5960	Urban	0.9464	0.9464	36740	Urban	0.9464
10350	Lee County, Florida	2700	Urban	0.9356	0.9356	15980	Urban	0.9356
10360	Leon County, Florida	8240	Urban	0.8688	0.8688	45220	Urban	0.8688
10370	Levy County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
10380	Liberty County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10390	Madison County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10400	Manatee County, Florida	7510	Urban	0.9639	0.9639	42260	Urban	0.9639
10410	Marion County, Florida	5790	Urban	0.8925	0.8925	36100	Urban	0.8925
10420	Martin County, Florida	2710	Urban	1.0123	1.0123	38940	Urban	1.0123
10430	Monroe County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10440	Nassau County, Florida	3600	Urban	0.9299	0.9290	27260	Urban	0.9295
10450	Okaloosa County, Florida	2750	Urban	0.8872	0.8872	23020	Urban	0.8872
10460	Okeechobee County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10470	Orange County, Florida	5960	Urban	0.9464	0.9464	36740	Urban	0.9464
10480	Osceola County, Florida	5960	Urban	0.9464	0.9464	36740	Urban	0.9464
10490	Palm Beach County, Florida	8960	Urban	1.0067	1.0067	48424	Urban	1.0067
10500	Pasco County, Florida	8280	Urban	0.9233	0.9233	45300	Urban	0.9233
10510	Pinellas County, Florida	8280	Urban	0.9233	0.9233	45300	Urban	0.9233
10520	Polk County, Florida	3980	Urban	0.8912	0.8912	29460	Urban	0.8912
10530	Putnam County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10540	Johns County, Florida	3600	Urban	0.9299	0.9290	27260	Urban	0.9295
10550	St Lucie County, Florida	2710	Urban	1.0123	1.0123	38940	Urban	1.0123
10560	Santa Rosa County, Florida	6080	Urban	0.8096	0.8096	37860	Urban	0.8096
10570	Sarasota County, Florida	7510	Urban	0.9639	0.9639	42260	Urban	0.9639
10580	Seminole County, Florida	5960	Urban	0.9464	0.9464	36740	Urban	0.9464
10590	Sumter County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10600	Suwannee County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10610	Taylor County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10620	Union County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10630	Volusia County, Florida	2020	Urban	0.9325	0.9299	19660	Urban	0.9312
10640	Wakulla County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8688	45220	Urban	0.8683
10650	Walton County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
10660	Washington County, Florida	10	Rural	0.8677	0.8568	99910	Rural	0.8623
11000	Appling County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11010	Atkinson County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11011	Bacon County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11020	Baker County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.8628	10500	Urban	0.8397
11030	Baldwin County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11040	Banks County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11050	Barrow County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11060	Bartow County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11070	Ben Hill County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11080	Berrien County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11090	Bibb County, Georgia	4680	Urban	0.9277	0.9443	31420	Urban	0.9360
11100	Bleckley County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11110	Brantley County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9311	15260	Urban	0.8739
11120	Brooks County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.8866	46660	Urban	0.8516
11130	Bryan County, Georgia	7520	Urban	0.9461	0.9461	42340	Urban	0.9461
11140	Bulloch County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11150	Burke County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9748	12260	Urban	0.8957
11160	Butts County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.8980
11161	Calhoun County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11170	Camden County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11180	Candler County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11190	Carroll County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11200	Catoosa County, Georgia	1560	Urban	0.9088	0.9088	16860	Urban	0.9088
11210	Charlton County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11220	Chatham County, Georgia	7520	Urban	0.9461	0.9461	42340	Urban	0.9461
11230	Chattahoochee County, Georgia	1800	Urban	0.8560	0.8560	17980	Urban	0.8560
11240	Chattooga County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11250	Cherokee County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11260	Clarke County, Georgia	0500	Urban	0.9855	0.9855	12020	Urban	0.9855
11270	Clay County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11280	Clayton County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11281	Clinch County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11290	Cobb County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11291	Coffee County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11300	Colquitt County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11310	Columbia County, Georgia	0600	Urban	0.9808	0.9748	12260	Urban	0.9778
11311	Cook County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11320	Coweta County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11330	Crawford County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9443	31420	Urban	0.8805

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
11340	Crisp County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11341	Dade County, Georgia	1560	Urban	0.9088	0.9088	16860	Urban	0.9088
11350	Dawson County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.8980
11360	Decatur County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11370	De Kalb County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11380	Dodge County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11381	Dooly County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11390	Dougherty County, Georgia	0120	Urban	0.8628	0.8628	10500	Urban	0.8628
11400	Douglas County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11410	Early County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11420	Echols County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.8866	46660	Urban	0.8516
11421	Effingham County, Georgia	7520	Urban	0.9461	0.9461	42340	Urban	0.9461
11430	Elbert County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11440	Emanuel County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11441	Evans County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11450	Fannin County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11451	Fayette County, Georgia	0520	Urban	9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11460	Floyd County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9414	40660	Urban	0.8790
11461	Forsyth County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11462	Franklin County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11470	Fulton County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11471	Gilmer County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11480	Glascock County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11490	Glynn County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9311	15260	Urban	0.8739
11500	Gordon County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11510	Grady County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11520	Greene County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11530	Gwinnett County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11540	Habersham County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11550	Hall County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.8874	23580	Urban	0.8520
11560	Hancock County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11570	Haralson County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.8980
11580	Harris County, Georgia	1800	Urban	0.8560	0.8560	17980	Urban	0.8560
11581	Hart County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11590	Heard County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.8980
11591	Henry County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11600	Houston County, Georgia	4680	Urban	0.9277	0.8645	47580	Urban	0.8961
11601	Irwin County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11610	Jackson County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11611	Jasper County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.8980
11612	Jeff Davis County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11620	Jefferson County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11630	Jenkins County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11640	Johnson County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11650	Jones County, Georgia	4680	Urban	0.9277	0.9443	31420	Urban	0.9360
11651	Lamar County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.8980
11652	Lanier County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.8866	46660	Urban	0.8516
11660	Laurens County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11670	Lee County, Georgia	0120	Urban	0.8628	0.8628	10500	Urban	0.8628
11680	Liberty County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	(1)	25980	Urban	0.8973
11690	Lincoln County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11691	Long County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	(1)	25980	Urban	0.8973
11700	Lowndes County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.8866	46660	Urban	0.8516
11701	Lumpkin County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11702	Mc Duffie County, Georgia	0600	Urban	0.9808	0.9748	12260	Urban	0.9778
11703	Mc Intosh County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9311	15260	Urban	0.8739
11710	Macon County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11720	Madison County, Georgia	0500	Urban	0.9855	0.9855	12020	Urban	0.9855
11730	Marion County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.8560	17980	Urban	0.8363
11740	Meriwether County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.8980
11741	Miller County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11750	Mitchell County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11760	Monroe County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9443	31420	Urban	0.8805
11770	Montgomery County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11771	Morgan County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11772	Murray County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9079	19140	Urban	0.8623
11780	Muscogee County, Georgia	1800	Urban	0.8560	0.8560	17980	Urban	0.8560
11790	Newton County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
11800	Oconee County, Georgia	0500	Urban	0.9855	0.9855	12020	Urban	0.9855
11801	Oglethorpe County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9855	12020	Urban	0.9011
11810	Paulding County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11811	Peach County, Georgia	4680	Urban	0.9277	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.8470
11812	Pickens County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11820	Pierce County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11821	Pike County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.8980
11830	Polk County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11831	Pulaski County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11832	Putnam County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11833	Quitman County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11834	Rabun County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11835	Randolph County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11840	Richmond County, Georgia	0600	Urban	0.9808	0.9748	12260	Urban	10.9778
11841	Rockdale County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11842	Schley County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11850	Screven County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11851	Seminole County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11860	Spalding County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11861	Stephens County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11862	Stewart County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11870	Sumter County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11880	Talbot County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11881	Taliaferro County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11882	Tattnall County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11883	Taylor County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11884	Telfair County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11885	Terrell County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.8628	10500	Urban	0.8397
11890	Thomas County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11900	Tift County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11901	Toombs County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11902	Towns County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11903	Treutlen County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11910	Troup County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11911	Turner County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11912	Twiggs County, Georgia	4680	Urban	0.9277	0.9443	31420	Urban	0.9360
11913	Union County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11920	Upson County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11921	Walker County, Georgia	1560	Urban	0.9088	0.9088	16860	Urban	0.9088
11930	Walton County, Georgia	0520	Urban	0.9793	0.9793	12060	Urban	0.9793
11940	Ware County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11941	Warren County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11950	Washington County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11960	Wayne County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11961	Webster County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11962	Wheeler County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11963	White County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11970	Whitfield County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.9079	19140	Urban	0.8623
11971	Wilcox County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11972	Wilkes County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11973	Wilkinson County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.7662	99911	Rural	0.7914
11980	Worth County, Georgia	11	Rural	0.8166	0.8628	10500	Urban	0.8397
12005	Kalawao County, Hawaii	12	Rural	1.0551	1.0551	99912	Rural	1.0551
12010	Hawaii County, Hawaii	12	Rural	1.0551	1.0551	99912	Rural	1.0551
12020	Honolulu County, Hawaii	3320	Urban	1.1214	1.1214	26180	Urban	1.1214
12040	Kauai County, Hawaii	12	Rural	1.0551	1.0551	99912	Rural	1.0551
12050	Maui County, Hawaii	12	Rural	1.0551	1.0551	99912	Rural	1.0551
13000	Ada County, Idaho	1080	Urban	0.9052	0.9052	14260	Urban	0.9052
13010	Adams County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13020	Bannock County, Idaho	6340	Urban	0.9351	0.9351	38540	Urban	0.9351
13030	Bear Lake County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13040	Benewah County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13050	Bingham County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13060	Blaine County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13070	Boise County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.9052	14260	Urban	0.9075
13080	Bonner County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13090	Bonneville County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.9420	26820	Urban	0.9259
13100	Boundary County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
13110	Butte County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13120	Camas County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13130	Canyon County, Idaho	1080	Urban	0.9052	0.9052	14260	Urban	0.9052
13140	Caribou County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13150	Cassia County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13160	Clark County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13170	Clearwater County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13180	Custer County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13190	Elmore County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13200	Franklin County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.9164	30860	Urban	0.9131
13210	Fremont County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13220	Gem County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.9052	14260	Urban	0.9075
13230	Gooding County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13240	Idaho County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13250	Jefferson County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.9420	26820	Urban	0.9259
13260	Jerome County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13270	Kootenai County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.9647	17660	Urban	0.9372
13280	Latah County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13290	Lemhi County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13300	Lewis County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13310	Lincoln County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13320	Madison County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13330	Minidoka County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13340	Nez Perce County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.9886	30300	Urban	0.9492
13350	Oneida County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13360	Owyhee County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.9052	14260	Urban	0.9075
13370	Payette County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13380	Power County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.9351	38540	Urban	0.9224
13390	Shoshone County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13400	Teton County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13410	Twin Falls County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13420	Valley County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
13430	Washington County, Idaho	13	Rural	0.9097	0.8037	99913	Rural	0.8567
14000	Adams County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14010	Alexander County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14020	Bond County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8628
14030	Boone County, Illinois	6880	Urban	0.9984	0.9984	40420	Urban	0.9984
14040	Brown County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14050	Bureau County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14060	Calhoun County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8628
14070	Carroll County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14080	Cass County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14090	Champaign County, Illinois	1400	Urban	0.9594	0.9594	16580	Urban	0.9594
14100	Christian County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14110	Clark County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14120	Clay County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14130	Clinton County, Illinois	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
14140	Coles County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14141	Cook County, Illinois	1600	Urban	1.0783	1.0790	16974	Urban	1.0787
14150	Crawford County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14160	Cumberland County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14170	De Kalb County, Illinois	1600	Urban	1.0783	1.0790	16974	Urban	1.0787
14180	De Witt County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14190	Douglas County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14250	Du Page County, Illinois	1600	Urban	1.0783	1.0790	16974	Urban	1.0787
14310	Edgar County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14320	Edwards County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14330	Effingham County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14340	Fayette County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14350	Ford County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.9594	16580	Urban	0.8948
14360	Franklin County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14370	Fulton County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14380	Gallatin County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14390	Greene County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14400	Grundy County, Illinois	1600	Urban	1.0783	1.0790	16974	Urban	1.0787
14410	Hamilton County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14420	Hancock County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14421	Hardin County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
14440	Henderson County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14450	Henry County, Illinois	1960	Urban	0.8724	0.8724	19340	Urban	0.8724
14460	Iroquois County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14470	Jackson County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14480	Jasper County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14490	Jefferson County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14500	Jersey County, Illinois	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
14510	Jo Daviess County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14520	Johnson County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14530	Kane County, Illinois	1600	Urban	1.0783	1.0790	16974	Urban	1.0787
14540	Kankakee County, Illinois	3740	Urban	1.0721	1.0721	28100	Urban	1.0721
14550	Kendall County, Illinois	1600	Urban	1.0783	1.0790	16974	Urban	1.0787
14560	Knox County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14570	Lake County, Illinois	1600	Urban	1.0783	1.0429	29404	Urban	1.0606
14580	La Salle County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14590	Lawrence County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14600	Lee County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14610	Livingston County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14620	Logan County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14630	Mc Donough County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14640	Mc Henry County, Illinois	1600	Urban	1.0783	1.0790	16974	Urban	1.0787
14650	Mclean County, Illinois	1040	Urban	0.9075	0.9075	14060	Urban	0.9075
14660	Macon County, Illinois	2040	Urban	0.8067	0.8067	19500	Urban	0.8067
14670	Macoupin County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8628
14680	Madison County, Illinois	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
14690	Marion County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14700	Marshall County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8870	37900	Urban	0.8586
14710	Mason County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14720	Massac County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14730	Menard County, Illinois	7880	Urban	0.8792	0.8792	44100	Urban	0.8792
14740	Mercer County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8724	19340	Urban	0.8513
14750	Monroe County, Illinois	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
14760	Montgomery County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14770	Morgan County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14780	Moultrie County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14790	Ogle County, Illinois	6880	Urban	0.9984	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.9128
14800	Peoria County, Illinois	6120	Urban	0.8870	0.8870	37900	Urban	0.8870
14810	Perry County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14820	Piatt County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.9594	16580	Urban	0.8948
14830	Pike County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14831	Pope County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14850	Pulaski County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14860	Putnam County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14870	Randolph County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14880	Richland County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14890	Rock Island County, Illinois	1960	Urban	0.8724	0.8724	19340	Urban	0.8724
14900	St Clair County, Illinois	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
14910	Saline County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14920	Sangamon County, Illinois	7880	Urban	0.8792	0.8792	44100	Urban	0.8792
14921	Schuyler County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14940	Scott County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14950	Shelby County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14960	Stark County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8870	37900	Urban	0.8586
14970	Stephenson County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14980	Tazewell County, Illinois	6120	Urban	0.8870	0.8870	37900	Urban	0.8870
14981	Union County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14982	Vermilion County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.9028	19180	Urban	0.8665
14983	Wabash County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14984	Warren County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14985	Washington County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14986	Wayne County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14987	White County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14988	Whiteside County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14989	Will County, Illinois	1600	Urban	1.0783	1.0790	16974	Urban	1.0787
14990	Williamson County, Illinois	14	Rural	0.8301	0.8271	99914	Rural	0.8286
14991	Winnebago County, Illinois	6880	Urban	0.9984	0.9984	40420	Urban	0.9984
14992	Woodford County, Illinois	6120	Urban	0.8870	0.8870	37900	Urban	0.8870
15000	Adams County, Indiana	2760	Urban	0.9706	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.9165

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
15010	Allen County, Indiana	2760	Urban	0.9706	0.9793	23060	Urban	0.9750
15020	Bartholomew County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.9588	18020	Urban	0.9164
15030	Benton County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8736	29140	Urban	0.8738
15040	Blackford County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15050	Boone County, Indiana	3480	Urban	0.9865	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9893
15060	Brown County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9330
15070	Carroll County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8736	29140	Urban	0.8738
15080	Cass County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15090	Clark County, Indiana	4520	Urban	0.9293	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.9272
15100	Clay County, Indiana	8320	Urban	0.8337	0.8304	45460	Urban	0.8321
15110	Clinton County, Indiana	3920	Urban	0.8736	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8680
15120	Crawford County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15130	Daviess County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15140	Dearborn County, Indiana	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
15150	Decatur County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15160	De Kalb County, Indiana	2760	Urban	0.9706	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.9165
15170	Delaware County, Indiana	5280	Urban	0.8930	0.8930	34620	Urban	0.8930
15180	Dubois County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15190	Elkhart County, Indiana	2330	Urban	0.9627	0.9627	21140	Urban	0.9627
15200	Fayette County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15210	Floyd County, Indiana	4520	Urban	0.9293	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.9272
15220	Fountain County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15230	Franklin County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9177
15240	Fulton County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15250	Gibson County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8713	21780	Urban	0.8726
15260	Grant County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15270	Greene County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8447	14020	Urban	0.8593
15280	Hamilton County, Indiana	3480	Urban	0.9865	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9893
15290	Hancock County, Indiana	3480	Urban	0.9865	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9893
15300	Harrison County, Indiana	4520	Urban	0.9293	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.9272
15310	Hendricks County, Indiana	3480	Urban	0.9865	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9893
15320	Henry County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15330	Howard County, Indiana	3850	Urban	0.9508	0.9508	29020	Urban	0.9508
15340	Huntington County, Indiana	2760	Urban	0.9706	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.9165
15350	Jackson County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15360	Jasper County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.9395	23844	Urban	0.9067
15370	Jay County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15380	Jefferson County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15390	Jennings County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15400	Johnson County, Indiana	3480	Urban	0.9865	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9893
15410	Knox County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15420	Kosciusko County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15430	Lagrange County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15440	Lake County, Indiana	2960	Urban	0.9395	0.9395	23844	Urban	0.9395
15450	La Porte County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.9399	33140	Urban	0.9069
15460	Lawrence County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15470	Madison County, Indiana	3480	Urban	0.9865	0.8586	11300	Urban	0.9226
15480	Marion County, Indiana	3480	Urban	0.9865	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9893
15490	Marshall County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15500	Martin County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15510	Miami County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15520	Monroe County, Indiana	1020	Urban	0.8447	0.8447	14020	Urban	0.8447
15530	Montgomery County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15540	Morgan County, Indiana	3480	Urban	0.9865	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9893
15550	Newton County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.9395	23844	Urban	0.9067
15560	Noble County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15570	Ohio County, Indiana	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
15580	Orange County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15590	Owen County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8447	14020	Urban	0.8593
15600	Parke County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15610	Perry County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15620	Pike County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15630	Porter County, Indiana	2960	Urban	0.9395	0.9395	23844	Urban	0.9395
15640	Posey County, Indiana	2440	Urban	0.8713	0.8713	21780	Urban	0.8713
15650	Pulaski County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15660	Putnam County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9330
15670	Randolph County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15680	Ripley County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
15690	Rush County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15700	St Joseph County, Indiana	7800	Urban	0.9788	0.9788	43780	Urban	0.9788
15710	Scott County, Indiana	4520	Urban	0.9293	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8959
15720	Shelby County, Indiana	3480	Urban	0.9865	0.9920	26900	Urban	0.9893
15730	Spencer County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15740	Starke County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15750	Steuben County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15760	Sullivan County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8304	45460	Urban	0.8522
15770	Switzerland County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15780	Tippecanoe County, Indiana	3920	Urban	0.8736	0.8736	29140	Urban	0.8736
15790	Tipton County, Indiana	3850	Urban	0.9508	0.9508	29020	Urban	0.9508
15800	Union County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15810	Vanderburgh County, Indiana	2440	Urban	0.8713	0.8713	21780	Urban	0.8713
15820	Vermillion County, Indiana	8320	Urban	0.8337	0.8304	45460	Urban	0.8321
15830	Vigo County, Indiana	8320	Urban	0.8337	0.8304	45460	Urban	0.8321
15840	Wabash County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15850	Warren County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15860	Warrick County, Indiana	2440	Urban	0.8713	0.8713	21780	Urban	0.8713
15870	Washington County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.8995
15880	Wayne County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15890	Wells County, Indiana	2760	Urban	0.9706	0.9793	23060	Urban	0.9750
15900	White County, Indiana	15	Rural	0.8739	0.8624	99915	Rural	0.8682
15910	Whitley County, Indiana	2760	Urban	0.9706	0.9793	23060	Urban	0.9750
16000	Adair County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16010	Adams County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16020	Allamakee County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16030	Appanoose County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16040	Audubon County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16050	Benton County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8825	16300	Urban	0.8710
16060	Black Hawk County, Iowa	8920	Urban	0.8557	0.8557	47940	Urban	0.8557
16070	Boone County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16080	Bremer County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8557	47940	Urban	0.8576
16090	Buchanan County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16100	Buena Vista County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16110	Butler County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16120	Calhoun County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16130	Carroll County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16140	Cass County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16150	Cedar County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16160	Cerro Gordo County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16170	Cherokee County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16180	Chickasaw County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16190	Clarke County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16200	Clay County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16210	Clayton County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16220	Clinton County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16230	Crawford County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16240	Dallas County, Iowa	2120	Urban	0.9669	0.9669	19780	Urban	0.9669
16250	Davis County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16260	Decatur County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16270	Delaware County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16280	Des Moines County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16290	Dickinson County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16300	Dubuque County, Iowa	2200	Urban	0.9024	0.9024	20220	Urban	0.9024
16310	Emmet County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16320	Fayette County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16330	Floyd County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16340	Franklin County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16350	Fremont County, Iowa	6	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16360	Greene County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16370	Grundy County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8557	47940	Urban	0.8576
16380	Guthrie County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.9669	19780	Urban	0.9132
16390	Hamilton County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16400	Hancock County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16410	Hardin County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16420	Harrison County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.9560	36540	Urban	0.9077
16430	Henry County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16440	Howard County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
16450	Humboldt County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16460	Ida County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16470	Iowa County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16480	Jackson County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16490	Jasper County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16500	Jefferson County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16510	Johnson County, Iowa	3500	Urban	0.9747	0.9747	26980	Urban	0.9747
16520	Jones County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8825	16300	Urban	0.8710
16530	Keokuk County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16540	Kossuth County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16550	Lee County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16560	Linn County, owa	1360	Urban	0.8825	0.8825	16300	Urban	0.8825
16570	Louisa County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16580	Lucas County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16590	Lyon County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16600	Madison County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.9669	19780	Urban	0.9132
16610	Mahaska County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16620	Marion County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16630	Marshall County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16640	Mills County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.9560	36540	Urban	0.9077
16650	Mitchell County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16660	Monona County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16670	Monroe County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16680	Montgomery County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16690	Muscatine County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16700	O Brien County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16710	Osceola County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16720	Page County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16730	Palo Alto County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16740	Plymouth County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16750	Pocahontas County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16760	Polk County, Iowa	2120	Urban	0.9669	0.9669	19780	Urban	0.9669
16770	Pottawattamie County, Iowa	5920	Urban	0.9560	0.9560	36540	Urban	0.9560
16780	Poweshiek County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16790	Ringgold County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16800	Sac County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16810	Scott County, Iowa	1960	Urban	0.8724	0.8724	19340	Urban	0.8724
16820	Shelby County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16830	Sioux County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16840	Story County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.9536	11180	Urban	0.9065
16850	Tama County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16860	Taylor County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16870	Union County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16880	Van Buren County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16890	Wapello County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16900	Warren County, Iowa	2120	Urban	0.9669	0.9669	19780	Urban	0.9669
16910	Washington County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.9747	26980	Urban	0.9171
16920	Wayne County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16930	Webster County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16940	Winnebago County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16950	Winneshiek County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16960	Woodbury County, Iowa	7720	Urban	0.9416	0.9381	43580	Urban	0.9399
16970	Worth County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
16980	Wright County, Iowa	16	Rural	0.8594	0.8509	99916	Rural	0.8552
17000	Allen County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17010	Anderson County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17020	Atchison County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17030	Barber County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17040	Barton County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17050	Bourbon County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17060	Brown County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17070	Butler County, Kansas	9040	Urban	0.9175	0.9153	48620	Urban	0.9164
17080	Chase County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17090	Chautauqua County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17100	Cherokee County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17110	Cheyenne County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17120	Clark County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17130	Clay County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
17140	Cloud County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17150	Coffey County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17160	Comanche County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17170	Cowley County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17180	Crawford County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17190	Decatur County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17200	Dickinson County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17210	Doniphan County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.9519	41140	Urban	0.8780
17220	Douglas County, Kansas	4150	Urban	0.8537	0.8537	29940	Urban	0.8537
17230	Edwards County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17240	Elk County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17250	Ellis County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17260	Ellsworth County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17270	Finney County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17280	Ford County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17290	Franklin County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.8758
17300	Geary County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17310	Gove County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17320	Graham County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17330	Grant County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17340	Gray County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17350	Greeley County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17360	Greenwood County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17370	Hamilton County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17380	Harper County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17390	Harvey County, Kansas	9040	Urban	0.9175	0.9153	48620	Urban	0.9164
17391	Haskell County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17410	Hodgeman County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17420	Jackson County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8920	45820	Urban	0.8480
17430	Jefferson County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8920	45820	Urban	0.8480
17440	Jewell County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17450	Johnson County, Kansas	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
17451	Kearny County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17470	Kingman County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17480	Kiowa County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17490	Labette County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17500	Lane County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17510	Leavenworth County, Kansas	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
17520	Lincoln County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17530	Linn County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.8758
17540	Logan County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17550	Lyon County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17560	Mc Pherson County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17570	Marion County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17580	Marshall County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17590	Meade County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17600	Miami County, Kansas	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
17610	Mitchell County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17620	Montgomery County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17630	Morris County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17640	Morton County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17650	Nemaha County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17660	Neosho County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17670	Ness County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17680	Norton County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17690	Osage County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8920	45820	Urban	0.8480
17700	Osborne County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17710	Ottawa County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17720	Pawnee County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17730	Phillips County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17740	Pottawatomie County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17750	Pratt County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17760	Rawlins County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17770	Reno County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17780	Republic County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17790	Rice County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17800	Riley County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17810	Rooks County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
17820	Rush County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17830	Russell County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17840	Saline County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17841	Scott County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17860	Sedgwick County, Kansas	9040	Urban	0.9175	0.9153	48620	Urban	0.9164
17870	Seward County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17880	Shawnee County, Kansas	8440	Urban	0.8920	0.8920	45820	Urban	0.8920
17890	Sheridan County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17900	Sherman County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17910	Smith County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17920	Stafford County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17921	Stanton County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17940	Stevens County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17950	Sumner County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.9153	48620	Urban	0.8597
17960	Thomas County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17970	Trego County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17980	Wabaunsee County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8920	45820	Urban	0.8480
17981	Wallace County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17982	Washington County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17983	Wichita County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17984	Wilson County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17985	Woodson County, Kansas	17	Rural	0.8040	0.8035	99917	Rural	0.8038
17986	Wyandotte County, Kansas	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
18000	Adair County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18010	Allen County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18020	Anderson County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18030	Ballard County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18040	Barren County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18050	Bath County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18060	Bell County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18070	Boone County, Kentucky	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
18080	Bourbon County, Kentucky	4280	Urban	0.8988	0.9075	30460	Urban	0.9032
18090	Boyd County, Kentucky	3400	Urban	0.9477	0.9477	26580	Urban	0.9477
18100	Boyle County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18110	Bracken County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.8737
18120	Breathitt County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18130	Breckinridge County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18140	Bullitt County, Kentucky	4520	Urban	0.9293	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.9272
18150	Butler County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18160	Caldwell County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18170	Calloway County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18180	Campbell County, Kentucky	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
18190	Carlisle County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18191	Carroll County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18210	Carter County, Kentucky	3400	Urban	0.9477	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.8622
18220	Casey County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18230	Christian County, Kentucky	1660	Urban	0.8284	0.8284	17300	Urban	0.8284
18240	Clark County, Kentucky	4280	Urban	0.8988	0.9075	30460	Urban	0.9032
18250	Clay County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18260	Clinton County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18270	Crittenden County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18271	Cumberland County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18290	Daviess County, Kentucky	5990	Urban	0.8780	0.8780	36980	Urban	0.8780
18291	Edmonson County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.8211	14540	Urban	0.8035
18310	Elliott County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18320	Estill County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18330	Fayette County, Kentucky	4280	Urban	0.8988	0.9075	30460	Urban	0.9032
18340	Fleming County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18350	Floyd County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18360	Franklin County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18361	Fulton County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18362	Gallatin County, Kentucky	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
18390	Garrard County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18400	Grant County, Kentucky	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
18410	Graves County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18420	Grayson County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18421	Green County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18440	Greenup County, Kentucky	3400	Urban	0.9477	0.9477	26580	Urban	0.9477

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
18450	Hancock County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.8780	36980	Urban	0.8319
18460	Hardin County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.8802	21060	Urban	0.8330
18470	Harlan County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18480	Harrison County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18490	Hart County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18500	Henderson County, Kentucky	2440	Urban	0.8713	0.8713	21780	Urban	0.8713
18510	Henry County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.8555
18511	Hickman County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18530	Hopkins County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18540	Jackson County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18550	Jefferson County, Kentucky	4520	Urban	0.9293	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.9272
18560	Jessamine County, Kentucky	4280	Urban	0.8988	0.9075	30460	Urban	0.9032
18570	Johnson County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18580	Kenton County, Kentucky	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
18590	Knott County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18600	Knox County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18610	Larue County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.8802	21060	Urban	0.8330
18620	Laurel County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18630	Lawrence County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18640	Lee County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18650	Leslie County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18660	Letcher County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18670	Lewis County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18680	Lincoln County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18690	Livingston County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18700	Logan County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18710	Lyon County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18720	Mc Cracken County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18730	Mc Creary County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18740	Mc Lean County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.8780	36980	Urban	0.8319
18750	Madison County, Kentucky	4280	Urban	0.8988	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.8377
18760	Magoffin County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18770	Marion County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18780	Marshall County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18790	Martin County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18800	Mason County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18801	Meade County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.8555
18802	Menifee County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18830	Mercer County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18831	Metcalfe County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18850	Monroe County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18860	Montgomery County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18861	Morgan County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18880	Muhlenberg County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18890	Nelson County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.8555
18900	Nicholas County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18910	Ohio County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18920	Oldham County, Kentucky	4520	Urban	0.9293	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.9272
18930	Owen County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18931	Owsley County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18932	Pendleton County, Kentucky	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
18960	Perry County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18970	Pike County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18971	Powell County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18972	Pulaski County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18973	Robertson County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18974	Rockcastle County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18975	Rowan County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18976	Russell County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18977	Scott County, Kentucky	4280	Urban	0.8988	0.9075	30460	Urban	0.9032
18978	Shelby County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.8555
18979	Simpson County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18980	Spencer County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.8555
18981	Taylor County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18982	Todd County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18983	Trigg County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.8284	17300	Urban	0.8071
18984	Trimble County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.9251	31140	Urban	0.8555
18985	Union County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
18986	Warren County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.8211	14540	Urban	0.8035
18987	Washington County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18988	Wayne County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18989	Webster County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.8713	21780	Urban	0.8286
18990	Whitley County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18991	Wolfe County, Kentucky	18	Rural	0.7858	0.7766	99918	Rural	0.7812
18992	Woodford County, Kentucky	4280	Urban	0.8988	0.9075	30460	Urban	0.9032
19000	Acadia County, Louisiana	3880	Urban	0.8251	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7831
19010	Allen County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19020	Ascension County, Louisiana	0760	Urban	0.8643	0.8593	12940	Urban	0.8618
19030	Assumption County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19040	Avoyelles County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19050	Beauregard County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19060	Bienville County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19070	Bossier County, Louisiana	7680	Urban	0.8737	0.8760	43340	Urban	0.8749
19080	Caddo County, Louisiana	7680	Urban	0.8737	0.8760	43340	Urban	0.8749
19090	Calcasieu County, Louisiana	3960	Urban	0.7858	0.7833	29340	Urban	0.7846
19100	Caldwell County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19110	Cameron County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7833	29340	Urban	0.7587
19120	Catahoula County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19130	Claiborne County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19140	Concordia County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19150	De Soto County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.8760	43340	Urban	0.8050
19160	East Baton Rouge County, Louisiana	0760	Urban	0.8643	0.8593	12940	Urban	0.8618
19170	East Carroll County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19180	East Feliciana County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.8593	12940	Urban	0.7967
19190	Evangeline County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19200	Franklin County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19210	Grant County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.8033	10780	Urban	0.7687
19220	Iberia County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19230	Iberville County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.8593	12940	Urban	0.7967
19240	Jackson County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19250	Jefferson County, Louisiana	5560	Urban	0.8995	0.8995	35380	Urban	0.8995
19260	Jefferson Davis County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19270	Lafayette County, Louisiana	3880	Urban	0.8251	0.8428	29180	Urban	0.8340
19280	Lafourche County, Louisiana	3350	Urban	0.7894	0.7894	26380	Urban	0.7894
19290	La Salle County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19300	Lincoln County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19310	Livingston County, Louisiana	0760	Urban	0.8643	0.8593	12940	Urban	0.8618
19320	Madison County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19330	Morehouse County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19340	Natchitoches County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19350	Orleans County, Louisiana	5560	Urban	0.8995	0.8995	35380	Urban	0.8995
19360	Ouachita County, Louisiana	5200	Urban	0.8044	0.8031	33740	Urban	0.8038
19370	Plaquemines County, Louisiana	5560	Urban	0.8995	0.8995	35380	Urban	0.8995
19380	Pointe Coupee County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.8593	12940	Urban	0.7967
19390	Rapides County, Louisiana	0220	Urban	0.8033	0.8033	10780	Urban	0.8033
19400	Red River County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19410	Richland County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19420	Sabine County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19430	St Bernard County, Louisiana	5560	Urban	0.8995	0.8995	35380	Urban	0.8995
19440	St Charles County, Louisiana	5560	Urban	0.8995	0.8995	35380	Urban	0.8995
19450	St Helena County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.8593	12940	Urban	0.7967
19460	St James County, Louisiana	5560	Urban	0.8995	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.8203
19470	St John Baptist County, Louisiana	5560	Urban	0.8995	0.8995	35380	Urban	0.8995
19480	St Landry County, Louisiana	3880	Urban	0.8251	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7831
19490	St Martin County, Louisiana	3880	Urban	0.8251	0.8428	29180	Urban	0.8340
19500	St Mary County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19510	St Tammany County, Louisiana	5560	Urban	0.8995	0.8995	35380	Urban	0.8995
19520	Tangipahoa County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19530	Tensas County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19540	Terrebonne County, Louisiana	3350	Urban	0.7894	0.7894	26380	Urban	0.7894
19550	Union County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.8031	33740	Urban	0.7686
19560	Vermilion County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19570	Vernon County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19580	Washington County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19590	Webster County, Louisiana	7680	Urban	0.8737	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.8074
19600	West Baton Rouge County, Louisiana	0760	Urban	0.8643	0.8593	12940	Urban	0.8618

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
19610	West Carroll County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
19620	West Feliciana County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.8593	12940	Urban	0.7967
19630	Winn County, Louisiana	19	Rural	0.7340	0.7411	99919	Rural	0.7376
20000	Androscoggin County, Maine	4243	Urban	0.9331	0.9331	30340	Urban	0.9331
20010	Aroostook County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20020	Cumberland County, Maine	6403	Urban	1.0382	1.0382	38860	Urban	1.0382
20030	Franklin County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20040	Hancock County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20050	Kennebec County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20060	Knox County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20070	Lincoln County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20080	Oxford County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20090	Penobscot County, Maine	0733	Urban	0.9993	0.9993	12620	Urban	0.9993
20100	Piscataquis County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20110	Sagadahoc County, Maine	6403	Urban	1.0382	1.0382	38860	Urban	1.0382
20120	Somerset County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20130	Waldo County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20140	Washington County, Maine	20	Rural	0.8843	0.8843	99920	Rural	0.8843
20150	York County, Maine	6403	Urban	1.0382	1.0382	38860	Urban	1.0382
21000	Allegany County, Maryland	1900	Urban	0.9317	0.9317	19060	Urban	0.9317
21010	Anne Arundel County, Maryland	0720	Urban	0.9897	0.9897	12580	Urban	0.9897
21020	Baltimore County, Maryland	0720	Urban	0.9897	0.9897	12580	Urban	0.9897
21030	Baltimore City County, Maryland	0720	Urban	0.9897	0.9897	12580	Urban	0.9897
21040	Calvert County, Maryland	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
21050	Caroline County, Maryland	21	Rural	0.9230	0.9353	99921	Rural	0.9292
21060	Carroll County, Maryland	0720	Urban	0.9897	0.9897	12580	Urban	0.9897
21070	Cecil County, Maryland	9160	Urban	1.0527	1.0471	48864	Urban	1.0499
21080	Charles County, Maryland	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
21090	Dorchester County, Maryland	21	Rural	0.9230	0.9353	99921	Rural	0.9292
21100	Frederick County, Maryland	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.1483	13644	Urban	1.1230
21110	Garrett County, Maryland	21	Rural	0.9230	0.9353	99921	Rural	0.9292
21120	Harford County, Maryland	0720	Urban	0.9897	0.9897	12580	Urban	0.9897
21130	Howard County, Maryland	0720	Urban	0.9897	0.9897	12580	Urban	0.9897
21140	Kent County, Maryland	21	Rural	0.9230	0.9353	99921	Rural	0.9292
21150	Montgomery County, Maryland	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.1483	13644	Urban	1.1230
21160	Prince Georges County, Maryland	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
21170	Queen Annes County, Maryland	0720	Urban	0.9897	0.9897	12580	Urban	0.9897
21180	St Marys County, Maryland	21	Rural	0.9230	0.9353	99921	Rural	0.9292
21190	Somerset County, Maryland	21	Rural	0.9230	0.9064	41540	Urban	0.9147
21200	Talbot County, Maryland	21	Rural	0.9230	0.9353	99921	Rural	0.9292
21210	Washington County, Maryland	3180	Urban	0.9869	0.9489	25180	Urban	0.9679
21220	Wicomico County, Maryland	21	Rural	0.9230	0.9064	41540	Urban	0.9147
21230	Worcester County, Maryland	21	Rural	0.9230	0.9353	99921	Rural	0.9292
22000	Barnstable County, Massachusetts	0743	Urban	1.2600	1.2600	12700	Urban	1.2600
22010	Berkshire County, Massachusetts	6323	Urban	1.0181	1.0181	38340	Urban	1.0181
22020	Bristol County, Massachusetts	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.0966	39300	Urban	1.1072
22030	Dukes County, Massachusetts	22	Rural	1.0216	1.0216	99922	Rural	1.0216
22040	Essex County, Massachusetts	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.0538	21604	Urban	1.0858
22060	Franklin County, Massachusetts	22	Rural	1.0216	1.0248	44140	Urban	1.0232
22070	Hampden County, Massachusetts	8003	Urban	1.0263	1.0248	44140	Urban	1.0256
22080	Hampshire County, Massachusetts	8003	Urban	1.0263	1.0248	44140	Urban	1.0256
22090	Middlesex County, Massachusetts	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.1172	15764	Urban	1.1175
22120	Nantucket County, Massachusetts	22	Rural	1.0216	1.0216	99922	Rural	1.0216
22130	Norfolk County, Massachusetts	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.1558	14484	Urban	1.1368
22150	Plymouth County, Massachusetts	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.1558	14484	Urban	1.1368
22160	Suffolk County, Massachusetts	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.1558	14484	Urban	1.1368
22170	Worcester County, Massachusetts	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.1028	49340	Urban	1.1103
23000	Alcona County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23010	Alger County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23020	Allegan County, Michigan	3000	Urban	0.9445	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.9170
23030	Alpena County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23040	Antrim County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23050	Arenac County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23060	Baraga County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23070	Barry County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.9390	24340	Urban	0.9107
23080	Bay County, Michigan	6960	Urban	0.9241	0.9343	13020	Urban	0.9292
23090	Benzie County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23100	Berrien County, Michigan	0870	Urban	0.8879	0.8879	35660	Urban	0.8879

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
23110	Branch County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23120	Calhoun County, Michigan	3720	Urban	1.0143	0.9508	12980	Urban	0.9826
23130	Cass County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.9788	43780	Urban	0.9306
23140	Charlevoix County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23150	Cheboygan County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23160	Chippewa County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23170	Clare County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23180	Clinton County, Michigan	4040	Urban	0.9794	0.9794	29620	Urban	0.9794
23190	Crawford County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23200	Delta County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23210	Dickinson County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23220	Eaton County, Michigan	4040	Urban	0.9794	0.9794	29620	Urban	0.9794
23230	Emmet County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23240	Genesee County, Michigan	2640	Urban	1.0655	1.0655	22420	Urban	1.0655
23250	Gladwin County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23260	Gogebic County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23270	Grand Traverse County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23280	Gratiot County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23290	Hillsdale County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23300	Houghton County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23310	Huron County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23320	Ingham County, Michigan	4040	Urban	0.9794	0.9794	29620	Urban	0.9794
23330	Ionia County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.9390	24340	Urban	0.9107
23340	Iosco County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23350	Iron County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23360	Isabella County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23370	Jackson County, Michigan	3520	Urban	0.9304	0.9304	27100	Urban	0.9304
23380	Kalamazoo County, Michigan	3720	Urban	1.0143	1.0381	28020	Urban	1.0262
23390	Kalkaska County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23400	Kent County, Michigan	3000	Urban	0.9445	0.9390	24340	Urban	0.9418
23410	Keweenaw County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23420	Lake County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23430	Lapeer County, Michigan	2160	Urban	1.0147	0.9871	47644	Urban	1.0009
23440	Leelanau County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23450	Lenawee County, Michigan	0440	Urban	1.0707	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.9801
23460	Livingston County, Michigan	0440	Urban	1.0707	0.9871	47644	Urban	1.0289
23470	Luce County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23480	Mackinac County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23490	Macomb County, Michigan	2160	Urban	1.0147	0.9871	47644	Urban	1.0009
23500	Manistee County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23510	Marquette County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23520	Mason County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23530	Mecosta County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23540	Menominee County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23550	Midland County, Michigan	6960	Urban	0.9241	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.9068
23560	Missaukee County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23570	Monroe County, Michigan	2160	Urban	1.0147	0.9468	33780	Urban	0.9808
23580	Montcalm County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23590	Montmorency County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23600	Muskegon County, Michigan	3000	Urban	0.9445	0.9664	34740	Urban	0.9555
23610	Newaygo County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.9390	24340	Urban	0.9107
23620	Oakland County, Michigan	2160	Urban	1.0147	0.9871	47644	Urban	1.0009
23630	Oceana County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23640	Ogemaw County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23650	Ontonagon County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23660	Osceola County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23670	Oscoda County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23680	Otsego County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23690	Ottawa County, Michigan	3000	Urban	0.9445	0.9055	26100	Urban	0.9250
23700	Presque Isle County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23710	Roscommon County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23720	Saginaw County, Michigan	6960	Urban	0.9241	0.9088	40980	Urban	0.9165
23730	St Clair County, Michigan	2160	Urban	1.0147	0.9871	47644	Urban	1.0009
23740	St Joseph County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23750	Sanilac County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23760	Schoolcraft County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23770	Shiawassee County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
23780	Tuscola County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
23790	Van Buren County, Michigan	3720	Urban	1.0143	1.0381	28020	Urban	1.0262
23800	Washtenaw County, Michigan	0440	Urban	1.0707	1.0859	11460	Urban	1.0783
23810	Wayne County, Michigan	2160	Urban	1.0147	1.0424	19804	Urban	1.0286
23830	Wexford County, Michigan	23	Rural	0.8824	0.8895	99923	Rural	0.8860
24000	Aitkin County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24010	Anoka County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24020	Becker County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24030	Beltrami County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24040	Benton County, Minnesota	6980	Urban	0.9965	0.9965	41060	Urban	0.9965
24050	Big Stone County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24060	Blue Earth County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24070	Brown County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24080	Carlton County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	1.0213	20260	Urban	0.9673
24090	Carver County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24100	Cass County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24110	Chippewa County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24120	Chisago County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24130	Clay County, Minnesota	2520	Urban	0.8486	0.8486	22020	Urban	0.8486
24140	Clearwater County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24150	Cook County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24160	Cottonwood County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24170	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24180	Dakota County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24190	Dodge County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	1.1131	40340	Urban	1.0132
24200	Douglas County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24210	Faribault County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24220	Fillmore County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24230	Freeborn County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24240	Goodhue County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24250	Grant County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24260	Hennepin County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24270	Houston County, Minnesota	3870	Urban	0.9564	0.9564	29100	Urban	0.9564
24280	Hubbard County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24290	Isanti County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24300	Itasca County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24310	Jackson County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24320	Kanabec County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24330	Kandiyohi County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24340	Kittson County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24350	Koochiching County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24360	Lac Qui Parle County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24370	Lake County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24380	Lake Of Woods County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24390	Le Sueur County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24400	Lincoln County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24410	Lyon County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24420	Mc Leod County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24430	Mahnomen County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24440	Marshall County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24450	Martin County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24460	Meeker County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24470	Mille Lacs County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24480	Morrison County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24490	Mower County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24500	Murray County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24510	Nicollet County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24520	Nobles County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24530	Norman County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24540	Olmsted County, Minnesota	6820	Urban	1.1131	1.1131	40340	Urban	1.1131
24550	Otter Tail County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24560	Pennington County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24570	Pine County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24580	Pipestone County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24590	Polk County, Minnesota	2985	Urban	0.7901	0.7901	24220	Urban	0.7901
24600	Pope County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24610	Ramsey County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24620	Red Lake County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24630	Redwood County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
24640	Renville County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24650	Rice County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24660	Rock County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24670	Roseau County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24680	St Louis County, Minnesota	2240	Urban	1.0213	1.0213	20260	Urban	1.0213
24690	Scott County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24700	Sherburne County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24710	Sibley County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24720	Stearns County, Minnesota	6980	Urban	0.9965	0.9965	41060	Urban	0.9965
24730	Steele County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24740	Stevens County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24750	Swift County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24760	Todd County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24770	Traverse County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24780	Wabasha County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	1.1131	40340	Urban	1.0132
24790	Wadena County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24800	Waseca County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24810	Washington County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24820	Watonwan County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24830	Wilkin County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24840	Winona County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
24850	Wright County, Minnesota	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
24860	Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota	24	Rural	0.9132	0.9132	99924	Rural	0.9132
25000	Adams County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25010	Alcorn County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25020	Amite County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25030	Attala County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25040	Benton County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25050	Bolivar County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25060	Calhoun County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25070	Carroll County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25080	Chickasaw County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25090	Choctaw County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25100	Claiborne County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25110	Clarke County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25120	Clay County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25130	Coahoma County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25140	Copiah County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.8311	27140	Urban	0.7973
25150	Covington County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25160	Desoto County, Mississippi	4920	Urban	0.9416	0.9397	32820	Urban	0.9407
25170	Forrest County, Mississippi	3285	Urban	0.7601	0.7601	25620	Urban	0.7601
25180	Franklin County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25190	George County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.8156	37700	Urban	0.7895
25200	Greene County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25210	Grenada County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25220	Hancock County, Mississippi	0920	Urban	0.8706	0.8929	25060	Urban	0.8818
25230	Harrison County, Mississippi	0920	Urban	0.8706	0.8929	25060	Urban	0.8818
25240	Hinds County, Mississippi	3560	Urban	0.8382	0.8311	27140	Urban	0.8347
25250	Holmes County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25260	Humphreys County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25270	Issaquena County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25280	Itawamba County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25290	Jackson County, Mississippi	0920	Urban	0.8706	0.8156	37700	Urban	0.8431
25300	Jasper County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25310	Jefferson County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25320	Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25330	Jones County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25340	Kemper County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25350	Lafayette County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25360	Lamar County, Mississippi	3285	Urban	0.7601	0.7601	25620	Urban	0.7601
25370	Lauderdale County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25380	Lawrence County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25390	Leake County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25400	Lee County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25410	Leflore County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25420	Lincoln County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25430	Lowndes County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25440	Madison County, Mississippi	3560	Urban	0.8382	0.8311	27140	Urban	0.8347

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
25450	Marion County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25460	Marshall County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.9397	32820	Urban	0.8516
25470	Monroe County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25480	Montgomery County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25490	Neshoba County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25500	Newton County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25510	Noxubee County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25520	Oktibbeha County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25530	Panola County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25540	Pearl River County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25550	Perry County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7601	25620	Urban	0.7618
25560	Pike County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25570	Pontotoc County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25580	Prentiss County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25590	Quitman County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25600	Rankin County, Mississippi	3560	Urban	0.8382	0.8311	27140	Urban	0.8347
25610	Scott County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25620	Sharkey County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25630	Simpson County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.8311	27140	Urban	0.7973
25640	Smith County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25650	Stone County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.8929	25060	Urban	0.8282
25660	Sunflower County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25670	Tallahatchie County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25680	Tate County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.9397	32820	Urban	0.8516
25690	Tippah County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25700	Tishomingo County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25710	Tunica County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.9397	32820	Urban	0.8516
25720	Union County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25730	Walthall County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25740	Warren County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25750	Washington County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25760	Wayne County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25770	Webster County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25780	Wilkinson County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25790	Winston County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25800	Yalobusha County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
25810	Yazoo County, Mississippi	25	Rural	0.7634	0.7674	99925	Rural	0.7654
26000	Adair County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26010	Andrew County, Missouri	7000	Urban	0.9519	0.9519	41140	Urban	0.9519
26020	Atchison County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26030	Audrain County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26040	Barry County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26050	Barton County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26060	Bates County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.8718
26070	Benton County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26080	Bollinger County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26090	Boone County, Missouri	1740	Urban	0.8345	0.8345	17860	Urban	0.8345
26100	Buchanan County, Missouri	7000	Urban	0.9519	0.9519	41140	Urban	0.9519
26110	Butler County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26120	Caldwell County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.8718
26130	Callaway County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8387	27620	Urban	0.8173
26140	Camden County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26150	Cape Girardeau County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26160	Carroll County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26170	Carter County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26180	Cass County, Missouri	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
26190	Cedar County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26200	Chariton County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26210	Christian County, Missouri	7920	Urban	0.8250	0.8237	44180	Urban	0.8244
26220	Clark County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26230	Clay County, Missouri	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
26240	Clinton County, Missouri	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
26250	Cole County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8387	27620	Urban	0.8173
26260	Cooper County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26270	Crawford County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8457
26280	Dade County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26290	Dallas County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8237	44180	Urban	0.8098
26300	Daviess County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
26310	De Kalb County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.9519	41140	Urban	0.8739
26320	Dent County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26330	Douglas County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26340	Dunklin County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26350	Franklin County, Missouri	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
26360	Gasconade County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26370	Gentry County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26380	Greene County, Missouri	7920	Urban	0.8250	0.8237	44180	Urban	0.8244
26390	Grundy County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26400	Harrison County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26410	Henry County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26411	Hickory County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26412	Holt County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26440	Howard County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8345	17860	Urban	0.8152
26450	Howell County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26460	Iron County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26470	Jackson County, Missouri	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
26480	Jasper County, Missouri	3710	Urban	0.8582	0.8582	27900	Urban	0.8582
26490	Jefferson County, Missouri	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
26500	Johnson County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26510	Knox County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26520	Laclede County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26530	Lafayette County, Missouri	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
26540	Lawrence County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26541	Lewis County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26560	Lincoln County, Missouri	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
26570	Linn County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26580	Livingston County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26590	Mc Donald County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8661	22220	Urban	0.8310
26600	Macon County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26601	Madison County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26620	Maries County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26630	Marion County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26631	Mercer County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26650	Miller County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26660	Mississippi County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26670	Moniteau County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8387	27620	Urban	0.8173
26680	Monroe County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26690	Montgomery County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26700	Morgan County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26710	New Madrid County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26720	Newton County, Missouri	3710	Urban	0.8582	0.8582	27900	Urban	0.8582
26730	Nodaway County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26740	Oregon County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26750	Osage County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8387	27620	Urban	0.8173
26751	Ozark County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26770	Pemiscot County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26780	Perry County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26790	Pettis County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26800	Phelps County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26810	Pike County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26820	Platte County, Missouri	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
26821	Polk County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8237	44180	Urban	0.8098
26840	Pulaski County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26850	Putnam County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26860	Ralls County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26870	Randolph County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26880	Ray County, Missouri	3760	Urban	0.9490	0.9476	28140	Urban	0.9483
26881	Reynolds County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26900	Ripley County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26910	St Charles County, Missouri	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
26911	St Clair County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26930	St Francois County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26940	St Louis County, Missouri	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
26950	St Louis City County, Missouri	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
26960	Ste Genevieve County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26970	Saline County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26980	Schuyler County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
26981	Scotland County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26982	Scott County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26983	Shannon County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26984	Shelby County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26985	Stoddard County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26986	Stone County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26987	Sullivan County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26988	Taney County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26989	Texas County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26990	Vernon County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26991	Warren County, Missouri	7040	Urban	0.8962	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8958
26992	Washington County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.8954	41180	Urban	0.8457
26993	Wayne County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26994	Webster County, Missouri	7920	Urban	0.8250	0.8237	44180	Urban	0.8244
26995	Worth County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
26996	Wright County, Missouri	26	Rural	0.7959	0.7900	99926	Rural	0.7930
27000	Beaverhead County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27010	Big Horn County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27020	Blaine County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27030	Broadwater County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27040	Carbon County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8834	13740	Urban	0.8798
27050	Carter County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27060	Cascade County, Montana	3040	Urban	0.9052	0.9052	24500	Urban	0.9052
27070	Chouteau County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27080	Custer County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27090	Daniels County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27100	Dawson County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27110	Deer Lodge County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27113	Yellowstone National Park, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27120	Fallon County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
D27130	Fergus County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27140	Flathead County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27150	Gallatin County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27160	Garfield County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27170	Glacier County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27180	Golden Valley County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27190	Granite County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27200	Hill County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27210	Jefferson County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27220	Judith Basin County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27230	Lake County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27240	Lewis And Clark County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27250	Liberty County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27260	Lincoln County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27270	Mc Cone County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27280	Madison County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27290	Meagher County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27300	Mineral County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27310	Missoula County, Montana	5140	Urban	0.9473	0.9473	33540	Urban	0.9473
27320	Musselshell County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27330	Park County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27340	Petroleum County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27350	Phillips County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27360	Pondera County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27370	Powder River County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27380	Powell County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27390	Prairie County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27400	Ravalli County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27410	Richland County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27420	Roosevelt County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27430	Rosebud County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27440	Sanders County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27450	Sheridan County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27460	Silver Bow County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27470	Stillwater County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27480	Sweet Grass County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27490	Teton County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27500	Toole County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
27510	Treasure County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27520	Valley County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27530	Wheatland County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27540	Wibaux County, Montana	27	Rural	0.8762	0.8762	99927	Rural	0.8762
27550	Yellowstone County, Montana	0880	Urban	0.8834	0.8834	13740	Urban	0.8834
28000	Adams County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28010	Antelope County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28020	Arthur County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28030	Banner County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28040	Blaine County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28050	Boone County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28060	Box Butte County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28070	Boyd County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28080	Brown County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28090	Buffalo County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28100	Burt County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28110	Butler County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28120	Cass County, Nebraska	5920	Urban	0.9560	0.9560	36540	Urban	0.9560
28130	Cedar County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28140	Chase County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28150	Cherry County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28160	Cheyenne County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28170	Clay County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28180	Colfax County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28190	Cuming County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28200	Custer County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28210	Dakota County, Nebraska	7720	Urban	0.9416	0.9381	43580	Urban	0.9399
28220	Dawes County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28230	Dawson County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28240	Deuel County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28250	Dixon County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.9381	43580	Urban	0.9019
28260	Dodge County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28270	Douglas County, Nebraska	5920	Urban	0.9560	0.9560	36540	Urban	0.9560
28280	Dundy County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28290	Fillmore County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28300	Franklin County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28310	Frontier County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28320	Furnas County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28330	Gage County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28340	Garden County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28350	Garfield County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28360	Gosper County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28370	Grant County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28380	Greeley County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28390	Hall County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28400	Hamilton County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28410	Harlan County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28420	Hayes County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28430	Hitchcock County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28440	Holt County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28450	Hooker County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28460	Howard County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28470	Jefferson County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28480	Johnson County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28490	Kearney County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28500	Keith County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28510	Keya Paha County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28520	Kimball County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28530	Knox County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28540	Lancaster County, Nebraska	4360	Urban	1.0214	1.0214	30700	Urban	1.0214
28550	Lincoln County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28560	Logan County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28570	Loup County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28580	Mc Pherson County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28590	Madison County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28600	Merrick County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28610	Morrill County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28620	Nance County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
28630	Nemaha County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28640	Nuckolls County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28650	Otoe County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28660	Pawnee County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28670	Perkins County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28680	Phelps County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28690	Pierce County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28700	Platte County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28710	Polk County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28720	Redwillow County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28730	Richardson County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28740	Rock County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28750	Saline County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28760	Sarpy County, Nebraska	5920	Urban	0.9560	0.9560	36540	Urban	0.9560
28770	Saunders County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.9560	36540	Urban	0.9109
28780	Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28790	Seward County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	1.0214	30700	Urban	0.9436
28800	Sheridan County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28810	Sherman County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28820	Sioux County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28830	Stanton County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28840	Thayer County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28850	Thomas County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28860	Thurston County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28870	Valley County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28880	Washington County, Nebraska	5920	Urban	0.9560	0.9560	36540	Urban	0.9560
28890	Wayne County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28900	Webster County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28910	Wheeler County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
28920	York County, Nebraska	28	Rural	0.8657	0.8657	99928	Rural	0.8657
29000	Churchill County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29010	Clark County, Nevada	4120	Urban	1.1155	1.1437	29820	Urban	1.1296
29020	Douglas County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29030	Elko County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29040	Esmeralda County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29050	Eureka County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29060	Humboldt County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29070	Lander County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29080	Lincoln County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29090	Lyon County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29100	Mineral County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29110	Nye County, Nevada	4120	Urban	1.1155	0.9065	99929	Rural	1.0110
29120	Carson City County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	1.0234	16180	Urban	0.9961
29130	Pershing County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
29140	Storey County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	1.0982	39900	Urban	1.0335
29150	Washoe County, Nevada	6720	Urban	1.0982	1.0982	39900	Urban	1.0982
29160	White Pine County, Nevada	29	Rural	0.9687	0.9065	99929	Rural	0.9376
30000	Belknap County, New Hampshire	30	Rural	1.0817	1.0817	99930	Rural	1.0817
30010	Carroll County, New Hampshire	30	Rural	1.0817	1.0817	99930	Rural	1.0817
30020	Cheshire County, New Hampshire	30	Rural	1.0817	1.0817	99930	Rural	1.0817
30030	Coos County, New Hampshire	30	Rural	1.0817	1.0817	99930	Rural	1.0817
30040	Grafton County, New Hampshire	30	Rural	1.0817	1.0817	99930	Rural	1.0817
30050	Hillsboro County, New Hampshire	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.0354	31700	Urban	1.0766
30060	Merrimack County, New Hampshire	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.0354	31700	Urban	1.0766
30070	Rockingham County, New Hampshire	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.0374	40484	Urban	1.0776
30080	Strafford County, New Hampshire	1123	Urban	1.1178	1.0374	40484	Urban	1.0776
30090	Sullivan County, New Hampshire	30	Rural	1.0817	1.0817	99930	Rural	1.0817
31000	Atlantic County, New Jersey	0560	Urban	1.1496	1.1615	12100	Urban	1.1556
31100	Bergen County, New Jersey	0875	Urban	1.1651	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.2420
31150	Burlington County, New Jersey	6160	Urban	1.0922	1.0517	15804	Urban	1.0720
31160	Camden County, New Jersey	6160	Urban	1.0922	1.0517	15804	Urban	1.0720
31180	Cape May County, New Jersey	0560	Urban	1.1496	1.1011	36140	Urban	1.1254
31190	Cumberland County, New Jersey	8760	Urban	0.9827	0.9827	47220	Urban	0.9827
31200	Essex County, New Jersey	5640	Urban	1.1834	1.1883	35084	Urban	1.1859
31220	Gloucester County, New Jersey	6160	Urban	1.0922	1.0517	15804	Urban	1.0720
31230	Hudson County, New Jersey	3640	Urban	1.1338	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.2263
31250	Hunterdon County, New Jersey	5015	Urban	1.1167	1.1883	35084	Urban	1.1525
31260	Mercer County, New Jersey	8480	Urban	1.0834	1.0834	45940	Urban	1.0834

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
31270	Middlesex County, New Jersey	5015	Urban	1.1167	1.1249	20764	Urban	1.1208
31290	Monmouth County, New Jersey	5190	Urban	1.1260	1.1249	20764	Urban	1.1255
31300	Morris County, New Jersey	5640	Urban	1.1834	1.1883	35084	Urban	1.1859
31310	Ocean County, New Jersey	5190	Urban	1.1260	1.1249	20764	Urban	1.1255
31320	Passaic County, New Jersey	0875	Urban	1.1651	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.2420
31340	Salem County, New Jersey	6160	Urban	1.0922	1.0471	48864	Urban	1.0697
31350	Somerset County, New Jersey	5015	Urban	1.1167	1.1249	20764	Urban	1.1208
31360	Sussex County, New Jersey	5640	Urban	1.1834	1.1883	35084	Urban	1.1859
31370	Union County, New Jersey	5640	Urban	1.1834	1.1883	35084	Urban	1.1859
31390	Warren County, New Jersey	5640	Urban	1.1834	0.9818	10900	Urban	1.0826
32000	Bernalillo County, New Mexico	0200	Urban	0.9684	0.9684	10740	Urban	0.9684
32010	Catron County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32020	Chaves County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32025	Cibola County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32030	Colfax County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32040	Curry County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32050	De Baca County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32060	Dona Ana County, New Mexico	4100	Urban	0.8467	0.8467	29740	Urban	0.8467
32070	Eddy County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32080	Grant County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32090	Guadalupe County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32100	Harding County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32110	Hidalgo County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32120	Lea County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32130	Lincoln County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32131	Los Alamos County, New Mexico	7490	Urban	1.0748	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.9692
32140	Luna County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32150	Mc Kinley County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32160	Mora County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32170	Otero County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32180	Quay County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32190	Rio Arriba County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32200	Roosevelt County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32210	Sandoval County, New Mexico	0200	Urban	0.9684	0.9684	10740	Urban	0.9684
32220	San Juan County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8509	22140	Urban	0.8536
32230	San Miguel County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32240	Santa Fe County, New Mexico	7490	Urban	1.0748	1.0920	42140	Urban	1.0834
32250	Sierra County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32260	Socorro County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32270	Taos County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32280	Torrance County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.9684	10740	Urban	0.9124
32290	Union County, New Mexico	32	Rural	0.8563	0.8635	99932	Rural	0.8599
32300	Valencia County, New Mexico	0200	Urban	0.9684	0.9684	10740	Urban	0.9684
33000	Albany County, New York	0160	Urban	0.8559	0.8589	10580	Urban	0.8574
33010	Allegany County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33020	Bronx County, New York	5600	Urban	1.3464	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.3326
33030	Broome County, New York	0960	Urban	0.8562	0.8562	13780	Urban	0.8562
33040	Cattaraugus County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33050	Cayuga County, New York	8160	Urban	0.9492	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8823
33060	Chautauqua County, New York	3610	Urban	0.7544	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.7849
33070	Chemung County, New York	2335	Urban	0.8250	0.8250	21300	Urban	0.8250
33080	Chenango County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33090	Clinton County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33200	Columbia County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33210	Cortland County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33220	Delaware County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33230	Dutchess County, New York	2281	Urban	1.0475	1.0891	39100	Urban	1.0683
33240	Erie County, New York	1280	Urban	0.9511	0.9511	15380	Urban	0.9511
33260	Essex County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33270	Franklin County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33280	Fulton County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33290	Genesee County, New York	6840	Urban	0.9049	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8602
33300	Greene County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33310	Hamilton County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33320	Herkimer County, New York	8680	Urban	0.8358	0.8358	46540	Urban	0.8358
33330	Jefferson County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33331	Kings County, New York	5600	Urban	1.3464	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.3326
33340	Lewis County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
33350	Livingston County, New York	6840	Urban	0.9049	0.9121	40380	Urban	0.9085
33360	Madison County, New York	8160	Urban	0.9492	0.9574	45060	Urban	0.9533
33370	Monroe County, New York	6840	Urban	0.9049	0.9121	40380	Urban	0.9085
33380	Montgomery County, New York	0160	Urban	0.8559	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8357
33400	Nassau County, New York	5380	Urban	1.2719	1.2719	35004	Urban	1.2719
33420	New York County, New York	5600	Urban	1.3464	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.3326
33500	Niagara County, New York	1280	Urban	0.9511	0.9511	15380	Urban	0.9511
33510	Oneida County, New York	8680	Urban	0.8358	0.8358	46540	Urban	0.8358
33520	Onondaga County, New York	8160	Urban	0.9492	0.9574	45060	Urban	0.9533
33530	Ontario County, New York	6840	Urban	0.9049	0.9121	40380	Urban	0.9085
33540	Orange County, New York	5660	Urban	1.1207	1.0891	39100	Urban	1.1049
33550	Orleans County, New York	6840	Urban	0.9049	0.9121	40380	Urban	0.9085
33560	Oswego County, New York	8160	Urban	0.9492	0.9574	45060	Urban	0.9533
33570	Otsego County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33580	Putnam County, New York	5600	Urban	1.3464	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.3326
33590	Queens County, New York	5600	Urban	1.3464	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.3326
33600	Rensselaer County, New York	0160	Urban	0.8559	0.8589	10580	Urban	0.8574
33610	Richmond County, New York	5600	Urban	1.3464	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.3326
33620	Rockland County, New York	5600	Urban	1.3464	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.3326
33630	St Lawrence County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33640	Saratoga County, New York	0160	Urban	0.8559	0.8589	10580	Urban	0.8574
33650	Schenectady County, New York	0160	Urban	0.8559	0.8589	10580	Urban	0.8574
33660	Schoharie County, New York	0160	Urban	0.8559	0.8589	10580	Urban	0.8574
33670	Schuyler County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33680	Seneca County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33690	Steuben County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33700	Suffolk County, New York	5380	Urban	1.2719	1.2719	35004	Urban	1.2719
33710	Sullivan County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33720	Tioga County, New York	0960	Urban	0.8562	0.8562	13780	Urban	0.8562
33730	Tompkins County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.9793	27060	Urban	0.9094
33740	Ulster County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.9255	28740	Urban	0.8825
33750	Warren County, New York	2975	Urban	0.8559	0.8559	24020	Urban	0.8559
33760	Washington County, New York	2975	Urban	0.8559	0.8559	24020	Urban	0.8559
33770	Wayne County, New York	6840	Urban	0.9049	0.9121	40380	Urban	0.9085
33800	Westchester County, New York	5600	Urban	1.3464	1.3188	35644	Urban	1.3326
33900	Wyoming County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
33910	Yates County, New York	33	Rural	0.8395	0.8154	99933	Rural	0.8275
34000	Alamance County, N Carolina	3120	Urban	0.9018	0.8905	15500	Urban	0.8962
34010	Alexander County, N Carolina	3290	Urban	0.8921	0.8921	25860	Urban	0.8921
34020	Alleghany County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34030	Anson County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.9750	16740	Urban	0.9106
34040	Ashe County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34050	Avery County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34060	Beaufort County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34070	Bertie County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34080	Bladen County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34090	Brunswick County, N Carolina	9200	Urban	0.9582	0.9582	48900	Urban	0.9582
34100	Buncombe County, N Carolina	0480	Urban	0.9737	0.9285	11700	Urban	0.9511
34110	Burke County, N Carolina	3290	Urban	0.8921	0.8921	25860	Urban	0.8921
34120	Cabarrus County, N Carolina	1520	Urban	0.9715	0.9750	16740	Urban	0.9733
34130	Caldwell County, N Carolina	3290	Urban	0.8921	0.8921	25860	Urban	0.8921
34140	Camden County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34150	Carteret County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34160	Caswell County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34170	Catawba County, N Carolina	3290	Urban	0.8921	0.8921	25860	Urban	0.8921
34180	Chatham County, N Carolina	6640	Urban	1.0034	1.0244	20500	Urban	1.0139
34190	Cherokee County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34200	Chowan County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34210	Clay County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34220	Cleveland County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34230	Columbus County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34240	Craven County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34250	Cumberland County, N Carolina	2560	Urban	0.9416	0.9416	22180	Urban	0.9416
34251	Currituck County, N Carolina	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
34270	are County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34280	Davidson County, N Carolina	3120	Urban	0.9018	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8779
34290	Davie County, N Carolina	3120	Urban	0.9018	0.8944	49180	Urban	0.8981
34300	Duplin County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
34310	Durham County, N Carolina	6640	Urban	1.0034	1.0244	20500	Urban	1.0139
34320	Edgecombe County, N Carolina	6895	Urban	0.8915	0.8915	40580	Urban	0.8915
34330	Forsyth County, N Carolina	3120	Urban	0.9018	0.8944	49180	Urban	0.8981
34340	Franklin County, N Carolina	6640	Urban	1.0034	0.9691	39580	Urban	0.9863
34350	Gaston County, N Carolina	1520	Urban	0.9715	0.9750	16740	Urban	0.9733
34360	Gates County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34370	Graham County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34380	Granville County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34390	Greene County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.9425	24780	Urban	0.8944
34400	Guilford County, N Carolina	3120	Urban	0.9018	0.9104	24660	Urban	0.9061
34410	Halifax County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34420	Harnett County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34430	Haywood County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.9285	11700	Urban	0.8874
34440	Henderson County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.9285	11700	Urban	0.8874
34450	Hertford County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34460	Hoke County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.9416	22180	Urban	0.8939
34470	Hyde County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34480	Iredell County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34490	Jackson County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34500	Johnston County, N Carolina	6640	Urban	1.0034	0.9691	39580	Urban	0.9863
34510	Jones County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34520	Lee County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34530	Lenoir County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34540	Lincoln County, N Carolina	1520	Urban	0.9715	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.9128
34550	Mc Dowell County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34560	Macon County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34570	Madison County, N Carolina	0480	Urban	0.9737	0.9285	11700	Urban	0.9511
34580	Martin County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34590	Mecklenburg County, N Carolina	1520	Urban	0.9715	0.9750	16740	Urban	0.9733
34600	Mitchell County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34610	Montgomery County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34620	Moore County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34630	Nash County, N Carolina	6895	Urban	0.8915	0.8915	40580	Urban	0.8915
34640	New Hanover County, N Carolina	9200	Urban	0.9582	0.9582	48900	Urban	0.9582
34650	Northampton County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34660	Onslow County, N Carolina	3605	Urban	0.8236	0.8236	27340	Urban	0.8236
34670	Orange County, N Carolina	6640	Urban	1.0034	1.0244	20500	Urban	1.0139
34680	Pamlico County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34690	Pasquotank County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34700	Pender County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.9582	48900	Urban	0.9022
34710	Perquimans County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34720	Person County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	1.0244	20500	Urban	0.9353
34730	Pitt County, N Carolina	3150	Urban	0.9425	0.9425	24780	Urban	0.9425
34740	Polk County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34750	Randolph County, N Carolina	3120	Urban	0.9018	0.9104	24660	Urban	0.9061
34760	Richmond County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34770	Robeson County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34780	Rockingham County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.9104	24660	Urban	0.8783
34790	Rowan County, N Carolina	1520	Urban	0.9715	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.9128
34800	Rutherford County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34810	Sampson County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34820	Scotland County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34830	Stanly County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34840	Stokes County, N Carolina	3120	Urban	0.9018	0.8944	49180	Urban	0.8981
34850	Surry County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34860	Swain County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34870	Transylvania County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34880	Tyrrell County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34890	Union County, N Carolina	1520	Urban	0.9715	0.9750	16740	Urban	0.9733
34900	Vance County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34910	Wake County, N Carolina	6640	Urban	1.0034	0.9691	39580	Urban	0.9863
34920	Warren County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34930	Washington County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34940	Watauga County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34950	Wayne County, N Carolina	2980	Urban	0.8775	0.8775	24140	Urban	0.8775
34960	Wilkes County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34970	Wilson County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
34980	Yadkin County, N Carolina	3120	Urban	0.9018	0.8944	49180	Urban	0.8981

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
34981	Yancey County, N Carolina	34	Rural	0.8462	0.8540	99934	Rural	0.8501
35000	Adams County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35010	Barnes County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35020	Benson County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35030	Billings County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35040	Bottineau County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35050	Bowman County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35060	Burke County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35070	Burleigh County, N Dakota	1010	Urban	0.7574	0.7574	13900	Urban	0.7574
35080	Cass County, N Dakota	2520	Urban	0.8486	0.8486	22020	Urban	0.8486
35090	Cavalier County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35100	Dickey County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35110	Divide County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35120	Dunn County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35130	Eddy County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35140	Emmons County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35150	Foster County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35160	Golden Valley County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35170	Grand Forks County, N Dakota	2985	Urban	0.7901	0.7901	24220	Urban	0.7901
35180	Grant County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35190	Griggs County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35200	Hettinger County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35210	Kidder County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35220	La Moure County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35230	Logan County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35240	Mc Henry County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35250	Mc Intosh County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35260	Mc Kenzie County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35270	Mc Lean County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35280	Mercer County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35290	Morton County, N Dakota	1010	Urban	0.7574	0.7574	13900	Urban	0.7574
35300	Mountrail County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35310	Nelson County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35320	Oliver County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35330	Pembina County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35340	Pierce County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35350	Ramsey County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35360	Ransom County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35370	Renville County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35380	Richland County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35390	Rolette County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35400	Sargent County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35410	Sheridan County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35420	Sioux County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35430	Slope County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35440	Stark County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35450	Steele County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35460	Stutsman County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35470	Towner County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35480	Traill County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35490	Walsh County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35500	Ward County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35510	Wells County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
35520	Williams County, N Dakota	35	Rural	0.7261	0.7261	99935	Rural	0.7261
36000	Adams County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36010	Allen County, Ohio	4320	Urban	0.9119	0.9225	30620	Urban	0.9172
36020	Ashland County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36030	Ashtabula County, Ohio	1680	Urban	0.9183	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.9005
36040	Athens County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36050	Auglaize County, Ohio	4320	Urban	0.9119	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8973
36060	Belmont County, Ohio	9000	Urban	0.7161	0.7161	48540	Urban	0.7161
36070	Brown County, Ohio	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
36080	Butler County, Ohio	3200	Urban	0.8951	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9283
36090	Carroll County, Ohio	1320	Urban	0.8935	0.8935	15940	Urban	0.8935
36100	Champaign County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36110	Clark County, Ohio	2000	Urban	0.8980	0.8396	44220	Urban	0.8688
36120	Clermont County, Ohio	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
36130	Clinton County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
36140	Columbiana County, Ohio	9320	Urban	0.8848	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8837
36150	Coshocton County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36160	Crawford County, Ohio	4800	Urban	0.9891	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.9359
36170	Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1680	Urban	0.9183	0.9213	17460	Urban	0.9198
36190	Darke County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36200	Defiance County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36210	Delaware County, Ohio	1840	Urban	0.9874	0.9860	18140	Urban	0.9867
36220	Erie County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.9019	41780	Urban	0.8970
36230	Fairfield County, Ohio	1840	Urban	0.9874	0.9860	18140	Urban	0.9867
36240	Fayette County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36250	Franklin County, Ohio	1840	Urban	0.9874	0.9860	18140	Urban	0.9867
36260	Fulton County, Ohio	8400	Urban	0.9574	0.9574	45780	Urban	0.9574
36270	Gallia County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36280	Geauga County, Ohio	1680	Urban	0.9183	0.9213	17460	Urban	0.9198
36290	Greene County, Ohio	2000	Urban	0.8980	0.9064	19380	Urban	0.9022
36300	Guernsey County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36310	Hamilton County, Ohio	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
36330	Hancock County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36340	Hardin County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36350	Harrison County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36360	Henry County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36370	Highland County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36380	Hocking County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36390	Holmes County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36400	Huron County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36410	Jackson County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36420	Jefferson County, Ohio	8080	Urban	0.7819	0.7819	48260	Urban	0.7819
36430	Knox County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36440	Lake County, Ohio	1680	Urban	0.9183	0.9213	17460	Urban	0.9198
36450	Lawrence County, Ohio	3400	Urban	0.9477	0.9477	26580	Urban	0.9477
36460	Licking County, Ohio	1840	Urban	0.9874	0.9860	18140	Urban	0.9867
36470	Logan County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36480	Lorain County, Ohio	1680	Urban	0.9183	0.9213	17460	Urban	0.9198
36490	Lucas County, Ohio	8400	Urban	0.9574	0.9574	45780	Urban	0.9574
36500	Madison County, Ohio	1840	Urban	0.9874	0.9860	18140	Urban	0.9867
36510	Mahoning County, Ohio	9320	Urban	0.8848	0.8603	49660	Urban	0.8726
36520	Marion County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36530	Medina County, Ohio	1680	Urban	0.9183	0.9213	17460	Urban	0.9198
36540	Meigs County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36550	Mercer County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36560	Miami County, Ohio	2000	Urban	0.8980	0.9064	19380	Urban	0.9022
36570	Monroe County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36580	Montgomery County, Ohio	2000	Urban	0.8980	0.9064	19380	Urban	0.9022
36590	Morgan County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36600	Morrow County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.9860	18140	Urban	0.9391
36610	Muskingum County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36620	Noble County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36630	Ottawa County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.9574	45780	Urban	0.9248
36640	Paulding County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36650	Perry County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36660	Pickaway County, Ohio	1840	Urban	0.9874	0.9860	18140	Urban	0.9867
36670	Pike County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36680	Portage County, Ohio	0080	Urban	0.8982	0.8982	10420	Urban	0.8982
36690	Preble County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.9064	19380	Urban	0.8993
36700	Putnam County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36710	Richland County, Ohio	4800	Urban	0.9891	------[1]	31900	Urban	0.8902
36720	Ross County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36730	Sandusky County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36740	Scioto County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36750	Seneca County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36760	Shelby County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36770	Stark County, Ohio	1320	Urban	0.8935	0.8935	15940	Urban	0.8935
36780	Summit County, Ohio	0080	Urban	0.8982	0.8982	10420	Urban	0.8982
36790	Trumbull County, Ohio	9320	Urban	0.8848	0.8603	49660	Urban	0.8726
36800	Tuscarawas County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36810	Union County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.9860	18140	Urban	0.9391
36820	Van Wert County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36830	Vinton County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
36840	Warren County, Ohio	1640	Urban	0.9734	0.9615	17140	Urban	0.9675
36850	Washington County, Ohio	6020	Urban	0.8270	0.8270	37620	Urban	0.8270
36860	Wayne County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36870	Williams County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
36880	Wood County, Ohio	8400	Urban	0.9574	0.9574	45780	Urban	0.9574
36890	Wyandot County, Ohio	36	Rural	0.8921	0.8826	99936	Rural	0.8874
37000	Adair County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37010	Alfalfa County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37020	Atoka County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37030	Beaver County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37040	Beckham County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37050	Blaine County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37060	Bryan County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37070	Caddo County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37080	Canadian County, Oklahoma	5880	Urban	0.9025	0.9031	36420	Urban	0.9028
37090	Carter County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37100	Cherokee County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37110	Choctaw County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37120	Cimarron County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37130	Cleveland County, Oklahoma	5880	Urban	0.9025	0.9031	36420	Urban	0.9028
37140	Coal County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37150	Comanche County, Oklahoma	4200	Urban	0.7872	0.7872	30020	Urban	0.7872
37160	Cotton County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37170	Craig County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37180	Creek County, Oklahoma	8560	Urban	0.8587	0.8543	46140	Urban	0.8565
37190	Custer County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37200	Delaware County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37210	Dewey County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37220	Ellis County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37230	Garfield County, Oklahoma	2340	Urban	0.8666	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.8124
37240	Garvin County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37250	Grady County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.9031	36420	Urban	0.8237
37260	Grant County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37270	Greer County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37280	Harmon County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37290	Harper County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37300	Haskell County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37310	Hughes County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37320	Jackson County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37330	Jefferson County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37340	Johnston County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37350	Kay County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37360	Kingfisher County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37370	Kiowa County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37380	Latimer County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37390	Le Flore County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.8230	22900	Urban	0.7836
37400	Lincoln County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.9031	36420	Urban	0.8237
37410	Logan County, Oklahoma	5880	Urban	0.9025	0.9031	36420	Urban	0.9028
37420	Love County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37430	Mc Clain County, Oklahoma	5880	Urban	0.9025	0.9031	36420	Urban	0.9028
37440	Mc Curtain County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37450	Mc Intosh County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37460	Major County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37470	Marshall County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37480	Mayes County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37490	Murray County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37500	Muskogee County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37510	Noble County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37520	Nowata County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37530	Okfuskee County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37540	Oklahoma County, Oklahoma	5880	Urban	0.9025	0.9031	36420	Urban	0.9028
37550	Okmulgee County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.8543	46140	Urban	0.7993
37560	Osage County, Oklahoma	8560	Urban	0.8587	0.8543	46140	Urban	0.8565
37570	Ottawa County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37580	Pawnee County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.8543	46140	Urban	0.7993
37590	Payne County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37600	Pittsburg County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37610	Pontotoc County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
37620	Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma	5880	Urban	0.9025	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.8303
37630	Pushmataha County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37640	Roger Mills County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37650	Rogers County, Oklahoma	8560	Urban	0.8587	0.8543	46140	Urban	0.8565
37660	Seminole County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37670	Sequoyah County, Oklahoma	2720	Urban	0.8246	0.8230	22900	Urban	0.8238
37680	Stephens County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37690	Texas County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37700	Tillman County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37710	Tulsa County, Oklahoma	8560	Urban	0.8587	0.8543	46140	Urban	0.8565
37720	Wagoner County, Oklahoma	8560	Urban	0.8587	0.8543	46140	Urban	0.8565
37730	Washington County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37740	Washita County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37750	Woods County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
37760	Woodward County, Oklahoma	37	Rural	0.7442	0.7581	99937	Rural	0.7512
38000	Baker County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38010	Benton County, Oregon	1890	Urban	1.0729	1.0729	18700	Urban	1.0729
38020	Clackamas County, Oregon	6440	Urban	1.1266	1.1266	38900	Urban	1.1266
38030	Clatsop County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38040	Columbia County, Oregon	6440	Urban	1.1266	1.1266	38900	Urban	1.1266
38050	Coos County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38060	Crook County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38070	Curry County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38080	Deschutes County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	1.0786	13460	Urban	1.0419
38090	Douglas County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38100	Gilliam County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38110	Grant County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38120	Harney County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38130	Hood River County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38140	Jackson County, Oregon	4890	Urban	1.0225	1.0225	32780	Urban	1.0225
38150	Jefferson County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38160	Josephine County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38170	Klamath County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38180	Lake County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38190	Lane County, Oregon	2400	Urban	1.0818	1.0818	21660	Urban	1.0818
38200	Lincoln County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38210	Linn County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38220	Malheur County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38230	Marion County, Oregon	7080	Urban	1.0442	1.0442	41420	Urban	1.0442
38240	Morrow County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38250	Multnomah County, Oregon	6440	Urban	1.1266	1.1266	38900	Urban	1.1266
38260	Polk County, Oregon	7080	Urban	1.0442	1.0442	41420	Urban	1.0442
38270	Sherman County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38280	Tillamook County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38290	Umatilla County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38300	Union County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38310	Wallowa County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38320	Wasco County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38330	Washington County, Oregon	6440	Urban	1.1266	1.1266	38900	Urban	1.1266
38340	Wheeler County, Oregon	38	Rural	1.0052	0.9826	99938	Rural	0.9939
38350	Yamhill County, Oregon	6440	Urban	1.1266	1.1266	38900	Urban	1.1266
39000	Adams County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39010	Allegheny County, Pennsylvania	6280	Urban	0.8860	0.8845	38300	Urban	0.8853
39070	Armstrong County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8845	38300	Urban	0.8582
39080	Beaver County, Pennsylvania	6280	Urban	0.8860	0.8845	38300	Urban	0.8853
39100	Bedford County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39110	Berks County, Pennsylvania	6680	Urban	0.9686	0.9686	39740	Urban	0.9686
39120	Blair County, Pennsylvania	0280	Urban	0.8944	0.8944	11020	Urban	0.8944
39130	Bradford County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39140	Bucks County, Pennsylvania	6160	Urban	1.0922	1.1038	37964	Urban	1.0980
39150	Butler County, Pennsylvania	6280	Urban	0.8860	0.8845	38300	Urban	0.8853
39160	Cambria County, Pennsylvania	3680	Urban	0.8086	0.8354	27780	Urban	0.8220
39180	Cameron County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39190	Carbon County, Pennsylvania	0240	Urban	0.9845	0.9818	10900	Urban	0.9832
39200	Centre County, Pennsylvania	8050	Urban	0.8356	0.8356	44300	Urban	0.8356
39210	Chester County, Pennsylvania	6160	Urban	1.0922	1.1038	37964	Urban	1.0980
39220	Clarion County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39230	Clearfield County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
39240	Clinton County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39250	Columbia County, Pennsylvania	7560	Urban	0.8524	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8408
39260	Crawford County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39270	Cumberland County, Pennsylvania	3240	Urban	0.9233	0.9313	25420	Urban	0.9273
39280	Dauphin County, Pennsylvania	3240	Urban	0.9233	0.9313	25420	Urban	0.9273
39290	Delaware County, Pennsylvania	6160	Urban	1.0922	1.1038	37964	Urban	1.0980
39310	Elk County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39320	Erie County, Pennsylvania	2360	Urban	0.8737	0.8737	21500	Urban	0.8737
39330	Fayette County, Pennsylvania	6280	Urban	0.8860	0.8845	38300	Urban	0.8853
39340	Forest County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39350	Franklin County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39360	Fulton County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39370	Greene County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39380	Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39390	Indiana County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39400	Jefferson County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39410	Juniata County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39420	Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania	7560	Urban	0.8524	0.8540	42540	Urban	0.8532
39440	Lancaster County, Pennsylvania	4000	Urban	0.9694	0.9694	29540	Urban	0.9694
39450	Lawrence County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39460	Lebanon County, Pennsylvania	3240	Urban	0.9233	0.8459	30140	Urban	0.8846
39470	Lehigh County, Pennsylvania	0240	Urban	0.9845	0.9818	10900	Urban	0.9832
39480	Luzerne County, Pennsylvania	7560	Urban	0.8524	0.8540	42540	Urban	0.8532
39510	Lycoming County, Pennsylvania	9140	Urban	0.8364	0.8364	48700	Urban	0.8364
39520	Mc Kean County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39530	Mercer County, Pennsylvania	7610	Urban	0.7793	0.8603	49660	Urban	0.8198
39540	Mifflin County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39550	Monroe County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39560	Montgomery County, Pennsylvania	6160	Urban	1.0922	1.1038	37964	Urban	1.0980
39580	Montour County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39590	Northampton County, Pennsylvania	0240	Urban	0.9845	0.9818	10900	Urban	0.9832
39600	Northumberland County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39610	Perry County, Pennsylvania	3240	Urban	0.9233	0.9313	25420	Urban	0.9273
39620	Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania	6160	Urban	1.0922	1.1038	37964	Urban	1.0980
39630	Pike County, Pennsylvania	5660	Urban	1.1207	1.1883	35084	Urban	1.1545
39640	Potter County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39650	Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39670	Snyder County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39680	Somerset County, Pennsylvania	3680	Urban	0.8086	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8189
39690	Sullivan County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39700	Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39710	Tioga County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39720	Union County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39730	Venango County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39740	Warren County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39750	Washington County, Pennsylvania	6280	Urban	0.8860	0.8845	38300	Urban	0.8853
39760	Wayne County, Pennsylvania	39	Rural	0.8319	0.8291	99939	Rural	0.8305
39770	Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania	6280	Urban	0.8860	0.8845	38300	Urban	0.8853
39790	Wyoming County, Pennsylvania	7560	Urban	0.8524	0.8540	42540	Urban	0.8532
39800	York County, Pennsylvania	9280	Urban	0.9347	0.9347	49620	Urban	0.9347
40010	Adjuntas County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40020	Aguada County, Puerto Rico	0060	Urban	0.4876	0.4738	10380	Urban	0.4807
40030	Aguadilla County, Puerto Rico	0060	Urban	0.4876	0.4738	10380	Urban	0.4807
40040	Aguas Buenas County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40050	Aibonito County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4113
40060	Anasco County, Puerto Rico	4840	Urban	0.4243	0.4738	10380	Urban	0.4491
40070	Arecibo County, Puerto Rico	0470	Urban	0.4112	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4367
40080	Arroyo County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.3181	25020	Urban	0.3393
40090	Barceloneta County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40100	Barranquitas County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4113
40110	Bayamon County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40120	Cabo Rojo County, Puerto Rico	4840	Urban	0.4243	0.4650	41900	Urban	0.4447
40130	Caguas County, Puerto Rico	1310	Urban	0.4120	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4371
40140	Camuy County, Puerto Rico	0470	Urban	0.4112	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4367
40145	Canovanas County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40150	Carolina County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40160	Catano County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40170	Cayey County, Puerto Rico	1310	Urban	0.4120	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4371

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
40180	Ceiba County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4153	21940	Urban	0.4453
40190	Ciales County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4113
40200	Cidra County, Puerto Rico	1310	Urban	0.4120	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4371
40210	Coamo County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40220	Comerio County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40230	Corozal County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40240	Culebra County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40250	Dorado County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40260	Fajardo County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4153	21940	Urban	0.4453
40265	Florida County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40270	Guanica County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4408	49500	Urban	0.4006
40280	Guayama County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.3181	25020	Urban	0.3393
40290	Guayanilla County, Puerto Rico	6360	Urban	0.4881	0.4408	49500	Urban	0.4645
40300	Guaynabo County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40310	Gurabo County, Puerto Rico	1310	Urban	0.4120	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4371
40320	Hatillo County, Puerto Rico	0470	Urban	0.4112	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4367
40330	Hormigueros County, Puerto Rico	4840	Urban	0.4243	0.4020	32420	Urban	0.4132
40340	Humacao County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40350	Isabela County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4738	10380	Urban	0.4171
40360	Jayuya County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40370	Juana Diaz County, Puerto Rico	6360	Urban	0.4881	0.4939	38660	Urban	0.4910
40380	Juncos County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40390	Lajas County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4650	41900	Urban	0.4127
40400	Lares County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4738	10380	Urban	0.4171
40410	Las Marias County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40420	Las Piedras County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40430	Loiza County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40440	Luquillo County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4153	21940	Urban	0.4453
40450	Manati County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40460	Maricao County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40470	Maunabo County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4113
40480	Mayaguez County, Puerto Rico	4840	Urban	0.4243	0.4020	32420	Urban	0.4132
40490	Moca County, Puerto Rico	0060	Urban	0.4876	0.4738	10380	Urban	0.4807
40500	Morovis County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40510	Naguabo County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40520	Naranjito County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40530	Orocovis County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4113
40540	Patillas County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.3181	25020	Urban	0.3393
40550	Penuelas County, Puerto Rico	6360	Urban	0.4881	0.4408	49500	Urban	0.4645
40560	Ponce County, Puerto Rico	6360	Urban	0.4881	0.4939	38660	Urban	0.4910
40570	Quebradillas County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4113
40580	Rincon County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4738	10380	Urban	0.4171
40590	Rio Grande County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40610	Sabana Grande County, Puerto Rico	4840	Urban	0.4243	0.4650	41900	Urban	0.4447
40620	Salinas County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40630	San German County, Puerto Rico	4840	Urban	0.4243	0.4650	41900	Urban	0.4447
40640	San Juan County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40650	San Lorenzo County, Puerto Rico	1310	Urban	0.4120	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4371
40660	San Sebastian County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4738	10380	Urban	0.4171
40670	Santa Isabel County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40680	Toa Alta County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40690	Toa Baja County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40700	Trujillo Alto County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40710	Utuado County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40720	Vega Alta County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40730	Vega Baja County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40740	Vieques County, Puerto Rico	40	Rural	0.3604	0.4047	99940	Rural	0.3826
40750	Villalba County, Puerto Rico	6360	Urban	0.4881	0.4939	38660	Urban	0.4910
40760	Yabucoa County, Puerto Rico	7440	Urban	0.4752	0.4621	41980	Urban	0.4687
40770	Yauco County, Puerto Rico	6360	Urban	0.4881	0.4408	49500	Urban	0.4645
41000	Bristol County, Rhode Island	6483	Urban	1.1058	1.0966	39300	Urban	1.1012
41010	Kent County, Rhode Island	6483	Urban	1.1058	1.0966	39300	Urban	1.1012
41020	Newport County, Rhode Island	6483	Urban	1.1058	1.0966	39300	Urban	1.1012
41030	Providence County, Rhode Island	6483	Urban	1.1058	1.0966	39300	Urban	1.1012
41050	Washington County, Rhode Island	6483	Urban	1.1058	1.0966	39300	Urban	1.1012
42000	Abbeville County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42010	Aiken County, S Carolina	0600	Urban	0.9808	0.9748	12260	Urban	0.9778
42020	Allendale County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
42030	Anderson County, S Carolina	3160	Urban	0.9615	0.8997	11340	Urban	0.9306
42040	Bamberg County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42050	Barnwell County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42060	Beaufort County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42070	Berkeley County, S Carolina	1440	Urban	0.9245	0.9245	16700	Urban	0.9245
42080	Calhoun County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.9057	17900	Urban	0.8844
42090	Charleston County, S Carolina	1440	Urban	0.9245	0.9245	16700	Urban	0.9245
42100	Cherokee County, S Carolina	3160	Urban	0.9615	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.9127
42110	Chester County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42120	Chesterfield County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42130	Clarendon County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42140	Colleton County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42150	Darlington County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8947	22500	Urban	0.8789
42160	Dillon County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42170	Dorchester County, S Carolina	1440	Urban	0.9245	0.9245	16700	Urban	0.9245
42180	Edgefield County, S Carolina	0600	Urban	0.9808	0.9748	12260	Urban	0.9778
42190	Fairfield County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.9057	17900	Urban	0.8844
42200	Florence County, S Carolina	2655	Urban	0.9042	0.8947	22500	Urban	0.8995
42210	Georgetown County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42220	Greenville County, S Carolina	3160	Urban	0.9615	1.0027	24860	Urban	0.9821
42230	Greenwood County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42240	Hampton County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42250	Horry County, S Carolina	5330	Urban	0.8934	0.8934	34820	Urban	0.8934
42260	Jasper County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42270	Kershaw County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.9057	17900	Urban	0.8844
42280	Lancaster County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42290	Laurens County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	1.0027	24860	Urban	0.9329
42300	Lee County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42310	Lexington County, S Carolina	1760	Urban	0.9082	0.9057	17900	Urban	0.9070
42320	Mc Cormick County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42330	Marion County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42340	Marlboro County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42350	Newberry County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42360	Oconee County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42370	Orangeburg County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42380	Pickens County, S Carolina	3160	Urban	0.9615	1.0027	24860	Urban	0.9821
42390	Richland County, S Carolina	1760	Urban	0.9082	0.9057	17900	Urban	0.9070
42400	Saluda County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.9057	17900	Urban	0.8844
42410	Spartanburg County, S Carolina	3160	Urban	0.9615	0.9172	43900	Urban	0.9394
42420	Sumter County, S Carolina	8140	Urban	0.8377	0.8377	44940	Urban	0.8377
42430	Union County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42440	Williamsburg County, S Carolina	42	Rural	0.8631	0.8638	99942	Rural	0.8635
42450	York County, S Carolina	1520	Urban	0.9715	0.9750	16740	Urban	0.9733
43010	Aurora County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43020	Beadle County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43030	Bennett County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43040	Bon Homme County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43050	Brookings County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43060	Brown County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43070	Brule County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43080	Buffalo County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43090	Butte County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43100	Campbell County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43110	Charles Mix County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43120	Clark County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43130	Clay County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43140	Codington County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43150	Corson County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43160	Custer County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43170	Davison County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43180	Day County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43190	Deuel County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43200	Dewey County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43210	Douglas County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43220	Edmunds County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43230	Fall River County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43240	Faulk County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43250	Grant County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
43260	Gregory County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43270	Haakon County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43280	Hamlin County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43290	Hand County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43300	Hanson County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43310	Harding County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43320	Hughes County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43330	Hutchinson County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43340	Hyde County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43350	Jackson County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43360	Jerauld County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43370	Jones County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43380	Kingsbury County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43390	Lake County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43400	Lawrence County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43410	Lincoln County, S Dakota	7760	Urban	0.9635	0.9635	43620	Urban	0.9635
43420	Lyman County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43430	Mc Cook County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.9635	43620	Urban	0.9093
43440	Mc Pherson County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43450	Marshall County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43460	Meade County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8987	39660	Urban	0.8769
43470	Mellette County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43480	Miner County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43490	Minnehaha County, S Dakota	7760	Urban	0.9635	0.9635	43620	Urban	0.9635
43500	Moody County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43510	Pennington County, S Dakota	6660	Urban	0.8987	0.8987	39660	Urban	0.8987
43520	Perkins County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43530	Potter County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43540	Roberts County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43550	Sanborn County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43560	Shannon County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43570	Spink County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43580	Stanley County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43590	Sully County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43600	Todd County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43610	Tripp County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43620	Turner County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.9635	43620	Urban	0.9093
43630	Union County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.9381	43580	Urban	0.8966
43640	Walworth County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43650	Washabaugh County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43670	Yankton County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
43680	Ziebach County, S Dakota	43	Rural	0.8551	0.8560	99943	Rural	0.8556
44000	Anderson County, Tennessee	3840	Urban	0.8397	0.8441	28940	Urban	0.8419
44010	Bedford County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44020	Benton County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44030	Bledsoe County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44040	Blount County, Tennessee	3840	Urban	0.8397	0.8441	28940	Urban	0.8419
44050	Bradley County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.8139	17420	Urban	0.8037
44060	Campbell County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44070	Cannon County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.8838
44080	Carroll County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44090	Carter County, Tennessee	3660	Urban	0.8007	0.7937	27740	Urban	0.7972
44100	Cheatham County, Tennessee	5360	Urban	0.9760	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.9751
44110	Chester County, Tennessee	3580	Urban	0.8964	0.8964	27180	Urban	0.8964
44120	Claiborne County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44130	Clay County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44140	Cocke County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44150	Coffee County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44160	Crockett County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44170	Cumberland County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44180	Davidson County, Tennessee	5360	Urban	0.9760	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.9751
44190	Decatur County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44200	De Kalb County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44210	Dickson County, Tennessee	5360	Urban	0.9760	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.9751
44220	Dyer County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44230	Fayette County, Tennessee	4920	Urban	0.9416	0.9397	32820	Urban	0.9407
44240	Fentress County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44250	Franklin County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
44260	Gibson County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44270	Giles County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44280	Grainger County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7961	34100	Urban	0.7948
44290	Greene County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44300	Grundy County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44310	Hamblen County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7961	34100	Urban	0.7948
44320	Hamilton County, Tennessee	1560	Urban	0.9088	0.9088	16860	Urban	0.9088
44330	Hancock County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44340	Hardeman County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44350	Hardin County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44360	Hawkins County, Tennessee	3660	Urban	0.8007	0.8054	28700	Urban	0.8031
44370	Haywood County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44380	Henderson County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44390	Henry County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44400	Hickman County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.8838
44410	Houston County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44420	Humphreys County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44430	Jackson County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44440	Jefferson County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7961	34100	Urban	0.7948
44450	Johnson County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44460	Knox County, Tennessee	3840	Urban	0.8397	0.8441	28940	Urban	0.8419
44470	Lake County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44480	Lauderdale County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44490	Lawrence County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44500	Lewis County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44510	Lincoln County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44520	Loudon County, Tennessee	3840	Urban	0.8397	0.8441	28940	Urban	0.8419
44530	Mc Minn County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44540	Mc Nairy County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44550	Macon County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.8838
44560	Madison County, Tennessee	3580	Urban	0.8964	0.8964	27180	Urban	0.8964
44570	Marion County, Tennessee	1560	Urban	0.9088	0.9088	16860	Urban	0.9088
44580	Marshall County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44590	Maury County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44600	Meigs County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44610	Monroe County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44620	Montgomery County, Tennessee	1660	Urban	0.8284	0.8284	17300	Urban	0.8284
44630	Moore County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44640	Morgan County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44650	Obion County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44660	Overton County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44670	Perry County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44680	Pickett County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44690	Polk County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.8139	17420	Urban	0.8037
44700	Putnam County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44710	Rhea County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44720	Roane County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44730	Robertson County, Tennessee	5360	Urban	0.9760	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.9751
44740	Rutherford County, Tennessee	5360	Urban	0.9760	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.9751
44750	Scott County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44760	Sequatchie County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.9088	16860	Urban	0.8512
44770	Sevier County, Tennessee	3840	Urban	0.8397	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.8146
44780	Shelby County, Tennessee	4920	Urban	0.9416	0.9397	32820	Urban	0.9407
44790	Smith County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.8838
44800	Stewart County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.8284	17300	Urban	0.8110
44810	Sullivan County, Tennessee	3660	Urban	0.8007	0.8054	28700	Urban	0.8031
44820	Sumner County, Tennessee	5360	Urban	0.9760	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.9751
44830	Tipton County, Tennessee	4920	Urban	0.9416	0.9397	32820	Urban	0.9407
44840	Trousdale County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.8838
44850	Unicoi County, Tennessee	3660	Urban	0.8007	0.7937	27740	Urban	0.7972
44860	Union County, Tennessee	3840	Urban	0.8397	0.8441	28940	Urban	0.8419
44870	Van Buren County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44880	Warren County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44890	Washington County, Tennessee	3660	Urban	0.8007	0.7937	27740	Urban	0.7972
44900	Wayne County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44910	Weakley County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44920	White County, Tennessee	44	Rural	0.7935	0.7895	99944	Rural	0.7915
44930	Williamson County, Tennessee	5360	Urban	0.9760	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.9751

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
44940	Wilson County, Tennessee	5360	Urban	0.9760	0.9741	34980	Urban	0.9751
45000	Anderson County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45010	Andrews County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45020	Angelina County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45030	Aransas County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8550	18580	Urban	0.8241
45040	Archer County, Texas	9080	Urban	0.8365	0.8285	48660	Urban	0.8325
45050	Armstrong County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.9156	11100	Urban	0.8544
45060	Atascosa County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8980	41700	Urban	0.8456
45070	Austin County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.9992	26420	Urban	0.8962
45080	Bailey County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45090	Bandera County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8980	41700	Urban	0.8456
45100	Bastrop County, Texas	0640	Urban	0.9437	0.9437	12420	Urban	0.9437
45110	Baylor County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45113	Bee County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45120	Bell County, Texas	3810	Urban	0.8526	0.8526	28660	Urban	0.8526
45130	Bexar County, Texas	7240	Urban	0.8984	0.8980	41700	Urban	0.8982
45140	Blanco County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45150	Borden County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45160	Bosque County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45170	Bowie County, Texas	8360	Urban	0.8283	0.8283	45500	Urban	0.8283
45180	Brazoria County, Texas	1145	Urban	0.8563	0.9992	26420	Urban	0.9278
45190	Brazos County, Texas	1260	Urban	0.8900	0.8900	17780	Urban	0.8900
45200	Brewster County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45201	Briscoe County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45210	Brooks County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45220	Brown County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45221	Burleson County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8900	17780	Urban	0.8416
45222	Burnet County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45223	Caldwell County, Texas	0640	Urban	0.9437	0.9437	12420	Urban	0.9437
45224	Calhoun County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8160	47020	Urban	0.8046
45230	Callahan County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.7896	10180	Urban	0.7914
45240	Cameron County, Texas	1240	Urban	0.9804	0.9804	15180	Urban	0.9804
45250	Camp County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45251	Carson County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.9156	11100	Urban	0.8544
45260	Cass County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45270	Castro County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45280	Chambers County, Texas	3360	Urban	1.0088	0.9992	26420	Urban	1.0040
45281	Cherokee County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45290	Childress County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45291	Clay County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8285	48660	Urban	0.8108
45292	Cochran County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45300	Coke County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45301	Coleman County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45310	Collin County, Texas	1920	Urban	1.0205	1.0228	19124	Urban	1.0217
45311	Collingsworth County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45312	Colorado County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45320	Comal County, Texas	7240	Urban	0.8984	0.8980	41700	Urban	0.8982
45321	Comanche County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45330	Concho County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45340	Cooke County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45341	Coryell County, Texas	3810	Urban	0.8526	0.8526	660	Urban	0.8526
45350	Cottle County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45360	Crane County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45361	Crockett County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45362	Crosby County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8783	31180	Urban	0.8357
45370	Culberson County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45380	Dallam County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45390	Dallas County, Texas	1920	Urban	1.0205	1.0228	19124	Urban	1.0217
45391	Dawson County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45392	Deaf Smith County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45400	Delta County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	1.0228	19124	Urban	0.9080
45410	Denton County, Texas	1920	Urban	1.0205	1.0228	19124	Urban	1.0217
45420	De Witt County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45421	Dickens County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45430	Dimmit County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45431	Donley County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45440	Duval County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45450	Eastland County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
45451	Ector County, Texas	5800	Urban	0.9741	0.9884	36220	Urban	0.9813
45460	Edwards County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45470	Ellis County, Texas	1920	Urban	1.0205	1.0228	19124	Urban	1.0217
45480	El Paso County, Texas	2320	Urban	0.8977	0.8977	21340	Urban	0.8977
45490	Erath County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45500	Falls County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45510	Fannin County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45511	Fayette County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45520	Fisher County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45521	Floyd County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45522	Foard County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45530	Fort Bend County, Texas	3360	Urban	1.0088	0.9992	26420	Urban	1.0040
45531	Franklin County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45540	Freestone County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45541	Frio County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45542	Gaines County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45550	Galveston County, Texas	2920	Urban	0.9635	0.9992	26420	Urban	0.9814
45551	Garza County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45552	Gillespie County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45560	Glasscock County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45561	Goliad County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8160	47020	Urban	0.8046
45562	Gonzales County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45563	Gray County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45564	Grayson County, Texas	7640	Urban	0.9507	0.9507	43300	Urban	0.9507
45570	Gregg County, Texas	4420	Urban	0.8888	0.8730	30980	Urban	0.8809
45580	Grimes County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45581	Guadaloupe County, Texas	7240	Urban	0.8984	0.8980	41700	Urban	0.8982
45582	Hale County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45583	Hall County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45590	Hamilton County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45591	Hansford County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45592	Hardeman County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45600	Hardin County, Texas	0840	Urban	0.8412	0.8412	13140	Urban	0.8412
45610	Harris County, Texas	3360	Urban	1.0088	0.9992	26420	Urban	1.0040
45620	Harrison County, Texas	4420	Urban	0.8888	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.8446
45621	Hartley County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45630	Haskell County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45631	Hays County, Texas	0640	Urban	0.9437	0.9437	12420	Urban	0.9437
45632	Hemphill County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45640	Henderson County, Texas	1920	Urban	1.0205	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.9104
45650	Hidalgo County, Texas	4880	Urban	0.8934	0.8934	32580	Urban	0.8934
45651	Hill County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45652	Hockley County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45653	Hood County, Texas	2800	Urban	0.9522	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.8763
45654	Hopkins County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45660	Houston County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45661	Howard County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45662	Hudspeth County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45670	Hunt County, Texas	1920	Urban	1.0205	1.0228	19124	Urban	1.0217
45671	Hutchinson County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45672	Irion County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8271	41660	Urban	0.8101
45680	Jack County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45681	Jackson County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45690	Jasper County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45691	Jeff Davis County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45700	Jefferson County, Texas	0840	Urban	0.8412	0.8412	13140	Urban	0.8412
45710	Jim Hogg County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45711	Jim Wells County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45720	Johnson County, Texas	2800	Urban	0.9522	0.9486	23104	Urban	0.9504
45721	Jones County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.7896	10180	Urban	0.7914
45722	Karnes County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45730	Kaufman County, Texas	1920	Urban	1.0205	1.0228	19124	Urban	1.0217
45731	Kendall County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8980	41700	Urban	0.8456
45732	Kenedy County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45733	Kent County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45734	Kerr County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45740	Kimble County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45741	King County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
45742	Kinney County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45743	Kleberg County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45744	Knox County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45750	Lamar County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45751	Lamb County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45752	Lampasas County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8526	28660	Urban	0.8229
45753	La Salle County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45754	Lavaca County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45755	Lee County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45756	Leon County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45757	Liberty County, Texas	3360	Urban	1.0088	0.9992	26420	Urban	1.0040
45758	Limestone County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45759	Lipscomb County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45760	Live Oak County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45761	Llano County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45762	Loving County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45770	Lubbock County, Texas	4600	Urban	0.8783	0.8783	31180	Urban	0.8783
45771	Lynn County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45772	Mc Culloch County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45780	Mc Lennan County, Texas	8800	Urban	0.8518	0.8518	47380	Urban	0.8518
45781	Mc Mullen County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45782	Madison County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45783	Marion County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45784	Martin County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45785	Mason County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45790	Matagorda County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45791	Maverick County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45792	Medina County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8980	41700	Urban	0.8456
45793	Menard County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45794	Midland County, Texas	5800	Urban	0.9741	0.9514	33260	Urban	0.9628
45795	Milam County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45796	Mills County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45797	Mitchell County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45800	Montague County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45801	Montgomery County, Texas	3360	Urban	1.0088	0.9992	26420	Urban	1.0040
45802	Moore County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45803	Morris County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45804	Motley County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45810	Nacogdoches County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45820	Navarro County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45821	Newton County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45822	Nolan County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45830	Nueces County, Texas	1880	Urban	0.8550	0.8550	18580	Urban	0.8550
45831	Ochiltree County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45832	Oldham County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45840	Orange County, Texas	0840	Urban	0.8412	0.8412	13140	Urban	0.8412
45841	Palo Pinto County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45842	Panola County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45843	Parker County, Texas	2800	Urban	0.9522	0.9486	23104	Urban	0.9504
45844	Parmer County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45845	Pecos County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45850	Polk County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45860	Potter County, Texas	0320	Urban	0.9156	0.9156	11100	Urban	0.9156
45861	Presidio County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45870	Rains County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45871	Randall County, Texas	0320	Urban	0.9156	0.9156	11100	Urban	0.9156
45872	Reagan County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45873	Real County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45874	Red River County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45875	Reeves County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45876	Refugio County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45877	Roberts County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45878	Robertson County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8900	17780	Urban	0.8416
45879	Rockwall County, Texas	1920	Urban	1.0205	1.0228	19124	Urban	1.0217
45880	Runnels County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45881	Rusk County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8730	30980	Urban	0.8331
45882	Sabine County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45883	San Augustine County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
45884	San Jacinto County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.9992	26420	Urban	0.8962
45885	San Patricio County, Texas	1880	Urban	0.8550	0.8550	18580	Urban	0.8550
45886	San Saba County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45887	Schleicher County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45888	Scurry County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45889	Shackelford County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45890	Shelby County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45891	Sherman County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45892	Smith County, Texas	8640	Urban	0.9168	0.9168	46340	Urban	0.9168
45893	Somervell County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45900	Starr County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45901	Stephens County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45902	Sterling County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45903	Stonewall County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45904	Sutton County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45905	Swisher County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45910	Tarrant County, Texas	2800	Urban	0.9522	0.9486	23104	Urban	0.9504
45911	Taylor County, Texas	0040	Urban	0.8054	0.7896	10180	Urban	0.7975
45912	Terrell County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45913	Terry County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45920	Throckmorton County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45921	Titus County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45930	Tom Green County, Texas	7200	Urban	0.8271	0.8271	41660	Urban	0.8271
45940	Travis County, Texas	0640	Urban	0.9437	0.9437	12420	Urban	0.9437
45941	Trinity County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45942	Tyler County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45943	Upshur County, Texas	4420	Urban	0.8888	0.8730	30980	Urban	0.8809
45944	Upton County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45945	Uvalde County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45946	Val Verde County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45947	Van Zandt County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45948	Victoria County, Texas	8750	Urban	0.8160	0.8160	47020	Urban	0.8160
45949	Walker County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45950	Waller County, Texas	3360	Urban	1.0088	0.9992	26420	Urban	1.0040
45951	Ward County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45952	Washington County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45953	Webb County, Texas	4080	Urban	0.8068	0.8068	29700	Urban	0.8068
45954	Wharton County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45955	Wheeler County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45960	Wichita County, Texas	9080	Urban	0.8365	0.8285	48660	Urban	0.8325
45961	Wilbarger County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45962	Willacy County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45970	Williamson County, Texas	0640	Urban	0.9437	0.9437	12420	Urban	0.9437
45971	Wilson County, Texas	7240	Urban	0.8984	0.8980	41700	Urban	0.8982
45972	Winkler County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45973	Wise County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.9486	23104	Urban	0.8709
45974	Wood County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45980	Yoakum County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45981	Young County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45982	Zapata County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
45983	Zavala County, Texas	45	Rural	0.7931	0.8003	99945	Rural	0.7967
46000	Beaver County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46010	Box Elder County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46020	Cache County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.9164	30860	Urban	0.8963
46030	Carbon County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46040	Daggett County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46050	Davis County, Utah	7160	Urban	0.9340	0.9029	36260	Urban	0.9185
46060	Duchesne County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46070	Emery County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46080	Garfield County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46090	Grand County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46100	Iron County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46110	Juab County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.9500	39340	Urban	0.9131
46120	Kane County, Utah	2620	Urban	1.1845	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.9982
46130	Millard County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46140	Morgan County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.9029	36260	Urban	0.8896
46150	Piute County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46160	Rich County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
46170	Salt Lake County, Utah	7160	Urban	0.9340	0.9421	41620	Urban	0.9381
46180	San Juan County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46190	Sanpete County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46200	Sevier County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46210	Summit County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.9421	41620	Urban	0.9092
46220	Tooele County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.9421	41620	Urban	0.9092
46230	Uintah County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46240	Utah County, Utah	6520	Urban	0.9500	0.9500	39340	Urban	0.9500
46250	Wasatch County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46260	Washington County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.9392	41100	Urban	0.9077
46270	Wayne County, Utah	46	Rural	0.8762	0.8118	99946	Rural	0.8440
46280	Weber County, Utah	7160	Urban	0.9340	0.9029	36260	Urban	0.9185
47000	Addison County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47010	Bennington County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47020	Caledonia County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47030	Chittenden County, Vermont	1303	Urban	0.9410	0.9410	15540	Urban	0.9410
47040	Essex County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47050	Franklin County, Vermont	1303	Urban	0.9410	0.9410	15540	Urban	0.9410
47060	Grand Isle County, Vermont	1303	Urban	0.9410	0.9410	15540	Urban	0.9410
47070	Lamoille County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47080	Orange County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47090	Orleans County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47100	Rutland County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47110	Washington County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47120	Windham County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
47130	Windsor County, Vermont	47	Rural	0.9830	0.9830	99947	Rural	0.9830
48010	St Croix County, Virgin Islands	48	Rural	0.7615	0.7615	99948	Rural	0.7615
48020	St Thomas-John County, Virgin Islands	48	Rural	0.7615	0.7615	99948	Rural	0.7615
49000	Accomack County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49010	Albemarle County, Virginia	1540	Urban	1.0187	1.0187	16820	Urban	1.0187
49011	Alexandria City County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49020	Alleghany County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49030	Amelia County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.8873
49040	Amherst County, Virginia	4640	Urban	0.8691	0.8691	31340	Urban	0.8691
49050	Appomattox County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8691	31340	Urban	0.8554
49060	Arlington County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49070	Augusta County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49080	Bath County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49088	Bedford City County, Virginia	4640	Urban	0.8691	0.8691	31340	Urban	0.8691
49090	Bedford County, Virginia	4640	Urban	0.8691	0.8691	31340	Urban	0.8691
49100	Bland County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49110	Botetourt County, Virginia	6800	Urban	0.8387	0.8374	40220	Urban	0.8381
49111	Bristol City County, Virginia	3660	Urban	0.8007	0.8054	28700	Urban	0.8031
49120	Brunswick County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49130	Buchanan County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49140	Buckingham County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49141	Buena Vista City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49150	Campbell County, Virginia	4640	Urban	0.8691	0.8691	31340	Urban	0.8691
49160	Caroline County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.8873
49170	Carroll County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49180	Charles City County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49190	Charlotte County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49191	Charlottesville City County, Virginia	1540	Urban	1.0187	1.0187	16820	Urban	1.0187
49194	Chesapeake County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49200	Chesterfield County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49210	Clarke County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49211	Clifton Forge City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49212	Colonial Heights County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49213	Covington City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49220	Craig County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8374	40220	Urban	0.8396
49230	Culpeper County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.9495
49240	Cumberland County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.8873
49241	Danville City County, Virginia	1950	Urban	0.8489	0.8489	19260	Urban	0.8489
49250	Dickenson County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49260	Dinniddie County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49270	Emporia County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49280	Essex County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49288	Fairfax City County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
49290	Fairfax County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49291	Falls Church City County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49300	Fauquier County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49310	Floyd County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49320	Fluvanna County, Virginia	1540	Urban	1.0187	1.0187	16820	Urban	1.0187
49328	Franklin City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49330	Franklin County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8374	40220	Urban	0.8396
49340	Frederick County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	1.0214	49020	Urban	0.9316
49342	Fredericksburg City County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49343	Galax City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49350	Giles County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.7954	13980	Urban	0.8186
49360	Gloucester County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49370	Goochland County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49380	Grayson County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49390	Greene County, Virginia	1540	Urban	1.0187	1.0187	16820	Urban	1.0187
49400	Greensville County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49410	Halifax County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49411	Hampton City County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49420	Hanover County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49421	Harrisonburg City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.9088	25500	Urban	0.8753
49430	Henrico County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49440	Henry County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49450	Highland County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49451	Hopewell City County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49460	Isle Of Wight County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49470	James City Co County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49480	King And Queen County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.8873
49490	King George County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.9495
49500	King William County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.8873
49510	Lancaster County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49520	Lee County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49522	Lexington County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49530	Loudoun County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49540	Louisa County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.8873
49550	Lunenburg County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49551	Lynchburg City County, Virginia	4640	Urban	0.8691	0.8691	31340	Urban	0.8691
49560	Madison County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49561	Martinsville City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49563	Manassas City County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49565	Manassas Park City County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49570	Mathews County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49580	Mecklenburg County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49590	Middlesex County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49600	Montgomery County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.7954	13980	Urban	0.8186
49610	Nansemond County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49620	Nelson County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	1.0187	16820	Urban	0.9302
49621	New Kent County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49622	Newport News City County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49641	Norfolk City County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49650	Northampton County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49660	Northumberland County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49661	Norton City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49670	Nottoway County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49680	Orange County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49690	Page County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49700	Patrick County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49701	Petersburg City County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49710	Pittsylvania County, Virginia	1950	Urban	0.8489	0.8489	19260	Urban	0.8489
49711	Portsmouth City County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49712	Poquoson City County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49720	Powhatan County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49730	Prince Edward County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49740	Prince George County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49750	Prince William County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49770	Pulaski County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.7954	13980	Urban	0.8186
49771	Radford City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.7954	13980	Urban	0.8186
49780	Rappahannock County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49790	Richmond County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
49791	Richmond City County, Virginia	6760	Urban	0.9328	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.9328
49800	Roanoke County, Virginia	6800	Urban	0.8387	0.8374	40220	Urban	0.8381
49801	Roanoke City County, Virginia	6800	Urban	0.8387	0.8374	40220	Urban	0.8381
49810	Rockbridge County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49820	Rockingham County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.9088	25500	Urban	0.8753
49830	Russell County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49838	Salem County, Virginia	6800	Urban	0.8387	0.8374	40220	Urban	0.8381
49840	Scott County, Virginia	3660	Urban	0.8007	0.8054	28700	Urban	0.8031
49850	Shenandoah County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49860	Smyth County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49867	South Boston City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49870	Southampton County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49880	Spotsylvania County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49890	Stafford County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49891	Staunton City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49892	Suffolk City County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49900	Surry County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8608
49910	Sussex County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.9328	40060	Urban	0.8873
49920	Tazewell County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49921	Virginia Beach City County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49930	Warren County, Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
49950	Washington County, Virginia	3660	Urban	0.8007	0.8054	28700	Urban	0.8031
49951	Waynesboro City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49960	Westmoreland County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49961	Williamsburg City County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
49962	Winchester City County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	1.0214	49020	Urban	0.9316
49970	Wise County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49980	Wythe County, Virginia	49	Rural	0.8417	0.8013	99949	Rural	0.8215
49981	York County, Virginia	5720	Urban	0.8799	0.8799	47260	Urban	0.8799
50000	Adams County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50010	Asotin County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	0.9886	30300	Urban	1.0052
50020	Benton County, Washington	6740	Urban	1.0619	1.0619	28420	Urban	1.0619
50030	Chelan County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0070	48300	Urban	1.0144
50040	Clallam County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50050	Clark County, Washington	6440	Urban	1.1266	1.1266	38900	Urban	1.1266
50060	Columbia County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50070	Cowlitz County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	0.9579	31020	Urban	0.9898
50080	Douglas County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0070	48300	Urban	1.0144
50090	Ferry County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50100	Franklin County, Washington	6740	Urban	1.0619	1.0619	28420	Urban	1.0619
50110	Garfield County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50120	Grant County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50130	Grays Harbor County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50140	Island County, Washington	7600	Urban	1.1567	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.1039
50150	Jefferson County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50160	King County, Washington	7600	Urban	1.1567	1.1577	42644	Urban	1.1572
50170	Kitsap County, Washington	1150	Urban	1.0675	1.0675	14740	Urban	1.0675
50180	Kittitas County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50190	Klickitat County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50200	Lewis County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50210	Lincoln County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50220	Mason County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50230	Okanogan County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50240	Pacific County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50250	Pend Oreille County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50260	Pierce County, Washington	8200	Urban	1.0742	1.0742	45104	Urban	1.0742
50270	San Juan County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50280	Skagit County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0454	34580	Urban	1.0336
50290	Skamania County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.1266	38900	Urban	1.0742
50300	Snohomish County, Washington	7600	Urban	1.1567	1.1577	42644	Urban	1.1572
50310	Spokane County, Washington	7840	Urban	1.0905	1.0905	44060	Urban	1.0905
50320	Stevens County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50330	Thurston County, Washington	5910	Urban	1.0927	1.0927	36500	Urban	1.0927
50340	Wahkiakum County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50350	Walla Walla County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50360	Whatcom County, Washington	0860	Urban	1.1731	1.1731	13380	Urban	1.1731
50370	Whitman County, Washington	50	Rural	1.0217	1.0510	99950	Rural	1.0364
50380	Yakima County, Washington	9260	Urban	1.0155	1.0155	49420	Urban	1.0155

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
51000	Barbour County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51010	Berkeley County, W Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	0.9489	25180	Urban	1.0233
51020	Boone County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.8445	16620	Urban	0.8173
51030	Braxton County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51040	Brooke County, W Virginia	8080	Urban	0.7819	0.7819	48260	Urban	0.7819
51050	Cabell County, W Virginia	3400	Urban	0.9477	0.9477	26580	Urban	0.9477
51060	Calhoun County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51070	Clay County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.8445	16620	Urban	0.8173
51080	Doddridge County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51090	Fayette County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51100	Gilmer County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51110	Grant County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51120	Greenbrier County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51130	Hampshire County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	1.0214	49020	Urban	0.9057
51140	Hancock County, W Virginia	8080	Urban	0.7819	0.7819	48260	Urban	0.7819
51150	Hardy County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51160	Harrison County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51170	Jackson County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51180	Jefferson County, W Virginia	8840	Urban	1.0976	1.0926	47894	Urban	1.0951
51190	Kanawha County, W Virginia	1480	Urban	0.8445	0.8445	16620	Urban	0.8445
51200	Lewis County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51210	Lincoln County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.8445	16620	Urban	0.8173
51220	Logan County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51230	Mc Dowell County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51240	Marion County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51250	Marshall County, W Virginia	9000	Urban	0.7161	0.7161	48540	Urban	0.7161
51260	Mason County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51270	Mercer County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51280	Mineral County, W Virginia	1900	Urban	0.9317	0.9317	19060	Urban	0.9317
51290	Mingo County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51300	Monongalia County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.8420	34060	Urban	0.8160
51310	Monroe County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51320	Morgan County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.9489	25180	Urban	0.8695
51330	Nicholas County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51340	Ohio County, W Virginia	9000	Urban	0.7161	0.7161	48540	Urban	0.7161
51350	Pendleton County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51360	Pleasants County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.8270	37620	Urban	0.8085
51370	Pocahontas County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51380	Preston County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.8420	34060	Urban	0.8160
51390	Putnam County, W Virginia	1480	Urban	0.8445	0.8445	16620	Urban	0.8445
51400	Raleigh County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51410	Randolph County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51420	Ritchie County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51430	Roane County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51440	Summers County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51450	Taylor County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51460	Tucker County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51470	Tyler County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51480	Upshur County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51490	Wayne County, W Virginia	3400	Urban	0.9477	0.9477	26580	Urban	0.9477
51500	Webster County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51510	Wetzel County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
51520	Wirt County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.8270	37620	Urban	0.8085
51530	Wood County, W Virginia	6020	Urban	0.8270	0.8270	37620	Urban	0.8270
51540	Wyoming County, W Virginia	51	Rural	0.7900	0.7717	99951	Rural	0.7809
52000	Adams County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52010	Ashland County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52020	Barron County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52030	Bayfield County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52040	Brown County, Wisconsin	3080	Urban	0.9483	0.9483	24580	Urban	0.9483
52050	Buffalo County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52060	Burnett County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52070	Calumet County, Wisconsin	0460	Urban	0.9239	0.9288	11540	Urban	0.9264
52080	Chippewa County, Wisconsin	2290	Urban	0.9201	0.9201	20740	Urban	0.9201
52090	Clark County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52100	Columbia County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	1.0659	31540	Urban	1.0069
52110	Crawford County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52120	Dane County, Wisconsin	4720	Urban	1.0754	1.0659	31540	Urban	1.0707

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
52130	Dodge County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52140	Door County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52150	Douglas County, Wisconsin	2240	Urban	1.0213	1.0213	20260	Urban	1.0213
52160	Dunn County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52170	Eau Claire County, Wisconsin	2290	Urban	0.9201	0.9201	20740	Urban	0.9201
52180	Florence County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52190	Fond Du Lac County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9640	22540	Urban	0.9559
52200	Forest County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52210	Grant County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52220	Green County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52230	Green Lake County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52240	Iowa County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	1.0659	31540	Urban	1.0069
52250	Iron County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52260	Jackson County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52270	Jefferson County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52280	Juneau County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52290	Kenosha County, Wisconsin	3800	Urban	0.9760	1.0429	29404	Urban	1.0095
52300	Kewaunee County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9483	24580	Urban	0.9481
52310	La Crosse County, Wisconsin	3870	Urban	0.9564	0.9564	29100	Urban	0.9564
52320	Lafayette County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52330	Langlade County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52340	Lincoln County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52350	Manitowoc County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52360	Marathon County, Wisconsin	8940	Urban	0.9590	0.9590	48140	Urban	0.9590
52370	Marinette County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52380	Marquette County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52381	Menominee County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52390	Milwaukee County, Wisconsin	5080	Urban	1.0146	1.0146	33340	Urban	1.0146
52400	Monroe County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52410	Oconto County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9483	24580	Urban	0.9481
52420	Oneida County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52430	Outagamie County, Wisconsin	0460	Urban	0.9239	0.9288	11540	Urban	0.9264
52440	Ozaukee County, Wisconsin	5080	Urban	1.0146	1.0146	33340	Urban	1.0146
52450	Pepin County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52460	Pierce County, Wisconsin	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
52470	Polk County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52480	Portage County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52490	Price County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52500	Racine County, Wisconsin	6600	Urban	0.8997	0.8997	39540	Urban	0.8997
52510	Richland County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52520	Rock County, Wisconsin	3620	Urban	0.9538	0.9538	27500	Urban	0.9538
52530	Rusk County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52540	St Croix County, Wisconsin	5120	Urban	1.1075	1.1075	33460	Urban	1.1075
52550	Sauk County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52560	Sawyer County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52570	Shawano County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52580	Sheboygan County, Wisconsin	7620	Urban	0.8911	0.8911	43100	Urban	0.8911
52590	Taylor County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52600	Trempealeau County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52610	Vernon County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52620	Vilas County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52630	Walworth County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52640	Washburn County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52650	Washington County, Wisconsin	5080	Urban	1.0146	1.0146	33340	Urban	1.0146
52660	Waukesha County, Wisconsin	5080	Urban	1.0146	1.0146	33340	Urban	1.0146
52670	Waupaca County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52680	Waushara County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
52690	Winnebago County, Wisconsin	0460	Urban	0.9239	0.9183	36780	Urban	0.9211
52700	Wood County, Wisconsin	52	Rural	0.9478	0.9509	99952	Rural	0.9494
53000	Albany County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53010	Big Horn County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53020	Campbell County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53030	Carbon County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53040	Converse County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53050	Crook County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53060	Fremont County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53070	Goshen County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53080	Hot Springs County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257

TABLE A.—FY 2006 SNF PPS TRANSITION WAGE INDEX TABLE—Continued

SSA state/ county code	County name	MSA No.	MSA urban/ rural	2006 MSA-based WI	2006 CBSA-based WI	CBSA No.	CBSA urban/ rural	Transition wage index *
53090	Johnson County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53100	Laramie County, Wyoming	1580	Urban	0.8775	0.8775	16940	Urban	0.8775
53110	Lincoln County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53120	Natrona County, Wyoming	1350	Urban	0.9026	0.9026	16220	Urban	0.9026
53130	Niobrara County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53140	Park County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53150	Platte County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53160	Sheridan County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53170	Sublette County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53180	Sweetwater County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53190	Teton County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53200	Uinta County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53210	Washakie County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
53220	Weston County, Wyoming	53	Rural	0.9257	0.9257	99953	Rural	0.9257
65010	Agana County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65020	Agana Heights County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65030	Agat County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65040	Asan County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65050	Barrigada County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65060	Chalan Pago County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65070	Dededo County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65080	Inarajan County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65090	Maite County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65100	Mangilao County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65110	Merizo County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65120	Mongmong County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65130	Ordot County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65140	Piti County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65150	Santa Rita County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65160	Sinajana County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65170	Talofofo County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65180	Tamuning County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65190	Toto County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65200	Umatac County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65210	Yigo County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611
65220	Yona County, Guam	65	Rural	0.9611	0.9611	99965	Rural	0.9611

* Transition wage index value should be used with the CBSA urban/rural designation for rate calculation purposes.

[1] At this time, there are no hospitals located in these CBSA-based urban areas on which to base a wage index. Therefore, the transition wage index value is based on the average transition wage index for all urban areas within the state.

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Federal Register

Thursday,
August 4, 2005

Part IV

Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Part 418

Medicare Program; Hospice Wage Index for Fiscal Year 2006; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Part 418

[CMS–1286–F]

RIN 0938–AN89

Medicare Program; Hospice Wage Index for Fiscal Year 2006

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule sets forth the hospice wage index for fiscal year 2006 and identifies the revised labor market and metropolitan core based statistical areas. In addition, this final rule responds to public comments and implements provisions of sections 408 and 946 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003.

DATES: These regulations are effective on October 1, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terri Deutsch, (410) 786–9462.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. General

1. Hospice Care

Hospice care is an approach to treatment that recognizes that the impending death of an individual warrants a change in the focus from curative care to palliative care for relief of pain and for symptom management. The goal of hospice care is to help terminally ill individuals continue life with minimal disruption to normal activities while remaining primarily in the home environment. A hospice uses an interdisciplinary approach to deliver medical, social, psychological, emotional, and spiritual services through use of a broad spectrum of professional and other caregivers, with the goal of making the individual as physically and emotionally comfortable as possible. Counseling services and inpatient respite services are available to the family of the hospice patient. Hospice programs consider both the patient and the family as a unit of care.

Section 1861(dd) of the Social Security Act (the Act) provides for coverage of hospice care for terminally ill Medicare beneficiaries who elect to receive care from a participating hospice. Section 1814(i) of the Act provides payment for Medicare participating hospices.

2. Medicare Payment for Hospice Care

Our regulations at 42 CFR part 418 establish eligibility requirements, payment standards and procedures, define covered services, and delineate the conditions a hospice must meet to be approved for participation in the Medicare program. Part 418 subpart G provides for payment in one of four prospectively-determined rate categories (routine home care, continuous home care, inpatient respite care, and general inpatient care) to hospices based on each day a qualified Medicare beneficiary is under a hospice election.

B. Hospice Wage Index

The hospice wage index is used to adjust payment rates for hospice agencies under the Medicare program to reflect local differences in area wage levels. The original hospice wage index was based on the 1981 Bureau of Labor Statistics hospital data and had not been updated since 1983. In 1994, because of disparity in wages from one geographical location to another, a committee was formulated to negotiate a wage index methodology that could be accepted by the industry and the government. This committee, functioning under a process established by the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1990, was comprised of national hospice associations; rural, urban, large, and small hospices; multisite hospices; consumer groups; and a government representative. On April 13, 1995, the Hospice Wage Index Negotiated Rulemaking Committee signed an agreement for the methodology to be used for updating the hospice wage index.

In the August 8, 1997 **Federal Register** (62 FR 42860), we published a final rule implementing a new methodology for calculating the hospice wage index based on the recommendations of the negotiated rulemaking committee. The committee statement was included in the appendix of that final rule (62 FR 42883).

The annual update to the hospice wage index is published in the **Federal Register** and is based on the most current available hospital wage data, as well as any changes by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to the definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Raw wage index values (inpatient hospital pre-floor and pre-reclassified wage index values) as described in the August 8, 1997 hospice wage index final rule are subject to either a budget neutrality adjustment or application of the wage index floor. Raw wage index values of 0.8 or greater are adjusted by the budget neutrality adjustment factor. Budget neutrality means that, in a given year, estimated aggregate payments for Medicare hospice services using the updated wage index values will equal estimated payments that would have been made for these services if the 1983 wage index values had remained in effect. To achieve this budget neutrality, the raw wage index is multiplied by a budget neutrality adjustment factor. The budget neutrality adjustment factor is calculated by comparing what we would have paid using current rates and the 1983 wage index to what would be paid using current rates and new wage index. The budget neutrality adjustment factor is computed and applied annually. For the FY 2006 hospice wage index, the FY 2005 hospice payment rate was used in the budget neutrality adjustment factor calculation.

Raw wage index values below 0.8 are adjusted by the greater of: (1) The hospice budget neutrality adjustment factor; or (2) the hospice wage index floor (a 15 percent increase) subject to a maximum wage index value of 0.8. For example, County A has a prefloor, pre-reclassified hospital wage index (raw wage index value) of 0.4000. We would perform the following calculations using the budget neutrality factor and the hospice wage index floor to determine County A's hospice wage index: (Raw wage index value below 0.8 × budget neutrality adjustment factor) = 0.4000 (1.060988) = 0.4244 (Raw wage index value below 0.8 × hospice wage index floor) = 0.400 (1.15) = 0.4600. Based on these calculations, County A's hospice wage index would be 0.4600.

C. Hospice Provisions of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003

On December 8, 2003, the Congress enacted the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act (MMA) of 2003 (Pub. L. 108–173). This legislation provided for the following provisions affecting hospice services:

- Section 408, Recognition of Attending Nurse Practitioners as Attending Physicians to Serve Hospice Patients.
- Section 512, Coverage of Hospice Consultation Services.
- Section 946, Authorizing Use of Arrangements to Provide Core Hospice Services in Certain Circumstances.

Section 408 of the MMA amended sections 1861(dd)(3)(B) and 1814(a)(7) of the Act to add nurse practitioners (NPs) to the definition of an attending physician for beneficiaries who have elected the hospice benefit. In other words, if a beneficiary's primary care provider before the determination of the

terminal illness and election of the hospice benefit is an NP, the NP can remain as the attending physician, if the beneficiary chooses, after a hospice election. If the beneficiary does not have an attending physician or NP at the time of the terminal diagnosis, the beneficiary may choose to designate either a physician or an NP as his or her attending physician when electing the hospice benefit. Section 408 of the MMA was implemented through an administrative issuance (Change Request (CR) 3226, Transmittals 22 and 304, September 24, 2004).

Section 512 of the MMA provides for a one-time evaluation and consultation to Medicare beneficiaries who have been determined to have a 6-month prognosis if the disease runs its normal course, and who require the expertise of the medical director or physician employed by a hospice in order to be able to make end-of-life decisions. This provision was implemented in the CY 2005 Physician Fee Schedule final rule published in the November 15, 2004 **Federal Register** (69 FR 66335) and is incorporated in our regulations at § 418.205 and § 418.304(d).

Section 946(a) of the MMA allows a hospice program ''in extraordinary, exigent, or other non-routine circumstances, such as unanticipated period of high patient loads, staffing shortages due to illness or other events, or temporary travel of a patient outside a hospice program's service area, * * * ''to enter into arrangements with another hospice program to provide services to beneficiaries. Section 946(b) of the MMA provides that ''in the case of hospice care provided by a hospice program under arrangement under section 1861(dd)(5)(D) made by another hospice program, the hospice program that made the arrangements shall bill and be paid for the hospice care.'' In section II.B.2 of this proposed rule, we discuss our proposal to revise the regulations to implement payment for hospice services made under arrangements. We have addressed implementation of section 946(a) of the MMA in the proposed rule entitled ''Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Hospice Conditions of Participation'' published in the May 27, 2005 **Federal Register** (70 FR 30840).

II. Provisions of the Proposed Regulations and Analysis of and Responses to Public Comments

In the April 29, 2005 **Federal Register** (70 FR 22394), we published a proposed rule that set forth the proposed FY 2006 hospice wage index, including changes to the Medicare hospice wage index proposed as a result of OMB revised definitions of geographical statistical areas, and proposed implementation of several provisions of the MMA. In this section of the final rule, we will discuss these proposals, the public comments received, and our responses. We note receipt of approximately 80 timely items of correspondence that raised 8 issues.

A. Changes to the Hospice Wage Index for FY 2006

1. Revised OMB Definition for Geographical Statistical Areas

As required by § 418.306(c), each hospice's labor market is established using the most current hospital wage data available, including any changes to the MSA definitions issued by OMB. In the September 4, 1996 hospice wage index proposed rule (61 FR 46579), we explained that the MSA definitions were issued by OMB on December 28, 1992, based on the 1990 census, and updated by OMB based on the decennial census. In accordance with our regulations, any changes to the MSA definitions would be announced in the **Federal Register**.

In the August 27, 2004 **Federal Register** (69 FR 52710), we published a notice with respect to the hospice wage index for FY 2005. In that notice, we noted that on June 6, 2003, OMB issued OMB Bulletin No. 03–04 announcing revised definitions for MSAs, new definitions for Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas, and guidance on using the statistical definitions. (A copy of the Bulletin may be obtained at the following Internet address: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/b03–04.html.*) In addition, we noted that we would not address the new OMB definitions because the wage data used to calculate the FY 2005 hospice wage index (FY 2004 hospital wage data) did not reflect revisions based on the new definitions. We indicated that the new OMB definitions would be addressed in the FY 2006 wage index update.

a. Background

In general, under the 1990-based definitions used for the hospital wage index, we define an urban area as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA). A rural area is defined as any area outside of the urban area. Any area not included in an MSA is considered to be nonurban and receives the statewide rural rate.

In accordance with our regulations for hospice payment, we base the hospice wage index on the most current hospital wage data available. Similar to the hospital wage index, we use the MSAs to define labor market areas. Section 1814(i)(2)(D) of the Act requires Medicare to pay for hospice services based on the geographic location where the service is furnished. The wage index value used is based upon the location of the beneficiary's home for routine home care and continuous home care and the location of the hospice agency for general inpatient and respite care.

In the April 29, 2005 proposed rule, we addressed the new OMB definitions and their application to the hospice wage index. Since our regulations require the use of the acute care hospital inpatient prospective payment system (IPPS) wage data as the basis for determining the hospice wage index, we provided a summary of the revised geographical statistical areas adopted in the FY 2005 IPPS final rule. (For a more detailed discussion of the changes in the hospital wage index based on the new OMB definitions see the FY 2005 IPPS proposed and final rules published May 18, 2004 (69 FR 28196) and August 11, 2004 (69 FR 48916).)

b. Current Labor Market Areas Based on MSAs Used in the FY 2004 Hospital Wage Index

In the FY 2005 IPPS final rule, we described the hospital wage index methodology in place before adoption of the new OMB definitions (CBSAs). We stated that, ''the [hospital] wage index is calculated and assigned to hospitals on the basis of the labor market area in which the hospital is located.'' In addition, the IPPS final rule (69 FR 49026) provided the following as the current (before FY 2005) definition of the hospital labor markets:

> * * * areas based on the definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Primary MSAs (PMSAs), and New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) issued by OMB. OMB also designates Consolidated MSAs (CMSAs). * * * For purposes of the hospital wage index, we use the PMSAs rather than CMSAs because they allow a more precise breakdown of labor costs. If a metropolitan area is not designated as part of a PMSA, we use the applicable MSA.
>
> These different designations use counties as the building blocks upon which they are based. Therefore, hospitals are assigned to either an MSA, PMSA, or NECMA based on whether the county in which the hospital is located is part of that area. For purposes of the IPPS wage index, we combine all of the counties in a State outside a designated MSA, PMSA, or NECMA together to calculate a statewide rural wage index.

c. Core-Based Statistical Areas

In the December 27, 2000 **Federal Register** (65 FR 82228 through 82238), OMB announced its new standards and in that notice, OMB defined a Core-

Based Statistical Area (CBSA), beginning in 2003, as ''a geographic entity associated with at least one core of 10,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.'' The standards designate and define two categories of CBSAs: MSAs and Micropolitan Statistical Areas (65 FR 82235).

According to OMB, MSAs are based on urbanized areas of 50,000 or more population, and Micropolitan Statistical Areas (referred to in further discussion as Micropolitan Areas) are based on urban clusters of at least 10,000 population but less than 50,000 population. Counties that do not fall within CBSA (either MSA or Micropolitan Areas) are deemed ''Outside CBSAs.'' In the past, OMB defined MSAs around areas with a minimum core population of 50,000, and smaller areas were ''Outside MSAs.''

In its June 6, 2003 bulletin, OMB announced the new CBSAs, comprised of MSAs and the new Micropolitan Areas based on Census 2000 data. The new CBSA designations recognize 49 new (urban) MSAs and 565 new Micropolitan Areas, and revised the composition of many of the existing (urban) MSAs. There are 1,090 counties in MSAs under these new CBSA designations compared with 848 counties in the previous MSAs. Of these 1,090 counties, 737 are in the same MSA as they were before the changes, 65 are in different MSAs, and 288 were not previously designated to any MSA. There are 674 counties in Micropolitan Areas. Of these, 41 were previously in an MSA, while 633 were not previously designated to an MSA.

d. Revised Labor Market Areas

As discussed in the FY 2005 IPPS final rule (69 FR 49027), alternatives to the use of MSAs for the purpose of establishing labor market areas for the Medicare hospital wage index were examined. In the May 27, 1994, IPPS proposed rule (59 FR 27724), the latest research concerning possible future refinements to the labor market areas was presented. In the June 2, 1995 IPPS proposed rule (60 FR 29219), it was noted that the public comments on the May 27, 1994 proposals reflected no consensus on the choice for new labor market areas. Many hospitals expressed dissatisfaction with all of the potential alternatives to the OMB-based labor market areas. In addition, consulted associations did not suggest ideas or alternatives for future research. Consequently, MSAs have continued to be used to define labor market areas for purposes of the wage index by many Medicare payment systems.

(1) New England County Metropolitan Areas

NECMAs are currently used in the hospice wage index to define labor markets areas in New England, ''* * * because these are county-based designations rather than the 1990 MSA definitions for New England which used minor civil divisions such as cities and towns'' (69 FR 28250). Under the CBSA definition, ''OMB has defined the MSAs and Micropolitan Areas in New England on the basis of counties. OMB also established New England City and Town Areas, which are similar to the previous New England MSAs'' (69 FR 28250). Therefore, to maintain consistency in the definition of labor market areas between New England and the rest of the country, IPPS decided to use the New England MSAs under the new CBSA definition.

(2) Metropolitan Divisions

Under OMB's new CBSA designations, a Metropolitan Division is a county or group of counties within a CBSA that contains a core population of at least 2.5 million, representing an employment center, plus adjacent counties associated with the main county or counties through commuting lines. For the IPPS wage indices before FY 2005, where the PMSAs were used, rather than CMSAs, to define labor market areas for the FY 2005 hospital wage index, we adopted metropolitan divisions rather than CBSAs as the building blocks for labor market areas. As with PMSAs, where they exist, these Metropolitan Divisions ''* * * comprise a smaller geographic area with potentially varying labor costs due to different local economies.'' (69 FR 28250)

(3) Micropolitan Areas

The FY 2005 IPPS final rule noted the following regarding the use of Micropolitan Areas to define labor markets (69 FR 49029):

> One of the major issues with respect to the new definitions is whether to use Micropolitan Areas to define labor market areas for the purpose of the IPPS wage index. * * *
>
> Because we currently use MSAs to define urban labor market areas and we group all the hospitals in counties within each State that are not assigned to an MSA together into a statewide rural labor market area, we have used the terms ''urban'' and ''rural'' wage indexes in the past for ease of reference. However, the introduction of Micropolitan Areas complicates this terminology because these areas include so many hospitals that are currently included in the statewide rural labor market areas * * * We use the term ''rural'' hospitals to describe hospitals in counties that are not assigned to either an MSA or a Micropolitan Area * * * hospitals in Micropolitan Areas are included in the statewide rural labor market areas.

2. Annual Update to the Hospice Wage Index

a. Background

Section 418.306(c) of the regulations requires that we issue annually in the **Federal Register**, hospice wage index based on our most current available hospital wage data, including any changes to the definitions of MSAs.

Section 4441(a) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) amended section 1814(i)(1)(C)(ii) of the Act to establish updates to hospice rates for FYs 1998 through 2002. Hospice rates were to be updated by a factor equal to the hospital market basket index, minus 1 percentage point. However, neither the BBA nor subsequent legislation specified the hospital market basket adjustment to be used to compute payment for FY 2006. Therefore, payment rates for FY 2006 will be updated according to section 1814(i)(1)(C)(ii)(VII) of the Act, which specifies that the update to the payment rates after FY 2002 will be the hospital market basket percentage increase for the fiscal year. This rate update will be implemented via administrative issuance to provide adequate time to implement system change requirements and is not part of this final rule.

We note that we did not propose any modifications to the hospice wage index methodology as described in the 1997 final rule. In accordance with the our regulations and the agreement signed with other members of the Hospice Wage Index Negotiated Rulemaking Committee, we will continue to use the most current hospital data available to adjust for area wage differences. As noted above, payment rates for each of the four levels of care (routine home care, continuous home care, respite care, and general inpatient care) are adjusted annually based upon the hospital market basket for that year and are promulgated administratively to allow for sufficient time for system changes and provider notification.

The payment rates are divided into the labor and nonlabor portions. The appropriate wage index value is applied to the labor portion of the hospice rate based on the geographic area in which the beneficiary resides when receiving routine home care or continuous home care. The appropriate wage index value is applied to the labor portion of the hospice rate based on the geographic

area of the hospice agency for beneficiaries receiving general inpatient or respite level of care.

We use the previous fiscal year's hospital wage index data to calculate the hospice wage index values. For FY 2006 proposed and final hospice wage index, we used the FY 2005 hospital pre-floor and pre-reclassified hospital wage data. This means that the hospital wage data used for the hospice wage index is not adjusted to take into account any geographic reclassification of hospitals including those in accordance with section 1886(d)(8)(B) or 1886(d)(10) of the Act. We also do not take into account reclassifications in accordance with section 508 of the MMA or the out-migration adjustment for hospitals (section 505 of the MMA). All hospice wage index values for FY 2006 are adjusted by either the FY 2006 budget neutrality adjustment factor or the wage index floor adjustment. This means, that for wage index values 0.8 or greater, the value is multiplied by the budget neutrality adjustment factor. For wage index values that are below 0.8, either the budget neutrality adjustment factor or the wage index floor, not to exceed 0.8, is applied. In other words, the floor adjustment is the greater of the raw wage index value multiplied by the proposed budget neutrality adjustment factor or the raw wage index value for that area is multiplied by 15 percent subject to a maximum value of 0.8. Budget neutrality means that, in a given year, estimated aggregate payments for Medicare hospice services using the updated wage index will equal estimated payments that would have been made for the same services if the wage index adopted for hospices in 1983 had remained in effect. For a detailed discussion of the methodology used to compute the hospice wage index see the September 4, 1996 proposed rule (61 FR 46579) and the August 8, 1997 final rule (62 FR 42860).

Comment: We received a number of comments that the methodology used to compute the wage index values were not valid. One commenter indicated that the FY 2006 wage index values were computed only on the basis of CBSA data. Several commenters noted that the hospice methodology did not provide for fluctuations in wage index values. One commenter stated, "* * * the regulatory intent of the movement to more 'refined' geographic areas under CBSA was to produce a more local wage index so as to reduce reliance on [hospital] geographic reclassification as a means of redressing inappropriate payment levels." Another commenter stated if wage index changes "were the result of an unbiased methodology * * * aggregate impacts should even out * * *" The commenter also asserts that hospital cost report changes, "as well as methodology nuances in the hospital wage index methodology, mask the true changes in wages * * *"

Response: As stated previously, the CBSA designations define the geographic locations from which the hospital wage data are used to compute the hospice wage index. As discussed in previous hospice proposed and final rules and wage index notices, the hospice wage values are developed in accordance with § 418.306(c) of the regulations. A negotiated rulemaking process was used to update the hospice wage index in response to the recognition that the then existing wage index was not satisfactory. Industry and consumer representatives were willing to work towards developing a consensus, based on the mutual recognition that there were opportunities for compromising among various interests, and, the concomitant recognition that the acceptability of the resulting wage index would be enhanced by information-sharing in the context of negotiation. A hospice negotiated rulemaking committee comprised of representatives of national hospice associations; rural, urban, large, and small hospices; multisite hospices; consumer groups; and government agents was established. The committee reached consensus on a hospice wage index that resulted in the methodology in our regulations. A proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** on September 4, 1996 with the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on August 8, 1997. The committee decisions are as follows:

- The annual wage index would be based on the most currently available data used to construct a wage index for hospitals under the prospective payment system, before adjustments are made to geographic reclassification of hospitals in accordance with sections 1886(d)(8)(B) and (d)(10) of the Act.
- Each hospice labor market area would be established by the MSA definitions issued by and periodically updated by the OMB. Any changes to the MSA definitions would be effective annually.
- Each year in updating the wage index, aggregate Medicare payments to hospices would remain the same, using the revised wage index as if the 1983 wage index had not been updated. This means that although payments to hospices may change each year, overall Medicare payments to hospices would not be affected by updating the wage index.
- To ensure budget neutrality, an adjustment would be made to the payments that would otherwise be made to individual hospices. The amount of the budget neutrality adjustment would be determined by computing the amount of hospice payments that would have resulted from the hospice payment methodology using the 1983 hospice wage index. Then computing the expenditures using the updated hospital wage index data. To ensure that overall Medicare payments to hospices would not be affected by updating the wage index, a budget neutrality adjustment factor is calculated each year.
- A wage index floor would be developed in order to maintain viability of the hospice programs in rural and other locations with low hospital wage index values. For areas below 0.8 either the budget neutrality adjustment factor or the floor (15 percent) not to exceed 0.8 would be used.

As discussed in the April 29, 2005 proposed rule, we did not propose to change the methodology used in computing the hospice wage index and that any changes to the methodology would be addressed in future rulemaking.

We also believe that we are consistent in complying with regulations and the recommendations of the negotiated rulemaking committee in our calculations. This includes utilizing the OMB changes, which reflect geographic variations. In addition, the hospice wage index methodology provides mechanisms to augment the hospital wage index data. The budget neutrality adjustment factor accounts for a more than 6 percent increase above the hospital wage index for values greater than or equal to 0.8. Values below 0.8 are increased by the hospice wage index floor.

We are unable to address the comments on the calculation of the hospital wage index. However, we can address these comments as they pertain to the hospice wage index. We do agree with commenters that in adopting the 2000-based CBSA designations, some hospices will now be assigned to a different geographic area than under the old 1990-based designations. Such reassignment could result in a hospice receiving a wage index value lower than what it would have received had the 1990-based designations remained in effect for the foreseeable future. This might be the case, for example, if a high wage hospital has been redesignated from a certain hospice's labor market area to another neighboring labor market area, thus depriving its previous labor market area of the wages associated with such a high-wage hospital. We believe

that such changes, because they result from the most recent census data, are proper. These changes merely reflect how the boundaries of various labor market areas should be drawn in order to reflect the most recent population and commuting data obtained from the 2000 census. Indeed, just as the boundaries of the OMB labor market areas may change every 10 years to reflect the most recent population data, the wages paid by hospitals located in specific labor market areas also will likely vary on a year-to-year basis. This type of fluctuation is wholly appropriate because it reflects the regional economic environment of a specific labor market area and reflects our intent in instituting wage indexing

b. Implementation of the Revised Labor Market Designations

For the hospice payment system, § 418.306(c) requires that the hospice wage index be ''based on the most current available CMS hospital wage index, including any changes to the definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas.'' We continue to believe MSAs are a reasonable and appropriate proxy for developing geographic areas for purposes of adjusting for wage differences in hospice. We also note that MSAs are used to define labor market areas for purposes of the wage index for many of the other Medicare payment systems (for example, long-term care hospital (LTCH) PPS, inpatient rehabilitation facility (IRF) PPS, home health agency (HHA) PPS, skilled nursing facility (SNF) PPS, outpatient (OPPS) and inpatient psychiatric facility (IPF) PPS).

First, historically, Medicare prospective payment systems have used metropolitan area (MA) definitions developed by OMB. For example, in adopting the MSA designation for the IPPS area labor adjustment, the Secretary stated:

> [i]n administering a national payment system, we must have a national classification system built on clear, objective standards. Otherwise the program becomes increasingly difficult to administer because the distinction between rural and urban hospitals is blurred. We believe that the MSA system is the only one that currently meets the requirements for use as a classification system in a national payment program. The MSA classification system is a statistical standard developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The standards have been developed with the aim of producing definitions that will be consistent as possible for all MSAs nationwide (49 FR 27426).

In addition, in numerous instances, the Congress has recognized that the areas developed by OMB may be used for differentiating among geographic areas for Medicare payment purposes. For example, in the IPPS statutory section, section 1886(d)(2)(D) of the Act, the Congress defines an ''urban area'' as ''an area within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) or within such similar area as the Secretary has recognized.'' Similarly, in the sections of the statute governing the guidelines to be used by the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board for purposes of reclassification, sections 1886(d)(10)(A) and (D)(i)(II) of the Act, the Congress directed the Secretary to create guidelines for ''determining whether the county in which the hospital is located should be treated as being part of a particular [MSA].'' Thus, the Congress has accepted and ratified the use of MSAs as an inherently rational manner of dividing up labor-market areas for purposes of Medicare payments.

The process used by OMB to develop the MSAs creates geographic areas that are based upon characteristics we believe also generally reflect the characteristics of unified labor market areas. For example, the CBSAs reflect a core population plus an adjacent territory that reflects a high degree of social and economic integration. This integration is measured by commuting ties, thus demonstrating that these areas may draw workers from the same general areas. OMB reviews its MA definitions preceding each decennial census to reflect recent population changes, and the CBSAs are based on the Census 2000 data. Finally, in the context of the inpatient prospective payment system, we have reviewed alternative methods for determining geographic areas for purposes of the wage index, and in each case, have determined to remain with the OMB designations rather than replace these designations with alternatives.

As stated previously, § 418.306(c) requires the hospice wage index to reflect changes to the definitions of MSA. Therefore, we proposed adopting the revised labor market area designations based on OMB's CBSA designations. For the FY 2006 hospice wage index proposed rule, we proposed to adopt the CBSA designations as finalized in the FY 2005 IPPS final rule (69 FR 49032). We believe that OMB's CBSA designations, based on Census 2000 data, reflect the most recent available geographic classifications (MA definitions). As noted, we did not propose to change the methodology used in computing the wage index, and that any changes to the methodology would be addressed in future rulemaking.

As discussed in the FY 2005 IPPS final rule (69 FR 49032), when the IPPS adopted the revised labor market areas based on OMB's new CBSA designations on October 1, 2004, IPPS established a transition to the new designations to mitigate the resulting adverse impact on certain hospitals. Section 1814(i)(1)(A) of the Act requires hospice payment to be based on ''costs which are reasonable and related to the cost of providing hospice care or which are based on such other tests of reasonableness the Secretary may prescribe in regulations * * *'' Our regulations at § 418.306(c) require us to issue annually in the **Federal Register** ''a hospice wage index based on the most current available CMS hospital data wage data, including any changes to the definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas.'' In the proposed rule we stated that it appeared that this language would not seem to permit us to establish a transition to the new CBSA designations. Unlike IPPS and other payment systems where each entity uses a single MSA (CBSA), hospice agencies may use various wage indices to compute their payments, based upon the location of the beneficiary for routine and continuous home care or the MSA (CBSA) for the location of the agency for respite and general inpatient care. The methodology for applying the budget neutrality adjustment factor to the hospital wage data results in over a 6.0 percent increase from the wage data. The application of the hospice floor (a 15.0 percent maximum) to wage index values below 0.8 is used to leverage areas where there are significantly low wage index values. Moreover, we did not believe that in the aggregate, hospice agencies would be impacted negatively by the new CBSA designations. The existing methodology of computing the hospice wage index, the annual calculation of the hospice payment rates based upon the market basket index, and the variability of CBSAs that may be attributed to different hospice agencies we believed would be are sufficient to mitigate adverse effects on individual hospice agencies. We acknowledged that some CBSAs will experience decrease payments based upon the new definitions. However, there are those that are positively affected. For example, many counties that have been included in the rural definitions under the MSA designations are now designated as urban areas under the CBSA based on labor market areas, and will generally receive an increase in

their wage index. We also indicated that if adjustments were to be made to CBSAs because of negative impact, adjustments would also need to be made to CBSAs that are positively impacted. Variability and changes in wage indices both positively and negatively have occurred under the MSA designations and occur as a result of geographic differences. As a result, we proposed adopting the CBSA definitions and resulting wage indices without transitions. However, we received numerous public comments in disagreement and found them persuasive enough to undertake further analysis which is described in this regulation.

In adopting the CBSA designations, we identified rural labor market areas where there were no rural hospitals and thus no FY 2005 hospital wage index data on which to base the calculation of the FY 2006 hospice wage index. Since there was no reasonable proxy for more recent rural hospital data within Massachusetts, we proposed to use the pre-floor, pre-reclassified hospital wage index data for FY 2005 and apply the FY 2006 proposed budget neutrality factor. If in the future there are rural areas without hospital wage index data from which a hospice wage index can be derived, we also proposed to use a comparable methodology to derive a wage index. Similarly, if we encounter an urban labor market without an urban hospital from which a hospital wage index can be derived, we proposed to use all of the urban areas within the State as a reasonable proxy for computing a hospice wage index. In these circumstances we would calculate the urban wage index value for areas without urban hospital data as the average wage index for all urban areas within the State. We are not able to apply a similar averaging in rural areas, because there would be no rural hospital wage data available for averaging on a statewide basis.

We note that in the proposed rule, a wage index value of 0.8 had been incorrectly placed in the tables representing the CBSA wage index value for Puerto Rico. In computing the CBSA wage index value for this final rule we identified that there were no IPPS hospitals and thus no hospital wage index data on which to base calculations of the FY 2006 hospice wage index for rural Puerto Rico. As noted above, in the discussion of a comparable situation in Massachusetts, we applied the same methodology of using the FY 2005 pre-floor, pre-reclassified hospital wage index data to derive a FY 2006 wage index for rural Puerto Rico under the CBSA designations.

Comment: One commenter noted that a more reasonable proxy for determining the wage index for rural areas where there are no hospitals is to use data submitted by critical access hospitals.

Response: As discussed in the proposed rule as well as above, since there is no reasonable proxy for more recent rural data within Massachusetts and Puerto Rico, we used the FY 2005 pre-floor, pre-reclassified hospital wage index data to derive a wage index. Since the hospital wage data used in the FY 2006 hospice wage index represents the most recent data available, we believe that this is the most appropriate proxy to use. We intend to use a comparable methodology for hospice wage index updates if there are no hospital data to derive a wage index in subsequent years. Similarly, if there are urban areas without hospital wage index data, we believe that it is reasonable to use an average of all of the urban areas within the State as a reasonable proxy.

Since critical access hospitals (CAHs) are not part of the IPPS, there is no wage data from the CAHs reflected in the pre-floor, pre-reclassified hospital wage data used to calculate the hospice wage index. As a result, we believe that our proposed methodology can be used as a reasonable proxy for areas that have no hospital wage data to calculate the area's wage index.

Comment: We received a number of comments indicating that the adoption of the CBSA designations would negatively impact hospice agencies due to wage indices being lower than those received in FY 2005. While specific counties, States, areas and hospice providers were cited by the commenters, we are summarizing the comments without addressing the specific areas. Commenters cited the movement from MSAs to CBSAs as resulting in a decrease in wage index values. One commenter stated that over 80 percent of all counties would experience a wage index decrease due to the new CBSA designations. These commenters were concerned about the impact of these decreases on access to hospice care. Several commenters suggested that CMS should ensure that any decreases in wage index values should not exceed 2 to 5 percent annually. Two commenters disagreed with our statement that in the aggregate, hospice agencies would not be negatively impacted. Several commenters also expressed concerns with significant swings in the wage index values that are often hard to predict. Some commenters asserted that more patients would be hospitalized due to the decrease in wage index values.

Response: We appreciate the detailed concerns sent by commenters regarding the impact of implementing the CBSA designations on their geographic locations or their hospice agency. While these comments only addressed the negative impact on commenters' geographic areas or hospices, we note that there are a number of geographic locations and hospice providers that will be positively impacted upon implementation of the CBSA designations.

As noted above, the hospice wage index is computed annually based on the most recent hospital wage data. For the FY 2006 hospice wage index, we use the FY 2005 hospital wage data. We also indicated above that a budget neutrality adjustment factor is computed annually. Either the budget neutrality adjustment factor or the wage index floor is applied to the hospital wage data. This results in an adjustment of 6 to 15 percent above the hospital wage data. We acknowledge that the FY 2006 budget neutrality adjustment factor computed for this final rule is lower than that computed for the proposed rule. We attribute this to the use of FY 2004 claims processed through March 2005 for computations used in this final rule, in contrast with FY 2003 claims processed through June 2004 for computations used in the April 29 proposed rule. However, the variability of the budget neutrality adjustment factor in previous years is unrelated to the adoption of the CBSA designations. We provide the following chart to demonstrate this phenomenon.

FY regulatory document	Total expenditure	Budget neutrality adjustment factor—MSA	Budget neutrality adjustment factor—CBSA
2006 Final Rule	$7,079,595,000	1.060339	1.060988
2006 Proposed Rule	6,086,726,005	1.064435	1.063479
2005 Notice	5,873,005,000	1.065819	N/A
2004 Notice	3,775,993,000	1.061238	N/A

FY regulatory document	Total expenditure	Budget neutrality adjustment factor—MSA	Budget neutrality adjustment factor—CBSA
2003 Notice	3,684,027,000	1.063422	N/A

We recognize that there are areas which will experience a decrease in their wage index, but there are also areas which will experience an increase. However, as noted by one commenter, variability in wage index values occurs each year and has been noted in the hospice wage index notices issued annually. While the hospice payment rates are increased each year based upon the hospital market basket, the wage index values are adjusted based upon the hospital wage data, which may increase or decrease. We do not believe that under a prospective payment system, wage index values can be assured to increase on an annual basis.

We disagree that the annual fluctuations are not predictable. Since the hospice wage index utilizes the previous year's hospital wage index data, it is possible for hospice agencies to review the hospital wage index values approximately 1 year before the hospice implements the values. We appreciate the comments stating that additional time was required for hospice providers to make changes as a result of the new designations. However, the adoption of the new CBSA designations has been a possibility for over 3 years. In the 1997 hospice wage index final rule, we indicated that any changes made by the OMB to the MSA designations would be used in calculating the hospice wage index. The OMB released its new designations on June 6, 2003. The FY 2005 hospice wage index notice indicated that we would be addressing the CBSA designations in FY 2006. We believe that this sequence of events provided ample time for hospices to become aware of the impending changes. While some commenters believed changes to the wage index values would result in a risk to access to hospice care, we were not provided with any empirical data to support their assumption as to whether the reduction was due to the CBSA designations or due to past with decreases. We believe that access may in fact improve with the increase in wage index values that some areas will experience as a result of the CBSA designations.

We received no suggestions on how the change impacts on access and on the financial stability of hospice providers could or should be measured. We believe that while in theory this type of measurement seems plausible, in reality it would be difficult to do a provider level analysis when the site of service is variable and often changes. As noted in the April 29, 2005 proposed rule, we did not propose to change the methodology used in computing the wage index, and that any changes to the methodology would be addressed in future rulemaking.

We reiterate that, in the aggregate, hospice agencies would not be negatively impacted. As discussed above, this final rule only reflects the impact of the wage index values on individual hospices, and does not reflect total payments for FY 2006. This means that any payment projections in this final rule reflect only the change in the wage index and does not reflect any changes that incorporate the FY 2006 payment rates. We also discussed that the FY 2006 payment rates would actually increase as a result of the market basket increase and that the increased payment rates would be promulgated through administrative issuance. We believe that this payment increase, which is not subject to the budget neutrality requirement, will offset, in the aggregate, any decreases that may occur as a result of the adoption of the CBSA designations.

Comment: We received comments arguing that the implementation of the CBSA designations would result in an overall reduction in reimbursement. Many commenters stated that due to hospice providers facing higher operating costs, CMS should change the rates. Others commented that CMS should ensure that rates do not decrease from one year to the next.

Response: While there are counties that will experience a decrease in their wage index, overall reimbursement will also reflect the payment increase based upon the full market basket. The FY 2006 payment rates will be promulgated through administrative issuance.

Section 1814(i)(1)(C)(ii)(VII) of the Act stipulates that the payment rates are to be increased annually by the market basket percentage increase. Since the annual payment rate increase is promulgated through administrative issuance, hospice providers can generally anticipate that their payment rates will be increased. It is only the wage component of the FY 2006 payment rates that are subject to the wage indices in this final rule.

Comment: We received many comments requesting that hospices assume the wage index value of an adjacent county with a higher wage index. One commenter indicated that wage area adjustments should accurately reflect wage level differences among areas throughout the nation. The same commenter stated that wage areas ''must recognize the realities of labor markets'' and that area borders ''are somewhat arbitrary.''

Response: While specific counties were addressed in the comments, we have summarized the content without addressing specific counties and requests. On June 6, 2003 the OMB published the new MSA designations (A copy of the Bulleting may be obtained at the following internet address: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/b03–04.html*.). We noted in the August 27, 2004 **Federal Register** (69 FR 52710), that we would be addressing the CBSA designations in the FY 2006 wage index update. In that rule we also indicated that OMB had issued the new designations. In the FY 2005 proposed rule we indicated that the MSA designations as well as the CBSA designations are determined by OMB. The OMB reviews its MA definitions preceding each decennial census to reflect recent population changes. We also indicated in the proposed rule, that we believed that OMB's CBSA designations reflect the most recent available geographic classifications and were a reasonable and appropriate way to define geographic areas for purposes of wage index values. Consequently, we do not believe that the commenter is correct in the assertion that area borders are arbitrary, since the OMB has defined those borders for the CBSA based on specifically defined criteria, as they did for the MSAs.

While the new designations do negatively impact some hospice providers, there are other hospice providers who will be positively impacted. Wage index values may fluctuate from year to year based on the hospital wage data. Claims used may also fluctuate based upon volume and distribution of the payments across providers. As a result, wage index values can increase or decrease from year to year, regardless if the CBSA designations are adopted.

As indicated in the discussions above, geographic differences are reflected in the wage index values. Wage index values are adjusted nationally to all

MSA values by applying a budget neutrality adjustment factor, which for FY 2006 is 1.060988, based on CBSA designation, for those hospices with a wage index value greater than or equal to 0.8 and either the budget neutrality adjustment factor or the hospice floor of up to 15 percent for hospices with a wage index value of less than 0.8.

Comment: We received many comments that recommend various revisions to the proposed labor market definition. Many of these focused on specific situations, particularly in those areas in which large MSAs were divided into smaller MSAs under the new definition. Some commenters suggested that counties should be reclassified as area hospitals have been. Others suggested that counties maintain their current MSA designation. Some commenters suggested that counties receive wage index values comparable to an adjacent CBSA with a higher wage index value. Some of the commenters suggested that an appeal mechanism be initiated to allow hospices to appeal their classifications. Several commenters suggested that a rural floor be adopted for areas with low wage index values that are lower than values applied to hospitals in rural areas. Several argued that the Secretary has broad latitude to address wage index inequities.

Response: While specific counties were cited in the comments, we are responding in general and are not addressing specific counties. As noted above, sections 1886(d)(10) and 1886(d)(8)(B) of the Act provide for a process by which hospitals may request to be reclassified into another geographic area. The statute does not include hospices. Our view is that we have no authority to move hospice providers from one CBSA to another CBSA designation or to allow hospice agencies to select the CBSA designation based upon which designation represents the majority of their patients. We believe that this request would require a statutory amendment. Our view is that while we do not have the authority to reclassify hospice providers into different geographic areas, the statute does provide the Secretary with broad authority to establish a payment methodology for hospice and as stated above, the negotiated rulemaking committee recommended the use of the OMB labor market areas for purposes of the wage index. We continue, for reasons discussed above, to believe those definitions to be appropriate.

As noted above hospitals are the only entities that have statutory authority to request a geographic reclassification. Providing a mechanism of appeal without the authority to reclassify a hospice provider would not accord any resolution. We believe that a change in the statute would be required in order to implement an appeal process.

Comment: One commenter indicated ''Because reimbursement is calculated according to the residence of the patient, a hospice may redirect its marketing efforts to patients living in a county with a more favorable wage index * * *''

Response: While the commenter indicated that this ''* * * lack of parity in wage index in contiguous areas could create better access for some * * * and more limited access for others,'' this exemplifies the difficulty in determining a wage index that would satisfy all hospice providers. Furthermore, establishing a national wage index, as suggested by one commenter, would not reflect the unique economic environment of various geographic areas. As noted, we did not propose to change the methodology used in computing the wage index, and that any changes to the methodology would be addressed in future rulemaking.

Comment: We received many comments requesting that the adoption of the CBSA designations should be phased in for those areas that will experience a decrease in their wage index. One commenter suggested a 1-year transition period. Several commenters suggested a 3-year transition period. Other commenters suggested a transition for an unspecified period of time. One commenter suggested that the same hold-harmless methodology employed by the IPPS in FY 2005 be employed for the FY 2006 hospice wage index. A few commenters indicated that CMS is incorrect in their interpretation of the regulatory language in § 418.306(c).

In addition to the transitioning timeframes for implementing the adoption of the CBSA designations, some commenters offered suggestions for blending rates. One commenter recommended that the CBSA wage index values be implemented if greater than the MSA values. Another commenter recommended that 50 percent of the CBSA value and 50 percent of the MSA value be blended for 1 year. A commenter recommended that 50 percent of the FY 2005 MSA and 50 percent of the FY 2006 CBSA value be blended and phased-in over a 2 to 3 year period. Another commenter suggested that a hospice with more than a 2 percent decrease in the wage index be provided with a 2 to 3 year transition of a blended rate while another commenter suggested that the threshold be 1 percent. Several commenters recommended other blended percentages of MSA and CBSA values while others recommended varying blends with the MSA wage index portion greater than the CBSA value.

Response: We have been persuaded by some of the commenters that argue § 418.306(c) has been incorrectly interpreted. A transition period had been employed for the initial implementation of the methodology developed by the negotiated rulemaking committee. The regulatory language that addressed the adoption of any changes to the MSA definitions by the OMB did not include that a transition period was or was not to be employed when MSA definitions changed. This language was proposed and remained unchanged in the August 8, 1997 final rule. As indicated in the FY 2006 proposed rule, we were not proposing to change the methodology for calculating the hospice wage index overall and would address any changes in the methodology in future rulemaking. Since we did not propose changing the methodology, we are not amending the regulatory language in § 418.306(c).

However, we received a number of comments concerning the proposed implementation of the CBSA designations and the belief that its implementation would negatively impact hospice providers. We considered these comments in detail and conducted additional analysis regarding the impact of implementing the CBSA designations.

To determine the effect of adopting the CBSA designations on providers, we analyzed providers based on their current MSA designation to determine the impact on adopting the CBSA designations. We determined that most providers will experience less than a 5.0 percent change in their wage index values under the CBSA designations. One hundred thirty hospices, representing 5.0 percent of the 2,583 hospice providers will experience a decrease of 5.0 percent or greater when adopting the CBSA designations. Seventy-three of the 969 rural hospices and 57 of the 1,614 urban hospices will experience a decrease of 5.0 percent or more as a result of the migration from MSA to CBSA.

Likewise 97 hospice providers representing 3.8 percent of the 2,583 hospices will experience an increase of 5.0 percent or more when we adopt the CBSA designations. Seventy-four of the 969 rural hospice providers and 23 of the 1,614 urban hospice providers will experience an increase of 5.0 percent or greater.

As shown below, the majority of providers will experience an increase or decrease ranging from 0 to 1.0 percent. Of the 2,583 hospice providers (of which 1,614 were designated urban and 969 as rural under the MSA designations), 998 of the urban providers and 310 of the rural providers will experience an increase of approximately 1.0 percent under the CBSA designations. A decrease of approximately 1.0 percent will be experienced by 294 rural providers and 275 of the urban providers.

The increase and decrease in the wage index appears to be primarily attributed to the change from urban to rural designations under the CBSAs. In other words, providers that were designated as urban under the MSA designations, who are now classified as rural under the CBSA designations, generally will experience a decrease in their wage index. Providers designated as rural under the MSA designations, that are classified as urban under the CBSA designations generally will experience an increase in their wage index. A rural hospice may experience a decrease in its wage index if a high-wage hospital in its rural area is redesignated as urban under the CBSA designation. Since the high-wage hospital would no longer be in the same area as the rural hospice, the hospital's wage data would not be used in calculating the rural rate.

Next, the State county codes were analyzed to determine if the observations by provider were consistent to the findings by geographic area. Our findings were similar to that discussed above. Of the 3,273 counties, 287 (8.8 percent) are anticipated to experience a 5.0 percent or greater decrease. Of the 3,273 counties, 222 rural counties (6.8 percent) and 65 urban counties (2.0 percent) are anticipated to experience a 5.0 percent or greater decrease in their wage index. Of the 3,273 counties, 252 counties (7.7 percent) are anticipated to experience a 5.0 percent or greater increase in their wage index. Of these 252 counties, 229 rural counties (7.0 percent) and 23 urban counties (0.7 percent) are anticipated to experience an increase in their wage index.

As a result of numerous public comments and based on our subsequent analysis, we evaluated different options which could mitigate the effects of OMB's new designation system while remaining budget neutral to the 1983 wage index methodology and to what we would pay had we fully implemented the CBSA designations. We determined that a blended wage index comprised of 50 percent of the wage index that counties would have received had the MSA designations remained in effect and 50 percent of the wage index that counties will receive under the CBSA designations was the most equitable option. This blending would take place after the budget neutrality adjustment factor was applied to the MSA and the CBSA wage index. As the MSA and the CBSA wage index values used budget neutrality adjustment factors (1.060339 and 1.060988, respectively), the computed wage index for all areas contains a unique budget neutrality adjustment.

The charts below describe the difference by hospice providers and by counties based upon full implementation of the wage index under the CBSA designations (Before Adjustment) and upon implementation of the blended wage (After Adjustment). The blended wage index centers most providers and counties within the range of less than 5.0 percent increase or decrease in their wage index. We believe that this will mitigate any wide fluctuations in wage index values. We are implementing this blended wage index as a one-time only transition for FY 2006. We will be using the CBSA designations in future rulemaking in accordance with § 418.306(c) and the methodology established by the negotiated rulemaking committee. Any changes in the methodology for calculating the hospice wage index values will be discussed in future rulemaking.

This computation for only FY 2006 allows us to be budget neutral to 1983 as well as to what would have occurred had this computation not been done. We believe that this is in compliance with our regulations at § 418.306(c), since we have computed a wage index using the latest MSA designations and we are not proposing a longer term transition in adopting the CBSA designations. Subsequent wage index computations for FY 2007 and after will be computed solely on the CBSA designations. Any departure from this methodology will be discussed in future rulemaking.

	Before adjustment			After adjustment		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Provider						
Decrease ≥0% and <1%	569	294	275	721	339	382
Decrease ≥1% and <5%	267	99	168	216	126	90
Decrease ≥5% and <10%	101	72	29	24	1	23
Decrease ≥10% and <20%	24	1	23	5	0	5
Decrease ≥20%	5	0	5	0	0	0
No change	20	14	6	20	14	6
Increase ≥0% and <1%	1308	310	998	1417	384	1033
Increase ≥1% and <5%	192	105	87	130	71	59
Increase ≥5% and <10%	47	40	7	40	26	14
Increase ≥10% and <20%	40	26	14	9	7	2
Increase ≥20%	10	8	2	1	1	0
Totals	*2583*	*969*	*1614*	*2583*	*969*	*1614*
County						
Decrease ≥0% and <1%	729	593	136	922	742	180
Decrease ≥1% and <5%	366	275	91	424	347	77
Decrease ≥5% and <10%	251	221	30	32	1	31
Decrease ≥10% and <20%	32	1	31	4	0	4
Decrease ≥20%	4	0	4	0	0	0
No change	39	32	7	39	32	7
Increase ≥0% and <1%	1390	852	538	1511	947	564
Increase ≥1% and <5%	210	162	48	191	160	31

	Before adjustment			After adjustment		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Increase ≥5% and <10%	102	93	9	101	92	9
Increase ≥10% and <20%	101	92	9	45	40	5
Increase ≥20%	49	44	5	4	4	0
Totals	*3273*	*2365*	*908*	*3273*	*2365*	*908*

In the proposed rule (70 FR 22398), we had indicated that the implementation of the CBSA designations would not be transitioned because, among other things, any upward adjustments made to hospices because of negative impact of the CBSA implementation would need to be offset by compensating downward adjustments to hospices that were positively impacted. We stated in the proposed rule that we were not proposing to change the methodology for computing the hospice wage index, which was determined through negotiated rulemaking, and that any changes in the methodology would be discussed in future rule making. While some commenters stated that the methodology included in the regulation could be interpreted to provide for some transition to the new CBSAs, no commenters suggested that the mechanism for assuring budget neutrality be changed. It is this budget neutrality adjustment that provides for a 6.0 percent increase in the wage index.

We believe that providing a blended wage index for hospices will somewhat mitigate the deleterious effects on those hospices most negatively impacted by the new labor market area definitions, while complying with the budget neutrality methodology authorized by our regulations. Therefore, we believe it is reasonable to provide for a 1-year blended rate. Admittedly, in this transition year, some hospices will not receive the full wage index increase they would otherwise receive. We believe that by maintaining budget neutrality to what we would pay without this adjustment, as well as to what we would have paid had the 1983 wage index been used, we are in compliance with the methodology specified in the August 1997 final rule.

We acknowledge that several other provider-types affected by OMB's change have been held harmless during the transition because those payment systems (for example, IPPS) require budget neutrality in overall payments and incorporate payment rates into budget neutrality calculations. As discussed above, the hospice payment rates for FY 2006 are not included in this regulation and are promulgated through administrative issuance. As a result, the payment rates will reflect the full market basket and are not adjusted in conjunction with wage indexing.

Although, in the hospital wage index, the 1-year transition included a hold-harmless provision for those hospitals positively impacted by the new CBSAs, the budget neutrality rules of the IPPS differ from those used in the hospice wage index. In the hospital wage index, we were able to offset the hold-harmless provision through adjustments to the budget neutrality multiplier, thus ensuring payments did not exceed what would have been made had no transition been implemented. In contrast, hospice payment methodology would not permit this type of offset, thus requiring higher expenditures to implement a hold-harmless provision as part of a transition. Therefore, as stated in the proposed rule, any blended rate for hospices that are negatively affected would be offset with a blended rate for those positively affected. Otherwise, we would not be able to implement a blend, without increasing expenditures beyond what we believe is reasonable.

3. Labeling Error in the Hospice Wage Index

As noted in the proposed rule, we had discovered an error in the labeling of the wage index tables that we have been publishing in the annual hospice wage index update. That labeling error is the listing of Stanly County, North Carolina as one of the areas under MSA 1520 when, in fact, we consider Stanly County, NC to be a rural area in North Carolina. Stanly County wage data have always been correctly treated as rural in the actual creation of the hospice wage index values, and it has only been the listing of Stanly County under MSA 1520 that was in error. Consequently, we have corrected our labeling error from past notices for the hospice and have removed Stanly County from the list of areas that fall under the MSA 1520 wage index. This is strictly a ministerial correction that does not affect the actual computation of the wage index values. Hospice providers in and beneficiaries who reside in Stanly County and receive routine home and continuous home care in Stanly County will continue to fall under, and use, the wage index for rural North Carolina.

B. Proposed Changes To Implement Hospice-Related Provisions of the MMA

In section I.C. of this final rule, we noted that section 408 of the MMA was effective upon enactment and initially implemented through administrative issuances. We proposed to incorporate these provisions into regulation.

1. Coverage of Nurse Practitioner as Attending Physician in Hospice (Section 408 of the MMA)

Section 408 of the MMA amended sections 1861(dd)(3)(B) and 1814(a)(7) of the Act to add nurse practitioners (NPs) to the definition of an attending physician, for beneficiaries who have elected the hospice benefit. In other words, if a beneficiary's primary care provider is an NP, before the determination of the terminal illness and election of the hospice benefit, the NP can remain as the attending physician, if chosen by the beneficiary. If the beneficiary does not have an attending physician or NP, the beneficiary must be provided with an option of either a physician or an NP (if available and if allowed by State law) to serve as the attending physician. An NP is defined as a registered nurse who performs such services as he or she is legally authorized to perform (in the State in which the services are performed) in accordance with State law (or State regulatory mechanism provided by State law) and who meets the training, education, and experience requirements as the Secretary may prescribe.

As discussed in Change Request 3226 (Transmittals 22 and 304, September 24, 2004), beginning December 8, 2003, Medicare pays for medically reasonable and necessary services provided by NPs to Medicare beneficiaries who have elected the hospice benefit and who have selected a nurse practitioner as their attending physician. Nurse practitioners are paid 85 percent of the fee schedule amount for their services as attending physicians. Services for the terminal and related conditions provided by an NP—

• Serving as the attending physician that are medical in nature must be reasonable and necessary and must be services that, in the absence of an NP, would be performed by a physician; and

• May not be separately billed if the—

++ Services would not be reasonable and necessary if provided by an attending physician;

++ NP is not the patient's attending physician; or

++ Services would be performed by a registered or licensed nurse in the absence of a physician or nurse practitioner.

Since NPs are not physicians, as defined in 1861(r)(1) of the Act, they may not act as medical directors or physicians of the hospice or certify the beneficiary's terminal illness and hospices may not contract for their attending physician services as described in 1861(dd)(2)(B)(i)(III) of the Act. All of these provisions apply to NPs without regard to whether they are hospice employees.

We proposed to revise § 418.3, 418.22(c)(1)(ii), and § 418.304 to implement the provisions of section 408 of the MMA.

We did not receive any comments regarding these proposals; and therefore are finalizing these regulatory provisions without change.

2. Payment for Authorizing Use of Arrangements To Provide Hospice Service Under Certain Circumstances (Section 946 of the MMA)

Section 946(a) of the MMA amended section 1861(dd)(5) of the Act by adding the following: ''(D) In extraordinary, exigent, or other non-routine circumstances, such as unanticipated periods of high patient loads, staffing shortages due to illness or other events, or temporary travel of a patient outside a hospice program's service area, a hospice program may enter into arrangements with another hospice program for the provision by that other program of services described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)(I).'' Section 946(a) of the MMA is discussed in this proposed rule to assist the reader in understanding how hospices will be reimbursed for these types of arrangements. We will issue more specific regulations regarding section 946(a) of the MMA in future rulemaking.

Section 946(b) of the MMA amended section 1814(i) of the Act to add the following: ''(5) In the case of hospice care provided by a hospice program under arrangements under section 1861(dd)(5)(D) made by another hospice program, the hospice program that made the arrangements shall bill and be paid for the hospice care.'' This means that the hospice that establishes the contractual arrangement with the hospice that will be providing services to the beneficiary, continues to bill for and receive payment during the hospice election.

Section 4442 of the BBA amended section 1814(i)(2) of the Act, effective for services furnished on or after October 1, 1997, to require hospice agencies to submit claims for payment for hospice services furnished in an individual's home on the basis of the geographic location at which the service is furnished. Therefore, the methodology for applying the wage index to the labor portion of the payment rates remains the same. This means that the wage index for routine and continuous home care would reflect the place where the service is provided, which may be outside of the hospice program's service area during periods of temporary travel. We do not propose in this rule to define ''temporary travel'' since this would depend upon individual needs and abilities determined by the interdisciplinary group, the beneficiary, and his or her family. The wage index for general inpatient care would reflect the MSA for the hospice agency that retains management responsibility. Payment will continue to be made to the hospice agency for which the beneficiary has made the election. We proposed to revise § 418.302(d) to implement section 946 of the MMA.

We did not receive any comments regarding this proposal; and therefore are finalizing this regulatory provision without change.

III. Provisions of the Final Regulations

This final rule essentially incorporates the provisions of the proposed rule, in which we proposed the adoption of the new MSA (CBSA) designations. The few changes we made from the proposed rule are identified below.

We are also publishing in Table A and B in the addendum, the updated urban and rural wage index values for hospices utilizing CBSA designations.

A. Rural Puerto Rico Correction

We will apply the same methodology to rural Puerto Rico that was applied to rural Massachusetts. This means that we will use the FY 2005 pre-floor, pre-reclassified hospital wage index data under the MSA designations for the FY 2006 hospice wage index for rural Puerto Rico as well as for rural Massachusetts. The FY 2006 budget neutrality adjustment factor of 1.060988 will be applied.

B. FY 2006 Wage Index

The FY 2006 hospice wage index values have been computed utilizing the revised OMB geographic location definitions (CBSAs). The budget neutrality adjustment factor was computed utilizing data from the FY 2004 claims processed through March 2005. The FY 2006 budget neutrality adjustment factors of 1.060988 and 1.060339 were applied to CBSA and the MSA hospital wage data above 0.8, respectively. The FY 2006 budget neutrality adjustment factor or the hospice floor was applied to the hospital wage data below 0.8, not to exceed 0.8.

In addition, to mitigate the effects on providers that will experience a decrease in their hospice wage index as a result of adopting the CBSA designations, a blended wage index was computed for all counties comprised of 50 percent of the hospice wage index had the MSA designations continued to be used as well as 50 percent of the CBSA hospice wage index value. We note that the use of this blended wage index is applicable only for FY 2006 and will not apply in future years. Counties within CBSAs that have different wage index values as a result of the migration from specific MSAs to specific CBSAs will require the use of specific codes to process their claims. These counties are identified in Table C. Instructions will be provided under separate administrative issuance.

To ensure that hospice providers are able to identify their current wage index, table A will contain the CBSA code, CBSA county name, CBSA wage index, and current MSA designation.

We note that subsequent to the publication of the proposed rule, there were changes to OMB Bulletin No. 05–02 (November 2004), which changes the titles of certain CBSAs. These changes have been incorporated into Tables A and C. These changes are as follows:

• New Principal Cities/Titles

—CBSA 36740. New Title: Orlando-Kissimmee, FL MSA

—CBSA 37620. New Title: Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH MSA

• Deleted Principal City

—CBSA 42060. New Title: Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA MSA

• Title Changes Resulting From Changes In Order of Cities

—CBSA 13644. New Title: Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metropolitan Division

—CBSA 32580. New Title: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA

—CBSA 26420. New Title: Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX MSA

—CBSA 35644. New Title: New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY–NJ Metropolitan Division

CBSA designations will be utilized in future hospice wage index regulations.

IV. Collection of Information Requirements

Section 418.22(c)(1) requires for the initial 90-day period, the hospice must obtain written certification statements (and oral certification statements if required under § 418.22(a)(3) from the individual's attending physician, if the individual has an attending physician, that meets the definition of physician specified in § 410.20 of this subchapter.

While this requirement is subject to the PRA it is currently approved by OMB under control number 0938–0302, ''ICRs in Hospice Care Regulation and Supporting Regulations,'' with a current expiration date of September 30, 2006.

V. Regulatory Impact Analysis

A. Overall Impact

We have examined the impacts of this final rule as required by Executive Order 12866 (September 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review), the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (September 19, 1980, Pub. L. 96–354), section 1102(b) of the Act, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4), and Executive Order 13132. We estimated the impact on hospices, as a result of the changes to the FY 2006 hospice wage index. As discussed previously, the methodology for computing the wage index was determined through a negotiated rulemaking committee and implemented in the August 8, 1997 final rule (62 FR 42860). This final rule updates the hospice wage index in accordance with our regulation and that methodology, incorporating the adoption of the CBSA designations used in the hospital wage index data.

- Table I categorizes the impact on hospices by various geographic and provider characteristics.
- Table A reflects the FY 2006 wage index values for urban areas under the CBSA designations.
- Table B reflects the FY 2006 wage index values for rural areas under the CBSA designations.
- Table C represents counties that require a special code to be used for processing claims. Wage index values for these counties are a blend of what they would have received had the MSA designations remained in effect and what they will receive under the CBSA designations.
- Table D provides a crosswalk of counties by State. It contains the county, State, county code, CBSA code, and CBSA name.

In addition, section 1102(b) of the Act requires us to prepare a regulatory impact analysis if a rule may have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals. This analysis must conform to the provisions of section 604 of the RFA. For purposes of section 1102(b) of the Act, we define a small rural hospital as a hospital that is located outside an MSA and has fewer than 100 beds. We have determined that this final rule would not have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals.

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 also requires that agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in expenditure in any 1 year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $110 million or more. This final rule is not anticipated to have an effect on State, local, or tribal governments or on the private sector of $110 million or more.

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a proposed rule (and subsequent final rule) that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. We have reviewed this final rule under the threshold criteria of Executive Order 13132, Federalism, and have determined that it would not have an impact on the rights, roles, and responsibilities of State, local, or tribal governments.

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12866, this regulation was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

1. Hospice Size

As discussed in the proposed rule, the impact of hospice wage index changes have been analyzed according to type of hospice, geographic location, type of ownership, hospice base, and hospice size. Hospice size was determined by the number of routine home care days (RHC). Since routine home care days account for over 70 percent of the services provided by a hospice, we used RHC days as a proxy for the size of the hospice agency. As discussed in the proposed rule, in the past, we had designated the size by four categories: (1) 0 to 1,754 RHC days representing small agencies; (2) 1,754 to 4,373 RHC days or (3) 4,373 to 9,681 RHC days representing medium-sized agencies; and (4) 9,681 RHC days or more representing large agencies.

To determine the statistical distribution of RHC days, based upon the total number of hospice agencies and their respective RHC days using FY 2003 claims processed through March 2004, were used. In determining the statistical distribution, we deleted data for four hospice agencies with RHC days that greatly exceeded the total number of RHC days of other agencies. However, these data have been included in the impact analysis since we recognize that the skewness existed in the ''large'' agency size distribution using four size categories and does not change with the use of three size categories.

Since we received no comments, we will be using only three size designations to present the impact analyses. We believe that these three designations better describe the size of the hospice. The three categories are: Small agencies having 0 to 3,499 RHC days; medium agencies having 3,500 to 19,999 RHC days; and large agencies having 20,000 or more RHC days.

2. Impact on Hospices

Our discussions for this final rule focus on the impact of adopting the CBSA designations both before and after the transition adjustment. Table I indicates the impact of using the adoption of the CBSA designations as well as the impact of computing a hybrid (blended) hospice wage index value for all areas. As discussed above, we use the latest claims file available to us to develop the impact table when we issue the annual yearly wage index update. For the purposes of this final rule, we used the 2004 claims that were processed through March 2005 since this was the latest file available. For the proposed rule, we had used the 2003 claims that were processed through June 2004. Thus the impact on the geographic location, home care days, type of ownership, hospice base as well as projections or anticipated payments indicated in the proposed rule differ than the expenditures that we anticipate for FY 2006 in the final rule. We note that estimated payments for FY 2006 are determined by using the wage index for FY 2006 and payment rates for FY 2005. As noted in previous sections, payment rates for FY 2006 are promulgated through administrative issuance.

For the purposes of this final rule, we compared estimated payments using the FY 1983 hospice wage index to estimated payments using the FY 2006 wage index and determined the proposed hospice wage index to be budget neutral. Budget neutrality means that, in a given year, estimated aggregate

payments for Medicare hospice services using the proposed FY 2006 wage index would equal estimated aggregate payments that would have been made for the same services if the 1983 wage index had remained in effect. Budget neutrality to 1983 does not imply that estimated payments would not increase since the budget neutrality applies only to the wage index portion and not the total payment rate, which accommodates inflation. We also determined that the blended wage index allows us to be budget neutral to 1983 as well as to what would have occurred had this blend not been done.

Executive Order 12866 (as amended by Executive Order 13258, which merely reassigns responsibility of duties) directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). A regulatory impact analysis (RIA) must be prepared for major rules with economically significant effects ($100 million or more in any 1 year). We have determined that this final rule is not economically significant rule under this Executive Order.

The RFA requires agencies to analyze options for regulatory relief of small businesses. For purposes of the RFA, small entities include small businesses, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies. Most hospices and most other providers and suppliers are small entities, either by nonprofit status or by having revenues of $6 million to $29 million in any 1 year (for details, see the Small Business Administration's regulation at 65 FR 69432, that sets forth size standards for health care industries). For purposes of the RFA, most hospices are small entities. As indicated in Table I below, there are 2,583 hospices. Approximately 70 percent of Medicare certified hospices are identified as voluntary, government, or other agencies and, therefore, are considered small entities. Because the National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization estimates that approximately 79 percent of hospice patients are Medicare beneficiaries, we have not considered other sources of revenue in this analysis. Furthermore, the wage index methodology was previously determined by consensus, through a negotiated rulemaking committee that included representatives of national hospice associations; rural, urban, large, and small hospices; multisite hospices; and consumer groups. Based on all of the options considered, the committee agreed on the methodology described in the committee statement, and it was adopted into regulation in the August 8, 1997 final rule. In developing the process for updating the wage index in the 1997 final rule, we considered the impact of this methodology on small entities and attempted to mitigate any potential negative effects.

As stated previously, the following discussions are limited to demonstrating trends rather than projected dollars. We used the CBSA designations and wage indices as well as the data from FY 2004 claims processed through March 2005 in developing the impact analysis. As indicated above, the impact tables are intended to reflect the effects of the FY 2006 wage index under the CBSA designations. The wage index is the only variable that differs between the FY 2005 payments and the FY 2006 estimated payments. FY 2005 payment rates are used for both FY 2005 actual payments and the FY 2006 estimated payments. The FY 2006 payment rates will be adjusted to reflect the full FY 2006 hospital market basket, as required by section 1814(i)(1)(C)(ii)(VII) of the Act. As previously noted, we publish these rates through administrative issuances. As discussed earlier, hospice agencies may utilize various wage indices to compute their payments based on the geographic location of the beneficiary for routine and continuous home care or the CBSA for the location of the hospice agency for respite and general inpatient care. For this analysis, we use payments to the hospice in the aggregate based on the location of the hospice.

In this final rule our analysis demonstrates that the CBSA wage index before adjustment will decrease estimated payments for FY 2006 slightly by 0.3 percent. Estimated payments for rural hospices are anticipated to experience a 0.2 percent decrease while urban hospices are anticipated to experience a 0.4 percent decrease in estimated payments. Among urban hospices, we expect urban New England to experience the largest decrease of 1.5 percent and urban West South Central to experience the smallest decrease of 0.1 percent. Rural hospices are anticipated to experience either an increase or decrease in estimated payments. Rural Middle Atlantic will experience the largest decrease in estimated payments of 1.6 percent, while the Rural Mountain region will experience the smallest decrease in estimated payments of 0.1 percent. Rural Puerto Rico will experience the largest increase in estimated payments of 2.4 percent while Rural Pacific region will experience the smallest increase in estimated payments of 0.4 percent. Rural East North Central will experience no change in estimated payments.

As discussed previously, we have designated three hospice sizes based on the number of routine home care days. Under the Medicare hospice benefit, hospices can provide four different levels of care days. The majority of the days provided by a hospice are routine home care days. Therefore, the number of routine home care days can be used as a proxy for the size of the hospice, that is, the more days of care provided, the larger the hospice. Using routine home care days as a proxy for size, our analysis indicates that the impact of the wage index update based on the adoption of the CBSA designations (before application of the blend) on all hospice agencies by size is anticipated to decrease slightly for all with medium-sized hospices experiencing the smallest decrease of 0.1 percent and large hospices experiencing the largest decrease of 0.4 percent in anticipated payments.

By type of ownership, the impact on hospice agencies by adopting the CBSA designations (before application of the blend) ranges from the largest decrease of 0.5 percent which is anticipated for voluntary hospices. Government-owned hospices are anticipated to experience no change in estimated payments.

A 1.3 percent decrease is anticipated for skilled nursing facility-based hospices while home health agency-based and hospital-based hospices are expected to experience a 0.4 percent decrease in their estimated payments.

With the implementation of the blended wage index, the impact remains very similar. The impact on all hospices and on urban hospices remains at a 0.3 percent and a 0.4 percent decrease in anticipated payments, respectively. However, rural hospices will experience a 0.1 percent decrease in anticipated payments. Urban hospices will continue to experience a decrease in estimated payments. New England is expected to experience the largest decrease (1.1 percent) while urban West South Central remains unchanged. Rural hospices will continue to experience either an increase or decrease in estimated payments. Rural Middle Atlantic will continue to experience the largest decrease (1.3 percent) while South Atlantic and West North Central remain unchanged. Rural Puerto Rico will continue to experience the greatest increase (1.4 percent) in anticipated payments.

The impact on hospice size as well and on hospice base type remains

unchanged from the nonadjusted impact analysis discussed above.

For type of ownership, voluntary hospices will continue to experience the largest decrease (0.4 percent) while Government-owned hospices will experience a 0.2 decrease in anticipated payments.

We note that there are no unknown facilities in the final rule while there were some in the proposed rule. We believe this can be attributed to a more complete data file that was used for the final rule.

As discussed above, the impact analysis considers anticipated payments only with respect to changes in the wage index values. Payment to hospice providers for FY 2006 is anticipated to increase as a result of the FY 2006 payment rates which will reflect the market basket increase. The FY 2006 payment rates will be promulgated through administrative issuance.

Since payment rates for FY 2006 will increase and since the payment impact on hospice agencies will slightly decrease with the adoption of the CBSA designations, there was no compelling reason to maintain the use of the MSA designations as opposed to the CBSA designations based upon overall hospice agency impact. As discussed, the blended wage index is budget neutral to what we would have paid had the 1983 wage index values remained in effect. In addition, this adjustment is budget neutral with respect to the amount that we anticipate we would pay if an adjustment were not made. For these reasons, as well as the fact that the overall impact on hospice agencies remains unchanged, we are including the adjustments in this final rule.

3. Anticipated Effects

We have compared estimated payments using the FY 1983 hospice wage index to estimated payments using the proposed FY 2006 wage index and determined the current hospice wage index to be budget neutral. This impact analysis compares hospice payments using the FY 2005 hospice wage index to the estimated payments using the proposed FY 2006 wage index. The data used in developing the quantitative analysis for this proposed rule were obtained from the National Claims History file of all FY 2004 claims processed through March 2005. We deleted bills from hospices that have since closed. We believe this file is adequate to demonstrate the impact of using the CBSA designations and to project the anticipated expenditures for FY 2006.

Table I demonstrates the results of our analysis. In column 1 we indicate the number of hospices included in our analysis. In column 2 of Table I, we indicate the number of routine home care days that were included in our analysis, although the analysis was performed on all types of hospice care. Column 3 estimates payments using the FY 2005 wage index. Column 4 estimates payments using CBSA designations and FY 2006 wage index values as well as FY 2005 payment rates. Column 5 compares columns 3 and 4, and shows the percent change in estimated hospice payments made based on the category of the hospice using the unadjusted wage index values. Columns 6 and 7 shows the percent change in estimated hospice payments made based on the category of the hospice using the adjusted wage index values.

Table I categorizes hospices by various geographic and provider characteristics. The first row displays the aggregate result of the impact for all Medicare-certified hospices. The second and third rows of the table categorize hospices according to their geographic location (urban and rural). Note that hospice listings are based on current MSA urban and rural designations. The analysis considers the impact of adopting the CBSA designations in relation to the current MSA designations. Our analysis indicated that there are 1,614 hospices located in urban areas and 969 hospices located in rural areas under current MSA designations. The next two groupings in the table indicate the number of hospices by census region, also broken down by urban and rural hospices. The sixth grouping shows the impact on hospices based on the size of the hospice's program. We determined that the majority of hospice payments are made at the routine home care rate. Therefore, we based the size of each individual hospice's program on the number of routine home care days provided in 2004. The next grouping shows the impact on hospices by type of ownership. The final grouping shows the impact on hospices defined by whether they are provider-based or freestanding.

Our analysis shows that most hospices are in urban areas and provide the vast majority of routine home care days. However, rural hospices are anticipated to experience a slight increase due to the implementation of the CBSA designations, while the urban hospices are anticipated to experience a slight decrease. Since the impact tables are intended to reflect the implementation of the CBSA designation and wage indices, the introduction of the wage indices is the only variable used in the computation. As noted above, the payment rates used reflect the FY2005 rates. The FY 2006 payment rates will be adjusted to reflect the full FY 2006 hospital market basket, as required by section 1814(i)(1)(C)(ii)(VII) of the Act. We publish these rates through administrative issuances.

TABLE I.—IMPACT OF HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CBSA WAGE INDEX VALUES AND BLENDED ADJUSTMENT

	Number of hospices	Number of routine home care days (in thousands)	Payments using FY 2005 wage index (in thousands)	Estimated payments using FY 2006 CBSA wage-index not adjusted (in thousands)	Percent change in wage index (not adjusted)	Estimated payments using FY 2006 CBSA wage index adjusted (in thousands)	Percent change in wage index (adjusted)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
By Geographic Location:							
All Hospices	2,583	49,229	7,079,595	7,055,746	−0.3	7,055,747	−0.3
Urban Hospices	1,614	41,009	6,099,666	6,073,545	−0.4	6,076,668	−0.4
Rural Hospices	969	8,220	979,929	982,201	0.2	979,080	−0.1
By Region—Urban:							
New England	96	1,298	219,049	215,693	−1.5	216,615	−1.1
Middle Atlantic	185	4,123	638,629	634,691	−0.6	633,951	−0.7
South Atlantic	218	8,743	1,429,816	1,425,021	−0.3	1,425,473	−0.3
East North Central	255	6,207	910,287	905,921	−0.5	906,835	−0.4

TABLE I.—IMPACT OF HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CBSA WAGE INDEX VALUES AND BLENDED ADJUSTMENT—Continued

	Number of hospices	Number of routine home care days (in thousands)	Payments using FY 2005 wage index (in thousands)	Estimated payments using FY 2006 CBSA wage-index not adjusted (in thousands)	Percent change in wage index (not adjusted)	Estimated payments using FY 2006 CBSA wage index adjusted (in thousands)	Percent change in wage index (adjusted)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
East South Central	122	3,065	404,841	403,001	−0.5	403,505	−0.3
West North Central	119	2,713	352,492	351,959	−0.2	351,992	−0.1
West South Central	268	5,822	789,591	788,709	−0.1	789,394	0.0
Mountain	122	3,559	534,967	530,086	−0.9	530,528	−0.8
Pacific	199	4,977	777,501	776,306	−0.2	776,041	−0.2
Puerto Rico	30	502	42,493	42,158	−0.8	42,333	−0.4
By Region—Rural:							
New England	28	231	32,197	31,859	−1.1	31,853	−1.1
Middle Atlantic	37	304	37,130	36,518	−1.6	36,650	−1.3
South Atlantic	143	1,616	199,714	200,719	0.5	199,803	0.0
East North Central	140	946	115,032	115,051	0.0	114,757	−0.2
East South Central	121	1,862	210,166	209,571	−0.3	209,035	−0.5
West North Central	185	850	106,374	106,511	0.1	106,420	0.0
West South Central	139	1,253	136,659	139,019	1.7	137,846	0.9
Mountain	114	663	81,399	81,348	−0.1	81,250	−0.2
Pacific	58	410	54,787	54,980	0.4	54,905	0.2
Puerto Rico	4	84	6,472	6,626	2.4	6,561	1.4
Routine Home Care Days:							
0–3499 Days (Small)	625	990	125,360	125,082	−0.2	125,078	−0.2
3500–19,999 Days (Medium)	1209	11,891	1,564,611	1,563,054	−0.1	1,562,131	−0.2
20,000+ Days (Large)	749	36,348	5,389,624	5,367,611	−0.4	5,368,539	−0.4
Type of Ownership:							
Voluntary	1,322	26,375	3,856,201	3,838,554	−0.5	3,840,057	−0.4
Proprietary	1,015	21,325	3,016,779	3,010,544	−0.2	3,009,332	−0.2
Government	191	1,038	134,602	134,543	0.0	134,376	−0.2
Other	55	490	72,014	72,105	0.1	71,983	0
Hospice Base:							
Freestanding	1,376	34,459	4,976,581	4,961,372	−0.3	4,960,762	−0.3
HHA	641	8,512	1,216,180	1,211,665	−0.4	1,211,960	−0.3
Hospital	552	6,080	857,712	853,975	−0.4	854,263	−0.4
Skilled Nursing Facility	14	178	29,122	28,734	−1.3	28,762	−1.2

Note: For purposes of comparing the CBSA designations with the current MSA designations, hospice listings are based on the MSA designations.

FY 2005 payment rates were used for estimated payments for FY 2006. FY 2006 payment rates will be adjusted to reflect the full hospital market basket and will be promulgated through administrative issuance.

Columns 4 & 5 represent the CBSA estimated payments and percent change in wage index had the transition not been implemented. Columns 6 and 7 represent the blended estimated payments and percentage changes in wage index as a result of adopting the new OMB designations (CBSAs).

List of Subjects for 42 CFR Part 418

Health facilities, Hospice care, Medicare, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble of this final rule, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services is amending 42 CFR part 418 as set forth below:

PART 418—HOSPICE CARE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 418 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1102 and 1871 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302 and 1395hh).

■ 2. Section 418.3 is amended by revising the definition of *Attending physician* to read as follows:

§ 418.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

Attending physician means a—(1)(i) Doctor of medicine or osteopathy legally authorized to practice medicine and surgery by the State in which he or she performs that function or action; or

(ii) Nurse practitioner who meets the training, education, and experience requirements as the Secretary may prescribe; and

(2) Is identified by the individual, at the time he or she elects to receive hospice care, as having the most significant role in the determination and delivery of the individual's medical care.

* * * * *

■ 3. Section 418.22 is amended by—

■ A. Republishing the heading of paragraph (c) and paragraph (c)(1).

■ B. Revising paragraph (c)(1)(ii).

The republication and revisions read as follows:

§ 418.22 Certification of terminal illness.

* * * * *

(c) *Sources of certification.* (1) For the initial 90-day period, the hospice must obtain written certification statements

(and oral certification statements if required under paragraph (a)(3) of this section) from—

(i) * * *

(ii) The individual's attending physician, if the individual has an attending physician. The attending physician must meet the definition of physician specified in § 410.20 of this subchapter.

* * * * *

■ 4. Section 418.302 is amended by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 418.302 Payment procedures for hospice care.

* * * * *

(d)(1) The intermediary reimburses the hospice its appropriate payment amount for each day for which an eligible Medicare beneficiary is under the hospice's care.

(2) Effective December 8, 2003, if a hospice makes arrangements with another hospice to provide services under the circumstances specified in section 1861(dd)(5)(D) of the Act, the intermediary reimburses the hospice for which the beneficiary has made an election as described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

* * * * *

■ 5. Section 418.304 is amended by—

■ A. Revising the section heading.

■ B. Revising the introductory text of paragraph (a).

■ C. Adding a new paragraph (e).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 418.304 Payment for physician and nurse practitioner services.

(a) The following services performed by hospice physicians and nurse practitioners are included in the rates described in § 418.302:

* * * * *

(e)(1) Effective December 8, 2003, Medicare pays for attending physician services provided by nurse practitioners to Medicare beneficiaries who have elected the hospice benefit and who have selected a nurse practitioner as their attending physician. This applies to nurse practitioners without regard to whether they are hospice employees.

(2) Nurse practitioners may bill and receive payment for services only if the—

(i) Nurse practitioner is the beneficiary's attending physician as defined in § 418.3;

(ii) Services are medically reasonable and necessary;

(iii) Services are performed by a physician in the absence of the nurse practitioner; and

(iv) Services are not related to the certification of terminal illness specified in § 418.22.

(3) Payment for nurse practitioner services are made at 85 percent of the physician fee schedule amount.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.773, Medicare—Hospital Insurance; and Program No. 93.774, Medicare—Supplementary Medical Insurance Program)

Dated: July 19, 2005.

Mark B. McClellan,

Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Approved: July 27, 2005.

Michael O. Leavitt,

Secretary.

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
10180		Abilene, TX.	
	0.8358	Callahan, TX*	45
		Jones, TX*	45
	0.8411	Taylor, TX*	0040
10380		Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR.	
	0.4930	Aguada, PR*	0060
		Aguadilla, PR*	0060
		Moca, PR*	0060
	0.4788	Isabela, PR*	40
		Lares, PR*	40
		Rincón, PR*	40
		San Sebastián, PR*	40
	0.5203	Anasco, PR*	4840
10420	0.9604	Akron, OH	0080
		Portage, OH	
		Summit, OH	
10500		Albany, GA.	
	1.1949	Dougherty, GA*	0120
		Lee, GA*	0120
	1.0349	Baker, GA*	11
		Terrell, GA*	11
		Worth, GA*	11
10580	0.9132	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0160
		Albany, NY.	
		Rensselaer, NY.	
		Saratoga, NY.	
		Schenectady, NY.	
		Schoharie, NY.	
10740		Albuquerque, NM	
	1.1121	Bernalillo, NM*	0200
		Sandoval, NM*	0200
		Valencia, NM*	0200
	1.0084	Torrance, NM*	32
10780		Alexandria, LA.	
	0.8667	Rapides, LA*	0220
	0.8335	Grant, LA*	19
10900		Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	
	1.0096	Carbon, PA*	0240
		Lehigh, PA*	0240
		Northampton, PA*	0240
	1.1203	Warren, NJ*	5640
11020	0.8975	Altoona, PA	0280
		Blair, PA.	
11100		Amarillo, TX.	
	0.9735	Potter, TX*	0320
		Randall, TX*	0320
	0.9063	Armstrong, TX*	45
		Carson, TX*	45
11180	0.9562	Ames, IA	16
		Story, IA.	
11260		Anchorage, AK.	
	1.2873	Anchorage, AK*	0380
	1.2623	Matanuska-Susitna, AK*	02
11300	0.9945	Anderson, IN	3480
		Madison, IN.	
11340	0.9583	Anderson, SC	3160
		Anderson, SC.	
11460	1.1581	Ann Arbor, MI	0440
		Washtenaw, MI.	
11500	0.8359	Anniston-Oxford, AL	0450
		Calhoun, AL.	
11540	0.9676	Appleton, WI	0460
		Calumet, WI.	
		Outagamie, WI.	
11700		Asheville, NC.	
	0.9913	Buncombe, NC*	0480
		Madison, NC*	0480
	0.9382	Haywood, NC*	34
		Henderson, NC*	34
12020		Athens-Clarke County, GA.	
	1.0821	Clarke, GA*	0500

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		Madison, GA*	0500
		Oconee, GA*	0500
	0.9784	Oglethorpe, GA*	11
12060		Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	
	1.0576	Barrow, GA*	520
		Bartow, GA*	520
		Carroll, GA*	520
		Cherokee, GA*	520
		Clayton,GA*	520
		Cobb, GA*	520
		Coweta, GA*	520
		De Kalb, GA*	520
		Douglas, GA*	520
		Fayette, GA*	520
		Forsyth, GA*	520
		Fulton, GA*	520
		Gwinnett, GA*	520
		Henry, GA*	520
		Newton, GA*	520
		Paulding, GA*	520
		Pickens, GA*	520
		Rockdale, GA*	520
		Spalding, GA*	520
		Walton, GA*	520
	0.9662	Butts, GA*	11
		Dawson, GA*	11
		Haralson, GA*	11
		Heard, GA*	11
		Jasper, GA*	11
		Lamar, GA*	11
		Meriwether, GA*	11
		Pike, GA*	11
12100	1.1581	Atlantic City, NJ	0560
		Atlantic, NJ.	
12220	0.8713	Auburn-Opelika, AL	0580
		Lee, AL.	
12260		Augusta-Richmond County, GA–SC.	
	0.9738	Aiken, SC*	0600
		Columbia, GA*	0600
		Edgefield, SC*	0600
		McDuffie, GA*	0600
		Richmond, GA*	0600
	0.9228	Burke, GA*	11
12420	1.0177	Austin-Round Rock, TX	0640
		Bastrop, TX.	
		Caldwell, TX.	
		Hays, TX.	
		Travis, TX.	
		Williamson, TX.	
12540	1.0645	Bakersfield, CA	0680
		Kern, CA.	
12580	1.0508	Baltimore-Towson, MD	0720
		Anne Arundel, MD.	
		Baltimore, MD.	
		Baltimore City, MD.	
		Carroll, MD.	
		Harford, MD.	
		Howard, MD.	
		Queen Anne's, MD.	
12620	1.0559	Bangor, ME	0733
		Penobscot, ME.	
12700	1.3083	Barnstable Town, MA	0743
		Barnstable, MA.	
12940		Baton Rouge, LA.	
	0.8842	Ascension, LA*	0760
		East Baton Rouge Parish, LA*	0760
		Livingston, LA*	0760
		West Baton Rouge Parish, LA*	0760
	0.8413	East Feliciana, LA*	19
		Iberville, LA*	19
		Pointe Coupee, LA*	19

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		St. Helena, LA*	19
		West Feliciana, LA*	19
12980	1.0456	Battle Creek, MI	3720
		Calhoun, MI.	
13020	1.0219	Bay City, MI	6960
		Bay, MI.	
13140	0.9139	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	0840
		Hardin, TX.	
		Jefferson, TX.	
		Orange, TX.	
13380	1.2348	Bellingham, WA	0860
		Whatcom, WA.	
13460	1.0953	Bend, OR	38
		Deschutes, OR.	
13644	1.1629	Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD	8840
		Frederick, MD.	
		Montgomery, MD.	
13740	.....	Billings, MT.	
	0.9367	Carbon, MT*	27
	0.9505	Yellowstone, MT*	0880
13780	0.8959	Binghamton, NY	0960
		Broome, NY.	
		Tioga, NY.	
13820	.....	Birmingham-Hoover, AL.	
	0.9734	Blount, AL*	1000
		Jefferson, AL*	1000
		Shelby, AL*	1000
		St. Clair, AL*	1000
	0.8907	Bibb, AL*	01
		Chilton, AL*	01
		Walker, AL*	01
13900	0.8000	Bismarck, ND	1010
		Burleigh, ND.	
		Morton, ND	.....
13980	0.8713	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	49
		Giles, VA*.	
		Montgomery, VA*.	
		Pulaski, VA*.	
		Radford City, VA*.	
14020	.....	Bloomington, IN.	
	0.9187	Greene, IN*	15
		Owen, IN*	15
	0.9108	Monroe, IN*	1020
14060	0.9664	Bloomington-Normal, IL	1040
		McLean, IL.	
14260	.....	Boise City-Nampa, ID.	
	0.9919	Ada, ID*	1080
		Canyon, ID*	1080
	0.9640	Boise, ID*	13
		Gem, ID*	13
		Owyhee, ID*	13
14484	1.2230	Boston-Quincy, MA	1123
		Norfolk, MA.	
		Plymouth, MA.	
		Suffolk, MA.	
14500	1.0655	Boulder, CO	1125
		Boulder, CO.	
14540	0.8477	Bowling Green, KY	18
		Edmonson, KY.	
		Warren, KY.	
14740	1.1258	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	1150
		Kitsap, WA.	
14860	1.3306	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	5483
		Fairfield, CT.	
15180	1.0739	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	1240
		Cameron, TX.	
15260	1.0703	Brunswick, GA	11
		Brantley, GA.	
		Glynn, GA.	
		McIntosh, GA.	
15380	0.9906	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	1280

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		Erie, NY.	
		Niagara, NY.	
15500	0.9694	Burlington, NC	3120
		Alamance, NC.	
15540	0.9888	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	1303
		Chittenden, VT.	
		Franklin, VT.	
		Grand Isle, VT.	
15764	1.1921	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA	1123
		Middlesex, MA.	
15804	1.1402	Camden, NJ	6160
		Burlington, NJ.	
		Camden, NJ.	
		Gloucester, NJ.	
15940	0.9435	Canton-Massillon, OH	1320
		Carroll, OH.	
		Stark, OH.	
15980	0.9939	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	2700
		Lee, FL.	
16180	1.0704	Carson City, NV	29
		Carson City, NV.	
16220	0.9804	Casper, WY	1350
		Natrona, WY.	
16300		Cedar Rapids, IA.	
	0.9519	Linn, IA*	1360
	0.9294	Benton, IA*	16
		Jones, IA*	16
6580		Champaign-Urbana, IL.	
	1.0105	Champaign, IL*	1400
	0.9476	Ford, IL*	14
		Piatt, IL*	14
16620		Charleston, WV.	
	0.9414	Kanawha, WV*	1480
		Putnam, WV*	1480
	0.8994	Boone, WV*	51
		Clay, WV*	51
		Lincoln, WV*	51
16700	0.9991	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	1440
		Berkeley, SC.	
		Charleston, SC.	
		Dorchester, SC.	
16740		Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC–SC.	
	1.0317	Cabarrus, NC*	1520
		Gaston, NC*	1520
		Mecklenburg, NC*	1520
		Union, NC*	1520
		York, SC*	1520
	0.9675	Anson, NC*	34
16820		Charlottesville, VA.	
	1.0918	Albemarle, VA*	1540
		Charlottesville City, VA*	1540
		Fluvanna, VA*	1540
		Greene, VA*	1540
	0.9956	Nelson, VA*	49
16860		Chattanooga, TN–GA.	
	0.9766	Catoosa, GA*	1560
		Dade, GA*	1560
		Hamilton, TN*	1560
		Marion, TN*	1560
		Walker, GA*	1560
	0.9060	Sequatchie, TN*	44
16940	0.9525	Cheyenne, WY	1580
		Laramie, WY.	
16974	1.1518	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1600
		Cook, IL.	
		De Kalb, IL.	
		Du Page, IL.	
		Grundy, IL.	
		Kane, IL.	
		Kendall, IL.	
		McHenry, IL.	

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		Will, IL.	
17020	1.1182	Chico, CA	1620
		Butte, CA.	
17140		Cincinnati-Middletown, OH–KY–IN.	
	1.0135	Boone, KY*	1640
		Brown, OH*	1640
		Campbell, KY*	1640
		Clermont, OH*	1640
		Dearborn, IN*	1640
		Gallatin, KY*	1640
		Grant, KY*	1640
		Hamilton, OH*	1640
		Kenton, KY*	1640
		Ohio, IN*	1640
		Pendleton, KY*	1640
		Warren, OH*	1640
	0.9680	Franklin, IN*	15
	0.9207	Bracken, KY*	14
	0.9855	Butler, OH*	3200
17300		Clarksville, TN–KY.	
	0.8509	Christian, KY*	1660
		Montgomery, TN*	1660
	0.8431	Stewart, TN*	44
	0.8414	Trigg, KY*	18
17420	0.8337	Cleveland, TN	44
		Bradley, TN.	
		Polk, TN.	
17460	1.0223	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	1680
		Cuyahoga, OH.	
		Geauga, OH.	
		Lake, OH.	
		Lorain, OH.	
		Medina, OH.	
17660	0.9634	Coeur d'Alene, ID	13
		Kootenai, ID.	
17780		College Station-Bryan, TX.	
	0.9804	Brazos, TX*	1260
	0.9097	Burleson, TX*	45
		Robertson, TX*	45
17820		Colorado Springs, CO.	
	1.0386	El Paso, C*O	1720
	1.0161	Teller, CO*	06
17860		Columbia, MO.	
	0.8905	Boone, MO*	1740
	0.8605	Howard, MO*	26
17900		Columbia, SC.	
	0.9993	Lexington, SC*	1760
		Richland, SC*	1760
	0.9563	Calhoun, SC*	42
		Fairfield, SC*	42
		Kershaw, SC*	42
		Saluda, SC*	42
17980		Columbus, GA-AL.	
	0.9217	Chattahoochee, GA*	1800
		Harris, GA*	1800
		Muscogee, GA*	1800
		Russell, AL	1800
	0.8982	Marion, GA*	11
18020	0.9612	Columbus, IN	15
		Bartholomew, IN*.	
18140		Columbus, OH.	
	1.0336	Delaware, OH*	1840
		Fairfield, OH*	1840
		Franklin, OH*	1840
		Licking, OH*	1840
		Madison, OH*	1840
		Pickaway, OH*	1840
	0.9809	Morrow, OH*	36
		Union, OH*	36
18580		Corpus Christi, TX.	
	0.9172	Nueces, TX*	1880

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		San Patricio, TX*	1880
	0.8781	Aransas, TX*	45
18700	1.1185	Corvallis, OR	1890
		Benton, OR.	
19060	0.9187	Cumberland, MD–WV	1900
		Allegany, MD.	
		Mineral, WV.	
19124		Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX.	
	1.0675	Collin, TX*	1920
		Dallas, TX*	1920
		Denton, TX*	1920
		Ellis, TX*	1920
		Hunt, TX*	1920
		Kaufman, TX*	1920
		Rockwall, TX*	1920
	0.9538	Delta, TX*	45
19140	0.9443	Dalton, GA	11
		Murray, GA.	
		Whitfield, GA.	
19180	0.8874	Danville, IL	14
		Vermilion, IL.	
19260	0.9167	Danville, VA	1950
		Danville City, VA.	
		Pittsylvania, VA.	
19340		Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA–IL.	
	0.9305	Henry, IL*	1960
	0.9076	Rock Island, IL*	1960
		Scott, IA*	1960
		Mercer, IL*	14
19380		Dayton, OH.	
	0.9829	Greene, OH*	2000
	0.9579	Miami, OH*	2000
		Montgomery, OH*	2000
		Preble, OH*	36
19460	0.9434	Decatur, AL	2030
		Lawrence, AL.	
		Morgan, AL.	
19500	0.8615	Decatur, IL	2040
		Macon, IL.	
19660	0.9439	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	2020
		Volusia, FL.	
19740		Denver-Aurora, CO.	
	1.1565	Adams, CO*	2080
		Arapahoe, CO*	2080
		Broomfield, CO*	2080
		Denver, CO*	2080
		Douglas, CO*	2080
		Jefferson, CO*	2080
	1.0751	Clear Creek, CO*	06
		Elbert, CO*	06
		Gilpin, CO*	06
		Park, CO*	06
19780		Des Moines, IA*.	
	0.9828	Dallas, IA*	2120
		Polk, IA*	2120
		Warren, IA*	2120
	0.9449	Guthrie, IA*	16
		lMadison, IA*	16
19804	1.0912	Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI	2160
		Wayne, MI.	
20020		Dothan, AL.	
	0.8049	Geneva, AL*	01
		Henry, AL*	01
	0.8027	Houston, AL*	2180
20100	1.0421	Dover, DE	2190
		Kent, DE.	
20220	0.9279	Dubuque, IA	2200
		Dubuque, IA.	
20260		Duluth, MN–WI.	
	1.0976	Douglas, WI*	2240
		St. Louis, MN*	2240

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
	1.0437	Carlton, MN*	24
20500		Durham, NC.	
	1.0936	Chatham, NC*	6640
		Durham, NC*	6640
		Orange, NC*	6640
	1.0004	Person, NC*	34
20740	0.9693	Eau Claire, WI	2290
		Chippewa, WI.	
		Eau Claire, WI.	
20764		Edison, NJ.	
	1.1930	Middlesex, NJ*	5015
		Somerset, NJ*	5015
	1.1680	Monmouth, NJ*	5190
		Ocean, NJ*	5190
20940	1.0157	El Centro, CA	05
		Imperial, CA.	
21060	0.8765	Elizabethtown, KY	18
		Hardin, KY.	
		Larue, KY.	
21140	0.9841	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	2330
		Elkhart, IN.	
21300	0.8957	Elmira, NY	2335
		Chemung, NY.	
21340	0.9738	El Paso, TX	2320
		El Paso, TX.	
21500	0.9227	Erie, PA	2360
		Erie, PA.	
21604	1.1642	Essex County, MA	1123
		Essex, MA.	
21660	1.1604	Eugene-Springfield, OR	2400
		Lane, OR.	
21780		Evansville, IN–KY.	
	0.9073	Gibson, IN*	15
	0.8892	Henderson, KY*	2440
		Posey, IN*	2440
		Vanderburgh, IN*	2440
		Warrick, IN*	2440
	0.8600	Webster, KY*	18
21820	1.2082	Fairbanks, AK	02
		Fairbanks North Star, AK.	
21940	0.5026	Fajardo, PR	7440
		Ceiba, PR.	
		Fajardo, PR.	
		Luquillo, PR.	
22020	0.9667	Fargo, ND–MN	2520
		Cass, ND.	
		Clay, MN.	
22140	0.8792	Farmington, NM	32
		San Juan, NM.	
22180		Fayetteville, NC.	
	0.9931	Cumberland, NC*	2560
	0.9473	Hoke, NC*	34
22220		Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR–MO.	
	0.9160	Benton, AR*	2580
		Washington, AR*	2580
	0.8665	Madison, AR*	04
	0.8732	McDonald, MO*	26
22380	1.1348	Flagstaff, AZ	2620
		Coconino, AZ.	
22420	1.1856	Flint, MI	2640
		Genesee, MI.	
22500		Florence, SC*.	
	0.9267	Darlington, SC*	42
	0.9436	Florence, SC	2655
22520	0.8361	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	2650
		Colbert, AL.	
		Lauderdale, AL.	
22540	1.0286	Fond Du Lac, WI	52
		Fond Du Lac, WI.	
22660	1.0838	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	2670
		Larimer, CO.	

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
22744	1.0782	Ft Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL	2860
		Broward, FL.	
22900		Fort Smith, AR–OK.	
	0.8796	Crawford, AR*	2720
		Sebastian, AR*	2720
		Sequoyah, OK*	2720
	0.8478	Franklin, AR*	04
	0.8394	Le Flore, OK*	37
23020	0.9319	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	2750
		Okaloosa, FL.	
23060	1.0365	Fort Wayne, IN	2760
		Allen, IN.	
		Wells, IN.	
		Whitley, IN.	
23104		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.	
	1.0072	Johnson, TX*	2800
		Parker, TX*	2800
		Tarrant, TX*	2800
	0.9218	Wise, TX*	45
23420	1.1107	Fresno, CA	2840
		Fresno, CA.	
23460	0.8537	Gadsden, AL	2880
		Etowah, AL.	
23540		Gainesville, FL.	
	0.9642	Alachua, FL	2900
	1.0033	Gilchrist, FL	10
23580	0.9442	Gainesville, GA	11
		Hall, GA.	
23844		Gary, IN.	
	0.9892	Lake, IN*	2960
		Porter, IN*	2960
	0.9570	Jasper, IN*	15
		Newton, IN*	15
24020	0.8981	Glens Falls, NY	2975
		Warren, NY.	
		Washington, NY.	
24140	0.9311	Goldsboro, NC	2980
		Wayne, NC.	
24220	0.9642	Grand Forks, ND–MN	2985
		Grand Forks, ND.	
		Polk, MN.	
24300	1.0501	Grand Junction, CO.	
		Mesa, CO	2995
24340		Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI.	
	1.0044	Kent, MI*	3000
	0.9631	Barry, MI*	23
		Ionia, MI*	23
		Newaygo, MI*	23
24500	0.9344	Great Falls, MT	3040
		Cascade, MT.	
24540	1.0017	Greeley, CO	3060
		Weld, CO.	
24580		Green Bay, WI.	
	1.0170	Brown, WI*	3080
	1.0123	Kewaunee, WI*	52
		Oconto, WI*	52
24660		Greensboro-High Point, NC.	
	0.9812	Guilford, NC*	3120
	0.9382	Randolph, NC*	3120
		Rockingham, NC*	34
24780		Greenville, NC.	
	0.9740	Pitt, NC*	3150
	0.9378	Greene, NC*	34
24860		Greenville, SC.	
	1.0054	Greenville, SC*	3160
		Pickens, SC*	3160
	0.9651	Laurens, SC*	42
25020	0.4630	Guayama, PR.	
		Arroyo, PR	40
		Guayama, PR.	
		Patillas, PR.	

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
25060		Gulfport-Biloxi, MS.	
	0.9333	Hancock, MS*	0920
		Harrison, MS*	0920
	0.8768	Stone, MS*	25
25180		Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD–WV.	
	1.0424	Washington, MD*	3180
	0.9439	Morgan, WV*	51
	1.0970	Berkeley, WV*	8840
25260	1.0391	Hanford-Corcoran, CA.	
		Kings, CA	05
25420	0.9888	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA.	
		Cumberland, PA	3240
		Dauphin, PA.	
		Perry, PA.	
25500	0.9416	Harrisonburg, VA.	
		Harrisonburg City, VA	49
		Rockingham, VA.	
25540	1.1725	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.	
		Hartford, CT	3283
		Litchfield, CT.	
		Middlesex, CT.	
		Tolland, CT.	
25620		Hattiesburg, MS.	
	0.8000	Forrest, MS*	3285
		Lamar, MS*	3285
	0.8020	Perry, MS*	25
25860	1.0078	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC.	
		Alexander, NC	3290
		Burke, NC.	
		Caldwell, NC.	
		Catawba, NC.	
25980	0.8465	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA.	
		Liberty, GA	11
		Long, GA.	
26100	1.0027	Holland-Grand Haven, MI.	
		Ottawa, MI	3000
26180	1.1681	Honolulu, HI.	
		Honolulu, HI	3320
26300	0.8990	Hot Springs, AR.	
		Garland, AR	04
26380	0.8189	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA.	
		Lafourche, LA	3350
		Terrebonne, LA.	
26420		Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.	
	1.0654	Chambers, TX*	3360
		Fort Bend, TX*	3360
		Harris, TX*	3360
		Liberty, TX*	3360
		Montgomery, TX*	3360
		Waller, TX*	3360
	0.9484	Austin, TX*	45
		San Jacinto, TX*	45
	0.9810	Brazoria, TX*	1145
	1.0276	Galveston, TX*	2920
26580	1.0144	Huntington-Ashland, WV–KY–OH.	
		Boyd, KY	3400
		Cabell, WV.	
		Greenup, KY.	
		Lawrence, OH.	
		Wayne, WV.	
26620	0.9388	Huntsville, AL.	
		Limestone, AL	3440
		Madison, AL.	
26820	0.9485	Idaho Falls, ID.	
		Bonneville, ID	13
		Jefferson, ID.	
26900		Indianapolis, IN.	
	1.0687	Boone, IN*	3480
		Hamilton, IN*	3480
		Hancock, IN*	3480
		Hendricks, IN*	3480

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		Johnson, IN*	3480
		Marion, IN*	3480
		Morgan, IN*	3480
		Shelby, IN*	3480
	0.9996	Brown, IN*	15
		Putnam, IN*	15
26980		Iowa City, IA.	
	1.0240	Johnson, IA*	3500
	0.9654	Washington, IA*	16
27060	0.9542	Ithaca, NY.	
		Tompkins, NY	33
27100	0.9701	Jackson, MI.	
		Jackson, MI	3520
27140		Jackson, MS.	
	0.8855	Hinds, MS*	3560
		Madison, MS*	3560
		Rankin, MS*	3560
	0.8419	Copiah, MS*	25
		Simpson, MS*	25
27180	0.9440	Jackson, TN.	
		Chester, TN	3580
		Madison, TN.	
27260		Jacksonville, FL.	
	1.0121	Clay, FL*	3600
		Duval, FL*	3600
		Nassau, FL*	3600
		St. johns, FL*	3600
	0.9683	Baker, FL*	10
27340	0.8911	Jacksonville, NC.	
		Onslow, NC	3605
27500	1.0164	Janesville, WI.	
		Rock, WI	3620
27620	0.8574	Jefferson City, MO.	
		Callaway, MO	26
		Cole, MO.	
		Moniteau, MO.	
		Osage, MO.	
27740	0.8670	Johnson City, TN.	
		Carter, TN	3660
		Unicoi, TN.	
		Washington, TN.	
27780	0.8676	Johnstown, PA.	
		Cambria, PA	3680
27860		Jonesboro, AR.	
	0.8638	Craighead, AR*	3700
	0.8404	Poinsett, AR*	04
27900	0.9250	Joplin, MO.	
		Jasper, MO	3710
		Newton, MO.	
28020	1.1151	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI.	
		Kalamazoo, MI	3720
		Van Buren, MI.	
28100	1.1246	Kankakee-Bradley, IL.	
		Kankakee, IL	3740
28140		Kansas City, MO–KS.	
	1.0219	Cass, MO*	3760
		Clay, MO*	3760
		Clinton, MO*	3760
		Jackson, MO*	3760
		Johnson, KS*	3760
		Lafayette, MO*	3760
		Leavenworth, KS*	3760
		Miami, KS*	3760
		Platte, MO*	3760
		Ray, MO*	3760
		Wyandotte, KS*	3760
	0.9396	Franklin, KS*	17
		Linn, KS*	17
	0.9259	Bates, MO*	26
		Caldwell, MO*	26
28420	1.1158	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA.	

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		Benton, WA	6740
		Franklin, WA.	
28660	.....	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX.	
	0.9803	Bell, TX*	3810
		Coryell, TX*	3810
	0.9096	Lampasas, TX*	45
28700	0.8720	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN–VA	3660
		Bristol city, VA.	
		Hawkins, TN.	
		Scott, VA.	
		Sullivan, TN.	
		Washington, VA.	
28740	0.9229	Kingston, NY.	
		Ulster, NY	33
28940	0.9045	Knoxville, TN.	
		Anderson, TN	3840
		Blount, TN.	
		Knox, TN.	
		Loudon, TN.	
		Union, TN.	
29020	0.9531	Kokomo, IN.	
		Howard, IN	3850
		Tipton, IN.	
29100	0.9853	La Crosse, WI-MN.	
		Houston, MN	3870
		La Crosse, WI.	
29140	.....	Lafayette, IN.	
	0.9442	Benton, IN*	15
		Carroll, IN*	15
	0.9617	Tippecanoe, IN*	3920
29180	0.8703	Lafayette, LA.	
		Lafayette, LA	3880
		St. Martin, LA.	
29340	.....	Lake Charles, LA.	
	0.8436	Calcasieu, LA*	3960
	0.8209	Cameron, LA*	19
29404	.....	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL–WI.	
	1.1239	Lake, IL*	1600
	1.0667	Kenosha, WI*	3800
29460	0.9472	Lakeland, FL.	
		Polk, FL	3980
29540	1.0483	Lancaster, PA.	
		Lancaster, PA	4000
29620	1.0244	Lansing-East Lansing, MI.	
		Clinton, MI	4040
		Eaton, MI.	
		Ingham, MI.	
29700	0.9278	Laredo, TX.	
		Webb, TX	4080
29740	0.9317	Las Cruces, NM.	
		Dona Ana, NM	4100
29820	1.1932	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV.	
		Clark, NV	4120
29940	0.9168	Lawrence, KS.	
		Douglas, KS	4150
30020	0.8710	Lawton, OK.	
		Comanche, OK	4200
30140	0.9469	Lebanon, PA.	
		Lebanon, PA	3240
30300	.....	Lewiston, ID–WA.	
	0.9620	Nez Perce, ID*	13
	1.0281	Asotin, WA*	50
30340	1.0142	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	4243
		Androscoggin, ME.	
30460	0.9853	Lexington-Fayette, KY.	
		Bourbon, KY	4280
		Clark, KY.	
		Fayette, KY.	
		Jessamine, KY.	
		Scott, KY.	
		Woodford, KY.	

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
30620	0.9858	Lima, OH.	
		Allen, OH	4320
30700		Lincoln, NE.	
	1.0827	Lancaster, NE*	4360
	1.0205	Seward, NE*	28
30780		Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR.	
	0.9361	Faulkner, AR*	4400
		Lonoke, AR*	4400
		Pulaski, AR*	4400
		Saline, AR*	4400
	0.8766	Grant, AR*	04
		Perry, AR*	04
30860		Logan, UT–ID.	
	0.9513	Cache, UT*	46
	0.9504	Franklin, ID*	13
30980		Longview, TX.	
	0.9302	Gregg, TX*	4420
		Upshur, TX*	4420
	0.8863	Rusk, TX*	45
31020	1.0764	Longview, WA	50
		Cowlitz, WA.	
31084	1.2444	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	4480
		Los Angeles, CA.	
31140		Louisville, KY–IN.	
	0.9697	Bullitt, KY*	4520
		Clark, IN*	4520
		Floyd, IN*	4520
		Harrison, IN*	4520
		Jefferson, KY*	4520
		Oldham, KY*	4520
	0.9471	Washington, IN*	15
	0.8998	Henry, KY*	18
		Meade, KY*	18
		Nelson, KY*	18
		Shelby, KY*	18
		Spencer, KY*	18
		Trimble, KY*	18
31180		Lubbock, TX.	
	0.9309	Lubbock, TX*	4600
	0.8850	Crosby, TX**	45
31340		Lynchburg, VA.	
	0.9564	Amherst, VA*	4640
		Bedford, VA*	4640
		Bedford City, VA*	4640
		Campbell, VA*	4640
		Lynchburg City, VA*	4640
	0.9279	Appomattox, VA*	49
31420		Macon, GA.	
	1.0333	Bibb, GA*	4680
		Jones, GA*	4680
		Twiggs, GA*	4680
	0.9617	Crawford, GA*	11
		Monroe, GA*	11
31460	1.0038	Madera, CA	2840
		Madera, CA.	
31540		Madison, WI.	
	1.0978	Dane, WI*	4720
	1.0503	Columbia, WI*	52
		Iowa, WI*	52
31700	1.1631	Manchester-Nashua, NH	1123
		Hillsborough, NH.	
		Merrimack, NH.	
31900	0.9702	Mansfield, OH.	
		Richland, OH	4800
32420	0.5326	Mayagüez, PR.	
		Hormigueros, PR	4840
		Mayagüez, PR.	
32580	0.9124	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX.	
		Hidalgo, TX	4880
32780	1.1173	Medford, OR	4890
		Jackson, OR.	

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
32820		Memphis, TN–MS–AR.	
	0.9785	Crittenden, AR*	4920
		DeSoto, MS*	4920
		Fayette, TN*	4920
		Shelby, TN*	4920
		Tipton, TN*	4920
	0.8910	Marshall, MS*	25
		Tate, MS*	25
		Tunica, MS*	25
32900	1.1217	Merced, CA.	
		Merced, CA	4940
33124	1.0469	Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL.	
		Miami-Dade, FL	5000
33140	0.9582	Michigan City-La Porte, IN.	
		La Porte, IN	15
33260	1.0085	Midland, TX.	
		Midland, TX	5800
33340	1.0687	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI.	
		Milwaukee, WI	5080
		Ozaukee, WI.	
		Washington, WI.	
		Waukesha, WI.	
33460	1.1737	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN–WI.	
		Anoka, MN	5120
		Carver, MN.	
		Chisago, MN.	
		Dakota, MN.	
		Hennepin, MN.	
		Isanti, MN.	
		Pierce, WI.	
		Ramsey, MN.	
		Scott, MN.	
		Sherburne, MN.	
		St. Croix, WI.	
		Washington, MN.	
		Wright, MN.	
33540	1.0201	Missoula, MT.	
		Missoula, MT	5140
33660	0.8447	Mobile, AL.	
		Mobile, AL	5160
33700	1.2692	Modesto, CA.	
		Stanislaus, CA	5170
33740		Monroe, LA.	
	0.8388	Ouachita, LA*	5200
	0.8192	Union, LA*	19
33780	1.0465	Monroe, MI.	
		Monroe, MI	2160
33860		Montgomery, AL.	
	0.8804	Autauga, AL*	5240
		Elmore, AL*	5240
		Montgomery, AL*	5240
	0.8452	Lowndes, AL*	01
34060	0.8917	Morgantown, WV.	
		Monongalia, WV	51
		Preston, WV.	
34100	0.8308	Morristown, TN.	
		Grainger, TN	44
		Hamblen, TN.	
		Jefferson, TN.	
34580	1.0950	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA.	
		Skagit, WA	50
34620	0.9100	Muncie, IN.	
		Delaware, IN	5280
34740	1.0214	Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI.	
		Muskegon, MI	3000
34820	0.9569	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC.	
		Horry, SC	5330
34900	1.3814	Napa, CA.	
		Napa, CA	8720
34940	1.1198	Naples-Marco Island, FL.	
		Collier, FL	5345

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
34980		Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN.	
	1.0710	Cheatham, TN*	5360
		Davidson, TN*	5360
		Dickson, TN*	5360
		Robertson, TN*	5360
		Rutherford, TN*	5360
		Sumner, TN*	5360
		Williamson, TN*	5360
		Wilson, TN*	5360
	0.9526	Cannon, TN*	44
		Hickman, TN*	44
		Macon, TN*	44
		Smith, TN*	44
		Trousdale, TN*	44
35004	1.3690	Nassau-Suffolk, NY.	
		Nassau, NY	5380
		Suffolk, NY.	
35084		Newark-Union, NJ–PA.	
	1.2122	Pike, PA	5660
	1.2363	Essex, NJ	5640
		Morris, NJ	5640
		Sussex, NJ	5640
		Union, NJ	5640
	1.2223	Hunterdon, NJ	5015
35300	1.2760	New Haven-Milford, CT.	
		New Haven, CT	5483
35380	0.9655	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA.	
		Jefferson, LA	5560
		Orleans, LA.	
		Plaquemines, LA.	
		St. Bernard, LA.	
		St. Charles, LA.	
		St. John Baptist, LA.	
		St. Tammany, LA.	
35644		New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY–NJ.	
	1.4264	Bronx, NY*	5600
		Kings, NY*	5600
		New York, NY*	5600
		Putnam, NY*	5600
		Queens, NY*	5600
		Richmond, NY*	5600
		Rockland, NY*	5600
		Westchester, NY*	5600
	1.3406	Bergen, NJ*	0875
		Passaic, NJ*	0875
	1.2852	Hudson, NJ*	3640
35660	0.9384	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	0870
		Berrien, MI.	
35980	1.2299	Norwich-New London, CT	5523
		New London, CT.	
36084	1.6143	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA	5775
		Alameda, CA.	
		Contra Costa, CA.	
36100	0.9708	Ocala, FL.	
		Marion, FL	5790
36140	1.1517	Ocean City, NJ.	
		Cape May, NJ	0560
36220	1.0304	Odessa, TX.	
		Ector, TX	5800
36260		Ogden-Clearfield, UT.	
	0.9919	Davis, UT*	7160
		Weber, UT*.	
	0.9577	Morgan, UT*	46
36420		Oklahoma City, OK.	
	0.9518	Canadian, OK*	5880
		Cleveland, OK*	5880
		Logan, OK*	5880
		McClain, OK*	5880
		Oklahoma, OK*	5880
	0.8765	Grady, OK*	37
		Lincoln, OK*	37

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
36500	1.1674	Olympia, WA	5910
		Thurston, WA.	
36540		Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE–IA.	
	1.0346	Cass, NE*	5920
		Douglas, NE*	5920
		Pottawattamie, IA*	5920
		Sarpy, NE*	5920
		Washington, NE*	5920
	0.9707	Harrison, IA*	16
		Mills, IA*	16
	0.9965	Saunders, NE*	28
36740	1.0333	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL.	
		Lake, FL	5960
		Orange, FL.	
		Osceola, FL.	
		Seminole, FL.	
36780	0.9659	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI.	
		Winnebago, WI	0460
36980		Owensboro, KY.	
	0.8946	Daviess, KY*	5990
	0.8633	Hancock, KY*	18
		Mc Lean, KY*	18
37100	1.1779	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA.	
		Ventura, CA	8735
37340	1.0217	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL.	
		Brevard, FL	4900
37460	0.8617	Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL.	
		Bay, FL	6015
37620		Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV–OH.	
	0.8682	Pleasants, WV*	51
		Wirt, WV*	51
	0.8791	Washington, OH*	6020
		Wood, WV*	6020
37700		Pascagoula, MS.	
	0.8250	George, MS*	25
	0.8816	Jackson, MS*	0920
37860	0.8810	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	6080
		Escambia, FL.	
		Santa Rosa, FL.	
37900		Peoria, IL.	
	0.9425	Peoria, IL*	6120
		Tazewell, IL*	6120
		Woodford, IL*	6120
	0.9136	Marshall, IL*	14
		Stark, IL*	14
37964	1.1502	Philadelphia, PA	6160
		Bucks, PA.	
		Chester, PA.	
		Delaware, PA.	
		Montgomery, PA.	
		Philadelphia, PA.	
38060	1.0588	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	6200
		Maricopa, AZ.	
		Pinal, AZ.	
38220		Pine Bluff, AR.	
	0.9199	Jefferson, AR*	6240
	0.8685	Cleveland, AR*	04
		Lincoln, AR*	04
38300		Pittsburgh, PA.	
	0.9277	Allegheny, PA*	6280
		Beaver, PA*	6280
		Butler, PA*	6280
		Fayette, PA*	6280
		Washington, PA*	6280
		Westmoreland, PA*	6280
	0.9060	Armstrong, PA*	39
38340	1.1072	Pittsfield, MA	6323
		Berkshire, MA.	
1.0183		Pocatello, ID.	
	0.9773	Bannock, ID*	6340
		Power, ID*	13

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
38660	0.5727	Ponce, PR	6360
		Juana Diaz, PR.	
		Ponce, PR.	
		Villalba, PR.	
38860	1.0725	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	6403
		Cumberland, ME.	
		Sagadahoc, ME.	
		York, ME.	
38900		Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR–WA.	
	1.2095	Clackamas, OR*	6440
		Clark, WA*	6440
		Columbia, OR*	6440
		Multnomah, OR*	6440
		Washington, OR*	6440
		Yamhill, OR*	6440
	1.1389	Skamania, WA*	50
38940	1.0655	Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	2710
		Martin, FL.	
		St. Lucie, FL.	
39100		Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY.	
	1.2208	Dutchess, NY*	2281
	1.1950	Orange, NY*	5660
39140	1.0093	Prescott, AZ	03
		Yavapai, AZ.	
39300		Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI–MA.	
	1.1783	Bristol, MA*	1123
	1.1662	Bristol, RI*	6483
		Kent, RI*	6483
		Newport, RI*	6483
		Providence, RI*	6483
		Washington, RI*	6483
39340		Provo-Orem, UT.	
	1.0183	Utah, UT*	6520
	0.9775	Juab, UT*	46
39380	0.9283	Pueblo, CO	6560
		Pueblo, CO.	
39460	1.0014	Punta Gorda, FL	6580
		Charlotte, FL.	
39540	0.9594	Racine, WI	6600
		Racine, WI.	
39580	1.0774	Raleigh-Cary, NC	6640
		Franklin, NC.	
		Johnston, NC.	
		Wake, NC.	
39660		Rapid City, SD.	
	0.9453	Pennington, SD*	6660
	0.9177	Meade, SD*	43
39740	0.9774	Reading, PA	6680
		Berks, PA.	
39820	1.2553	Redding, CA	6690
		Shasta, CA.	
39900		Reno-Sparks, NV.	
	1.1090	Washoe, NV*	6720
	1.0759	Storey, NV*	29
40060		Richmond, VA.	
	0.9967	Charles City, VA*	6760
		Chesterfield, VA*	6760
		Colonial Heights City, VA*	6760
		Dinwiddie, VA*	6760
		Goochland, VA*	6760
		Hanover, VA*	6760
		Henrico, VA*	6760
		Hopewell City, VA*	6760
		New Kent, VA*	6760
		Petersburg City, VA*	6760
		Powhatan, VA*	6760
		Prince George, VA*	6760
		Richmond City, VA*	6760
	0.9480	Amelia, VA*	49
		Caroline, VA*	49
		Cumberland, VA*	49

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		King and Queen, VA*	49
		King William, VA*	49
		Louisa, VA*	49
		Sussex, VA*	49
40140	1.1635	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	6780
		Riverside, CA.	
		San Bernardino, CA.	
40220		Roanoke, VA.	
	0.8959	Craig, VA*	49
		Franklin, VA*	49
	0.8932	Botetourt, VA*	6800
		Roanoke, VA*	6800
		Roanoke City, VA*	6800
		Salem City, VA*	6800
40340		Rochester, MN.	
	1.2202	Olmsted, MN*	6820
	1.1054	Dodge, MN*	24
		Wabasha, MN*	24
40380	0.9799	Rochester, NY	6840
		Livingston, NY.	
		Monroe, NY.	
		Ontario, NY.	
		Orleans, NY.	
		Wayne, NY.	
40420	1.0210	Rockford, IL	6880
		Boone, IL.	
		Winnebago, IL.	
40484	1.1408	Rockingham County, NH	1123
		Rockingham, NH.	
		Strafford, NH.	
40580	0.9544	Rocky Mount, NC	6895
		Edgecombe, NC.	
		Nash, NC.	
40660	0.9082	Rome, GA	11
		Floyd, GA.	
40900		Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA.	
	1.2488	El Dorado, CA*	6920
		Placer, CA*	6920
		Sacramento, CA*	6920
	1.1179	Yolo, CA*	9270
40980	1.0347	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	6960
		Saginaw, MI.	
41060	1.0835	St. Cloud, MN	6980
		Benton, MN.	
		Stearns, MN.	
41100	0.9706	St. George, UT	46
		Washington, UT.	
41140		St. Joseph, MO–KS.	
	1.0620	Andrew, MO*	7000
		Buchanan, MO*	7000
	0.9599	Doniphan, KS*	17
	0.9463	De Kalb, MO*	26
41180		St. Louis, MO–IL.	
	0.9629	Clinton, IL*	7040
		Franklin, MO*	7040
		Jefferson, MO*	7040
		Jersey, IL*	7040
		Lincoln, MO*	7040
		Madison, IL*	7040
		Monroe, IL*	7040
		St. Charles, MO*	7040
		St. Clair, IL*	7040
		St. Louis, MO*	7040
		St. Louis City, MO*	7040
		Warren, MO*	7040
	0.9236	Bond, IL*	14
		Calhoun, IL*	14
		Macoupin, IL*	14
	0.8965	Crawford, MO*	26
		Washington, MO*	26
41420	1.1196	Salem, OR	7080

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		Marion, OR.	
		Polk, OR.	
41500	1.4662	Salinas, CA	7120
		Monterey, CA.	
41540	0.9706	Salisbury, MD	21
		Somerset, MD.	
		Wicomico, MD.	
41620		Salt Lake City, UT.	
	1.0102	Salt Lake, UT*	7160
	0.9760	Summit, UT*	46
		Tooele, UT*	46
41660		San Angelo, TX.	
	0.8526	Irion, TX*	45
	0.8662	Tom Green, TX*	7200
41700		San Antonio, TX.	
	0.9560	Bexar, TX*	7240
		Comal, TX*	7240
		Guadalupe, TX*	7240
		Wilson, TX*	7240
	0.8970	Atascosa, TX*	45
		Bandera, TX*	45
		Kendall, TX*	45
		Medina, TX*	45
41740	1.1950	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	7320
		San Diego, CA.	
41780	0.9427	Sandusky, OH	36
		Erie, OH.	
41884	1.5604	San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA	7360
		Marin, CA.	
		San Francisco, CA.	
		San Mateo, CA.	
41900		San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR.	
	0.5340	Lajas, PR*	40
	0.5755	Cabo Rojo, PR*	4840
		Sabana Grande, PR*	4840
		San Germán, PR*	4840
41940		San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA.	
	1.5627	Santa Clara, CA*	7400
	1.3269	San Benito, CA*	05
41980		San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR.	
	0.5432	Aguas Buenas, PR*	7440
		Barceloneta, PR*	7440
		Bayamón, PR*	7440
		Canóvanas, PR*	7440
		Carolina, PR*	7440
		Catano, PR*	7440
		Comerio, PR*	7440
		Corozal, PR*	7440
		Dorado, PR*	7440
		Florida, PR*	7440
		Guaynabo, PR*	7440
		Humacao, PR*	7440
		Juncos, PR*	7440
		Las Piedras, PR*	7440
		Loiza, PR*	7440
		Maguabo, PR*	7440
		Manatí, PR*	7440
		Morovis, PR*	7440
		Naranjito, PR*	7440
		Rio Grande, PR*	7440
		San Juan, PR*	7440
		Toa Alta, PR*	7440
		Toa Baja, PR*	7440
		Trujillo Alto, PR*	7440
		Vega Alta, PR*	7440
		Vega Baja, PR*	7440
		Yabucoa, PR*	7440
	0.4998	Aibonito, PR*	40
		Barranquitas, PR*	40
		Ciales, PR*	40
		Maunabo, PR*	40

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		Orocovs, PR*	40
		Quebradillas, PR*	40
	0.4831	Arecibo, PR*	0470
		Camuy, PR*	0470
		Hatillo, PR*	0470
	0.5006	Caguas, PR*	1310
		Cayey, PR*	1310
		Cidra, PR*	1310
		Gurabo, PR*	1310
		San Lorenzo, PR*	1310
42020	1.1792	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	7460
		San Luis Obispo, CA.	
42044	1.2315	Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA	5945
		Orange, CA.	
42060	1.1424	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA	7480
		Santa Barbara, CA.	
42100	1.5676	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	7485
		Santa Cruz, CA.	
42140	1.1402	Santa Fe, NM	7490
		Santa Fe, NM.	
42220	1.3747	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	7500
		Sonoma, CA.	
42260	1.0213	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	7510
		Manatee, FL.	
		Sarasota, FL.	
42340	1.0034	Savannah, GA	7520
		Bryan, GA.	
		Chatham, GA.	
		Effingham, GA.	
42540	0.9050	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	7560
		Lackawanna, PA.	
		Luzerne, PA.	
		Wyoming, PA.	
42644	1.2182	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	7600
		King, WA.	
		Snohomish, WA.	
43100	0.9491	Sheboygan, WI	7620
		Sheboygan, WI.	
43300	1.0200	Sherman-Denison, TX	7640
		Grayson, TX.	
43340		Shreveport-Bossier City, LA.	
	0.9675	Bossier, LA*	7680
		Caddo, LA*	7680
	0.8844	De Soto, LA*	19
43580		Sioux City, IA–NE–SD.	
	0.9602	Dixon, NE*	28
	0.9633	Dakota, NE*	7720
		Woodbury, IA*	7720
	0.9261	Union, SD*	43
43620		Sioux Falls, SD.	
	1.0014	Lincoln, SD*	7760
		Minnehaha, SD*	7760
	0.9458	McCook, SD*	43
		Turner, SD*	43
43780		South Bend-Mishawaka, IN–MI.	
	1.0020	St. Joseph, IN*	7800
	0.9645	Cass, MI*	23
43900	1.0033	Spartanburg, SC	3160
		Spartanburg, SC.	
44060	1.1307	Spokane, WA	7840
		Spokane, WA.	
44100	0.9268	Springfield, IL	7880
		Menard, IL.	
		Sangamon, IL.	
44140		Springfield, MA.	
	1.0815	Franklin, MA*	22
	1.0792	Hampden, MA*	8003
		Hampshire, MA*	8003
44180		Springfield, MO.	
	0.9097	Christian, MO*	7920
		Greene, MO*	7920

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		Webster, MO*	7920
	0.8690	Dallas, MO*	26
		Polk, MO*	26
44220	0.9535	Springfield, OH	2000
		Clark, OH.	
44300	0.8974	State College, PA	8050
		Centre, PA.	
44700	1.1205	Stockton, CA	8120
		San Joaquin, CA.	
44940	0.9037	Sumter, SC	8140
		Sumter, SC.	
45060	1.0003	Syracuse, NY	8160
		Madison, NY.	
		Onondaga, NY.	
		Oswego, NY.	
45104	1.1750	Tacoma, WA	8200
		Pierce, WA.	
45220	.....	Tallahassee, FL.	
	0.9180	Gadsden, FL*	8240
		Leon, FL*	8240
	0.9215	Wakulla, FL*	10
		Jefferson, FL*	10
45300	0.9571	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	8280
		Hernando, FL.	
		Hillsborough, FL.	
		Pasco, FL.	
		Pinellas, FL.	
45460	.....	Terre Haute, IN.	
	0.9068	Clay, IN*	8320
		Vermillion, IN*	8320
		Vigo, IN*	8320
	0.9150	Sullivan, IN*	15
45500	0.8923	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	8360
		Bowie, TX.	
		Miller, AR.	
45780	.....	Toledo, OH.	
	1.0102	Fulton, OH*	8400
		Lucas, OH*	8400
		Wood, OH*	8400
	0.9696	Ottawa, OH*	36
45820	.....	Topeka, KS.	
	0.9444	Shawnee, KS*	8440
	0.9011	Jackson, KS*	17
		Jefferson, KS*	17
		Osage, KS*	17
		Wabaunsee, KS*	17
45940	1.0899	Trenton-Ewing, NJ	8480
		Mercer, NJ.	
46060	0.9467	Tucson, AZ	8520
		Pima County, AZ.	
46140	.....	Tulsa, OK.	
	0.9238	Creek, OK*	8560
		Osage, OK*	8560
		Rogers, OK*	8560
		Tulsa, OK*	8560
		Wagoner, OK*	8560
	0.8610	Okmulgee, OK*	37
		Pawnee, OK*	37
46220	.....	Tuscaloosa, AL.	
	0.8897	Tuscaloosa, AL*	8600
	0.8471	Greene, AL*	01
		Hale, AL*	01
46340	1.0078	Tyler, TX	8640
		Smith, TX.	
46540	0.8798	Utica-Rome, NY	8680
		Herkimer, NY.	
		Oneida, NY.	
46660	0.8797	Valdosta, GA	11
		Brooks, GA.	
		Echols, GA.	
		Lanier, GA.	

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
		Lowndes, GA.	
46700	1.4741	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	8720
		Solano, CA.	
46940	0.9651	Vero Beach, FL	10
		Indian River, FL.	
47020		Victoria, TX.	
	0.8983	Victoria, TX*	8750
	0.8687	Calhoun, TX*	45
		Goliad, TX*	45
47220	1.1214	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	8760
		Cumberland, NJ.	
47260		Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	
	0.9434	Chesapeake City, VA*	5720
		Currituck, NC*	5720
		Gloucester, VA*	5720
		Hampton City, VA*	5720
		Isle of Wight, VA*	5720
		James City, VA*	5720
		Mathews, VA*	5720
		Newport News City, VA*	5720
		Norfolk City, VA*	5720
		Poquoson, VA*	5720
		Portsmouth City, VA*	5720
		Suffolk City, VA*	5720
		Virginia Beach City, VA*	5720
		Williamsburg City, VA*	5720
		York, VA*	5720
	0.9214	Surry, VA*	49
47300	1.0580	Visalia-Porterville, CA	8780
		Tulare, CA.	
47380	0.8640	Waco, TX	8800
		McLennan, TX.	
47580	0.9591	Warner Robins, GA	4680
		Houston, GA.	
47644		Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI.	
	1.0786	Lapeer, MI*	2160
		Macomb, MI*	2160
		Oakland, MI*	2160
		St. Clair, MI*	2160
	1.1099	Livingston, MI*	0440
47894	1.1664	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV	8840
		Alexandria City, VA.	
		Arlington, VA.	
		Calvert, MD.	
		Charles, MD.	
		Clarke, VA.	
		Fairfax, VA.	
		Fairfax City, VA.	
		Falls Church City, VA.	
		Fauquier, VA.	
		Fredericksburg City, VA.	
		Jefferson, WV.	
		Loudoun, VA.	
		Manassas City, VA.	
		Manassas Park city, VA.	
		Prince Georges, MD.	
		Prince William, VA.	
		Spotsylvania, VA.	
		Stafford, VA.	
		District of Columbia, DC.	
		Warren, VA.	
47940		Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA.	
	0.9157	Black Hawk, IA	8920
	0.9113	Bremer, IA	16
		Grundy, IA	16
48140	1.0151	Wausau, WI	8940
		Marathon, WI.	
48260	0.8782	Weirton-Steubenville, WV–OH	8080
		Brooke, WV.	
		Hancock, WV.	
		Jefferson, OH.	

ADDENDUM—TABLE A.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BY CBSA—Continued

CBSA code	Wage index [1]	Urban area (constituent counties or county equivalents) [2]	MSA code
48300	1.0341	Wenatchee, WA	50
		Chelan, WA.	
		Douglas, WA.	
48424	1.0991	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton FL	8960
		Palm Beach, FL.	
48540	0.8000	Wheeling, WV–OH	9000
		Belmont, OH.	
		Marshall, WV.	
		Ohio, WV.	
48620		Wichita, KS.	
	1.0046	Butler, KS*	9040
		Harvey, KS*	9040
		Sedgwick, KS*	9040
	0.9304	Sumner, KS*	17
48660		Wichita Falls, TX.	
	0.8871	Archer, TX*	9080
		Wichita, TX*	9080
	0.8614	Clay, TX*	45
48700	0.9000	Williamsport, PA	9140
		Lycoming, PA.	
48864		Wilmington, DE–MD–NJ.	
	1.1757	Cecil, MD	9160
		New Castle, DE	9160
	1.1600	Salem, NJ	6160
48900		Wilmington, NC.	
	0.9797	Brunswick, NC*	9200
		New Hanover, NC*	9200
	0.9407	Pender, NC*	34
49020		Winchester, VA–WV.	
	1.0063	Frederick, VA*	49
		Winchester City, VA*	49
	0.9853	Hampshire, WV*	51
49180	0.9924	Winston-Salem, NC	3120
		Davie, NC.	
		Forsyth, NC.	
		Stokes, NC.	
		Yadkin, NC.	
49340	1.1819	Worcester, MA	1123
		Worcester, MA.	
49420	1.0948	Yakima, WA	9260
		Yakima, WA.	
49500		Yauco, PR.	
	0.4911	Guánica, PR*	40
	0.5432	Guayanilla, PR*	6360
		Peňuelas, PR*	6360
		Yauco, PR*	6360
49620	0.9705	York-Hanover, PA	9280
		York, PA.	
49660		Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH–PA.	
	0.9946	Mahoning, OH*	9320
		Trumbull, OH*	9320
	0.9078	Mercer, PA*	7610
49700	1.0992	Yuba City, CA	9340
		Sutter, CA.	
		Yuba, CA.	
49740	0.9409	Yuma, AZ	9360
		Yuma, AZ.	

* Wage index values for these counties have a designated code to be used for claims processing purposes. These counties are referred to Table C of this regulation. To derive the blended wage index values, the budget neutrality adjustment factors of 1.060339 and 1.060988 have been applied to the MSA and the CBSA hospital wage data, respectively.

[1] Wage index values are based on FY 2001 hospital cost report data before reclassification. This wage index is further adjusted. Wage index values greater than 0.8 are subject to a budget neutrality adjustment. Wage index values below 0.8 are adjusted to be the greater of a 15-percent increase, subject to a maximum wage index value of 0.8, or a budget neutrality adjustment calculated by multiplying the hospital wage index value for a given area by the budget neutrality factor. We have completed all of these adjustments and included them in the wage index values reflected in this table.

[2] This column lists each CBSA area name and each county or county equivalent, in the CBSA area. Counties not listed in this Table are considered to be rural areas. Wage Index values for these areas are found in Table B.

TABLE B.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR RURAL AREAS

CBSA code No.	Nonurban area	Wage index [3]
01	Alabama*	******
02	Alaska	1.2401
03	Arizona*	******
04	Arkansas	0.8084
05	California	1.1042
06	Colorado	0.9936
07	Connecticut	1.2640
08	Delaware*	1.0079
10	Florida*	******
11	Georgia*	******
12	Hawaii	1.1160
13	Idaho	0.9044
16	Iowa	0.9029
14	Illinois*	******
15	Indiana*	******
16	Iowa	0.9029
17	Kansas	0.8573
18	Kentucky*	*****
19	Louisiana*	*****
20	Maine	0.9587
21	Maryland	0.9758
22	Massachusetts [5]	1.0832
23	Michigan*	*****
24	Minnesota	0.9901
25	Mississippi	0.8071
26	Missouri	0.8268
27	Montana	0.9229
28	Nebraska	0.9583
29	Nevada*	*****
30	New Hampshire	1.0543
31	New Jersey [4]	.....
32	New Mexico*	*****
33	New York*	*****

TABLE B.—HOSPICE WAGE INDEX FOR RURAL AREAS—Continued

CBSA code No.	Nonurban area	Wage index [3]
34	North Carolina*	*****
35	North Dakota	0.8213
36	Ohio*	*****
37	Oklahoma*	*****
38	Oregon	1.0587
39	Pennsylvania*	*****
40	Puerto Rico [5]	0.4654
41	Rhode Island [4]	.....
42	South Carolina*	*****
43	South Dakota	0.8905
44	Tennessee*	*****
45	Texas*	*****
46	Utah*	*****
47	Vermont	0.9944
48	Virgin Islands	0.8000
49	Virginia*	*****
50	Washington*	*****
51	West Virginia	0.8458
52	Wisconsin	1.0071
53	Wyoming	0.9739
65	Guam	1.0191

* Denotes that there are different wage index values within the State. Specific codes to be used for processing claims and applicable wage index values can be found in Table C. Wage index values for these States are a blend of what they would have received had the MSA designations remained in effect and what they will receive under the CBSA designations. The budget neutrality adjustment factors of 1.060339 and 1.060988 have been applied to the MSA and the CBSA hospital wage data, respectively.

[3] Wage index values are based on FY 2001 hospital cost report data before reclassification. This wage index is further adjusted. Wage index values greater than 0.8 are subject to a budget neutrality adjustment. Wage index values below 0.8 are adjusted to be the greater of a 15-percent increase, subject to a maximum wage index value of 0.8, or a budget neutrality adjustment calculated by multiplying the hospital wage index value for a given area by the budget neutrality factor. We have completed all of these adjustments and included them in the wage index values reflected in this table.

[4] All counties within the State are classified as urban.

[5] Based on CBSA designations Massachusetts and Puerto Rico have areas designated as rural. However, no IPPS hospitals are located in those rural area(s) for FY 2006. Because more recent data is not available for those areas, we are using the FY 2005 pre-floor, pre-reclassified hospital wage index value for rural Massachusetts and for rural Puerto Rico.

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
01	Alabama	01	01020	BARBOUR	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01050	BULLOCK	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01060	BUTLER	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01080	CHAMBERS	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01090	CHEROKEE	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01110	CHOCTAW	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01120	CLARKE	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01130	CLAY	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01140	CLEBURNE	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01150	COFFEE	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01170	CONECUH	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01180	COOSA	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01190	COVINGTON	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01200	CRENSHAW	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01210	CULLMAN	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01230	DALLAS	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01240	DE KALB	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01260	ESCAMBIA	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01280	FAYETTE	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01290	FRANKLIN	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01350	JACKSON	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01370	LAMAR	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01430	MACON	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01450	MARENGO	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01460	MARION	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01470	MARSHALL	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01490	MONROE	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01520	PERRY	50001	0.8096

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
01	Alabama	01	01530	PICKENS	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01540	PIKE	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01550	RANDOLPH	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01999	STATEWIDE	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01590	SUMTER	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01600	TALLADEGA	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01610	TALLAPOOSA	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01640	WASHINGTON	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01650	WILCOX	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	01	01660	WINSTON	50001	0.8096
01	Alabama	2180	01220	DALE	50214	0.8074
01	Alabama	5160	01010	BALDWIN	50281	0.8252
03	Arizona	03	03000	APACHE	50007	0.9586
03	Arizona	03	03010	COCHISE	50007	0.9586
03	Arizona	03	03030	GILA	50007	0.9586
03	Arizona	03	03040	GRAHAM	50007	0.9586
03	Arizona	03	03050	GREENLEE	50007	0.9586
03	Arizona	03	03055	LAPAZ	50007	0.9586
03	Arizona	03	03080	NAVAJO	50007	0.9586
03	Arizona	03	03110	SANTA CRUZ	50007	0.9586
03	Arizona	03	03999	STATEWIDE	50007	0.9586
03	Arizona	4120	03070	MOHAVE	50260	1.0637
10	Florida	10	10030	BRADFORD	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10060	CALHOUN	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10080	CITRUS	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10110	COLUMBIA	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10130	DE SOTO	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10140	DIXIE	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10180	FRANKLIN	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10210	GLADES	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10220	GULF	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10230	HAMILTON	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10240	HARDEE	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10250	HENDRY	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10270	HIGHLANDS	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10290	HOLMES	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10310	JACKSON	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10330	LAFAYETTE	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10370	LEVY	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10380	LIBERTY	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10390	MADISON	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10430	MONROE	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10460	OKEECHOBEE	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10530	PUTNAM	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10999	STATEWIDE	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10590	SUMTER	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10600	SUWANNEE	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10610	TAYLOR	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10620	UNION	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10650	WALTON	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	10	10660	WASHINGTON	50016	0.9172
10	Florida	2020	10170	FLAGLER	50210	0.9267
11	Georgia	11	11000	APPLING	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11010	ATKINSON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11011	BACON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11030	BALDWIN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11040	BANKS	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11070	BEN HILL	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11080	BERRIEN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11100	BLECKLEY	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11140	BULLOCH	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11161	CALHOUN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11170	CAMDEN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11180	CANDLER	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11210	CHARLTON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11240	CHATTOOGA	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11270	CLAY	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11281	CLINCH	50020	0.8475

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
11	Georgia	11	11291	COFFEE	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11300	COLQUITT	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11311	COOK	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11340	CRISP	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11360	DECATUR	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11380	DODGE	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11381	DOOLY	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11410	EARLY	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11430	ELBERT	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11440	EMANUEL	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11441	EVANS	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11450	FANNIN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11462	FRANKLIN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11471	GILMER	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11480	GLASCOCK	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11500	GORDON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11510	GRADY	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11520	GREENE	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11540	HABERSHAM	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11560	HANCOCK	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11581	HART	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11601	IRWIN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11610	JACKSON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11612	JEFF DAVIS	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11620	JEFFERSON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11630	JENKINS	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11640	JOHNSON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11660	LAURENS	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11690	LINCOLN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11701	LUMPKIN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11710	MACON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11741	MILLER	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11750	MITCHELL	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11770	MONTGOMERY	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11771	MORGAN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11820	PIERCE	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11830	POLK	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11831	PULASKI	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11832	PUTNAM	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11833	QUITMAN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11834	RABUN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11835	RANDOLPH	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11842	SCHLEY	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11850	SCREVEN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11851	SEMINOLE	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11999	STATEWIDE	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11861	STEPHENS	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11862	STEWART	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11870	SUMTER	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11880	TALBOT	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11881	TALIAFERRO	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11882	TATTNALL	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11883	TAYLOR	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11884	TELFAIR	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11890	THOMAS	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11900	TIFT	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11901	TOOMBS	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11902	TOWNS	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11903	TREUTLEN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11910	TROUP	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11911	TURNER	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11913	UNION	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11920	UPSON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11940	WARE	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11941	WARREN	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11950	WASHINGTON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11960	WAYNE	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11961	WEBSTER	50020	0.8475

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
11	Georgia	11	11962	WHEELER	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11963	WHITE	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11971	WILCOX	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11972	WILKES	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	11	11973	WILKINSON	50020	0.8475
11	Georgia	4680	11811	PEACH	50272	0.9190
14	Illinois	14	14000	ADAMS	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14010	ALEXANDER	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14040	BROWN	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14050	BUREAU	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14070	CARROLL	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14080	CASS	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14100	CHRISTIAN	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14110	CLARK	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14120	CLAY	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14140	COLES	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14150	CRAWFORD	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14160	CUMBERLAND	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14180	DE WITT	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14190	DOUGLAS	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14310	EDGAR	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14320	EDWARDS	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14330	EFFINGHAM	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14340	FAYETTE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14360	FRANKLIN	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14370	FULTON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14380	GALLATIN	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14390	GREENE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14410	HAMILTON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14420	HANCOCK	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14421	HARDIN	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14440	HENDERSON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14460	IROQUOIS	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14470	JACKSON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14480	JASPER	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14490	JEFFERSON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14510	JO DAVIESS	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14520	JOHNSON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14560	KNOX	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14580	LA SALLE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14590	LAWRENCE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14600	LEE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14610	LIVINGSTON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14620	LOGAN	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14690	MARION	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14710	MASON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14720	MASSAC	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14630	MC DONOUGH	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14760	MONTGOMERY	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14770	MORGAN	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14780	MOULTRIE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14810	PERRY	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14830	PIKE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14831	POPE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14850	PULASKI	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14860	PUTNAM	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14870	RANDOLPH	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14880	RICHLAND	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14910	SALINE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14921	SCHUYLER	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14940	SCOTT	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14950	SHELBY	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14999	STATEWIDE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14970	STEPHENSON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14981	UNION	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14983	WABASH	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14984	WARREN	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14985	WASHINGTON	50031	0.8845

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
14	Illinois	14	14986	WAYNE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14987	WHITE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14988	WHITESIDE	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	14	14990	WILLIAMSON	50031	0.8845
14	Illinois	6880	14790	OGLE	50314	0.9527
15	Indiana	15	15040	BLACKFORD	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15080	CASS	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15120	CRAWFORD	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15130	DAVIESS	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15150	DECATUR	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15180	DUBOIS	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15200	FAYETTE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15220	FOUNTAIN	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15240	FULTON	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15260	GRANT	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15320	HENRY	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15350	JACKSON	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15370	JAY	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15380	JEFFERSON	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15390	JENNINGS	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15410	KNOX	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15420	KOSCIUSKO	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15430	LAGRANGE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15460	LAWRENCE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15490	MARSHALL	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15500	MARTIN	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15510	MIAMI	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15530	MONTGOMERY	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15560	NOBLE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15580	ORANGE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15600	PARKE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15610	PERRY	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15620	PIKE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15650	PULASKI	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15670	RANDOLPH	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15680	RIPLEY	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15690	RUSH	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15730	SPENCER	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15740	STARKE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15999	STATEWIDE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15750	STEUBEN	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15770	SWITZERLAND	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15800	UNION	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15840	WABASH	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15850	WARREN	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15880	WAYNE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	15	15900	WHITE	50036	0.9222
15	Indiana	2760	15000	ADAMS	50225	0.9753
15	Indiana	2760	15160	DE KALB	50225	0.9753
15	Indiana	2760	15340	HUNTINGTON	50225	0.9753
15	Indiana	3920	15110	CLINTON	50257	0.9397
15	Indiana	4520	15710	SCOTT	50268	0.9448
18	Kentucky	18	18000	ADAIR	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18010	ALLEN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18020	ANDERSON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18030	BALLARD	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18040	BARREN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18050	BATH	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18060	BELL	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18100	BOYLE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18120	BREATHITT	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18130	BRECKINRIDGE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18150	BUTLER	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18160	CALDWELL	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18170	CALLOWAY	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18190	CARLISLE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18191	CARROLL	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18220	CASEY	50054	0.8273

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
18	Kentucky	18	18250	CLAY	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18260	CLINTON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18270	CRITTENDEN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18271	CUMBERLAND	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18310	ELLIOTT	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18320	ESTILL	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18340	FLEMING	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18350	FLOYD	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18360	FRANKLIN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18361	FULTON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18390	GARRARD	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18410	GRAVES	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18420	GRAYSON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18421	GREEN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18470	HARLAN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18480	HARRISON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18490	HART	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18511	HICKMAN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18530	HOPKINS	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18540	JACKSON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18570	JOHNSON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18590	KNOTT	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18600	KNOX	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18620	LAUREL	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18630	LAWRENCE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18640	LEE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18650	LESLIE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18660	LETCHER	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18670	LEWIS	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18680	LINCOLN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18690	LIVINGSTON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18700	LOGAN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18710	LYON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18760	MAGOFFIN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18770	MARION	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18780	MARSHALL	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18790	MARTIN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18800	MASON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18720	MC CRACKEN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18730	MC CREARY	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18802	MENIFEE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18830	MERCER	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18831	METCALFE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18850	MONROE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18860	MONTGOMERY	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18861	MORGAN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18880	MUHLENBERG	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18900	NICHOLAS	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18910	OHIO	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18930	OWEN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18931	OWSLEY	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18960	PERRY	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18970	PIKE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18971	POWELL	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18972	PULASKI	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18973	ROBERTSON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18974	ROCKCASTLE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18975	ROWAN	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18976	RUSSELL	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18979	SIMPSON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18999	STATEWIDE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18981	TAYLOR	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18982	TODD	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18985	UNION	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18987	WASHINGTON	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18988	WAYNE	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18990	WHITLEY	50054	0.8273
18	Kentucky	18	18991	WOLFE	50054	0.8273

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
18	Kentucky	3400	18210	CARTER	50243	0.9185
18	Kentucky	4280	18750	MADISON	50262	0.9002
19	Louisiana	19	19010	ALLEN	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19030	ASSUMPTION	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19040	AVOYELLES	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19050	BEAUREGARD	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19060	BIENVILLE	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19100	CALDWELL	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19120	CATAHOULA	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19130	CLAIBORNE	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19140	CONCORDIA	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19170	EAST CARROLL	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19190	EVANGELINE	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19200	FRANKLIN	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19220	IBERIA	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19240	JACKSON	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19260	JEFFRSON DAVIS	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19290	LA SALLE	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19300	LINCOLN	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19320	MADISON	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19330	MOREHOUSE	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19340	NATCHITOCHES	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19400	RED RIVER	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19410	RICHLAND	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19420	SABINE	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19500	ST. MARY	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19999	STATEWIDE	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19520	TANGIPAHOA	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19530	TENSAS	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19560	VERMILION	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19570	VERNON	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19580	WASHINGTON	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19610	WEST CARROLL	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	19	19630	WINN	50060	0.8000
19	Louisiana	3880	19000	ACADIA	50256	0.8297
19	Louisiana	3880	19480	ST. LANDRY	50256	0.8297
19	Louisiana	5560	19460	ST. JAMES	50286	0.8826
19	Louisiana	7680	19590	WEBSTER	50329	0.8830
23	Michigan	23	23000	ALCONA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23010	ALGER	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23030	ALPENA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23040	ANTRIM	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23050	ARENAC	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23060	BARAGA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23090	BENZIE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23110	BRANCH	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23140	CHARLEVOIX	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23150	CHEBOYGAN	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23160	CHIPPEWA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23170	CLARE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23190	CRAWFORD	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23200	DELTA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23210	DICKINSON	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23230	EMMET	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23250	GLADWIN	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23260	GOGEBIC	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23270	GRAND TRAVERSE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23280	GRATIOT	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23290	HILLSDALE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23300	HOUGHTON	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23310	HURON	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23340	IOSCO	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23350	IRON	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23360	ISABELLA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23390	KALKASKA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23410	KEWEENAW	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23420	LAKE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23440	LEELANAU	50067	0.9295

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
23	Michigan	23	23470	LUCE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23480	MACKINAC	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23500	MANISTEE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23510	MARQUETTE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23520	MASON	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23530	MECOSTA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23540	MENOMINEE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23560	MISSAUKEE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23580	MONTCALM	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23590	MONTMORENCY	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23630	OCEANA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23640	OGEMAW	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23650	ONTONAGON	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23660	OSCEOLA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23670	OSCODA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23680	OTSEGO	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23700	PRESQUE ISLE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23710	ROSCOMMON	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23750	SANILAC	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23760	SCHOOLCRAFT	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23770	SHIAWASSEE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23740	ST. JOSEPH	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23999	STATEWIDE	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23780	TUSCOLA	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	23	23830	WEXFORD	50067	0.9295
23	Michigan	0440	23450	LENAWEE	50170	1.0395
23	Michigan	3000	23020	ALLEGAN	50231	0.9708
23	Michigan	6960	23550	MIDLAND	50316	0.9801
29	Nevada	29	29000	CHURCHILL	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29020	DOUGLAS	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29030	ELKO	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29040	ESMERALDA	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29050	EUREKA	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29060	HUMBOLDT	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29070	LANDER	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29080	LINCOLN	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29090	LYON	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29100	MINERAL	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29130	PERSHING	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29999	STATEWIDE	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	29	29160	WHITE PINE	50087	1.0136
29	Nevada	4120	29110	NYE	50261	1.0819
32	New Mexico	32	32010	CATRON	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32020	CHAVES	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32025	CIBOLA	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32030	COLFAX	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32040	CURRY	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32050	DE BACA	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32070	EDDY	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32080	GRANT	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32090	GUADALUPE	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32100	HARDING	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32110	HIDALGO	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32120	LEA	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32130	LINCOLN	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32140	LUNA	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32150	MCKINLEY	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32160	MORA	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32170	OTERO	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32180	QUAY	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32190	RIO ARRIBA	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32200	ROOSEVELT	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32230	SAN MIGUEL	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32250	SIERRA	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32260	SOCORRO	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32999	STATEWIDE	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32270	TAOS	50089	0.9127
32	New Mexico	32	32290	UNION	50089	0.9127

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
32	New Mexico	7490	32131	LOS ALAMOS	50325	1.0219
33	New York	33	33010	ALLEGANY	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33040	CATTARAUGUS	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33080	CHENANGO	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33090	CLINTON	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33200	COLUMBIA	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33210	CORTLAND	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33220	DELAWARE	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33260	ESSEX	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33270	FRANKLIN	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33280	FULTON	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33300	GREENE	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33310	HAMILTON	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33330	JEFFERSON	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33340	LEWIS	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33570	OTSEGO	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33670	SCHUYLER	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33680	SENECA	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33630	ST. LAWRENCE	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33999	STATEWIDE	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33690	STEUBEN	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33710	SULLIVAN	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33900	WYOMING	50091	0.8779
33	New York	33	33910	YATES	50091	0.8779
33	New York	0160	33380	MONTGOMERY	50164	0.8868
33	New York	3610	33060	CHAUTAUQUA	50248	0.8348
33	New York	6840	33290	GENESEE	50313	0.9199
33	New York	8160	33050	CAYUGA	50336	0.9304
34	North Carolina	34	34020	ALLEGHANY	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34040	ASHE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34050	AVERY	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34060	BEAUFORT	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34070	BERTIE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34080	BLADEN	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34140	CAMDEN	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34150	CARTERET	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34160	CASWELL	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34190	CHEROKEE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34200	CHOWAN	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34210	CLAY	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34220	CLEVELAND	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34230	COLUMBUS	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34240	CRAVEN	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34270	DARE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34300	DUPLIN	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34360	GATES	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34370	GRAHAM	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34380	GRANVILLE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34410	HALIFAX	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34420	HARNETT	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34450	HERTFORD	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34470	HYDE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34480	IREDELL	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34490	JACKSON	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34510	JONES	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34520	LEE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34530	LENOIR	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34560	MACON	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34580	MARTIN	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34550	MC DOWELL	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34600	MITCHELL	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34610	MONTGOMERY	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34620	MOORE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34650	NORTHAMPTON	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34680	PAMLICO	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34690	PASQUOTANK	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34710	PERQUIMANS	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34740	POLK	50092	0.9049

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
34	North Carolina	34	34760	RICHMOND	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34770	ROBESON	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34800	RUTHERFORD	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34810	SAMPSON	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34820	SCOTLAND	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34999	STATEWIDE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34850	SURRY	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34860	SWAIN	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34870	TRANSYLVANIA	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34880	TYRRELL	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34900	VANCE	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34920	WARREN	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34930	WASHINGTON	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34940	WATAUGA	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34960	WILKES	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34970	WILSON	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	34	34981	YANCEY	50092	0.9049
34	North Carolina	1520	34540	LINCOLN	50192	0.9691
34	North Carolina	1520	34790	ROWAN	50192	0.9691
34	North Carolina	34	34830	STANLY	50192	0.9049
34	North Carolina	3120	34280	DAVIDSON	50234	0.9480
36	Ohio	36	36000	ADAMS	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36020	ASHLAND	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36040	ATHENS	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36100	CHAMPAIGN	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36130	CLINTON	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36150	COSHOCTON	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36190	DARKE	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36200	DEFIANCE	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36240	FAYETTE	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36270	GALLIA	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36300	GUERNSEY	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36330	HANCOCK	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36340	HARDIN	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36350	HARRISON	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36360	HENRY	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36370	HIGHLAND	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36380	HOCKING	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36390	HOLMES	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36400	HURON	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36410	JACKSON	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36430	KNOX	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36470	LOGAN	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36520	MARION	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36540	MEIGS	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36550	MERCER	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36570	MONROE	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36590	MORGAN	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36610	MUSKINGUM	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36620	NOBLE	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36640	PAULDING	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36650	PERRY	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36670	PIKE	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36700	PUTNAM	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36720	ROSS	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36730	SANDUSKY	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36740	SCIOTO	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36750	SENECA	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36760	SHELBY	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36999	STATEWIDE	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36800	TUSCARAWAS	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36820	VAN WERT	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36830	VINTON	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36860	WAYNE	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36870	WILLIAMS	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	36	36890	WYANDOT	50100	0.9255
36	Ohio	1680	36030	ASHTABULA	50199	0.9715
36	Ohio	4320	36050	AUGLAIZE	50263	0.9520

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
36	Ohio	4800	36160	CRAWFORD	50275	0.9439
36	Ohio	9320	36140	COLUMBIANA	50352	0.9657
37	Oklahoma	37	37000	ADAIR	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37010	ALFALFA	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37020	ATOKA	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37030	BEAVER	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37040	BECKHAM	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37050	BLAINE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37060	BRYAN	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37070	CADDO	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37090	CARTER	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37100	CHEROKEE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37110	CHOCTAW	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37120	CIMARRON	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37140	COAL	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37160	COTTON	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37170	CRAIG	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37190	CUSTER	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37200	DELAWARE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37210	DEWEY	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37220	ELLIS	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37240	GARVIN	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37260	GRANT	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37270	GREER	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37280	HARMON	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37290	HARPER	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37300	HASKELL	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37310	HUGHES	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37320	JACKSON	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37330	JEFFERSON	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37340	JOHNSTON	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37350	KAY	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37360	KINGFISHER	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37370	KIOWA	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37380	LATIMER	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37420	LOVE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37460	MAJOR	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37470	MARSHALL	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37480	MAYES	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37440	MCCURTAIN	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37450	MCINTOSH	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37490	MURRAY	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37500	MUSKOGEE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37510	NOBLE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37520	NOWATA	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37530	OKFUSKEE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37570	OTTAWA	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37590	PAYNE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37600	PITTSBURG	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37610	PONTOTOC	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37630	PUSHMATAHA	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37640	ROGER MILLS	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37660	SEMINOLE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37999	STATEWIDE	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37680	STEPHENS	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37690	TEXAS	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37700	TILLMAN	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37730	WASHINGTON	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37740	WASHITA	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37750	WOODS	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	37	37760	WOODWARD	50104	0.8077
37	Oklahoma	2340	37230	GARFIELD	50218	0.8849
37	Oklahoma	5880	37620	POTTAWATOMIE	50293	0.8831
39	Pennsylvania	39	39000	ADAMS	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39100	BEDFORD	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39130	BRADFORD	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39180	CAMERON	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39220	CLARION	50108	0.8834

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
39	Pennsylvania	39	39230	CLEARFIELD	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39240	CLINTON	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39260	CRAWFORD	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39310	ELK	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39340	FOREST	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39350	FRANKLIN	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39360	FULTON	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39370	GREENE	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39380	HUNTINGDON	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39390	INDIANA	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39400	JEFFERSON	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39410	JUNIATA	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39450	LAWRENCE	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39520	MC KEAN	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39540	MIFFLIN	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39550	MONROE	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39580	MONTOUR	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39600	NORTHUMBERLND	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39640	POTTER	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39650	SCHUYLKILL	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39670	SNYDER	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39999	STATEWIDE	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39690	SULLIVAN	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39700	SUSQUEHANNA	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39710	TIOGA	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39720	UNION	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39730	VENANGO	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39740	WARREN	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	39	39760	WAYNE	50108	0.8834
39	Pennsylvania	3680	39680	SOMERSET	50250	0.8639
39	Pennsylvania	7560	39250	COLUMBIA	50326	0.8927
42	South Carolina	42	42000	ABBEVILLE	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42020	ALLENDALE	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42040	BAMBERG	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42050	BARNWELL	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42060	BEAUFORT	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42110	CHESTER	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42120	CHESTERFIELD	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42130	CLARENDON	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42140	COLLETON	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42160	DILLON	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42210	GEORGETOWN	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42230	GREENWOOD	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42240	HAMPTON	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42260	JASPER	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42280	LANCASTER	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42300	LEE	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42330	MARION	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42340	MARLBORO	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42320	MCCORMICK	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42350	NEWBERRY	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42360	OCONEE	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42370	ORANGEBURG	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42999	STATEWIDE	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42430	UNION	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	42	42440	WILLIAMSBURG	50114	0.9187
42	South Carolina	3160	42100	CHEROKEE	50237	0.9590
44	Tennessee	44	44010	BEDFORD	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44020	BENTON	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44030	BLEDSOE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44060	CAMPBELL	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44080	CARROLL	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44120	CLAIBORNE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44130	CLAY	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44140	COCKE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44150	COFFEE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44160	CROCKETT	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44170	CUMBERLAND	50121	0.8350

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
44	Tennessee	44	44200	DE KALB	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44190	DECATUR	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44220	DYER	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44240	FENTRESS	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44250	FRANKLIN	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44260	GIBSON	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44270	GILES	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44290	GREENE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44300	GRUNDY	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44330	HANCOCK	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44340	HARDEMAN	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44350	HARDIN	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44370	HAYWOOD	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44380	HENDERSON	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44390	HENRY	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44410	HOUSTON	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44420	HUMPHREYS	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44430	JACKSON	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44450	JOHNSON	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44470	LAKE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44480	LAUDERDALE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44490	LAWRENCE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44500	LEWIS	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44510	LINCOLN	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44580	MARSHALL	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44590	MAURY	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44530	MC MINN	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44540	MC NAIRY	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44600	MEIGS	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44610	MONROE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44630	MOORE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44640	MORGAN	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44650	OBION	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44660	OVERTON	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44670	PERRY	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44680	PICKETT	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44700	PUTNAM	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44710	RHEA	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44720	ROANE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44750	SCOTT	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44999	STATEWIDE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44870	VAN BUREN	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44880	WARREN	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44900	WAYNE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44910	WEAKLEY	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	44	44920	WHITE	50121	0.8350
44	Tennessee	3840	44770	SEVIER	50255	0.8685
45	Texas	45	45000	ANDERSON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45010	ANDREWS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45020	ANGELINA	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45080	BAILEY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45110	BAYLOR	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45113	BEE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45140	BLANCO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45150	BORDEN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45160	BOSQUE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45200	BREWSTER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45201	BRISCOE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45210	BROOKS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45220	BROWN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45222	BURNET	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45250	CAMP	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45260	CASS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45270	CASTRO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45281	CHEROKEE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45290	CHILDRESS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45292	COCHRAN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45300	COKE	50125	0.8420

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
45	Texas	45	45301	COLEMAN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45311	COLLINGSWORTH	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45312	COLORADO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45321	COMANCHE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45330	CONCHO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45340	COOKE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45350	COTTLE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45360	CRANE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45361	CROCKETT	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45370	CULBERSON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45380	DALLAM	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45391	DAWSON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45420	DE WITT	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45392	DEAF SMITH	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45421	DICKENS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45430	DIMMIT	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45431	DONLEY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45440	DUVAL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45450	EASTLAND	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45460	EDWARDS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45490	ERATH	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45500	FALLS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45510	FANNIN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45511	FAYETTE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45520	FISHER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45521	FLOYD	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45522	FOARD	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45531	FRANKLIN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45540	FREESTONE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45541	FRIO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45542	GAINES	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45551	GARZA	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45552	GILLESPIE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45560	GLASSCOCK	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45562	GONZALES	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45563	GRAY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45580	GRIMES	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45582	HALE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45583	HALL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45590	HAMILTON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45591	HANSFORD	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45592	HARDEMAN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45621	HARTLEY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45630	HASKELL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45632	HEMPHILL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45651	HILL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45652	HOCKLEY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45654	HOPKINS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45660	HOUSTON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45661	HOWARD	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45662	HUDSPETH	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45671	HUTCHINSON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45680	JACK	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45681	JACKSON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45690	JASPER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45691	JEFF DAVIS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45710	JIM HOGG	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45711	JIM WELLS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45722	KARNES	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45732	KENEDY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45733	KENT	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45734	KERR	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45740	KIMBLE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45741	KING	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45742	KINNEY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45743	KLEBERG	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45744	KNOX	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45753	LA SALLE	50125	0.8420

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
45	Texas	45	45750	LAMAR	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45751	LAMB	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45754	LAVACA	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45755	LEE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45756	LEON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45758	LIMESTONE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45759	LIPSCOMB	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45760	LIVE OAK	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45761	LLANO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45762	LOVING	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45771	LYNN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45782	MADISON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45783	MARION	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45784	MARTIN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45785	MASON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45790	MATAGORDA	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45791	MAVERICK	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45772	MC CULLOCH	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45781	MC MULLEN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45793	MENARD	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45795	MILAM	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45796	MILLS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45797	MITCHELL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45800	MONTAGUE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45802	MOORE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45803	MORRIS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45804	MOTLEY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45810	NACOGDOCHES	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45820	NAVARRO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45821	NEWTON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45822	NOLAN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45831	OCHILTREE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45832	OLDHAM	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45841	PALO PINTO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45842	PANOLA	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45844	PARMER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45845	PECOS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45850	POLK	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45861	PRESIDIO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45870	RAINS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45872	REAGAN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45873	REAL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45874	RED RIVER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45875	REEVES	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45876	REFUGIO	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45877	ROBERTS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45880	RUNNELS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45882	SABINE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45883	SAN AUGUSTINE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45886	SAN SABA	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45887	SCHLEICHER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45888	SCURRY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45889	SHACKELFORD	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45890	SHELBY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45891	SHERMAN	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45893	SOMERVELL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45900	STARR	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45999	STATEWIDE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45901	STEPHENS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45902	STERLING	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45903	STONEWALL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45904	SUTTON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45905	SWISHER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45912	TERRELL	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45913	TERRY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45920	THROCKMORTON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45921	TITUS	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45941	TRINITY	50125	0.8420

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
45	Texas	45	45942	TYLER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45944	UPTON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45945	UVALDE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45946	VAL VERDE	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45947	VAN ZANDT	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45949	WALKER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45951	WARD	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45952	WASHINGTON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45954	WHARTON	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45955	WHEELER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45961	WILBARGER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45962	WILLACY	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45972	WINKLER	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45974	WOOD	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45980	YOAKUM	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45981	YOUNG	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45982	ZAPATA	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	45	45983	ZAVALA	50125	0.8420
45	Texas	1920	45640	HENDERSON	50206	0.9556
45	Texas	2800	45653	HOOD	50226	0.9273
45	Texas	4420	45620	HARRISON	50266	0.8859
46	Utah	46	46000	BEAVER	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46010	BOX ELDER	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46030	CARBON	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46040	DAGGETT	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46060	DUCHESNE	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46070	EMERY	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46080	GARFIELD	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46090	GRAND	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46100	IRON	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46130	MILLARD	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46150	PIUTE	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46160	RICH	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46180	SAN JUAN	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46190	SANPETE	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46200	SEVIER	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46999	STATEWIDE	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46230	UINTAH	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46250	WASATCH	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	46	46270	WAYNE	50140	0.9084
46	Utah	2620	46120	KANE	50222	1.0022
49	Virginia	49	49000	ACCOMACK	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49020	ALLEGHANY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49070	AUGUSTA	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49080	BATH	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49100	BLAND	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49120	BRUNSWICK	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49130	BUCHANAN	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49140	BUCKINGHAM	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49141	BUENA VISTA CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49170	CARROLL	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49190	CHARLOTTE	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49211	CLIFTON FORGE CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49213	COVINGTON CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49250	DICKENSON	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49270	EMPORIA CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49280	ESSEX	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49310	FLOYD	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49328	FRANKLIN CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49343	GALAX CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49380	GRAYSON	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49400	GREENSVILLE	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49410	HALIFAX	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49440	HENRY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49450	HIGHLAND	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49510	LANCASTER	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49520	LEE	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49522	LEXINGTON CITY	50145	0.8765

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
49	Virginia	49	49550	LUNENBURG	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49560	MADISON	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49561	MARTINSVILLE CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49580	MECKLENBURG	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49590	MIDDLESEX	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49610	NANSEMOND CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49650	NORTHAMPTON	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49660	NORTHUMBERLND	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49661	NORTON CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49670	NOTTOWAY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49680	ORANGE	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49690	PAGE	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49700	PATRICK	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49730	PRINCE EDWARD	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49780	RAPPAHANNOCK	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49790	RICHMOND	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49810	ROCKBRIDGE	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49830	RUSSELL	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49850	SHENANDOAH	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49860	SMYTH	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49867	SOUTH BOSTON CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49870	SOUTHAMPTON	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49999	STATEWIDE	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49891	STAUNTON CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49920	TAZEWELL	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49951	WAYNESBORO CITY	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49960	WESTMORELAND	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49970	WISE	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	49	49980	WYTHE	50145	0.8765
49	Virginia	8840	49230	CULPEPER	50344	1.0086
49	Virginia	8840	49490	KING GEORGE	50344	1.0086
50	Washington	50	50000	ADAMS	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50040	CLALLAM	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50060	COLUMBIA	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50090	FERRY	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50110	GARFIELD	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50120	GRANT	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50130	GRAYS HARBOR	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50150	JEFFERSON	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50180	KITTITAS	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50190	KLICKITAT	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50200	LEWIS	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50210	LINCOLN	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50220	MASON	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50230	OKANOGAN	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50240	PACIFIC	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50250	PEND OREILLE	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50270	SAN JUAN	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50999	STATEWIDE	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50320	STEVENS	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50340	WAHKIAKUM	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50350	WALLA WALLA	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	50	50370	WHITMAN	50152	1.0810
50	Washington	7600	50140	ISLAND	50327	1.1556
10180	Abilene, TX	45	45230	CALLAHAN	50126	0.8358
10180	Abilene, TX	45	45721	JONES	50126	0.8358
10180	Abilene, TX	0040	45911	TAYLOR	50161	0.8411
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	40	40350	ISABELA	50110	0.4788
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	40	40400	LARES	50110	0.4788
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	40	40580	RINCON	50110	0.4788
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	40	40660	SAN SEBASTIAN	50110	0.4788
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	0060	40020	AGUADA	50162	0.4930
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	0060	40030	AGUADILLA	50162	0.4930
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	0060	40490	MOCA	50162	0.4930
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	4840	40060	ANASCO	50276	0.5203
10500	Albany, GA	11	11020	BAKER	50021	1.0349
10500	Albany, GA	11	11885	TERRELL	50021	1.0349
10500	Albany, GA	11	11980	WORTH	50021	1.0349

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
10500	Albany, GA	0120	11390	DOUGHERTY	50163	1.1949
10500	Albany, GA	0120	11670	LEE	50163	1.1949
10740	Albuquerque, NM	32	32280	TORRANCE	50090	1.0084
10740	Albuquerque, NM	0200	32000	BERNALILLO	50165	1.1121
10740	Albuquerque, NM	0200	32210	SANDOVAL	50165	1.1121
10740	Albuquerque, NM	0200	32300	VALENCIA	50165	1.1121
10780	Alexandria, LA	19	19210	GRANT	50061	0.8335
10780	Alexandria, LA	0220	19390	RAPIDES	50166	0.8667
10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	0240	39190	CARBON	50167	1.0096
10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	0240	39470	LEHIGH	50167	1.0096
10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	0240	39590	NORTHAMPTON	50167	1.0096
10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	5640	31390	WARREN	50288	1.1203
11100	Amarillo, TX	45	45050	ARMSTRONG	50127	0.9063
11100	Amarillo, TX	45	45251	CARSON	50127	0.9063
11100	Amarillo, TX	0320	45860	POTTER	50168	0.9735
11100	Amarillo, TX	0320	45871	RANDALL	50168	0.9735
11260	Anchorage, AK	02	02170	MATANUSKA-SUSITNA	50006	1.2623
11260	Anchorage, AK	0380	02020	ANCHORAGE	50169	1.2873
11700	Asheville, NC	34	34430	HAYWOOD	50093	0.9382
11700	Asheville, NC	34	34440	HENDERSON	50093	0.9382
11700	Asheville, NC	0480	34100	BUNCOMBE	50173	0.9913
11700	Asheville, NC	0480	34570	MADISON	50173	0.9913
12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	11	11801	OGLETHORPE	50022	0.9784
12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	0500	11260	CLARKE	50174	1.0821
12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	0500	11720	MADISON	50174	1.0821
12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	0500	11800	OCONEE	50174	1.0821
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	11	11160	BUTTS	50023	0.9662
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	11	11350	DAWSON	50023	0.9662
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	11	11570	HARALSON	50023	0.9662
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	11	11590	HEARD	50023	0.9662
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	11	11611	JASPER	50023	0.9662
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	11	11651	LAMAR	50023	0.9662
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	11	11740	MERIWETHER	50023	0.9662
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	11	11821	PIKE	50023	0.9662
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11050	BARROW	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11060	BARTOW	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11190	CARROLL	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11250	CHEROKEE	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11280	CLAYTON	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11290	COBB	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11320	COWETA	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11370	DE KALB	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11400	DOUGLAS	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11451	FAYETTE	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11461	FORSYTH	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11470	FULTON	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11530	GWINNETT	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11591	HENRY	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11790	NEWTON	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11810	PAULDING	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11812	PICKENS	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11841	ROCKDALE	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11860	SPALDING	50175	1.0576
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0520	11930	WALTON	50175	1.0576
12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	11	11150	BURKE	50024	0.9228
12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	0600	42010	AIKEN	50176	0.9738
12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	0600	11310	COLUMBIA	50176	0.9738
12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	0600	42180	EDGEFIELD	50176	0.9738
12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	0600	11702	MC DUFFIE	50176	0.9738
12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	0600	11840	RICHMOND	50176	0.9738
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	19180	EAST FELICIANA	50062	0.8413
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	19230	IBERVILLE	50062	0.8413
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	19380	POINTE COUPEE	50062	0.8413
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	19450	ST. HELENA	50062	0.8413
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	19620	WEST FELICIANA	50062	0.8413
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	0760	19020	ASCENSION	50177	0.8842
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	0760	19160	E. BATON ROUGE	50177	0.8842
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	0760	19310	LIVINGSTON	50177	0.8842

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
12940	Baton Rouge, LA	0760	19600	W. BATON ROUGE	50177	0.8842
13740	Billings, MT	27	27040	CARBON	50083	0.9367
13740	Billings, MT	0880	27550	YELLOWSTONE	50179	0.9505
13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	01	01030	BIBB	50002	0.8907
13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	01	01100	CHILTON	50002	0.8907
13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	01	01630	WALKER	50002	0.8907
13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1000	01040	BLOUNT	50182	0.9734
13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1000	01360	JEFFERSON	50182	0.9734
13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1000	01580	SHELBY	50182	0.9734
13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1000	01570	ST. CLAIR	50182	0.9734
14020	Bloomington, IN	15	15270	GREENE	50037	0.9187
14020	Bloomington, IN	15	15590	OWEN	50037	0.9187
14020	Bloomington, IN	1020	15520	MONROE	50183	0.9108
14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	13070	BOISE	50027	0.9640
14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	13220	GEM	50027	0.9640
14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	13360	OWYHEE	50027	0.9640
14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	1080	13000	ADA	50184	0.9919
14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	1080	13130	CANYON	50184	0.9919
16300	Cedar Rapids, IA	16	16050	BENTON	50045	0.9294
16300	Cedar Rapids, IA	16	16520	JONES	50045	0.9294
16300	Cedar Rapids, IA	1360	16560	LINN	50189	0.9519
16580	Champaign-Urbana, IL	14	14350	FORD	50032	0.9476
16580	Champaign-Urbana, IL	14	14820	PIATT	50032	0.9476
16580	Champaign-Urbana, IL	1400	14090	CHAMPAIGN	50190	1.0105
16620	Charleston, WV	51	51020	BOONE	50155	0.8994
16620	Charleston, WV	51	51070	CLAY	50155	0.8994
16620	Charleston, WV	51	51210	LINCOLN	50155	0.8994
16620	Charleston, WV	1480	51190	KANAWHA	50191	0.9414
16620	Charleston, WV	1480	51390	PUTNAM	50191	0.9414
16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	34	34030	ANSON	50094	0.9675
16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	1520	34120	CABARRUS	50193	1.0317
16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	1520	34350	GASTON	50193	1.0317
16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	1520	34590	MECKLENBURG	50193	1.0317
16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	1520	34890	UNION	50193	1.0317
16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	1520	42450	YORK	50193	1.0317
16820	Charlottesville, VA	49	49620	NELSON	50146	0.9956
16820	Charlottesville, VA	1540	49010	ALBEMARLE	50194	1.0918
16820	Charlottesville, VA	1540	49191	CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	50194	1.0918
16820	Charlottesville, VA	1540	49320	FLUVANNA	50194	1.0918
16820	Charlottesville, VA	1540	49390	GREENE	50194	1.0918
16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	44	44760	SEQUATCHIE	50122	0.9060
16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	11200	CATOOSA	50195	0.9766
16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	11341	DADE	50195	0.9766
16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	44320	HAMILTON	50195	0.9766
16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	44570	MARION	50195	0.9766
16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	11921	WALKER	50195	0.9766
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	15	15230	FRANKLIN	50038	0.9680
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	18	18110	BRACKEN	50055	0.9207
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	18070	BOONE	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	36070	BROWN	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	18180	CAMPBELL	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	36120	CLERMONT	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	15140	DEARBORN	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	18362	GALLATIN	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	18400	GRANT	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	36310	HAMILTON	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	18580	KENTON	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	15570	OHIO	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	18932	PENDLETON	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	36840	WARREN	50197	1.0135
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	3200	36080	BUTLER	50240	0.9855
17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	18	18983	TRIGG	50056	0.8414
17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	44	44800	STEWART	50123	0.8431
17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	1660	18230	CHRISTIAN	50198	0.8509
17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	1660	44620	MONTGOMERY	50198	0.8509
17780	College Station-Bryan, TX	45	45221	BURLESON	50128	0.9097
17780	College Station-Bryan, TX	45	45878	ROBERTSON	50128	0.9097
17780	College Station-Bryan, TX	1260	45190	BRAZOS	50187	0.9804

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
17820	Colorado Springs, CO	06	06590	TELLER	50014	1.0161
17820	Colorado Springs, CO	1720	06200	EL PASO	50200	1.0386
17860	Columbia, MO	26	26440	HOWARD	50077	0.8605
17860	Columbia, MO	1740	26090	BOONE	50201	0.8905
17900	Columbia, SC	42	42080	CALHOUN	50115	0.9563
17900	Columbia, SC	42	42190	FAIRFIELD	50115	0.9563
17900	Columbia, SC	42	42270	KERSHAW	50115	0.9563
17900	Columbia, SC	42	42400	SALUDA	50115	0.9563
17900	Columbia, SC	1760	42310	LEXINGTON	50202	0.9993
17900	Columbia, SC	1760	42390	RICHLAND	50202	0.9993
17980	Columbus, GA-AL	11	11730	MARION	50025	0.8982
17980	Columbus, GA-AL	1800	11230	CHATTAHOOCHEE	50203	0.9217
17980	Columbus, GA-AL	1800	11580	HARRIS	50203	0.9217
17980	Columbus, GA-AL	1800	11780	MUSCOGEE	50203	0.9217
17980	Columbus, GA-AL	1800	01560	RUSSELL	50203	0.9217
18140	Columbus, OH	36	36600	MORROW	50101	0.9809
18140	Columbus, OH	36	36810	UNION	50101	0.9809
18140	Columbus, OH	1840	36210	DELAWARE	50204	1.0336
18140	Columbus, OH	1840	36230	FAIRFIELD	50204	1.0336
18140	Columbus, OH	1840	36250	FRANKLIN	50204	1.0336
18140	Columbus, OH	1840	36460	LICKING	50204	1.0336
18140	Columbus, OH	1840	36500	MADISON	50204	1.0336
18140	Columbus, OH	1840	36660	PICKAWAY	50204	1.0336
18580	Corpus Christi, TX	45	45030	ARANSAS	50129	0.8781
18580	Corpus Christi, TX	1880	45830	NUECES	50205	0.9172
18580	Corpus Christi, TX	1880	45885	SAN PATRICIO	50205	0.9172
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	45	45400	DELTA	50130	0.9538
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	45310	COLLIN	50207	1.0675
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	45390	DALLAS	50207	1.0675
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	45410	DENTON	50207	1.0675
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	45470	ELLIS	50207	1.0675
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	45670	HUNT	50207	1.0675
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	45730	KAUFMAN	50207	1.0675
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	45879	ROCKWALL	50207	1.0675
19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	14	14740	MERCER	50033	0.9076
19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	1960	14450	HENRY	50208	0.9305
19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	1960	14890	ROCK ISLAND	50208	0.9305
19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	1960	16810	SCOTT	50208	0.9305
19380	Dayton, OH	36	36690	PREBLE	50102	0.9579
19380	Dayton, OH	2000	36290	GREENE	50209	0.9829
19380	Dayton, OH	2000	36560	MIAMI	50209	0.9829
19380	Dayton, OH	2000	36580	MONTGOMERY	50209	0.9829
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	06	06090	CLEAR CREEK	50015	1.0751
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	06	06190	ELBERT	50015	1.0751
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	06	06230	GILPIN	50015	1.0751
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	06	06460	PARK	50015	1.0751
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	06000	ADAMS	50211	1.1565
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	06020	ARAPAHOE	50211	1.1565
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	06630	BROOMFIELD	50211	1.1565
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	06150	DENVER	50211	1.1565
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	06170	DOUGLAS	50211	1.1565
19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	06290	JEFFERSON	50211	1.1565
19780	Des Moines, IA	16	16380	GUTHRIE	50046	0.9449
19780	Des Moines, IA	16	16600	MADISON	50046	0.9449
19780	Des Moines, IA	2120	16240	DALLAS	50212	0.9828
19780	Des Moines, IA	2120	16760	POLK	50212	0.9828
19780	Des Moines, IA	2120	16900	WARREN	50212	0.9828
20020	Dothan, AL	01	01300	GENEVA	50003	0.8049
20020	Dothan, AL	01	01330	HENRY	50003	0.8049
20020	Dothan, AL	2180	01340	HOUSTON	50215	0.8027
20260	Duluth, MN-WI	24	24080	CARLTON	50070	1.0437
20260	Duluth, MN-WI	2240	52150	DOUGLAS	50216	1.0976
20260	Duluth, MN-WI	2240	24680	ST. LOUIS	50216	1.0976
20500	Durham, NC	34	34720	PERSON	50095	1.0004
20500	Durham, NC	6640	34180	CHATHAM	50307	1.0936
20500	Durham, NC	6640	34310	DURHAM	50307	1.0936
20500	Durham, NC	6640	34670	ORANGE	50307	1.0936
20764	Edison, NJ	5015	31270	MIDDLESEX	50279	1.1930

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
20764	Edison, NJ	5015	31350	SOMERSET	50279	1.1930
20764	Edison, NJ	5190	31290	MONMOUTH	50282	1.1680
20764	Edison, NJ	5190	31310	OCEAN	50282	1.1680
21780	Evansville, IN-KY	15	15250	GIBSON	50039	0.9073
21780	Evansville, IN-KY	18	18989	WEBSTER	50057	0.8600
21780	Evansville, IN-KY	2440	18500	HENDERSON	50219	0.8892
21780	Evansville, IN-KY	2440	15640	POSEY	50219	0.8892
21780	Evansville, IN-KY	2440	15810	VANDERBURGH	50219	0.8892
21780	Evansville, IN-KY	2440	15860	WARRICK	50219	0.8892
22180	Fayetteville, NC	34	34460	HOKE	50096	0.9473
22180	Fayetteville, NC	2560	34250	CUMBERLAND	50220	0.9931
22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	04	04430	MADISON	50008	0.8665
22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	26	26590	MC DONALD	50078	0.8732
22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	2580	04030	BENTON	50221	0.9160
22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	2580	04710	WASHINGTON	50221	0.9160
22500	Florence, SC	42	42150	DARLINGTON	50116	0.9267
22500	Florence, SC	2655	42200	FLORENCE	50223	0.9436
22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	04	04230	FRANKLIN	50009	0.8478
22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	37	37390	LE FLORE	50105	0.8394
22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	2720	04160	CRAWFORD	50224	0.8796
22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	2720	04650	SEBASTIAN	50224	0.8796
22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	2720	37670	SEQUOYAH	50224	0.8796
23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	45	45973	WISE	50131	0.9218
23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2800	45720	JOHNSON	50227	1.0072
23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2800	45843	PARKER	50227	1.0072
23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2800	45910	TARRANT	50227	1.0072
23540	Gainesville, FL	10	10200	GILCHRIST	50017	0.9642
23540	Gainesville, FL	2900	10000	ALACHUA	50228	1.0033
23844	Gary, IN	15	15360	JASPER	50040	0.9570
23844	Gary, IN	15	15550	NEWTON	50040	0.9570
23844	Gary, IN	2960	15440	LAKE	50230	0.9892
23844	Gary, IN	2960	15630	PORTER	50230	0.9892
24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	23	23070	BARRY	50068	0.9631
24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	23	23330	IONIA	50068	0.9631
24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	23	23610	NEWAYGO	50068	0.9631
24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	3000	23400	KENT	50232	1.0044
24580	Green Bay, WI	52	52300	KEWAUNEE	50159	1.0123
24580	Green Bay, WI	52	52410	OCONTO	50159	1.0123
24580	Green Bay, WI	3080	52040	BROWN	50233	1.0170
24660	Greensboro-High Point, NC	34	34780	ROCKINGHAM	50097	0.9382
24660	Greensboro-High Point, NC	3120	34400	GUILFORD	50235	0.9812
24660	Greensboro-High Point, NC	3120	34750	RANDOLPH	50235	0.9812
24780	Greenville, NC	34	34390	GREENE	50098	0.9378
24780	Greenville, NC	3150	34730	PITT	50236	0.09740
24860	Greenville, SC	42	42290	LAURENS	50117	0.9651
24860	Greenville, SC	3160	42220	GREENVILLE	50238	1.0054
24860	Greenville, SC	3160	42380	PICKENS	50238	1.0054
25060	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	25	25650	STONE	50072	0.8768
25060	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	0920	25220	HANCOCK	50180	0.9333
25060	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	0920	25230	HARRISON	50180	0.9333
25180	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	51	51320	MORGAN	50156	0.9439
25180	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	3180	21210	WASHINGTON	50239	1.0424
25180	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	8840	51010	BERKELEY	50345	1.0970
25620	Hattiesburg, MS	25	25550	PERRY	50073	0.8020
25620	Hattiesburg, MS	3285	25170	FORREST	50241	0.8000
25620	Hattiesburg, MS	3285	25360	LAMAR	50241	0.8000
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	45	45070	AUSTIN	50132	0.9484
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	45	45884	SAN JACINTO	50132	0.9484
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	1145	45180	BRAZORIA	50186	0.9810
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	2920	45550	GALVESTON	50229	1.0276
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	45280	CHAMBERS	50242	1.0654
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	45530	FORT BEND	50242	1.0654
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	45610	HARRIS	50242	1.0654
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	45757	LIBERTY	50242	1.0654
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	45801	MONTGOMERY	50242	1.0654
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	45950	WALLER	50242	1.0654
26900	Indianapolis, IN	15	15060	BROWN	50041	0.9996
26900	Indianapolis, IN	15	15660	PUTNAM	50041	0.9996

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	15050	BOONE	50244	1.0687
26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	15280	HAMILTON	50244	1.0687
26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	15290	HANCOCK	50244	1.0687
26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	15310	HENDRICKS	50244	1.0687
26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	15400	JOHNSON	50244	1.0687
26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	15480	MARION	50244	1.0687
26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	15540	MORGAN	50244	1.0687
26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	15720	SHELBY	50244	1.0687
26980	Iowa City, IA	16	16910	WASHINGTON	50047	0.9654
26980	Iowa City, IA	3500	16510	JOHNSON	50245	1.0240
27140	Jackson, MS	25	25140	COPIAH	50074	0.8419
27140	Jackson, MS	25	25630	SIMPSON	50074	0.8419
27140	Jackson, MS	3560	25240	HINDS	50246	0.8855
27140	Jackson, MS	3560	25440	MADISON	50246	0.8855
27140	Jackson, MS	3560	25600	RANKIN	50246	0.8855
27260	Jacksonville, FL	10	10010	BAKER	50018	0.9683
27260	Jacksonville, FL	3600	10090	CLAY	50247	1.0121
27260	Jacksonville, FL	3600	10150	DUVAL	50247	1.0121
27260	Jacksonville, FL	3600	10440	NASSAU	50247	1.0121
27260	Jacksonville, FL	3600	10540	ST. JOHNS	50247	1.0121
27860	Jonesboro, AR	04	04550	POINSETT	50010	0.8404
27860	Jonesboro, AR	3700	04150	CRAIGHEAD	50251	0.8638
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	17	17290	FRANKLIN	50050	0.9396
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	17	17530	LINN	50050	0.9396
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	26	26060	BATES	50079	0.9259
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	26	26120	CALDWELL	50079	0.9259
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	26180	CASS	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	26230	CLAY	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	26240	CLINTON	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	26470	JACKSON	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	17450	JOHNSON	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	26530	LAFAYETTE	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	17510	LEAVENWORTH	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	17600	MIAMI	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	26820	PLATTE	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	26880	RAY	50252	1.0219
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	17986	WYANDOTTE	50252	1.0219
28660	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	45	45752	LAMPASAS	50133	0.9096
28660	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	3810	45120	BELL	50254	0.9803
28660	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	3810	45341	CORYELL	50254	0.9803
29140	Lafayette, IN	15	15030	BENTON	50042	0.9442
29140	Lafayette, IN	15	15070	CARROLL	50042	0.9442
29140	Lafayette, IN	3920	15780	TIPPECANOE	50258	0.9617
29340	Lake Charles, LA	19	19110	CAMERON	50063	0.8209
29340	Lake Charles, LA	3960	19090	CALCASIEU	50259	0.8436
29404	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI	1600	14570	LAKE	50196	1.1239
29404	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI	3800	52290	KENOSHA	50253	1.0667
30300	Lewiston, ID-WA	13	13340	NEZ PERCE	50028	0.9620
30300	Lewiston, ID-WA	50	50010	ASOTIN	50153	1.0281
30700	Lincoln, NE	28	28790	SEWARD	50084	1.0205
30700	Lincoln, NE	4360	28540	LANCASTER	50264	1.0827
30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	04	04260	GRANT	50011	0.8766
30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	04	04520	PERRY	50011	0.8766
30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	4400	04220	FAULKNER	50265	0.9361
30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	4400	04420	LONOKE	50265	0.9361
30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	4400	04590	PULASKI	50265	0.9361
30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	4400	04620	SALINE	50265	0.9361
30860	Logan, UT-ID	13	13200	FRANKLIN	50029	0.9504
30860	Logan, UT-ID	46	46020	CACHE	50141	0.9513
30980	Longview, TX	45	45881	RUSK	50134	0.8863
30980	Longview, TX	4420	45570	GREGG	50267	0.9302
30980	Longview, TX	4420	45943	UPSHUR	50267	0.9302
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	15	15870	WASHINGTON	50043	0.9471
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	18510	HENRY	50058	0.8998
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	18801	MEADE	50058	0.8998
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	18890	NELSON	50058	0.8998
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	18978	SHELBY	50058	0.8998
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	18980	SPENCER	50058	0.8998

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	18984	TRIMBLE	50058	0.8998
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	18140	BULLITT	50269	0.9697
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	15090	CLARK	50269	0.9697
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	15210	FLOYD	50269	0.9697
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	15300	HARRISON	50269	0.9697
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	18550	JEFFERSON	50269	0.9697
31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	18920	OLDHAM	50269	0.9697
31180	Lubbock, TX	45	45362	CROSBY	50135	0.8850
31180	Lubbock, TX	4600	45770	LUBBOCK	50270	0.9309
31340	Lynchburg, VA	49	49050	APPOMATTOX	50147	0.9279
31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	49040	AMHERST	50271	0.9564
31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	49090	BEDFORD	50271	0.9564
31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	49088	BEDFORD CITY	50271	0.9564
31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	49150	CAMPBELL	50271	0.9564
31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	49551	LYNCHBURG CITY	50271	0.9564
31420	Macon, GA	11	11330	CRAWFORD	50026	0.9617
31420	Macon, GA	11	11760	MONROE	50026	0.9617
31420	Macon, GA	4680	11090	BIBB	50273	1.0333
31420	Macon, GA	4680	11650	JONES	50273	1.0333
31420	Macon, GA	4680	11912	TWIGGS	50273	1.0333
31540	Madison, WI	52	52100	COLUMBIA	50160	1.0503
31540	Madison, WI	52	52240	IOWA	50160	1.0503
31540	Madison, WI	4720	52120	DANE	50274	1.0978
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	25	25460	MARSHALL	50075	0.8910
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	25	25680	TATE	50075	0.8910
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	25	25710	TUNICA	50075	0.8910
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	04170	CRITTENDEN	50278	0.09785
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	25160	DE SOTO	50278	0.9785
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	44230	FAYETTE	50278	0.9785
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	44780	SHELBY	50278	0.9785
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	44830	TIPTON	50278	0.9785
33740	Monroe, LA	19	19550	UNION	50064	0.8192
33740	Monroe, LA	5200	19360	OUACHITA	50283	0.8388
33860	Montgomery, AL	01	01420	LOWNDES	50004	0.8452
33860	Montgomery, AL	5240	01000	AUTAUGA	50284	0.8804
33860	Montgomery, AL	5240	01250	ELMORE	50284	0.8804
33860	Montgomery, AL	5240	01500	MONTGOMERY	50284	0.8804
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	44	44070	CANNON	50124	0.9526
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	44	44400	HICKMAN	50124	0.9526
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	44	44550	MACON	50124	0.9526
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	44	44790	SMITH	50124	0.9526
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	44	44840	TROUSDALE	50124	0.9526
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	5360	44100	CHEATHAM	50285	1.0710
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	5360	44180	DAVIDSON	50285	1.0710
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	5360	44210	DICKSON	50285	1.0710
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	5360	44730	ROBERTSON	50285	1.0710
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	5360	44740	RUTHERFORD	50285	1.0710
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	5360	44820	SUMNER	50285	1.0710
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	5360	44930	WILLIAMSON	50285	1.0710
34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	5360	44940	WILSON	50285	1.0710
35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5015	31250	HUNTERDON	50280	1.2223
35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5640	31200	ESSEX	50289	1.2363
35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5640	31300	MORRIS	50289	1.2363
35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5640	31360	SUSSEX	50289	1.2363
35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5640	31370	UNION	50289	1.2363
35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5660	39630	PIKE	50290	1.2122
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	0875	31100	BERGEN	50178	1.3406
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	0875	31320	PASSAIC	50178	1.3406
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	3640	31230	HUDSON	50249	1.2852
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	5600	33020	BRONX	50287	1.4264
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	5600	33331	KINGS	50287	1.4264
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	5600	33420	NEW YORK	50287	1.4264
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	5600	33580	PUTNAM	50287	1.4264
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	5600	33590	QUEENS	50287	1.4264
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	5600	33610	RICHMOND	50287	1.4264
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	5600	33620	ROCKLAND	50287	1.4264
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	5600	33800	WESTCHESTER	50287	1.4264
36260	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	46	46140	MORGAN	50142	0.9577

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
36260	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7160	46050	DAVIS	50319	0.9919
36260	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7160	46280	WEBER	50319	0.9919
36420	Oklahoma City, OK	37	37250	GRADY	50106	0.8765
36420	Oklahoma City, OK	37	37400	LINCOLN	50106	0.8765
36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	37080	CANADIAN	50294	0.9518
36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	37130	CLEVELAND	50294	0.9518
36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	37410	LOGAN	50294	0.9518
36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	37430	MCCLAIN	50294	0.9518
36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	37540	OKLAHOMA	50294	0.9518
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	16	16420	HARRISON	50048	0.9707
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	16	16640	MILLS	50048	0.9707
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	28	28770	SAUNDERS	50085	0.9965
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	28120	CASS	50295	1.0346
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	28270	DOUGLAS	50295	1.0346
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	16770	POTTAWATTAMIE	50295	1.0346
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	28760	SARPY	50295	1.0346
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	28880	WASHINGTON	50295	1.0346
36980	Owensboro, KY	18	18450	HANCOCK	50059	0.8633
36980	Owensboro, KY	18	18740	MC LEAN	50059	0.8633
36980	Owensboro, KY	5990	18290	DAVIESS	50296	0.8946
37620	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	51	51360	PLEASANTS	50157	0.8682
37620	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	51	51520	WIRT	50157	0.8682
37620	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	6020	36850	WASHINGTON	50297	0.8791
37620	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	6020	51530	WOOD	50297	0.8791
37700	Pascagoula, MS	25	25190	GEORGE	50076	0.8250
37700	Pascagoula, MS	0920	25290	JACKSON	50181	0.8816
37900	Peoria, IL	14	14700	MARSHALL	50034	0.9136
37900	Peoria, IL	14	14960	STARK	50034	0.9136
37900	Peoria, IL	6120	14800	PEORIA	50298	0.9425
37900	Peoria, IL	6120	14980	TAZEWELL	50298	0.9425
37900	Peoria, IL	6120	14992	WOODFORD	50298	0.9425
38220	Pine Bluff, AR	04	04120	CLEVELAND	50012	0.8685
38220	Pine Bluff, AR	04	04390	LINCOLN	50012	0.8685
38220	Pine Bluff, AR	6240	04340	JEFFERSON	50300	0.9199
38300	Pittsburgh, PA	39	39070	ARMSTRONG	50109	0.9060
38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	39010	ALLEGHENY	50301	0.9277
38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	39080	BEAVER	50301	0.9277
38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	39150	BUTLER	50301	0.9277
38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	39330	FAYETTE	50301	0.9277
38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	39750	WASHINGTON	50301	0.9277
38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	39770	WESTMORELAND	50301	0.9277
38540	Pocatello, ID	13	13380	POWER	50030	0.9773
38540	Pocatello, ID	6340	13020	BANNOCK	50302	1.0183
38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	50	50290	SKAMANIA	50154	1.1389
38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	6440	38020	CLACKAMAS	50304	1.2095
38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	6440	50050	CLARK	50304	1.2095
38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	6440	38040	COLUMBIA	50304	1.2095
38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	6440	38250	MULTNOMAH	50304	1.2095
38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	6440	38330	WASHINGTON	50304	1.2095
38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	6440	38350	YAMHILL	50304	1.2095
39100	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	2281	33230	DUTCHESS	50217	1.2208
39100	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	5660	33540	ORANGE	50291	1.1950
39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-	1123	22020	BRISTOL	50185	1.1783
39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-	6483	41000	BRISTOL	50305	1.1662
39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-	6483	41010	KENT	50305	1.1662
39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-	6483	41020	NEWPORT	50305	1.1662
39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-	6483	41030	PROVIDENCE	50305	1.1662
39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-	6483	41050	WASHINGTON	50305	1.1662
39340	Provo-Orem, UT	46	46110	JUAB	50143	0.9775
39340	Provo-Orem, UT	6520	46240	UTAH	50306	1.0183
39660	Rapid City, SD	43	43460	MEADE	50118	0.9177
39660	Rapid City, SD	6660	43510	PENNINGTON	50308	0.9453
39900	Reno-Sparks, NV	29	29140	STOREY	50088	1.0759
39900	Reno-Sparks, NV	6720	29150	WASHOE	50309	1.1090
40060	Richmond, VA	49	49030	AMELIA	50148	0.9480
40060	Richmond, VA	49	49160	CAROLINE	50148	0.9480
40060	Richmond, VA	49	49240	CUMBERLAND	50148	0.9480
40060	Richmond, VA	49	49480	KING AND QUEEN	50148	0.9480

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
40060	Richmond, VA	49	49500	KING WILLIAM	50148	0.9480
40060	Richmond, VA	49	49540	LOUISA	50148	0.9480
40060	Richmond, VA	49	49910	SUSSEX	50148	0.9480
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49180	CHARLES CITY	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49200	CHESTERFIELD	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49212	COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49260	DINWIDDIE	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49370	GOOCHLAND	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49420	HANOVER	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49430	HENRICO	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49451	HOPEWELL CITY	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49621	NEW KENT	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49701	PETERSBURG CITY	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49720	POWHATAN	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49740	PRINCE GEORGE	50310	0.9967
40060	Richmond, VA	6760	49791	RICHMOND CITY	50310	0.9967
40220	Roanoke, VA	49	49220	CRAIG	50149	0.8959
40220	Roanoke, VA	49	49330	FRANKLIN	50149	0.8959
40220	Roanoke, VA	6800	49110	BOTETOURT	50311	0.8932
40220	Roanoke, VA	6800	49800	ROANOKE	50311	0.8932
40220	Roanoke, VA	6800	49801	ROANOKE CITY	50311	0.8932
40220	Roanoke, VA	6800	49838	SALEM CITY	50311	0.8932
40340	Rochester, MN	24	24190	DODGE	50071	1.1054
40340	Rochester, MN	24	24780	WABASHA	50071	1.1054
40340	Rochester, MN	6820	24540	OLMSTED	50312	1.2202
40900	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	6920	05080	EL DORADO	50315	1.2488
40900	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	6920	05410	PLACER	50315	1.2488
40900	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	6920	05440	SACRAMENTO	50315	1.2488
40900	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	9270	05670	YOLO	50351	1.1179
41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS	17	17210	DONIPHAN	50051	0.9599
41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS	26	26310	DE KALB	50080	0.9463
41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS	7000	26010	ANDREW	50317	1.0620
41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS	7000	26100	BUCHANAN	50317	1.0620
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	14	14020	BOND	50035	0.9236
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	14	14060	CALHOUN	50035	0.9236
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	14	14670	MACOUPIN	50035	0.9236
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	26	26270	CRAWFORD	50081	0.8965
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	26	26992	WASHINGTON	50081	0.8965
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	14130	CLINTON	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	26350	FRANKLIN	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	26490	JEFFERSON	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	14500	JERSEY	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	26560	LINCOLN	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	14680	MADISON	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	14750	MONROE	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	26910	ST. CHARLES	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	14900	ST. CLAIR	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	26940	ST. LOUIS	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	26950	ST. LOUIS CITY	50318	0.9629
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	26991	WARREN	50318	0.9629
41620	Salt Lake City, UT	46	46210	SUMMIT	50144	0.9760
41620	Salt Lake City, UT	46	46220	TOOELE	50144	0.9760
41620	Salt Lake City, UT	7160	46170	SALT LAKE	50320	1.0102
41660	San Angelo, TX	45	45672	IRION	50136	0.8526
41660	San Angelo, TX	7200	45930	TOM GREEN	50321	0.8662
41700	San Antonio, TX	45	45060	ATASCOSA	50137	0.8970
41700	San Antonio, TX	45	45090	BANDERA	50137	0.8970
41700	San Antonio, TX	45	45731	KENDALL	50137	0.8970
41700	San Antonio, TX	45	45792	MEDINA	50137	0.8970
41700	San Antonio, TX	7240	45130	BEXAR	50322	0.9560
41700	San Antonio, TX	7240	45320	COMAL	50322	0.9560
41700	San Antonio, TX	7240	45581	GUADALUPE	50322	0.9560
41700	San Antonio, TX	7240	45971	WILSON	50322	0.9560
41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	40	40390	LAJAS	50111	0.5340
41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	4840	40120	CABO ROJO	50277	0.5755
41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	4840	40610	SABANA GRANDE	50277	0.5755
41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	4840	40630	SAN GERMAN	50277	0.5755
41940	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	05	05450	SAN BENITO	50013	1.3269

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
41940	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	7400	05530	SANTA CLARA	50323	1.5627
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	40050	AIBONITO	50112	0.4998
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	40100	BARRANQUITAS	50112	0.4998
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	40190	CIALES	50112	0.4998
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	40470	MAUNABO	50112	0.4998
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	40530	OROCOVIS	50112	0.4998
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	40570	QUEBRADILLAS	50112	0.4998
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	0470	40070	ARECIBO	50172	0.4831
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	0470	40140	CAMUY	50172	0.4831
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	0470	40320	HATILLO	50172	0.4831
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	40130	CAGUAS	50188	0.5006
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	40170	CAYEY	50188	0.5006
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	40200	CIDRA	50188	0.5006
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	40310	GURABO	50188	0.5006
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	40650	SAN LORENZO	50188	0.5006
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40040	AGUAS BUENAS	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40090	BARCELONETA	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40110	BAYAMON	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40145	CANOVANAS	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40150	CAROLINA	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40160	CATANO	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40220	COMERIO	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40230	COROZAL	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40250	DORADO	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40265	FLORIDA	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40300	GUAYNABO	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40340	HUMACAO	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40380	JUNCOS	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40420	LAS PIEDRAS	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40430	LOIZA	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40510	MAGUABO	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40450	MANATI	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40500	MOROVIS	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40520	NARANJITO	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40590	RIO GRANDE	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40640	SAN JUAN	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40680	TOA ALTA	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40690	TOA BAJA	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40700	TRUJILLO ALTO	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40720	VEGA ALTA	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40730	VEGA BAJA	50324	0.5432
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	40760	YABUCOA	50324	0.5432
43340	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	19	19150	DE SOTO	50065	0.8844
43340	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	7680	19070	BOSSIER	50330	0.9675
43340	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	7680	19080	CADDO	50330	0.9675
43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	28	28250	DIXON	50086	0.9602
43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	43	43630	UNION	50119	0.9261
43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	7720	28210	DAKOTA	50331	0.9633
43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	7720	16960	WOODBURY	50331	0.9633
43620	Sioux Falls, SD	43	43430	MC COOK	50120	0.9458
43620	Sioux Falls, SD	43	43620	TURNER	50120	0.9458
43620	Sioux Falls, SD	7760	43410	LINCOLN	50332	1.0014
43620	Sioux Falls, SD	7760	43490	MINNEHAHA	50332	1.0014
43780	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	23	23130	CASS	50069	0.9645
43780	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	7800	15700	ST. JOSEPH	50333	1.0020
44140	Springfield, MA	22	22060	FRANKLIN	50066	1.0815
44140	Springfield, MA	8003	22070	HAMPDEN	50335	1.0792
44140	Springfield, MA	8003	22080	HAMPSHIRE	50335	1.0792
44180	Springfield, MO	26	26290	DALLAS	50082	0.8690
44180	Springfield, MO	26	26821	POLK	50082	0.8690
44180	Springfield, MO	7920	26210	CHRISTIAN	50334	0.9097
44180	Springfield, MO	7920	26380	GREENE	50334	0.9097
44180	Springfield, MO	7920	26994	WEBSTER	50334	0.9097
45220	Tallahassee, FL	10	10320	JEFFERSON	50019	0.9215
45220	Tallahassee, FL	10	10640	WAKULLA	50019	0.9215
45220	Tallahassee, FL	8240	10190	GADSDEN	50337	0.9180
45220	Tallahassee, FL	8240	10360	LEON	50337	0.9180
45460	Terre Haute, IN	15	15760	SULLIVAN	50044	0.9150

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
45460	Terre Haute, IN	8320	15100	CLAY	50338	0.9068
45460	Terre Haute, IN	8320	15820	VERMILLION	50338	0.9068
45460	Terre Haute, IN	8320	15830	VIGO	50338	0.9068
45780	Toledo, OH	36	36630	OTTAWA	50103	0.9696
45780	Toledo, OH	8400	36260	FULTON	50339	1.0102
45780	Toledo, OH	8400	36490	LUCAS	50339	1.0102
45780	Toledo, OH	8400	36880	WOOD	50339	1.0102
45820	Topeka, KS	17	17420	JACKSON	50052	0.9011
45820	Topeka, KS	17	17430	JEFFERSON	50052	0.9011
45820	Topeka, KS	17	17690	OSAGE	50052	0.9011
45820	Topeka, KS	17	17980	WABAUNSEE	50052	0.9011
45820	Topeka, KS	8440	17880	SHAWNEE	50340	0.9444
46140	Tulsa, OK	37	37550	OKMULGEE	50107	0.8610
46140	Tulsa, OK	37	37580	PAWNEE	50107	0.8610
46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	37180	CREEK	50341	0.9238
46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	37560	OSAGE	50341	0.9238
46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	37650	ROGERS	50341	0.9238
46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	37710	TULSA	50341	0.9238
46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	37720	WAGONER	50341	0.9238
46220	Tuscaloosa, AL	01	01310	GREENE	50005	0.8471
46220	Tuscaloosa, AL	01	01320	HALE	50005	0.8471
46220	Tuscaloosa, AL	8600	01620	TUSCALOOSA	50342	0.8897
47020	Victoria, TX	45	45224	CALHOUN	50138	0.8687
47020	Victoria, TX	45	45561	GOLIAD	50138	0.8687
47020	Victoria, TX	8750	45948	VICTORIA	50343	0.8983
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	49	49900	SURRY	50150	0.9214
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49194	CHESAPEAKE CITY	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	34251	CURRITUCK	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49360	GLOUCESTER	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49411	HAMPTON CITY	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49460	ISLE OF WIGHT	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49470	JAMES CITY	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49570	MATHEWS	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49622	NEWPORT NEWS CITY	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49641	NORFOLK CITY	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49712	POQUOSON	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49711	PORTSMOUTH CITY	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49892	SUFFOLK CITY	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49921	VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49961	WILLIAMSBURG CITY	50292	0.9434
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA	5720	49981	YORK	50292	0.9434
47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	0440	23460	LIVINGSTON	50171	1.1099
47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	2160	23430	LAPEER	50213	1.0786
47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	2160	23490	MACOMB	50213	1.0786
47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	2160	23620	OAKLAND	50213	1.0786
47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	2160	23730	ST. CLAIR	50213	1.0786
47940	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	16	16080	BREMER	50049	0.9113
47940	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	16	16370	GRUNDY	50049	0.9113
47940	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	8920	16060	BLACK HAWK	50346	0.9157
48620	Wichita, KS	17	17950	SUMNER	50053	0.9304
48620	Wichita, KS	9040	17070	BUTLER	50347	1.0046
48620	Wichita, KS	9040	17390	HARVEY	50347	1.0046
48620	Wichita, KS	9040	17860	SEDGWICK	50347	1.0046
48660	Wichita Falls, TX	45	45291	CLAY	50139	0.8614
48660	Wichita Falls, TX	9080	45040	ARCHER	50348	0.8871
48660	Wichita Falls, TX	9080	45960	WICHITA	50348	0.8871
48864	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ	6160	31340	SALEM	50299	1.1600
48864	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ	9160	21070	CECIL	50349	1.1757
48864	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ	9160	08010	NEW CASTLE	50349	1.1757
48900	Wilmington, NC	34	34700	PENDER	50099	0.9407
48900	Wilmington, NC	9200	34090	BRUNSWICK	50350	0.9797
48900	Wilmington, NC	9200	34640	NEW HANOVER	50350	0.9797
49020	Winchester, VA-WV	49	49340	FREDERICK	50151	1.0063
49020	Winchester, VA-WV	49	49962	WINCHESTER CITY	50151	1.0063
49020	Winchester, VA-WV	51	51130	HAMPSHIRE	50158	0.9853
49500	Yauco, PR	40	40270	GUANICA	50113	0.4911
49500	Yauco, PR	6360	40290	GUAYANILLA	50303	0.5432
49500	Yauco, PR	6360	40550	PENUELAS	50303	0.5432

TABLE C.—BLENDED HOSPICE WAGE INDEX CODES FOR SELECTED AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	State county code	County name	Special hospice wage index code	Wage index
49500 ..	Yauco, PR	6360	40770	YAUCO	50303	0.5432
49660 ..	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	7610	39530	MERCER	50328	0.9078
49660 ..	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	9320	36510	MAHONING	50353	0.9946
49660 ..	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	9320	36790	TRUMBULL	50353	0.9946

Note: Table represents counties that require a special code to be used for processing claims. Wage index values for these counties are a blend of what they would have received had the MSA designations remained in effect and what they will receive under the CBSA designations. The budget neutrality adjustment factors of 1.060339 and 1.060988 have been applied to the MSA and the CBSA hospital wage data, respectively.

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Autauga, AL	01000	33860	Montgomery, AL	5240	MONTGOMERY, AL
Baldwin, AL	01010	01	Alabama	5160	MOBILE, AL
Barbour, AL	01020	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Bibb, AL	01030	13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	01	ALABAMA
Blount, AL	01040	13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1000	BIRMINGHAM, AL
Bullock, AL	01050	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Butler, AL	01060	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Calhoun, AL	01070	11500	Anniston-Oxford, AL	0450	ANNISTON, AL
Chambers, AL	01080	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Cherokee, AL	01090	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Chilton, AL	01100	13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	01	ALABAMA
Choctaw, AL	01110	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Clarke, AL	01120	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Clay, AL	01130	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Cleburne, AL	01140	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Coffee, AL	01150	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Colbert, AL	01160	22520	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	2650	FLORENCE, AL
Conecuh, AL	01170	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Coosa, AL	01180	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Covington, AL	01190	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Crenshaw, AL	01200	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Cullman, AL	01210	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Dale, AL	01220	01	Alabama	2180	DOTHAN, AL
Dallas, AL	01230	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
De Kalb, AL	01240	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Elmore, AL	01250	33860	Montgomery, AL	5240	MONTGOMERY, AL
Escambia, AL	01260	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Etowah, AL	01270	23460	Gadsden, AL	2880	GADSDEN, AL
Fayette, AL	01280	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Franklin, AL	01290	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Geneva, AL	01300	20020	Dothan, AL	01	ALABAMA
Greene, AL	01310	46220	Tuscaloosa, AL	01	ALABAMA
Hale, AL	01320	46220	Tuscaloosa, AL	01	ALABAMA
Henry, AL	01330	20020	Dothan, AL	01	ALABAMA
Houston, AL	01340	20020	Dothan, AL	2180	DOTHAN, AL
Jackson, AL	01350	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Jefferson, AL	01360	13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1000	BIRMINGHAM, AL
Lamar, AL	01370	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Lauderdale, AL	01380	22520	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	2650	FLORENCE, AL
Lawrence, AL	01390	19460	Decatur, AL	2030	DECATUR, AL
Lee, AL	01400	12220	Auburn-Opelika, AL	0580	AUBURN-OPELIKA, AL
Limestone, AL	01410	26620	Huntsville, AL	3440	HUNTSVILLE, AL
Lowndes, AL	01420	33860	Montgomery, AL	01	ALABAMA
Macon, AL	01430	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Madison, AL	01440	26620	Huntsville, AL	3440	HUNTSVILLE, AL
Marengo, AL	01450	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Marion, AL	01460	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Marshall, AL	01470	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Mobile, AL	01480	33660	Mobile, AL	5160	MOBILE, AL
Monroe, AL	01490	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Montgomery, AL	01500	33860	Montgomery, AL	5240	MONTGOMERY, AL
Morgan, AL	01510	19460	Decatur, AL	2030	DECATUR, AL
Perry, AL	01520	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Pickens, AL	01530	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Pike, AL	01540	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Randolph, AL	01550	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Russell, AL	01560	17980	Columbus, GA-AL	1800	COLUMBUS, GA-AL
Shelby, AL	01580	13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1000	BIRMINGHAM, AL
St. Clair, AL	01570	13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1000	BIRMINGHAM, AL
Statewide, AL	01999	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Sumter, AL	01590	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Talladega, AL	01600	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Tallapoosa, AL	01610	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Tuscaloosa, AL	01620	46220	Tuscaloosa, AL	8600	TUSCALOOSA, AL
Walker, AL	01630	13820	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	01	ALABAMA
Washington, AL	01640	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Wilcox, AL	01650	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Winston, AL	01660	01	Alabama	01	ALABAMA
Aleutians East, AK	02013	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Aleutians West, AK	02016	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Anchorage, AK	02020	11260	Anchorage, AK	0380	ANCHORAGE, AK
Angoon, AK	02030	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Barrow-North Slope, AK	02040	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Bethel, AK	02050	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Bristol Bay Borough, AK	02060	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Cordova-McCarthy, AK	02080	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Denali, AK	02068	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Dillingham, AK	02070	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Fairbanks North Star, AK	02090	21820	Fairbanks, AK	02	ALASKA
Haines, AK	02100	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Juneau, AK	02110	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Kenai Peninsula, AK	02122	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Kenai-Cook Inlet, AK	02120	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Ketchikan Gateway, AK	02130	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Kobuk, AK	02140	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Kodiak island Borough, AK	02150	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Ksukokwin, AK	02160	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Lake and Peninsula, AK	02164	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Matanuska-Susitna, AK	02170	11260	Anchorage, AK	02	ALASKA
Nome, AK	02180	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
North Slope Borough, AK	02185	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Northwest Artic Borough, AK	02188	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Outer Ketchikan, AK	02190	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Pr. of Wales, AK	02200	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Pr. of Wales-Out. Ketchikan, AK	02201	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Seward, AK	02210	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Sitka Borough, AK	02220	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Skagway- Hoonah-Angoon, AK	02232	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Skagway-Yakutat, AK	02230	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon, AK	02231	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Southeast Fairbanks, AK	02240	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Statewide, AK	02999	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Upper Yukon, AK	02250	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Valdez-Chitna-Whittier, AK	02260	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Valdez-Cordova, AK	02261	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Wade Hampton, AK	02270	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Wrangell-Petersburg, AK	02280	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Yakutat borough, AK	02282	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Yukon-Koyukuk, AK	02290	02	Alaska	02	ALASKA
Apache, AZ	03000	03	Arizona	03	ARIZONA
Cochise, AZ	03010	03	Arizona	03	ARIZONA
Coconino, AZ	03020	22380	Flagstaff, AZ	2620	FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA-UTAH
Gila, AZ	03030	03	Arizona	03	ARIZONA
Graham, AZ	03040	03	Arizona	03	ARIZONA
Greenlee, AZ	03050	03	Arizona	03	ARIZONA
Lapaz, AZ	03055	03	Arizona	03	ARIZONA
Maricopa, AZ	03060	38060	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	6200	PHOENIX-MESA, AZ
Mohave, AZ	03070	03	Arizona	4120	LAS VEGAS, NV-AZ
Navajo, AZ	03080	03	Arizona	03	ARIZONA
Pima, AZ	03090	46060	Tucson, AZ	8520	TUCSON, AZ
Pinal, AZ	03100	38060	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	6200	PHOENIX-MESA, AZ
Santa Cruz, AZ	03110	03	Arizona	03	ARIZONA
Statewide, AZ	03999	03	Arizona	03	ARIZONA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Yavapai, AZ	03120	39140	Prescott, AZ	03	ARIZONA
Yuma, AZ	03130	49740	Yuma, AZ	9360	YUMA, AZ
Arkansas, AR	04000	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Ashley, AR	04010	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Baxter, AR	04020	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Benton, AR	04030	22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO.	2580	FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE-ROGERS, AR
Boone, AR	04040	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Bradley, AR	04050	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Calhoun, AR	04060	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Carroll, AR	04070	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Chicot, AR	04080	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Clark, AR	04090	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Clay, AR	04100	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Cleburne, AR	04110	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Cleveland, AR	04120	38220	Pine Bluff, AR	04	ARKANSAS
Columbia, AR	04130	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Conway, AR	04140	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Craighead, AR	04150	27860	Jonesboro, AR	3700	JONESBORO, AR
Crawford, AR	04160	22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	2720	FORT SMITH, AR-OK
Crittenden, AR	04170	32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS
Cross, AR	04180	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Dallas, AR	04190	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Desha, AR	04200	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Drew, AR	04210	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Faulkner, AR	04220	30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	4400	LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK, AR
Franklin, AR	04230	22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	04	ARKANSAS
Fulton, AR	04240	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Garland, AR	04250	26300	Hot Springs, AR	04	ARKANSAS
Grant, AR	04260	30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	04	ARKANSAS
Greene, AR	04270	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Hempstead, AR	04280	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Hot spring, AR	04290	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Howard, AR	04300	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Independence, AR	04310	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Izard, AR	04320	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Jackson, AR	04330	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Jefferson, AR	04340	38220	Pine Bluff, AR	6240	PINE BLUFF, AR
Johnson, AR	04350	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Lafayette, AR	04360	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Lawrence, AR	04370	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Lee, AR	04380	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Lincoln, AR	04390	38220	Pine Bluff, AR	04	ARKANSAS
Little river, AR	04400	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Logan, AR	04410	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Lonoke, AR	04420	30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	4400	LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK, AR
Madison, AR	04430	22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO.	04	ARKANSAS
Marion, AR	04440	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Miller, AR	04450	45500	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	8360	TEXARKANA, TX-TEXARKANA, AR
Mississippi, AR	04460	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Monroe, AR	04470	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Montgomery, AR	04480	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Nevada, AR	04490	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Newton, AR	04500	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Ouachita, AR	04510	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Perry, AR	04520	30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	04	ARKANSAS
Phillips, AR	04530	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Pike, AR	04540	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Poinsett, AR	04550	27860	Jonesboro, AR	04	ARKANSAS
Polk, AR	04560	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Pope, AR	04570	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Prairie, AR	04580	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Pulaski, AR	04590	30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	4400	LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK, AR
Randolph, AR	04600	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Saline, AR	04620	30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	4400	LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK, AR

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Scott, AR	04630	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Searcy, AR	04640	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Sebastian, AR	04650	22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	2720	FORT SMITH, AR-OK
Sevier, AR	04660	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Sharp, AR	04670	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
St. Francis, AR	04610	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Statewide, AR	04999	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Stone, AR	04680	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Union, AR	04690	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Van Buren, AR	04700	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Washington, AR	04710	22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO.	2580	FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE-ROGERS, AR
White, AR	04720	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Woodruff, AR	04730	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Yell, AR	04740	04	Arkansas	04	ARKANSAS
Alameda, CA	05000	36084	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA	5775	OAKLAND, CA
Alpine, CA	05010	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Amador, CA	05020	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Butte, CA	05030	17020	Chico, CA	1620	CHICO-PARADISE, CA
Calaveras, CA	05040	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Colusa, CA	05050	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Contra Costa, CA	05060	36084	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA	5775	OAKLAND, CA
Del Norte, CA	05070	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
El Dorado, CA	05080	40900	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, C.	6920	SACRAMENTO, CA
Fresno, CA	05090	23420	Fresno, CA	2840	FRESNO, CA
Glenn, CA	05100	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Humboldt, CA	05110	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Imperial, CA	05120	20940	El Centro, CA	05	CALIFORNIA
Inyo, CA	05130	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Kern, CA	05140	12540	Bakersfield, CA	0680	BAKERSFIELD, CA
Kings, CA	05150	25260	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	05	CALIFORNIA
Lake, CA	05160	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Lassen, CA	05170	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles, CA	05200	31084	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.	4480	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA
Los Angeles, CA	05210	31084	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.	4480	LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA
Madera, CA	05300	31460	Madera, CA	2840	FRESNO, CA
Marin, CA	05310	41884	San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA.	7360	SAN FRANCISCO, CA
Mariposa, CA	05320	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Mendocino, CA	05330	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Merced, CA	05340	32900	Merced, CA	4940	MERCED, CA
Modoc, CA	05350	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Mono, CA	05360	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Monterey, CA	05370	41500	Salinas, CA	7120	SALINAS, CA
Napa, CA	05380	34900	Napa, CA	8720	VALLEJO-FARIFIELD-NAPA, CA
Nevada, CA	05390	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Orange, CA	05400	42044	Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA	5945	ORANGE COUNTY, CA
Placer, CA	05410	40900	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, C.	6920	SACRAMENTO, CA
Plumas, CA	05420	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Riverside, CA	05430	40140	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA.	6780	RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNADINO, CA
Sacramento, CA	05440	40900	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, C.	6920	SACRAMENTO, CA
San Benito, CA	05450	41940	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA.	05	CALIFORNIA
San Bernardino, CA	05460	40140	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA.	6780	RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNADINO, CA
San Diego, CA	05470	41740	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA.	7320	SAN DIEGO, CA
San Francisco, CA	05480	41884	San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA.	7360	SAN FRANCISCO, CA
San Joaquin, CA	05490	44700	Stockton, CA	8120	STOCKTON-LODI, CA
San Luis Obispo, CA	05500	42020	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA.	7460	SAN LUIS OBISPO-ATASCADERO-PASO ROBLES, CA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
San Mateo, CA	05510	41884	San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA.	7360	SAN FRANCISCO, CA
Santa Barbara, CA	05520	42060	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA	7480	SANTA BARBARA-SANTA MARIA-LOMPOC, CA
Santa Clara, CA	05530	41940	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA.	7400	SAN JOSE, CA
Santa Cruz, CA	05540	42100	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	7485	SANTA CRUZ-WATSONVILLE, CA
Shasta, CA	05550	39820	Redding, CA	6690	REDDING, CA
Sierra, CA	05560	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Siskiyou, CA	05570	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Solano, CA	05580	46700	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	8720	VALLEJO-FARIFIELD-NAPA, CA
Sonoma, CA	05590	42220	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	7500	SANTA ROSA, CA
Stanislaus, CA	05600	33700	Modesto, CA	5170	MODESTO, CA
Statewide, CA	05999	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Sutter, CA	05610	49700	Yuba City, CA	9340	YUBA CITY, CA
Tehama, CA	05620	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Trinity, CA	05630	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Tulare, CA	05640	47300	Visalia-Porterville, CA	8780	VISALIA-TULARE-PORTERVILLE, CA
Tuolumne, CA	05650	05	California	05	CALIFORNIA
Ventura, CA	05660	37100	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA.	8735	VENTURA, CA
Yolo, CA	05670	40900	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, C.	9270	YOLO, CA
Yuba, CA	05680	49700	Yuba City, CA	9340	YUBA CITY, CA
Adams, CO	06000	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	DENVER, CO
Alamosa, CO	06010	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Arapahoe, CO	06020	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	DENVER, CO
Archuleta, CO	06030	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Baca, CO	06040	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Bent, CO	06050	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Boulder, CO	06060	14500	Boulder, CO	1125	BOULDER-LONGMONT, CO
Broomfield, CO	06630	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	DENVER, CO
Chaffee, CO	06070	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Cheyenne, CO	06080	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Clear Creek, CO	06090	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	06	COLORADO
Conejos, CO	06100	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Costilla, CO	06110	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Crowley, CO	06120	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Custer, CO	06130	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Delta, CO	06140	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Denver, CO	06150	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	DENVER, CO
Dolores, CO	06160	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Douglas, CO	06170	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	DENVER, CO
Eagle, CO	06180	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
El Paso, CO	06200	17820	Colorado Springs, CO	1720	COLORADO SPRINGS, CO
Elbert, CO	06190	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	06	COLORADO
Fremont, CO	06210	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Garfield, CO	06220	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Gilpin, CO	06230	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	06	COLORADO
Grand, CO	06240	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Gunnison, CO	06250	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Hinsdale, CO	06260	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Huerfano, CO	06270	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Jackson, CO	06280	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Jefferson, CO	06290	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	2080	DENVER, CO
Kiowa, CO	06300	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Kit Carson, CO	06310	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
La Plata, CO	06330	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Lake, CO	06320	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Larimer, CO	06340	22660	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	2670	FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND, CO
Las Animas, CO	06350	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Lincoln, CO	06360	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Logan, CO	06370	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Mesa, CO	06380	24300	Grand Junction, CO	2995	GRAND JUNCTION, CO
Mineral, CO	06390	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Moffat, CO	06400	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Montezuma, CO	06410	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Montrose, CO	06420	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Morgan, CO	06430	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Otero, CO	06440	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Ouray, CO	06450	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Park, CO	06460	19740	Denver-Aurora, CO	06	COLORADO
Phillips, CO	06470	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Pitkin, CO	06480	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Prowers, CO	06490	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Pueblo, CO	06500	39380	Pueblo, CO	6560	PUEBLO, CO
Rio Blanco, CO	06510	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Rio Grande, CO	06520	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Routt, CO	06530	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Saguache, CO	06540	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
San Juan, CO	06550	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
San Miguel, CO	06560	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Sedgwick, CO	06570	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Statewide, CO	06999	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Summit, CO	06580	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Teller, CO	06590	17820	Colorado Springs, CO	06	COLORADO
Washington, CO	06600	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Weld, CO	06610	24540	Greeley, CO	3060	GREELEY, CO
Yuma, CO	06620	06	Colorado	06	COLORADO
Fairfield, CT	07000	14860	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	5483	NEW HAVEN-BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD-WATERBURY-DANB
Hartford, CT	07010	25540	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.	3283	HARTFORD, CT
Litchfield, CT	07020	25540	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.	3283	HARTFORD, CT
Middlesex, CT	07030	25540	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.	3283	HARTFORD, CT
New haven, CT	07040	35300	New Haven-Milford, CT	5483	NEW HAVEN-BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD-WATERBURY-DANB
New London, CT	07050	35980	Norwich-New London, CT	5523	NEW LONDON-NORWICH, CT
Statewide, CT	07999	07	Connecticut	07	CONNECTICUT
Tolland, CT	07060	25540	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.	3283	HARTFORD, CT
Windham, CT	07070	07	Connecticut	07	CONNECTICUT
Kent, DE	08000	20100	Dover, DE	2190	DOVER, DE
New castle, DE	08010	48864	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ	9160	WILMINGTON-NEWARK, DE-MD
Statewide, DE	08999	08	Delaware	08	DELAWARE
Sussex, DE	08020	08	Delaware	08	DELAWARE
The District of Columbia, DC	09000	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Alachua, FL	10000	23540	Gainesville, FL	2900	GAINESVILLE, FL
Baker, FL	10010	27260	Jacksonville, FL	10	FLORIDA
Bay, FL	10020	37460	Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	6015	PANAMA CITY, FL
Bradford, FL	10030	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Brevard, FL	10040	37340	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	4900	MELBOURNE-TITUSVILLE-PALM BAY, FL
Broward, FL	10050	22744	Ft Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield.	2680	FORT LAUDERDALE, FL
Calhoun, FL	10060	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Charlotte, FL	10070	39460	Punta Gorda, FL	6580	PUNTA GORDA, FL
Citrus, FL	10080	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Clay, FL	10090	27260	Jacksonville, FL	3600	JACKSONVILLE, FL
Collier, FL	10100	34940	Naples-Marco Island, FL	5345	NAPLES, FL
Columbia, FL	10110	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
De Soto, FL	10130	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Dixie, FL	10140	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Duval, FL	10150	27260	Jacksonville, FL	3600	JACKSONVILLE, FL
Escambia, FL	10160	37860	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	6080	PENSACOLA, FL
Flagler, FL	10170	10	Florida	2020	DAYTONA BEACH, FL
Franklin, FL	10180	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Gadsden, FL	10190	45220	Tallahassee, FL	8240	TALLAHASSEE, FL
Gilchrist, FL	10200	23540	Gainesville, FL	10	FLORIDA
Glades, FL	10210	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Gulf, FL	10220	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Hamilton, FL	10230	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Hardee, FL	10240	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Hendry, FL	10250	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Hernando, FL	10260	45300	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.	8280	TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-CLEARWATER, FL
Highlands, FL	10270	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Hillsborough, FL	10280	45300	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.	8280	TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-CLEARWATER, FL
Holmes, FL	10290	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Indian river, FL	10300	46940	Vero Beach, FL	10	FLORIDA
Jackson, FL	10310	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Jefferson, FL	10320	45220	Tallahassee, FL	10	FLORIDA
Lafayette, FL	10330	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Lake, FL	10340	36740	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	5960	ORLANDO, FL
Lee, FL	10350	15980	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	2700	FORT MYERS-CAPE CORAL, FL
Leon, FL	10360	45220	Tallahassee, FL	8240	TALLAHASSEE, FL
Levy, FL	10370	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Liberty, FL	10380	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Madison, FL	10390	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Manatee, FL	10400	42260	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	7510	SARASOTA-BRADENTON, FL
Marion, FL	10410	36100	Ocala, FL	5790	OCALA, FL
Martin, FL	10420	38940	Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	2710	FORT PIERCE-PORT ST. LUCIE, FL
Miami-Dade, FL	10120	33124	Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL	5000	MIAMI, FL
Monroe, FL	10430	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Nassau, FL	10440	27260	Jacksonville, FL	3600	JACKSONVILLE, FL
Okaloosa, FL	10450	23020	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL.	2750	FORT WALTON BEACH, FL
Okeechobee, FL	10460	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Orange, FL	10470	36740	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	5960	ORLANDO, FL
Osceola, FL	10480	36740	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	5960	ORLANDO, FL
Palm beach, FL	10490	48424	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton FL.	8960	WEST PALM BEACH-BOCA RATON, FL
Pasco, FL	10500	45300	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.	8280	TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-CLEARWATER, FL
Pinellas, FL	10510	45300	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.	8280	TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-CLEARWATER, FL
Polk, FL	10520	29460	Lakeland, FL	3980	LAKELAND-WINTER HAVEN, FL
Putnam, FL	10530	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Santa Rosa, FL	10560	37860	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	6080	PENSACOLA, FL
Sarasota, FL	10570	42260	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	7510	SARASOTA-BRADENTON, FL
Seminole, FL	10580	36740	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	5960	ORLANDO, FL
St. johns, FL	10540	27260	Jacksonville, FL	3600	JACKSONVILLE, FL
St. Lucie, FL	10550	38940	Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	2710	FORT PIERCE-PORT ST. LUCIE, FL
Statewide, FL	10999	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Sumter, FL	10590	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Suwannee, FL	10600	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Taylor, FL	10610	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Union, FL	10620	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Volusia, FL	10630	19660	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL.	2020	DAYTONA BEACH, FL
Wakulla, FL	10640	45220	Tallahassee, FL	10	FLORIDA
Walton, FL	10650	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Washington, FL	10660	10	Florida	10	FLORIDA
Appling, GA	11000	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Atkinson, GA	11010	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Bacon, GA	11011	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Baker, GA	11020	10500	Albany, GA	11	GEORGIA
Baldwin, GA	11030	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Banks, GA	11040	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Barrow, GA	11050	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Bartow, GA	11060	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Ben hill, GA	11070	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Berrien, GA	11080	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Bibb, GA	11090	31420	Macon, GA	4680	MACON, GA
Bleckley, GA	11100	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Brantley, GA	11110	15260	Brunswick, GA	11	GEORGIA
Brooks, GA	11120	46660	Valdosta, GA	11	GEORGIA
Bryan, GA	11130	42340	Savannah, GA	7520	SAVANNAH, GA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Bulloch, GA	11140	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Burke, GA	11150	12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC.	11	GEORGIA
Butts, GA	11160	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	11	GEORGIA
Calhoun, GA	11161	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Camden, GA	11170	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Candler, GA	11180	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Carroll, GA	11190	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Catoosa, GA	11200	16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	CHATTANOOGA, TN-GA
Charlton, GA	11210	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Chatham, GA	11220	42340	Savannah, GA	7520	SAVANNAH, GA
Chattahoochee, GA	11230	17980	Columbus, GA-AL	1800	COLUMBUS, GA-AL
Chattooga, GA	11240	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Cherokee, GA	11250	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Clarke, GA	11260	12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	0500	ATHENS, GA
Clay, GA	11270	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Clayton, GA	11280	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Clinch, GA	11281	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Cobb, GA	11290	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Coffee, GA	11291	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Colquitt, GA	11300	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Columbia, GA	11310	12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC.	0600	AUGUSTA-AIKEN, GA-SC
Cook, GA	11311	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Coweta, GA	11320	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Crawford, GA	11330	31420	Macon, GA	11	GEORGIA
Crisp, GA	11340	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Dade, GA	11341	16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	CHATTANOOGA, TN-GA
Dawson, GA	11350	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	11	GEORGIA
De Kalb, GA	11370	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Decatur, GA	11360	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Dodge, GA	11380	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Dooly, GA	11381	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Dougherty, GA	11390	10500	Albany, GA	0120	ALBANY, GA
Douglas, GA	11400	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Early, GA	11410	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Echols, GA	11420	46660	Valdosta, GA	11	GEORGIA
Effingham, GA	11421	42340	Savannah, GA	7520	SAVANNAH, GA
Elbert, GA	11430	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Emanuel, GA	11440	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Evans, GA	11441	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Fannin, GA	11450	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Fayette, GA	11451	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Floyd, GA	11460	40660	Rome, GA	11	GEORGIA
Forsyth, GA	11461	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Franklin, GA	11462	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Fulton, GA	11470	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Gilmer, GA	11471	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Glascock, GA	11480	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Glynn, GA	11490	15260	Brunswick, GA	11	GEORGIA
Gordon, GA	11500	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Grady, GA	11510	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Greene, GA	11520	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Gwinnett, GA	11530	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Habersham, GA	11540	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Hall, GA	11550	23580	Gainesville, GA	11	GEORGIA
Hancock, GA	11560	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Haralson, GA	11570	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	11	GEORGIA
Harris, GA	11580	17980	Columbus, GA-AL	1800	COLUMBUS, GA-AL
Hart, GA	11581	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Heard, GA	11590	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	11	GEORGIA
Henry, GA	11591	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Houston, GA	11600	47580	Warner Robins, GA	4680	MACON, GA
Irwin, GA	11601	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Jackson, GA	11610	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Jasper, GA	11611	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	11	GEORGIA
Jeff Davis, GA	11612	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Jefferson, GA	11620	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Jenkins, GA	11630	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Johnson, GA	11640	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Jones, GA	11650	31420	Macon, GA	4680	MACON, GA
Lamar, GA	11651	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	11	GEORGIA
Lanier, GA	11652	46660	Valdosta, GA	11	GEORGIA
Laurens, GA	11660	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Lee, GA	11670	10500	Albany, GA	0120	ALBANY, GA
Liberty, GA	11680	25980	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	11	GEORGIA
Lincoln, GA	11690	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Long, GA	11691	25980	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	11	GEORGIA
Lowndes, GA	11700	46660	Valdosta, GA	11	GEORGIA
Lumpkin, GA	11701	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Macon, GA	11710	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Madison, GA	11720	12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	0500	ATHENS, GA
Marion, GA	11730	17980	Columbus, GA-AL	11	GEORGIA
McDuffie, GA	11702	12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC.	0600	AUGUSTA-AIKEN, GA-SC
McIntosh, GA	11703	15260	Brunswick, GA	11	GEORGIA
Meriwether, GA	11740	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	11	GEORGIA
Miller, GA	11741	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Mitchell, GA	11750	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Monroe, GA	11760	31420	Macon, GA	11	GEORGIA
Montgomery, GA	11770	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Morgan, GA	11771	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Murray, GA	11772	19140	Dalton, GA	11	GEORGIA
Muscogee, GA	11780	17980	Columbus, GA-AL	1800	COLUMBUS, GA-AL
Newton, GA	11790	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Oconee, GA	11800	12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	0500	ATHENS, GA
Oglethorpe, GA	11801	12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	11	GEORGIA
Paulding, GA	11810	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Peach, GA	11811	11	Georgia	4680	MACON, GA
Pickens, GA	11812	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Pierce, GA	11820	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Pike, GA	11821	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	11	GEORGIA
Polk, GA	11830	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Pulaski, GA	11831	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Putnam, GA	11832	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Quitman, GA	11833	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Rabun, GA	11834	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Randolph, GA	11835	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Richmond, GA	11840	12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC.	0600	AUGUSTA-AIKEN, GA-SC
Rockdale, GA	11841	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Schley, GA	11842	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Screven, GA	11850	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Seminole, GA	11851	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Spalding, GA	11860	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Statewide, GA	11999	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Stephens, GA	11861	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Stewart, GA	11862	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Sumter, GA	11870	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Talbot, GA	11880	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Taliaferro, GA	11881	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Tattnall, GA	11882	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Taylor, GA	11883	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Telfair, GA	11884	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Terrell, GA	11885	10500	Albany, GA	11	GEORGIA
Thomas, GA	11890	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Tift, GA	11900	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Toombs, GA	11901	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Towns, GA	11902	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Treutlen, GA	11903	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Troup, GA	11910	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Turner, GA	11911	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Twiggs, GA	11912	31420	Macon, GA	4680	MACON, GA
Union, GA	11913	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Upson, GA	11920	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Walker, GA	11921	16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	CHATTANOOGA, TN-GA
Walton, GA	11930	12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.	0520	ATLANTA, GA
Ware, GA	11940	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Warren, GA	11941	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Washington, GA	11950	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Wayne, GA	11960	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Webster, GA	11961	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Wheeler, GA	11962	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
White, GA	11963	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Whitfield, GA	11970	19140	Dalton, GA	11	GEORGIA
Wilcox, GA	11971	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Wilkes, GA	11972	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Wilkinson, GA	11973	11	Georgia	11	GEORGIA
Worth, GA	11980	10500	Albany, GA	11	GEORGIA
Hawaii, HI	12010	12	Hawaii	12	HAWAII
Honolulu, HI	12020	26180	Honolulu, HI	3320	HONOLULU, HI
Kalawao, HI	12005	12	Hawaii	12	HAWAII
Kauai, HI	12040	12	Hawaii	12	HAWAII
Maui, HI	12050	12	Hawaii	12	HAWAII
Statewide, HI	12999	12	Hawaii	12	HAWAII
Ada, ID	13000	14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	1080	BOISE CITY, ID
Adams, ID	13010	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Bannock, ID	13020	38540	Pocatello, ID	6340	POCATELLO, ID
Bear lake, ID	13030	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Benewah, ID	13040	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Bingham, ID	13050	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Blaine, ID	13060	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Boise, ID	13070	14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	IDAHO
Bonner, ID	13080	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Bonneville, ID	13090	26820	Idaho Falls, ID	13	IDAHO
Boundary, ID	13100	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Butte, ID	13110	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Camas, ID	13120	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Canyon, ID	13130	14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	1080	BOISE CITY, ID
Caribou, ID	13140	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Cassia, ID	13150	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Clark, ID	13160	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Clearwater, ID	13170	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Custer, ID	13180	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Elmore, ID	13190	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Franklin, ID	13200	30860	Logan, UT-ID	13	IDAHO
Fremont, ID	13210	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Gem, ID	13220	14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	IDAHO
Gooding, ID	13230	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Idaho, ID	13240	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Jefferson, ID	13250	26820	Idaho Falls, ID	13	IDAHO
Jerome, ID	13260	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Kootenai, ID	13270	17660	Coeur d'Alene, ID	13	IDAHO
Latah, ID	13280	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Lemhi, ID	13290	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Lewis, ID	13300	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Lincoln, ID	13310	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Madison, ID	13320	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Minidoka, ID	13330	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Nez Perce, ID	13340	30300	Lewiston, ID-WA	13	IDAHO
Oneida, ID	13350	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Owyhee, ID	13360	14260	Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	IDAHO
Payette, ID	13370	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Power, ID	13380	38540	Pocatello, ID	13	IDAHO
Shoshone, ID	13390	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Statewide, ID	13999	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Teton, ID	13400	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Twin falls, ID	13410	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Valley, ID	13420	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Washington, ID	13430	13	Idaho	13	IDAHO
Adams, IL	14000	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Alexander, IL	14010	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Bond, IL	14020	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	14	ILLINOIS
Boone, IL	14030	40420	Rockford, IL	6880	ROCKFORD, IL
Brown, IL	14040	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Bureau, IL	14050	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Calhoun, IL	14060	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	14	ILLINOIS
Carroll, IL	14070	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Cass, IL	14080	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Champaign, IL	14090	16580	Champaign-Urbana, IL	1400	CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, IL
Christian, IL	14100	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Clark, IL	14110	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Clay, IL	14120	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Clinton, IL	14130	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Coles, IL	14140	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Cook, IL	14141	16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1600	CHICAGO, IL
Crawford, IL	14150	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Cumberland, IL	14160	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
De Kalb, IL	14170	16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1600	CHICAGO, IL
De Witt, IL	14180	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Douglas, IL	14190	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Du Page, IL	14250	16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1600	CHICAGO, IL
Edgar, IL	14310	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Edwards, IL	14320	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Effingham, IL	14330	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Fayette, IL	14340	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Ford, IL	14350	16580	Champaign-Urbana, IL	14	ILLINOIS
Franklin, IL	14360	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Fulton, IL	14370	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Gallatin, IL	14380	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Greene, IL	14390	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Grundy, IL	14400	16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1600	CHICAGO, IL
Hamilton, IL	14410	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Hancock, IL	14420	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Hardin, IL	14421	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Henderson, IL	14440	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Henry, IL	14450	19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL.	1960	DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IA-IL
Iroquois, IL	14460	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Jackson, IL	14470	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Jasper, IL	14480	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Jefferson, IL	14490	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Jersey, IL	14500	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Jo Daviess, IL	14510	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Johnson, IL	14520	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Kane, IL	14530	16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1600	CHICAGO, IL
Kankakee, IL	14540	28100	Kankakee-Bradley, IL	3740	KANKAKEE, IL
Kendall, IL	14550	16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1600	CHICAGO, IL
Knox, IL	14560	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
La Salle, IL	14580	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Lake, IL	14570	29404	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI.	1600	CHICAGO, IL
Lawrence, IL	14590	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Lee, IL	14600	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Livingston, IL	14610	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Logan, IL	14620	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Macon, IL	14660	19500	Decatur, IL	2040	DECATUR, IL
Macoupin, IL	14670	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	14	ILLINOIS
Madison, IL	14680	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Marion, IL	14690	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Marshall, IL	14700	37900	Peoria, IL	14	ILLINOIS
Mason, IL	14710	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Massac, IL	14720	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
McDonough, IL	14630	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Mc Henry, IL	14640	16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1600	CHICAGO, IL
Mc lean, IL	14650	14060	Bloomington-Normal, IL	1040	BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL, IL
Menard, IL	14730	44100	Springfield, IL	7880	SPRINGFIELD, IL
Mercer, IL	14740	19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL.	14	ILLINOIS
Monroe, IL	14750	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Montgomery, IL	14760	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Morgan, IL	14770	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Moultrie, IL	14780	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Ogle, I	14790	14	Illinois	6880	ROCKFORD, IL
Peoria, IL	14800	37900	Peoria, IL	6120	PEORIA-PEKIN, IL
Perry, IL	14810	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Piatt, IL	14820	16580	Champaign-Urbana, IL	14	ILLINOIS
Pike, IL	14830	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Pope, IL	14831	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Pulaski, IL	14850	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Putnam, IL	14860	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Randolph, IL	14870	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Richland, IL	14880	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Rock island, IL	14890	19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL.	1960	DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IA-IL
Saline, IL	14910	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Sangamon, IL	14920	44100	Springfield, IL	7880	SPRINGFIELD, IL
Schuyler, IL	14921	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Scott, IL	14940	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Shelby, IL	14950	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
St. Clair, IL	14900	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Stark, IL	14960	37900	Peoria, IL	14	ILLINOIS
Statewide, IL	14999	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Stephenson, IL	14970	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Tazewell, IL	14980	37900	Peoria, IL	6120	PEORIA-PEKIN, IL
Union, IL	14981	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Vermilion, IL	14982	19180	Danville, IL	14	ILLINOIS
Wabash, IL	14983	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Warren, IL	14984	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Washington, IL	14985	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Wayne, IL	14986	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
White, IL	14987	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Whiteside, IL	14988	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Will, IL	14989	16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1600	CHICAGO, IL
Williamson, IL	14990	14	Illinois	14	ILLINOIS
Winnebago, IL	14991	40420	Rockford, IL	6880	ROCKFORD, IL
Woodford, IL	14992	37900	Peoria, IL	6120	PEORIA-PEKIN, IL
Adams, IN	15000	15	Indiana	2760	FORT WAYNE, IN
Allen, IN	15010	23060	Fort Wayne, IN	2760	FORT WAYNE, IN
Bartholomew, IN	15020	18020	Columbus, IN	15	INDIANA
Benton, IN	15030	29140	Lafayette, IN	15	INDIANA
Blackford, IN	15040	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Boone, IN	15050	26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Brown, IN	15060	26900	Indianapolis, IN	15	INDIANA
Carroll, IN	15070	29140	Lafayette, IN	15	INDIANA
Cass, IN	15080	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Clark, IN	15090	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	LOUISVILLE, KY-IN
Clay, IN	15100	45460	Terre Haute, IN	8320	TERRE HAUTE, IN
Clinton, IN	15110	15	Indiana	3920	LAFAYETTE, IN
Crawford, IN	15120	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Daviess, IN	15130	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
De Kalb, IN	15160	15	Indiana	2760	FORT WAYNE, IN
Dearborn, IN	15140	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Decatur, IN	15150	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Delaware, IN	15170	34620	Muncie, IN	5280	MUNCIE, IN
Dubois, IN	15180	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Elkhart, IN	15190	21140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	2330	ELKHART-GOSHEN, IN
Fayette, IN	15200	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Floyd, IN	15210	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	LOUISVILLE, KY-IN
Fountain, IN	15220	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Franklin, IN	15230	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	15	INDIANA
Fulton, IN	15240	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Gibson, IN	15250	21780	Evansville, IN-KY	15	INDIANA
Grant, IN	15260	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Greene, IN	15270	14020	Bloomington, IN	15	INDIANA
Hamilton, IN	15280	26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Hancock, IN	15290	26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Harrison, IN	15300	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	LOUISVILLE, KY-IN
Hendricks, IN	15310	26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Henry, IN	15320	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Howard, IN	15330	29020	Kokomo, IN	3850	KOKOMO, IN
Huntington, IN	15340	15	Indiana	2760	FORT WAYNE, IN
Jackson, IN	15350	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Jasper, IN	15360	23844	Gary, IN	15	INDIANA
Jay, IN	15370	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Jefferson, IN	15380	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Jennings, IN	15390	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Johnson, IN	15400	26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Knox, IN	15410	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Kosciusko, IN	15420	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
La Porte, IN	15450	33140	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	15	INDIANA
Lagrange, IN	15430	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Lake, IN	15440	23844	Gary, IN	2960	GARY, IN
Lawrence, IN	15460	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Madison, IN	15470	11300	Anderson, IN	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Marion, IN	15480	26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Marshall, IN	15490	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Martin, IN	15500	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Miami, IN	15510	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Monroe, IN	15520	14020	Bloomington, IN	1020	BLOOMINGTON, IN
Montgomery, IN	15530	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Morgan, IN	15540	26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Newton, IN	15550	23844	Gary, IN	15	INDIANA
Noble, IN	15560	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Ohio, IN	15570	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Orange, IN	15580	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Owen, IN	15590	14020	Bloomington, IN	15	INDIANA
Parke, IN	15600	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Perry, IN	15610	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Pike, IN	15620	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Porter, IN	15630	23844	Gary, IN	2960	GARY, IN
Posey, IN	15640	21780	Evansville, IN-KY	2440	EVANSVILLE-HENDERSON, IN-KY
Pulaski, IN	15650	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Putnam, IN	15660	26900	Indianapolis, IN	15	INDIANA
Randolph, IN	15670	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Ripley, IN	15680	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Rush, IN	15690	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Scott, IN	15710	15	Indiana	4520	LOUISVILLE, KY-IN
Shelby, IN	15720	26900	Indianapolis, IN	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Spencer, IN	15730	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
St. Joseph, IN	15700	43780	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	7800	SOUTH BEND, IN
Starke, IN	15740	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Statewide, IN	15999	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Steuben, IN	15750	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Sullivan, IN	15760	45460	Terre Haute, IN	15	INDIANA
Switzerland, IN	15770	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Tippecanoe, IN	15780	29140	Lafayette, IN	3920	LAFAYETTE, IN
Tipton, IN	15790	29020	Kokomo, IN	3850	KOKOMO, IN
Union, IN	15800	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Vanderburgh, IN	15810	21780	Evansville, IN-KY	2440	EVANSVILLE-HENDERSON, IN-KY
Vermillion, IN	15820	45460	Terre Haute, IN	8320	TERRE HAUTE, IN
Vigo, IN	15830	45460	Terre Haute, IN	8320	TERRE HAUTE, IN

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Wabash, IN	15840	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Warren, IN	15850	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Warrick, IN	15860	21780	Evansville, IN-KY	2440	EVANSVILLE-HENDERSON, IN-KY
Washington, IN	15870	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	15	INDIANA
Wayne, IN	15880	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Wells, IN	15890	23060	Fort Wayne, IN	2760	FORT WAYNE, IN
White, IN	15900	15	Indiana	15	INDIANA
Whitley, IN	15910	23060	Fort Wayne, IN	2760	FORT WAYNE, IN
Adair, IA	16000	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Adams, IA	16010	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Allamakee, IA	16020	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Appanoose, IA	16030	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Audubon, IA	16040	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Benton, IA	16050	16300	Cedar Rapids, IA	16	IOWA
Black hawk, IA	16060	47940	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	8920	WATERLOO-CEDAR FALLS, IA
Boone, IA	16070	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Bremer, IA	16080	47940	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	16	IOWA
Buchanan, IA	16090	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Buena vista, IA	16100	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Butler, IA	16110	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Calhoun, IA	16120	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Carroll, IA	16130	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Cass, IA	16140	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Cedar, IA	16150	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Cerro Gordo, IA	16160	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Cherokee, IA	16170	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Chickasaw, IA	16180	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Clarke, IA	16190	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Clay, IA	16200	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Clayton, IA	16210	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Clinton, IA	16220	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Crawford, IA	16230	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Dallas, IA	16240	19780	Des Moines, IA	2120	DES MOINES, IA
Davis, IA	16250	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Decatur, IA	16260	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Delaware, IA	16270	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Des Moines, IA	16280	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Dickinson, IA	16290	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Dubuque, IA	16300	20220	Dubuque, IA	2200	DUBUQUE, IA
Emmet, IA	16310	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Fayette, IA	16320	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Floyd, IA	16330	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Franklin, IA	16340	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Fremont, IA	16350	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Greene, IA	16360	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Grundy, IA	16370	47940	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	16	IOWA
Guthrie, IA	16380	19780	Des Moines, IA	16	IOWA
Hamilton, IA	16390	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Hancock, IA	16400	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Hardin, IA	16410	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Harrison, IA	16420	36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	16	IOWA
Henry, IA	16430	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Howard, IA	16440	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Humboldt, IA	16450	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Ida, IA	16460	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Iowa, IA	16470	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Jackson, IA	16480	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Jasper, IA	16490	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Jefferson, IA	16500	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Johnson, IA	16510	26980	Iowa City, IA	3500	IOWA CITY, IA
Jones, IA	16520	16300	Cedar Rapids, IA	16	IOWA
Keokuk, IA	16530	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Kossuth, IA	16540	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Lee, IA	16550	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Linn, IA	16560	16300	Cedar Rapids, IA	1360	CEDAR RAPIDS, IA
Louisa, IA	16570	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Lucas, IA	16580	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Lyon, IA	16590	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Madison, IA	16600	19780	Des Moines, IA	16	IOWA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Mahaska, IA	16610	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Marion, IA	16620	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Marshall, IA	16630	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Mills, IA	16640	36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	16	IOWA
Mitchell, IA	16650	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Monona, IA	16660	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Monroe, IA	16670	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Montgomery, IA	16680	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Muscatine, IA	16690	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Obrien, IA	16700	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Osceola, IA	16710	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Page, IA	16720	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Palo alto, IA	16730	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Plymouth, IA	16740	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Pocahontas, IA	16750	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Polk, IA	16760	19780	Des Moines, IA	2120	DES MOINES, IA
Pottawattamie, IA	16770	36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	OMAHA, NE-IA
Poweshiek, IA	16780	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Ringgold, IA	16790	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Sac, IA	16800	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Scott, IA	16810	19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL.	1960	DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IA-IL
Shelby, IA	16820	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Sioux, IA	16830	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Statewide, IA	16999	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Story, IA	16840	11180	Ames, IA	16	IOWA
Tama, IA	16850	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Taylor, IA	16860	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Union, IA	16870	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Van Buren, IA	16880	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Wapello, IA	16890	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Warren, IA	16900	19780	Des Moines, IA	2120	DES MOINES, IA
Washington, IA	16910	26980	Iowa City, IA	16	IOWA
Wayne, IA	16920	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Webster, IA	16930	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Winnebago, IA	16940	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Winneshiek, IA	16950	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Woodbury, IA	16960	43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	7720	SIOUX CITY, IA-NE
Worth, IA	16970	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Wright, IA	16980	16	Iowa	16	IOWA
Allen, KS	17000	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Anderson, KS	17010	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Atchison, KS	17020	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Barber, KS	17030	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Barton, KS	17040	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Bourbon, KS	17050	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Brown, KS	17060	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Butler, KS	17070	48620	Wichita, KS	9040	WICHITA, KS
Chase, KS	17080	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Chautauqua, KS	17090	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Cherokee, KS	17100	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Cheyenne, KS	17110	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Clark, KS	17120	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Clay, KS	17130	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Cloud, KS	17140	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Coffey, KS	17150	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Comanche, KS	17160	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Cowley, KS	17170	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Crawford, KS	17180	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Decatur, KS	17190	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Dickinson, KS	17200	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Doniphan, KS	17210	41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS	17	KANSAS
Douglas, KS	17220	29940	Lawrence, KS	4150	LAWRENCE, KS
Edwards, KS	17230	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Elk, KS	17240	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Ellis, KS	17250	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Ellsworth, KS	17260	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Finney, KS	17270	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Ford, KS	17280	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Franklin, KS	17290	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	17	KANSAS

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Geary, KS	17300	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Gove, KS	17310	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Graham, KS	17320	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Grant, KS	17330	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Gray, KS	17340	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Greeley, KS	17350	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Greenwood, KS	17360	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Hamilton, KS	17370	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Harper, KS	17380	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Harvey, KS	17390	48620	Wichita, KS	9040	WICHITA, KS
Haskell, KS	17391	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Hodgeman, KS	17410	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Jackson, KS	17420	45820	Topeka, KS	17	KANSAS
Jefferson, KS	17430	45820	Topeka, KS	17	KANSAS
Jewell, KS	17440	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Johnson, KS	17450	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Kearny, KS	17451	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Kingman, KS	17470	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Kiowa, KS	17480	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Labette, KS	17490	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Lane, KS	17500	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Leavenworth, KS	17510	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Lincoln, KS	17520	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Linn, KS	17530	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	17	KANSAS
Logan, KS	17540	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Lyon, KS	17550	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Marion, KS	17570	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Marshall, KS	17580	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
McPherson, KS	17560	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Meade, KS	17590	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Miami, KS	17600	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Mitchell, KS	17610	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Montgomery, KS	17620	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Morris, KS	17630	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Morton, KS	17640	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Nemaha, KS	17650	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Neosho, KS	17660	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Ness, KS	17670	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Norton, KS	17680	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Osage, KS	17690	45820	Topeka, KS	17	KANSAS
Osborne, KS	17700	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Ottawa, KS	17710	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Pawnee, KS	17720	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Phillips, KS	17730	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Pottawatomie, KS	17740	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Pratt, KS	17750	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Rawlins, KS	17760	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Reno, KS	17770	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Republic, KS	17780	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Rice, KS	17790	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Riley, KS	17800	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Rooks, KS	17810	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Rush, KS	17820	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Russell, KS	17830	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Saline, KS	17840	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Scott, KS	17841	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Sedgwick, KS	17860	48620	Wichita, KS	9040	WICHITA, KS
Seward, KS	17870	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Shawnee, KS	17880	45820	Topeka, KS	8440	TOPEKA, KS
Sheridan, KS	17890	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Sherman, KS	17900	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Smith, KS	17910	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Stafford, KS	17920	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Stanton, KS	17921	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Statewide, KS	17999	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Stevens, KS	17940	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Sumner, KS	17950	48620	Wichita, KS	17	KANSAS
Thomas, KS	17960	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Trego, KS	17970	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Wabaunsee, KS	17980	45820	Topeka, KS	17	KANSAS

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Wallace, KS	17981	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Washington, KS	17982	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Wichita, KS	17983	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Wilson, KS	17984	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Woodson, KS	17985	17	Kansas	17	KANSAS
Wyandotte, KS	17986	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Adair, KY	18000	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Allen, KY	18010	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Anderson, KY	18020	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Ballard, KY	18030	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Barren, KY	18040	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Bath, KY	18050	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Bell, KY	18060	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Boone, KY	18070	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Bourbon, KY	18080	30460	Lexington-Fayette, KY	4280	LEXINGTON, KY
Boyd, KY	18090	26580	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	3400	HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV-KY-OH
Boyle, KY	18100	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Bracken, KY	18110	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	18	KENTUCKY
Breathitt, KY	18120	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Breckinridge, KY	18130	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Bullitt, KY	18140	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	LOUISVILLE, KY-IN
Butler, KY	18150	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Caldwell, KY	18160	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Calloway, KY	18170	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Campbell, KY	18180	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Carlisle, KY	18190	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Carroll, KY	18191	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Carter, KY	18210	18	Kentucky	3400	HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV-KY-OH
Casey, KY	18220	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Christian, KY	18230	17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	1660	CLARKSVILLE-HOPKINSVILLE, TN-KY
Clark, KY	18240	30460	Lexington-Fayette, KY	4280	LEXINGTON, KY
Clay, KY	18250	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Clinton, KY	18260	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Crittenden, KY	18270	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Cumberland, KY	18271	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Daviess, KY	18290	36980	Owensboro, KY	5990	OWENSBORO, KY
Edmonson, KY	18291	14540	Bowling Green, KY	18	KENTUCKY
Elliott, KY	18310	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Estill, KY	18320	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Fayette, KY	18330	30460	Lexington-Fayette, KY	4280	LEXINGTON, KY
Fleming, KY	18340	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Floyd, KY	18350	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Franklin, KY	18360	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Fulton, KY	18361	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Gallatin, KY	18362	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Garrard, KY	18390	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Grant, KY	18400	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Graves, KY	18410	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Grayson, KY	18420	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Green, KY	18421	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Greenup, KY	18440	26580	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	3400	HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV-KY-OH
Hancock, KY	18450	36980	Owensboro, KY	18	KENTUCKY
Hardin, KY	18460	21060	Elizabethtown, KY	18	KENTUCKY
Harlan, KY	18470	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Harrison, KY	18480	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Hart, KY	18490	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Henderson, KY	18500	21780	Evansville, IN-KY	2440	EVANSVILLE-HENDERSON, IN-KY
Henry, KY	18510	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	KENTUCKY
Hickman, KY	18511	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Hopkins, KY	18530	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Jackson, KY	18540	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Jefferson, KY	18550	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	LOUISVILLE, KY-IN
Jessamine, KY	18560	30460	Lexington-Fayette, KY	4280	LEXINGTON, KY
Johnson, KY	18570	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Kenton, KY	18580	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Knott, KY	18590	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Knox, KY	18600	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Larue, KY	18610	21060	Elizabethtown, KY	18	KENTUCKY
Laurel, KY	18620	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Lawrence, KY	18630	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Lee, KY	18640	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Leslie, KY	18650	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Letcher, KY	18660	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Lewis, KY	18670	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Lincoln, KY	18680	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Livingston, KY	18690	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Logan, KY	18700	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Lyon, KY	18710	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Madison, KY	18750	18	Kentucky	4280	LEXINGTON, KY
Magoffin, KY	18760	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Marion, KY	18770	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Marshall, KY	18780	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Martin, KY	18790	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Mason, KY	18800	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
McCracken, KY	18720	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
McCreary, KY	18730	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Mclean, KY	18740	36980	Owensboro, KY	18	KENTUCKY
Meade, KY	18801	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	KENTUCKY
Menifee, KY	18802	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Mercer, KY	18830	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Metcalfe, KY	18831	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Monroe, KY	18850	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Montgomery, KY	18860	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Morgan, KY	18861	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Muhlenberg, KY	18880	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Nelson, KY	18890	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	KENTUCKY
Nicholas, KY	18900	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Ohio, KY	18910	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Oldham, KY	18920	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	4520	LOUISVILLE, KY-IN
Owen, KY	18930	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Owsley, KY	18931	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Pendleton, KY	18932	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Perry, KY	18960	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Pike, KY	18970	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Powell, KY	18971	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Pulaski, KY	18972	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Robertson, KY	18973	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Rockcastle, KY	18974	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Rowan, KY	18975	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Russell, KY	18976	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Scott, KY	18977	30460	Lexington-Fayette, KY	4280	LEXINGTON, KY
Shelby, KY	18978	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	KENTUCKY
Simpson, KY	18979	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Spencer, KY	18980	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	KENTUCKY
Statewide, KY	18999	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Taylor, KY	18981	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Todd, KY	18982	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Trigg, KY	18983	17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	18	KENTUCKY
Trimble,	18984	31140	Louisville, KY-IN	18	KENTUCKY
Union, KY	18985	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Warren, KY	18986	14540	Bowling Green, KY	18	KENTUCKY
Washington, KY	18987	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Wayne, KY	18988	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Webster, KY	18989	21780	Evansville, IN-KY	18	KENTUCKY
Whitley, KY	18990	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Wolfe, KY	18991	18	Kentucky	18	KENTUCKY
Woodford, KY	18992	30460	Lexington-Fayette, KY	4280	LEXINGTON, KY
Acadia, LA	19000	19	Louisiana	3880	LAFAYETTE, LA
Allen, LA	19010	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Ascension, LA	19020	12940	Baton Rouge, LA	0760	BATON ROUGE, LA
Assumption, LA	19030	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Avoyelles, LA	19040	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Beauregard, LA	19050	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Bienville, LA	19060	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Bossier, LA	19070	43340	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	7680	SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER CITY, LA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Caddo, LA	19080	43340	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	7680	SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER CITY, LA
Calcasieu, LA	19090	29340	Lake Charles, LA	3960	LAKE CHARLES, LA
Caldwell, LA	19100	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Cameron, LA	19110	29340	Lake Charles, LA	19	LOUSIANA
Catahoula, LA	19120	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Claiborne, LA	19130	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Concordia, LA	19140	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
DeSoto, LA	19150	43340	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	19	LOUSIANA
E. Baton Rouge, LA	19160	12940	Baton Rouge, LA	0760	BATON ROUGE, LA
East Carroll, LA	19170	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
East Feliciana, LA	19180	12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	LOUSIANA
Evangeline, LA	19190	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Franklin, LA	19200	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Grant, LA	19210	10780	Alexandria, LA	19	LOUSIANA
Iberia, LA	19220	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Iberville, LA	19230	12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	LOUSIANA
Jackson, LA	19240	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Jefferson, LA	19250	35380	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	5560	NEW ORLEANS, LA
Jefferson Davis, LA	19260	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
La Salle, LA	19290	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Lafayette, LA	19270	29180	Lafayette, LA	3880	LAFAYETTE, LA
Lafourche, LA	19280	26380	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA.	3350	HOUMA, LA
Lincoln, LA	19300	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Livingston, LA	19310	12940	Baton Rouge, LA	0760	BATON ROUGE, LA
Madison, LA	19320	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Morehouse, LA	19330	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Natchitoches, LA	19340	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Orleans, LA	19350	35380	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	5560	NEW ORLEANS, LA
Ouachita, LA	19360	33740	Monroe, LA	5200	MONROE, LA
Plaquemines, LA	19370	35380	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	5560	NEW ORLEANS, LA
Pointe Coupee, LA	19380	12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	LOUSIANA
Rapides, LA	19390	10780	Alexandria, LA	0220	ALEXANDRIA, LA
Red River, LA	19400	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Richland, LA	19410	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Sabine, LA	19420	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
St. Bernard, LA	19430	35380	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	5560	NEW ORLEANS, LA
St. Charles, LA	19440	35380	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	5560	NEW ORLEANS, LA
St. Helena, LA	19450	12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	LOUSIANA
St. James, LA	19460	19	Louisiana	5560	NEW ORLEANS, LA
St. John Baptist, LA	19470	35380	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	5560	NEW ORLEANS, LA
St. Landry, LA	19480	19	Louisiana	3880	LAFAYETTE, LA
St. Martin, LA	19490	29180	Lafayette, LA	3880	LAFAYETTE, LA
St. Mary, LA	19500	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
St. Tammany, LA	19510	35380	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	5560	NEW ORLEANS, LA
Statewide, LA	19999	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Tangipahoa, LA	19520	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Tensas, LA	19530	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Terrebonne, LA	19540	26380	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA.	3350	HOUMA, LA
Union, LA	19550	33740	Monroe, LA	19	LOUSIANA
Vermilion, LA	19560	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Vernon, LA	19570	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
W. Baton rouge, LA	19600	12940	Baton Rouge, LA	0760	BATON ROUGE, LA
Washington, LA	19580	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Webster, LA	19590	19	Louisiana	7680	SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER CITY, LA
West Carroll, LA	19610	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
West Feliciana, LA	19620	12940	Baton Rouge, LA	19	LOUSIANA
Winn, LA	19630	19	Louisiana	19	LOUSIANA
Androscoggin, ME	20000	30340	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	4243	LEWISTON-AUBURN, ME
Aroostook, ME	20010	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Cumberland, ME	20020	38860	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME.	6403	PORTLAND, ME
Franklin, ME	20030	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Hancock, ME	20040	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Kennebec, ME	20050	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Knox, ME	20060	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Lincoln, ME	20070	20	Maine	20	MAINE

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Oxford, ME	20080	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Penobscot, ME	20090	12620	Bangor, ME	0733	BANGOR, ME
Piscataquis, ME	20100	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Sagadahoc, ME	20110	38860	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME.	6403	PORTLAND, ME
Somerset, ME	20120	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Statewide, ME	20999	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Waldo, ME	20130	20	Maine	20	MAINE
Washington, ME	20140	20	Maine	20	MAINE
York, ME	20150	38860	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME.	6403	PORTLAND, ME
Allegany, MD	21000	19060	Cumberland, MD-WV	1900	CUMBERLAND, MD-WV
Anne Arundel, MD	21010	12580	Baltimore-Towson, MD	0720	BALTIMORE, MD
Baltimore, MD	21020	12580	Baltimore-Towson, MD	0720	BALTIMORE, MD
Baltimore City, MD	21030	12580	Baltimore-Towson, MD	0720	BALTIMORE, MD
Calvert, MD	21040	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Caroline, MD	21050	21	Maryland	21	MARYLAND
Carroll, MD	21060	12580	Baltimore-Towson, MD	0720	BALTIMORE, MD
Cecil, MD	21070	48864	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ	9160	WILMINGTON-NEWARK, DE-MD
Charles, MD	21080	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Dorchester, MD	21090	21	Maryland	21	MARYLAND
Frederick, MD	21100	13644	Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Garrett, MD	21110	21	Maryland	21	MARYLAND
Harford, MD	21120	12580	Baltimore-Towson, MD	0720	BALTIMORE, MD
Howard, MD	21130	12580	Baltimore-Towson, MD	0720	BALTIMORE, MD
Kent, MD	21140	21	Maryland	21	MARYLAND
Montgomery, MD	21150	13644	Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Prince Georges, MD	21160	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Queen Anne's, MD	21170	12580	Baltimore-Towson, MD	0720	BALTIMORE, MD
Somerset, MD	21190	41540	Salisbury, MD	21	MARYLAND
St. Mary's, MD	21180	21	Maryland	21	MARYLAND
Statewide, MD	21999	21	Maryland	21	MARYLAND
Talbot, MD	21200	21	Maryland	21	MARYLAND
Washington, MD	21210	25180	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	3180	HAGERSTOWN, MD
Wicomico, MD	21220	41540	Salisbury, MD	21	MARYLAND
Worcester, MD	21230	21	Maryland	21	MARYLAND
Barnstable, MA	22000	12700	Barnstable Town, MA	0743	BARNSTABLE-YARMOUTH, MA
Berkshire, MA	22010	38340	Pittsfield, MA	6323	PITTSFIELD, MA
Bristol, MA	22020	39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-.	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, M
Dukes, MA	22030	22	Massachusetts	22	MASSACHUSETTS
Essex, MA	22040	21604	Essex County, MA	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, M
Franklin, MA	22060	44140	Springfield, MA	22	MASSACHUSETTS
Hampden, MA	22070	44140	Springfield, MA	8003	SPRINGFIELD, MA
Hampshire, MA	22080	44140	Springfield, MA	8003	SPRINGFIELD, MA
Middlesex, MA	22090	15764	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA.	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, M
Nantucket, MA	22120	22	Massachusetts	22	MASSACHUSETTS
Norfolk, MA	22130	14484	Boston-Quincy, MA	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, M
Plymouth, MA	22150	14484	Boston-Quincy, MA	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, M
Statewide, MA	22999	22	Massachusetts	22	MASSACHUSETTS
Suffolk, MA	22160	14484	Boston-Quincy, MA	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, M
Worcester, MA	22170	49340	Worcester, MA	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, M

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Alcona, MI	23000	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Alger, MI	23010	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Allegan, MI	23020	23	Michigan	3000	GRAND RAPIDS-MUSKEGON-HOLLAND, MI
Alpena, MI	23030	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Antrim, MI	23040	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Arenac, MI	23050	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Baraga, MI	23060	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Barry, MI	23070	24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	23	MICHIGAN
Bay, MI	23080	13020	Bay City, MI	6960	SAGINAW-BAY CITY-MIDLAND, MI
Benzie, MI	23090	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Berrien, MI	23100	35660	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	0870	BENTON HARBOR, MI
Branch, MI	23110	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Calhoun, MI	23120	12980	Battle Creek, MI	3720	KALAMAZOO-BATTLE CREEK, MI
Cass, MI	23130	43780	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	23	MICHIGAN
Charlevoix, MI	23140	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Cheboygan, MI	23150	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Chippewa, MI	23160	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Clare, MI	23170	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Clinton, MI	23180	29620	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	4040	LANSING-EAST LANSING, MI
Crawford, MI	23190	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Delta, MI	23200	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Dickinson, MI	23210	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Eaton, MI	23220	29620	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	4040	LANSING-EAST LANSING, MI
Emmet, MI	23230	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Genesee, MI	23240	22420	Flint, MI	2640	FLINT, MI
Gladwin, MI	23250	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Gogebic, MI	23260	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Grand traverse, MI	23270	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Gratiot, MI	23280	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Hillsdale, MI	23290	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Houghton, MI	23300	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Huron, MI	23310	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Ingham, MI	23320	29620	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	4040	LANSING-EAST LANSING, MI
Ionia, MI	23330	24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	23	MICHIGAN
Iosco, MI	23340	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Iron, MI	23350	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Isabella, MI	23360	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Jackson, MI	23370	27100	Jackson, MI	3520	JACKSON, MI
Kalamazoo, MI	23380	28020	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	3720	KALAMAZOO-BATTLE CREEK, MI
Kalkaska, MI	23390	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Kent, MI	23400	24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	3000	GRAND RAPIDS-MUSKEGON-HOLLAND, MI
Keweenaw, MI	23410	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Lake, MI	23420	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Lapeer, MI	23430	47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	2160	DETROIT, MI
Leelanau, MI	23440	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Lenawee, MI	23450	23	Michigan	0440	ANN ARBOR, MI
Livingston, MI	23460	47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	0440	ANN ARBOR, MI
Luce, MI	23470	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Mackinac, MI	23480	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Macomb, MI	23490	47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	2160	DETROIT, MI
Manistee, MI	23500	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Marquette, MI	23510	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Mason, MI	23520	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Mecosta, MI	23530	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Menominee, MI	23540	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Midland, MI	23550	23	Michigan	6960	SAGINAW-BAY CITY-MIDLAND, MI
Missaukee, MI	23560	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Monroe, MI	23570	33780	Monroe, MI	2160	DETROIT, MI
Montcalm, MI	23580	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Montmorency, MI	23590	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Muskegon, MI	23600	34740	Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	3000	GRAND RAPIDS-MUSKEGON-HOLLAND, MI
Newaygo, MI	23610	24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	23	MICHIGAN
Oakland, MI	23620	47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	2160	DETROIT, MI

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Oceana, MI	23630	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Ogemaw, MI	23640	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Ontonagon, MI	23650	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Osceola, MI	23660	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Oscoda, MI	23670	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Otsego, MI	23680	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Ottawa, MI	23690	26100	Holland-Grand Haven, MI	3000	GRAND RAPIDS-MUSKEGON-HOLLAND, MI
Presque Isle, MI	23700	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Roscommon, MI	23710	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Saginaw, MI	23720	40980	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI.	6960	SAGINAW-BAY CITY-MIDLAND, MI
Sanilac, MI	23750	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Schoolcraft, MI	23760	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Shiawassee, MI	23770	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
St. Clair, MI	23730	47644	Warren-Farmington-Hills-Troy, MI	2160	DETROIT, MI
St. Joseph, MI	23740	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Statewide, MI	23999	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Tuscola, MI	23780	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Van Buren, MI	23790	28020	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	3720	KALAMAZOO-BATTLE CREEK, MI
Washtenaw, MI	23800	11460	Ann Arbor, MI	0440	ANN ARBOR, MI
Wayne, MI	23810	19804	Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI	2160	DETROIT, MI
Wexford, MI	23830	23	Michigan	23	MICHIGAN
Aitkin, MN	24000	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Anoka, MN	24010	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Becker, MN	24020	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Beltrami, MN	24030	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Benton, MN	24040	41060	St. Cloud, MN	6980	ST. CLOUD, MN
Big Stone, MN	24050	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Blue Earth, MN	24060	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Brown, MN	24070	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Carlton, MN	24080	20260	Duluth, MN-WI	24	MINNESOTA
Carver, MN	24090	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-W.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Cass, MN	24100	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Chippewa, MN	24110	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Chisago, MN	24120	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Clay, MN	24130	22020	Fargo, ND-MN	2520	FARGO-MOORHEAD, ND-MN
Clearwater, MN	24140	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Cook, MN	24150	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Cottonwood, MN	24160	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Crow Wing, MN	24170	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Dakota, MN	24180	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Dodge, MN	24190	40340	Rochester, MN	24	MINNESOTA
Douglas, MN	24200	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Faribault, MN	24210	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Fillmore, MN	24220	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Freeborn, MN	24230	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Goodhue, MN	24240	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Grant, MN	24250	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Hennepin, MN	24260	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Houston, MN	24270	29100	La Crosse, WI-MN	3870	LA CROSSE, WI-MN
Hubbard, MN	24280	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Isanti, MN	24290	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Itasca, MN	24300	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Jackson, MN	24310	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Kanabec, MN	24320	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Kandiyohi, MN	24330	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Kittson, MN	24340	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Koochiching, MN	24350	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Lac Qui Parle, MN	24360	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Lake, MN	24370	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Lake of Woods, MN	24380	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Le Sueur, MN	24390	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Lincoln, MN	24400	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Lyon, MN	24410	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Mahnomen, MN	24430	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Marshall, MN	24440	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Martin, MN	24450	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
McLeod, MN	24420	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Meeker, MN	24460	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Mille Lacs, MN	24470	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Morrison, MN	24480	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Mower, MN	24490	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Murray, MN	24500	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Nicollet, MN	24510	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Nobles, MN	24520	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Norman, MN	24530	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Olmsted, MN	24540	40340	Rochester, MN	6820	ROCHESTER, MN
Otter Tail, MN	24550	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Pennington, MN	24560	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Pine, MN	24570	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Pipestone, MN	24580	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Polk, MN	24590	24220	Grand Forks, ND-MN	2985	GRAND FORKS, ND-MN
Pope, MN	24600	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Ramsey, MN	24610	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Red Lake, MN	24620	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Redwood, MN	24630	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Renville, MN	24640	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Rice, MN	24650	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Rock, MN	24660	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Roseau, MN	24670	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Scott, MN	24690	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Sherburne, MN	24700	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Sibley, MN	24710	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
St. Louis, MN	24680	20260	Duluth, MN-WI	2240	DULUTH-SUPERIOR, MN-WI
Statewide, MN	24999	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Stearns, MN	24720	41060	St. Cloud, MN	6980	ST. CLOUD, MN
Steele, MN	24730	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Stevens, MN	24740	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Swift, MN	24750	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Todd, MN	24760	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Traverse, MN	24770	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Wabasha, MN	24780	40340	Rochester, MN	24	MINNESOTA
Wadena, MN	24790	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Waseca, MN	24800	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Washington, MN	24810	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Watonwan, MN	24820	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Wilkin, MN	24830	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Winona, MN	24840	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Wright, MN	24850	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Yellow Medicine, MN	24860	24	Minnesota	24	MINNESOTA
Adams, MS	25000	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Alcorn, MS	25010	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Amite, MS	25020	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Attala, MS	25030	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Benton, MS	25040	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Bolivar, MS	25050	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Calhoun, MS	25060	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Carroll, MS	25070	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Chickasaw, MS	25080	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Choctaw, MS	25090	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Claiborne, MS	25100	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Clarke, MS	25110	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Clay, MS	25120	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Coahoma, MS	25130	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Copiah, MS	25140	27140	Jackson, MS	25	MISSISSIPPI
Covington, MS	25150	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
De Soto, MS	25160	32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Forrest, MS	25170	25620	Hattiesburg, MS	3285	HATTIESBURG, MS
Franklin, MS	25180	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
George, MS	25190	37700	Pascagoula, MS	25	MISSISSIPPI
Greene, MS	25200	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Grenada, MS	25210	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Hancock, MS	25220	25060	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	0920	BILOXI-GULFPORT-PASCAGOULA, MS
Harrison, MS	25230	25060	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	0920	BILOXI-GULFPORT-PASCAGOULA, MS
Hinds, MS	25240	27140	Jackson, MS	3560	JACKSON, MS
Holmes, MS	25250	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Humphreys, MS	25260	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Issaquena, MS	25270	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Itawamba, MS	25280	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Jackson, MS	25290	37700	Pascagoula, MS	0920	BILOXI-GULFPORT-PASCAGOULA, MS
Jasper, MS	25300	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Jefferson, MS	25310	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Jefferson Davis, MS	25320	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Jones, MS	25330	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Kemper, MS	25340	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Lafayette, MS	25350	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Lamar, MS	25360	25620	Hattiesburg, MS	3285	HATTIESBURG, MS
Lauderdale, MS	25370	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Lawrence, MS	25380	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Leake, MS	25390	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Lee, MS	25400	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Leflore, MS	25410	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Lincoln, MS	25420	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Lowndes, MS	25430	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Madison, MS	25440	27140	Jackson, MS	3560	JACKSON, MS
Marion, MS	25450	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Marshall, MS	25460	32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	25	MISSISSIPPI
Monroe, MS	25470	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Montgomery, MS	25480	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Neshoba, MS	25490	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Newton, MS	25500	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Noxubee, MS	25510	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Oktibbeha, MS	25520	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Panola, MS	25530	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Pearl River, MS	25540	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Perry, MS	25550	25620	Hattiesburg, MS	25	MISSISSIPPI
Pike, MS	25560	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Pontotoc, MS	25570	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Prentiss, MS	25580	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Quitman, MS	25590	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Rankin, MS	25600	27140	Jackson, MS	3560	JACKSON, MS
Scott, MS	25610	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Sharkey, MS	25620	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Simpson, MS	25630	27140	Jackson, MS	25	MISSISSIPPI
Smith, MS	25640	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Statewide, MS	25999	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Stone, MS	25650	25060	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	25	MISSISSIPPI
Sunflower, MS	25660	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Tallahatchie, MS	25670	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Tate, MS	25680	32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	25	MISSISSIPPI
Tippah, MS	25690	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Tishomingo, MS	25700	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Tunica, MS	25710	32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	25	MISSISSIPPI
Union, MS	25720	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Walthall, MS	25730	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Warren, MS	25740	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Washington, MS	25750	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Wayne, MS	25760	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Webster, MS	25770	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Wilkinson, MS	25780	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Winston, MS	25790	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Yalobusha, MS	25800	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Yazoo, MS	25810	25	Mississippi	25	MISSISSIPPI
Adair, MO	26000	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Andrew, MO	26010	41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS	7000	ST. JOSEPH, MO
Atchison, MO	26020	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Audrain, MO	26030	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Barry, MO	26040	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Barton, MO	26050	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Bates, MO	26060	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	26	MISSOURI
Benton, MO	26070	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Bollinger, MO	26080	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Boone, MO	26090	17860	Columbia, MO	1740	COLUMBIA, MO
Buchanan, MO	26100	41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS	7000	ST. JOSEPH, MO
Butler, MO	26110	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Caldwell, MO	26120	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	26	MISSOURI
Callaway, MO	26130	27620	Jefferson City, MO	26	MISSOURI
Camden, MO	26140	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Cape Girardeau, MO	26150	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Carroll, MO	26160	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Carter, MO	26170	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Cass, MO	26180	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Cedar, MO	26190	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Chariton, MO	26200	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Christian, MO	26210	44180	Springfield, MO	7920	SPRINGFIELD, MO
Clark, MO	26220	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Clay, MO	26230	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Clinton, MO	26240	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Cole, MO	26250	27620	Jefferson City, MO	26	MISSOURI
Cooper, MO	26260	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Crawford, MO	26270	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	26	MISSOURI
Dade, MO	26280	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Dallas, MO	26290	44180	Springfield, MO	26	MISSOURI
Daviess, MO	26300	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
De Kalb, MO	26310	41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS	26	MISSOURI
Dent, MO	26320	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Douglas, MO	26330	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Dunklin, MO	26340	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Franklin, MO	26350	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Gasconade, MO	26360	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Gentry, MO	26370	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Greene, MO	26380	44180	Springfield, MO	7920	SPRINGFIELD, MO
Grundy, MO	26390	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Harrison, MO	26400	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Henry, MO	26410	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Hickory, MO	26411	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Holt, MO	26412	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Howard, MO	26440	17860	Columbia, MO	26	MISSOURI
Howell, MO	26450	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Iron, MO	26460	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Jackson, MO	26470	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Jasper, MO	26480	27900	Joplin, MO	3710	JOPLIN, MO
Jefferson, MO	26490	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Johnson, MO	26500	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Knox, MO	26510	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Laclede, MO	26520	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Lafayette, MO	26530	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Lawrence, MO	26540	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Lewis, MO	26541	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Lincoln, MO	26560	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Linn, MO	26570	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Livingston, MO	26580	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Macon, MO	26600	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Madison, MO	26601	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Maries, MO	26620	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Marion, MO	26630	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Mc Donald, MO	26590	22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO.	26	MISSOURI
Mercer, MO	26631	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Miller, MO	26650	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Mississippi, MO	26660	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Moniteau, MO	26670	27620	Jefferson City, MO	26	MISSOURI
Monroe, MO	26680	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Montgomery, MO	26690	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Morgan, MO	26700	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
New Madrid, MO	26710	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Newton, MO	26720	27900	Joplin, MO	3710	JOPLIN, MO
Nodaway, MO	26730	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Oregon, MO	26740	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Osage, MO	26750	27620	Jefferson City, MO	26	MISSOURI
Ozark, MO	26751	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Pemiscot, MO	26770	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Perry, MO	26780	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Pettis, MO	26790	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Phelps, MO	26800	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Pike, MO	26810	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Platte, MO	26820	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Polk, MO	26821	44180	Springfield, MO	26	MISSOURI
Pulaski, MO	26840	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Putnam, MO	26850	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Ralls, MO	26860	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Randolph, MO	26870	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Ray, MO	26880	28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	3760	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS
Reynolds, MO	26881	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Ripley, MO	26900	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Saline, MO	26970	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Schuyler, MO	26980	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Scotland, MO	26981	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Scott, MO	26982	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Shannon, MO	26983	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Shelby, MO	26984	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
St. Charles, MO	26910	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
St. Clair, MO	26911	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
St. Francois, MO	26930	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
St. Louis, MO	26940	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
St. Louis City, MO	26950	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Statewide, MO	26999	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Ste. Genevieve, MO	26960	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Stoddard, MO	26985	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Stone, MO	26986	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Sullivan, MO	26987	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Taney, MO	26988	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Texas, MO	26989	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Vernon, MO	26990	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Warren, MO	26991	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	7040	ST. LOUIS, MO-IL
Washington, MO	26992	41180	St. Louis, MO-IL	26	MISSOURI
Wayne, MO	26993	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Webster, MO	26994	44180	Springfield, MO	7920	SPRINGFIELD, MO
Worth, MO	26995	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Wright, MO	26996	26	Missouri	26	MISSOURI
Beaverhead, MT	27000	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Big Horn, MT	27010	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Blaine, MT	27020	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Broadwater, MT	27030	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Carbon, MT	27040	13740	Billings, MT	27	MONTANA
Carter, MT	27050	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Cascade, MT	27060	24500	Great Falls, MT	3040	GREAT FALLS, MT
Chouteau, MT	27070	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Custer, MT	27080	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Daniels, MT	27090	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Dawson, MT	27100	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Deer Lodge, MT	27110	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Fallon, MT	27120	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Fergus, MT	27130	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Flathead, MT	27140	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Gallatin, MT	27150	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Garfield, MT	27160	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Glacier, MT	27170	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Golden Valley, MT	27180	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Granite, MT	27190	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Hill, MT	27200	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Jefferson, MT	27210	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Judith Basin, MT	27220	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Lake, MT	27230	27	Montana	27	MONTANA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Lewis and Clark, MT	27240	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Liberty, MT	27250	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Lincoln, MT	27260	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Madison, MT	27280	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
McCone, MT	27270	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Meagher, MT	27290	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Mineral, MT	27300	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Missoula, MT	27310	33540	Missoula, MT	5140	MISSOULA, MT
Musselshell, MT	27320	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Park, MT	27330	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Petroleum, MT	27340	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Phillips, MT	27350	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Pondera, MT	27360	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Powder river, MT	27370	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Powell, MT	27380	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Prairie, MT	27390	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Ravalli, MT	27400	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Richland, MT	27410	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Roosevelt, MT	27420	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Rosebud, MT	27430	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Sanders, MT	27440	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Sheridan, MT	27450	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Silver Bow, MT	27460	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Statewide, MT	27999	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Stillwater, MT	27470	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Sweet Grass, MT	27480	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Teton, MT	27490	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Toole, MT	27500	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Treasure, MT	27510	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Valley, MT	27520	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Wheatland, MT	27530	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Wibaux, MT	27540	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Yellowstone, MT	27550	13740	Billings, MT	0880	BILLINGS, MT
Yellowstone National Park, MT	27113	27	Montana	27	MONTANA
Adams, NE	28000	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Antelope, NE	28010	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Arthur, NE	28020	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Banner, NE	28030	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Blaine, NE	28040	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Boone, NE	28050	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Box Butte, NE	28060	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Boyd, NE	28070	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Brown, NE	28080	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Buffalo, NE	28090	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Burt, NE	28100	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Butler, NE	28110	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Cass, NE	28120	36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	OMAHA, NE-IA
Cedar, NE	28130	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Chase, NE	28140	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Cherry, NE	28150	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Cheyenne, NE	28160	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Clay, NE	28170	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Colfax, NE	28180	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Cuming, NE	28190	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Custer, NE	28200	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Dakota, NE	28210	43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	7720	SIOUX CITY, IA-NE
Dawes, NE	28220	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Dawson, NE	28230	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Deuel, NE	28240	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Dixon, NE	28250	43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	28	NEBRASKA
Dodge, NE	28260	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Douglas, NE	28270	36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	OMAHA, NE-IA
Dundy, NE	28280	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Fillmore, NE	28290	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Franklin, NE	28300	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Frontier, NE	28310	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Furnas, NE	28320	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Gage, NE	28330	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Garden, NE	28340	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Garfield, NE	28350	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Gosper, NE	28360	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Grant, NE	28370	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Greeley, NE	28380	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Hall, NE	28390	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Hamilton, NE	28400	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Harlan, NE	28410	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Hayes, NE	28420	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Hitchcock, NE	28430	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Holt, NE	28440	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Hooker, NE	28450	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Howard, NE	28460	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Jefferson, NE	28470	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Johnson, NE	28480	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Kearney, NE	28490	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Keith, NE	28500	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Keya Paha, NE	28510	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Kimball, NE	28520	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Knox, NE	28530	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Lancaster, NE	28540	30700	Lincoln, NE	4360	LINCOLN, NE
Lincoln, NE	28550	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Logan, NE	28560	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Loup, NE	28570	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Madison, NE	28590	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
McPherson, NE	28580	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Merrick, NE	28600	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Morrill, NE	28610	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Nance, NE	28620	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Nemaha, NE	28630	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Nuckolls, NE	28640	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Otoe, NE	28650	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Pawnee, NE	28660	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Perkins, NE	28670	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Phelps, NE	28680	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Pierce, NE	28690	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Platte, NE	28700	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Polk, NE	28710	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Red Willow, NE	28720	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Richardson, NE	28730	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Rock, NE	28740	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Saline, NE	28750	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Sarpy, NE	28760	36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	OMAHA, NE-IA
Saunders, NE	28770	36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	28	NEBRASKA
Scott Bluff, NE	28780	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Seward, NE	28790	30700	Lincoln, NE	28	NEBRASKA
Sheridan, NE	28800	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Sherman, NE	28810	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Sioux, NE	28820	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Stanton, NE	28830	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Statewide, NE	28999	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Thayer, NE	28840	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Thomas, NE	28850	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Thurston, NE	28860	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Valley, NE	28870	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Washington, NE	28880	36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5920	OMAHA, NE-IA
Wayne, NE	28890	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Webster, NE	28900	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Wheeler, NE	28910	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
York, NE	28920	28	Nebraska	28	NEBRASKA
Carson City, NV	29120	16180	Carson City, NV	29	NEVADA
Churchill, NV	29000	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Clark, NV	29010	29820	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	4120	LAS VEGAS, NV-AZ
Douglas, NV	29020	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Elko, NV	29030	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Esmeralda, NV	29040	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Eureka, NV	29050	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Humboldt, NV	29060	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Lander, NV	29070	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Lincoln, NV	29080	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Lyon, NV	29090	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Mineral, NV	29100	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Nye, NV	29110	29	Nevada	4120	LAS VEGAS, NV-AZ
Pershing, NV	29130	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Statewide, NV	29999	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Storey, NV	29140	39900	Reno-Sparks, NV	29	NEVADA
Washoe, NV	29150	39900	Reno-Sparks, NV	6720	RENO, NV
White Pine, NV	29160	29	Nevada	29	NEVADA
Belknap, NH	30000	30	New Hampshire	30	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Carroll, NH	30010	30	New Hampshire	30	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Cheshire, NH	30020	30	New Hampshire	30	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Coos, NH	30030	30	New Hampshire	30	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Grafton, NH	30040	30	New Hampshire	30	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hillsborough, NH	30050	31700	Manchester-Nashua, NH	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, M
Merrimack, NH	30060	31700	Manchester-Nashua, NH	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, MA-NH
Rockingham, NH	30070	40484	Rockingham County, NH	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, MA-NH
Statewide, NH	30999	30	New Hampshire	30	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Strafford, NH	30080	40484	Rockingham County, NH	1123	BOSTON-WORCESTER-LAWRENCE-LOWELL-BROCKTON, MA-NH
Sullivan, NH	30090	30	New Hampshire	30	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Atlantic, NJ	31000	12100	Atlantic City, NJ	0560	ATLANTIC-CAPE MAY, NJ
Bergen, NJ	31100	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	0875	BERGEN-PASSAIC, NJ
Burlington, NJ	31150	15804	Camden, NJ	6160	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
Camden, NJ	31160	15804	Camden, NJ	6160	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
Cape May, NJ	31180	36140	Ocean City, NJ	0560	ATLANTIC-CAPE MAY, NJ
Cumberland, NJ	31190	47220	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	8760	VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON, NJ
Essex, NJ	31200	35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5640	NEWARK, NJ
Gloucester, NJ	31220	15804	Camden, NJ	6160	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
Hudson, NJ	31230	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	3640	JERSEY CITY, NJ
Hunterdon, NJ	31250	35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5015	MIDDLESEX-SOMERSET-HUNTERDON, NJ
Mercer, NJ	31260	45940	Trenton-Ewing, NJ	8480	TRENTON, NJ
Middlesex, NJ	31270	20764	Edison, NJ	5015	MIDDLESEX-SOMERSET-HUNTERDON, NJ
Monmouth, NJ	31290	20764	Edison, NJ	5190	MONMOUTH-OCEAN, NJ
Morris, NJ	31300	35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5640	NEWARK, NJ
Ocean, NJ	31310	20764	Edison, NJ	5190	MONMOUTH-OCEAN, NJ
Passaic, NJ	31320	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	0875	BERGEN-PASSAIC, NJ
Salem, NJ	31340	48864	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ	6160	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
Somerset, NJ	31350	20764	Edison, NJ	5015	MIDDLESEX-SOMERSET-HUNTERDON, NJ
Sussex, NJ	31360	35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5640	NEWARK, NJ
Union, NJ	31370	35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5640	NEWARK, NJ
Warren, NJ	31390	10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ.	5640	NEWARK, NJ
Bernalillo, NM	32000	10740	Albuquerque, NM	0200	ALBUQUERQUE, NM
Catron, NM	32010	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Chaves, NM	32020	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Cibola, NM	32025	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Colfax, NM	32030	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Curry, NM	32040	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
De Baca, NM	32050	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Dona Ana, NM	32060	29740	Las Cruces, NM	4100	LAS CRUCES, NM
Eddy, NM	32070	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Grant, NM	32080	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Guadalupe, NM	32090	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Harding, NM	32100	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Hidalgo, NM	32110	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Lea, NM	32120	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Lincoln, NM	32130	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Los Alamos, NM	32131	32	New Mexico	7490	SANTA FE, NM

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Luna, NM	32140	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
McKinley, NM	32150	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Mora, NM	32160	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Otero, NM	32170	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Quay, NM	32180	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Rio Arriba, NM	32190	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Roosevelt, NM	32200	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
San Juan, NM	32220	22140	Farmington, NM	32	NEW MEXICO
San Miguel, NM	32230	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Sandoval, NM	32210	10740	Albuquerque, NM	0200	ALBUQUERQUE, NM
Santa Fe, NM	32240	42140	Santa Fe, NM	7490	SANTA FE, NM
Sierra, NM	32250	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Socorro, NM	32260	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Statewide, NM	32999	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Taos, NM	32270	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Torrance, NM	32280	10740	Albuquerque, NM	32	NEW MEXICO
Union, NM	32290	32	New Mexico	32	NEW MEXICO
Valencia, NM	32300	10740	Albuquerque, NM	0200	ALBUQUERQUE, NM
Albany, NY	33000	10580	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0160	ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, NY
Allegany, NY	33010	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Bronx, NY	33020	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	5600	NEW YORK-NEWARK, NY-NJ-PA
Broome, NY	33030	13780	Binghamton, NY	0960	BINGHAMTON, NY
Cattaraugus, NY	33040	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Cayuga, NY	33050	33	New York	8160	SYRACUSE, NY
Chautauqua, NY	33060	33	New York	3610	JAMESTOWN, NY
Chemung, NY	33070	21300	Elmira, NY	2335	ELMIRA, NY
Chenango, NY	33080	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Clinton, NY	33090	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Columbia, NY	33200	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Cortland, NY	33210	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Delaware, NY	33220	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Dutchess, NY	33230	39100	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY.	2281	DUTCHESS COUNTY, NY
Erie, NY	33240	15380	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	1280	BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS, NY
Essex, NY	33260	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Franklin, NY	33270	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Fulton, NY	33280	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Genesee, NY	33290	33	New York	6840	ROCHESTER, NY
Greene, NY	33300	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Hamilton, NY	33310	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Herkimer, NY	33320	46540	Utica-Rome, NY	8680	UTICA-ROME, NY
Jefferson, NY	33330	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Kings, NY	33331	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	5600	NEW YORK-NEWARK, NY-NJ-PA
Lewis, NY	33340	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Livingston, NY	33350	40380	Rochester, NY	6840	ROCHESTER, NY
Madison, NY	33360	45060	Syracuse, NY	8160	SYRACUSE, NY
Monroe, NY	33370	40380	Rochester, NY	6840	ROCHESTER, NY
Montgomery, NY	33380	33	New York	0160	ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, NY
Nassau, NY	33400	35004	Nassau-Suffolk, NY	5380	NASSAU-SUFFOLK, NY
New York, NY	33420	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	5600	NEW YORK-NEWARK, NY-NJ-PA
Niagara, NY	33500	15380	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	1280	BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS, NY
Oneida, NY	33510	46540	U a-Rome, NY	8680	UTICA-ROME, NY
Onondaga, NY	33520	45060	Syracuse, NY	8160	SYRACUSE, NY
Ontario, NY	33530	40380	Rochester, NY	6840	ROCHESTER, NY
Orange, NY	33540	39100	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY.	5660	NEWBURGH, NY-PA
Orleans, NY	33550	40380	Rochester, NY	6840	ROCHESTER, NY
Oswego, NY	33560	45060	Syracuse, NY	8160	SYRACUSE, NY
Otsego, NY	33570	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Putnam, NY	33580	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	5600	NEW YORK-NEWARK, NY-NJ-PA
Queens, NY	33590	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	5600	NEW YORK-NEWARK, NY-NJ-PA
Rensselaer, NY	33600	10580	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0160	ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, NY

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Richmond, NY	33610	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	5600	NEW YORK-NEWARK, NY-NJ-PA
Rockland, NY	33620	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	5600	NEW YORK-NEWARK, NY-NJ-PA
Saratoga, NY	33640	10580	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0160	ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, NY
Schenectady, NY	33650	10580	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0160	ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, NY
Schoharie, NY	33660	10580	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0160	ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, NY
Schuyler, NY	33670	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Seneca, NY	33680	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
St. Lawrence, NY	33630	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Statewide, NY	33999	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Steuben, NY	33690	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Suffolk, NY	33700	35004	Nassau-Suffolk, NY	5380	NASSAU-SUFFOLK, NY
Sullivan, NY	33710	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Tioga, NY	33720	13780	Binghamton, NY	0960	BINGHAMTON, NY
Tompkins, NY	33730	27060	Ithaca, NY	33	NEW YORK
Ulster, NY	33740	28740	Kingston, NY	33	NEW YORK
Warren, NY	33750	24020	Glens Falls, NY	2975	GLENS FALLS, NY
Washington, NY	33760	24020	Glens Falls, NY	2975	GLENS FALLS, NY
Wayne, NY	33770	40380	Rochester, NY	6840	ROCHESTER, NY
Westchester, NY	33800	35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ.	5600	NEW YORK-NEWARK, NY-NJ-PA
Wyoming, NY	33900	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Yates, NY	33910	33	New York	33	NEW YORK
Alamance, NC	34000	15500	Burlington, NC	3120	GREENSBORO--WINSTON-SALEM--HIGH POINT, NC
Alexander, NC	34010	25860	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	3290	HICKORY-MORGANTON-LENOIR, NC
Alleghany, NC	34020	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Anson, NC	34030	16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC.	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Ashe, NC	34040	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Avery, NC	34050	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Beaufort, NC	34060	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Bertie, NC	34070	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Bladen, NC	34080	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Brunswick, NC	34090	48900	Wilmington, NC	9200	WILMINGTON, NC
Buncombe, NC	34100	11700	Asheville, NC	0480	ASHEVILLE, NC
Burke, NC	34110	25860	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	3290	HICKORY-MORGANTON-LENOIR, NC
Cabarrus, NC	34120	16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC.	1520	CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC
Caldwell, NC	34130	25860	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	3290	HICKORY-MORGANTON-LENOIR, NC
Camden, NC	34140	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Carteret, NC	34150	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Caswell, NC	34160	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Catawba, NC	34170	25860	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	3290	HICKORY-MORGANTON-LENOIR, NC
Chatham, NC	34180	20500	Durham, NC	6640	RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL, NC
Cherokee, NC	34190	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Chowan, NC	34200	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Clay, NC	34210	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Cleveland, NC	34220	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Columbus, NC	34230	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Craven, NC	34240	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Cumberland, NC	34250	22180	Fayetteville, NC	2560	FAYETTEVILLE, NC
Currituck, NC	34251	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Dare, NC	34270	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Davidson, NC	34280	34	North Carolina	3120	GREENSBORO--WINSTON-SALEM--HIGH POINT, NC
Davie, NC	34290	49180	Winston-Salem, NC	3120	GREENSBORO--WINSTON-SALEM--HIGH POINT, NC
Duplin, NC	34300	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Durham, NC	34310	20500	Durham, NC	6640	RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL, NC
Edgecombe, NC	34320	40580	Rocky Mount, NC	6895	ROCKY MOUNT, NC
Forsyth, NC	34330	49180	Winston-Salem, NC	3120	GREENSBORO—WINSTON-SALEM—HIGH POINT, NC
Franklin, NC	34340	39580	Raleigh-Cary, NC	6640	RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL, NC
Gaston, NC	34350	16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC.	1520	CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC
Gates, NC	34360	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Graham, NC	34370	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Granville, NC	34380	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Greene, NC	34390	24780	Greenville, NC	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Guilford, NC	34400	24660	Greensboro-High Point, NC	3120	GREENSBORO--WINSTON-SALEM--HIGH POINT, NC
Halifax, NC	34410	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Harnett, NC	34420	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Haywood, NC	34430	11700	Asheville, NC	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Henderson, NC	34440	11700	Asheville, NC	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Hertford, NC	34450	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Hoke, NC	34460	22180	Fayetteville, NC	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Hyde, NC	34470	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Iredell, NC	34480	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Jackson, NC	34490	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Johnston, NC	34500	39580	Raleigh-Cary, NC	6640	RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL, NC
Jones, NC	34510	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Lee, NC	34520	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Lenoir, NC	34530	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Lincoln, NC	34540	34	North Carolina	1520	CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC
Macon, NC	34560	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Madison, NC	34570	11700	Asheville, NC	0480	ASHEVILLE, NC
Martin, NC	34580	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
McDowell, NC	34550	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Mecklenburg, NC	34590	16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC.	1520	CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC
Mitchell, NC	34600	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Montgomery, NC	34610	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Moore, NC	34620	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Nash, NC	34630	40580	Rocky Mount, NC	6895	ROCKY MOUNT, NC
New Hanover, NC	34640	48900	Wilmington, NC	9200	WILMINGTON, NC
Northampton, NC	34650	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Onslow, NC	34660	27340	Jacksonville, NC	3605	JACKSONVILLE, NC
Orange, NC	34670	20500	Durham, NC	6640	RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL, NC
Pamlico, NC	34680	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Pasquotank, NC	34690	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Pender, NC	34700	48900	Wilmington, NC	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Perquimans, NC	34710	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Person, NC	34720	20500	Durham, NC	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Pitt, NC	34730	24780	Greenville, NC	3150	GREENVILLE, NC
Polk, NC	34740	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Randolph, NC	34750	24660	Greensboro-High Point, NC	3120	GREENSBORO—WINSTON-SALEM—HIGH POINT, NC
Richmond, NC	34760	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Robeson, NC	34770	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Rockingham, NC	34780	24660	Greensboro-High Point, NC	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Rowan, NC	34790	34	North Carolina	1520	CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC
Rutherford, NC	34800	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Sampson, NC	34810	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Scotland, NC	34820	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Stanly, NC	34830	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Statewide, NC	34999	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Stokes, NC	34840	49180	Winston-Salem, NC	3120	GREENSBORO—WINSTON-SALEM—HIGH POINT, NC
Surry, NC	34850	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Swain, NC	34860	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Transylvania, NC	34870	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Tyrrell, NC	34880	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Union, NC	34890	16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC.	1520	CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC
Vance, NC	34900	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Wake, NC	34910	39580	Raleigh-Cary, NC	6640	RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL, NC
Warren, NC	34920	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Washington, NC	34930	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Watauga, NC	34940	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Wayne, NC	34950	24140	Goldsboro, NC	2980	GOLDSBORO, NC
Wilkes, NC	34960	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Wilson, NC	34970	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Yadkin, NC	34980	49180	Winston-Salem, NC	3120	GREENSBORO--WINSTON-SALEM--HIGH POINT, NC
Yancey, NC	34981	34	North Carolina	34	NORTH CAROLINA
Adams, ND	35000	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Barnes, ND	35010	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Benson, ND	35020	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Billings, ND	35030	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Bottineau, ND	35040	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Bowman, ND	35050	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Burke, ND	35060	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Burleigh, ND	35070	13900	Bismarck, ND	1010	BISMARCK, ND
Cass, ND	35080	22020	Fargo, ND-MN	2520	FARGO-MOORHEAD, ND-MN
Cavalier, ND	35090	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Dickey, ND	35100	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Divide, ND	35110	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Dunn, ND	35120	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Eddy, ND	35130	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Emmons, ND	35140	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Foster, ND	35150	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Golden Valley, ND	35160	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Grand Forks, ND	35170	24220	Grand Forks, ND-MN	2985	GRAND FORKS, ND-MN
Grant, ND	35180	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Griggs, ND	35190	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Hettinger, ND	35200	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Kidder, ND	35210	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
La Moure, ND	35220	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Logan, ND	35230	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
McHenry, ND	35240	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
McIntosh, ND	35250	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
McKenzie, ND	35260	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
McLean, ND	35270	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Mercer, ND	35280	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Morton, ND	35290	13900	Bismarck, ND	1010	BISMARCK, ND
Mountrail, ND	35300	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Nelson, ND	35310	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Oliver, ND	35320	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Pembina, ND	35330	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Pierce, ND	35340	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Ramsey, ND	35350	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Ransom, ND	35360	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Renville, ND	35370	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Richland, ND	35380	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Rolette, ND	35390	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Sargent, ND	35400	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Sheridan, ND	35410	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Sioux, ND	35420	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Slope, ND	35430	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Stark, ND	35440	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Statewide, ND	35999	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Steele, ND	35450	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Stutsman, ND	35460	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Towner, ND	35470	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Traill, ND	35480	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Walsh, ND	35490	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Ward, ND	35500	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Wells, ND	35510	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Williams, ND	35520	35	North Dakota	35	NORTH DAKOTA
Adams, OH	36000	36	Ohio	36	OHIO

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Allen, OH	36010	30620	Lima, OH	4320	LIMA, OH
Ashland, OH	36020	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Ashtabula, OH	36030	36	Ohio	1680	CLEVELAND-LORAIN-ELYRIA, OH
Athens, OH	36040	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Auglaize, OH	36050	36	Ohio	4320	LIMA, OH
Belmont, OH	36060	48540	Wheeling, WV-OH	9000	WHEELING, WV-OH
Brown, OH	36070	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Butler, OH	36080	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	3200	HAMILTON-MIDDLETOWN, OH
Carroll, OH	36090	15940	Canton-Massillon, OH	1320	CANTON-MASSILLON, OH
Champaign, OH	36100	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Clark, OH	36110	44220	Springfield, OH	2000	DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH
Clermont, OH	36120	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Clinton, OH	36130	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Columbiana, OH	36140	36	Ohio	9320	YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN, OH
Coshocton, OH	36150	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Crawford, OH	36160	36	Ohio	4800	MANSFIELD, OH
Cuyahoga, OH	36170	17460	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	1680	CLEVELAND-LORAIN-ELYRIA, OH
Darke, OH	36190	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Defiance, OH	36200	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Delaware, OH	36210	18140	Columbus, OH	1840	COLUMBUS, OH
Erie, OH	36220	41780	Sandusky, OH	36	OHIO
Fairfield, OH	36230	18140	Columbus, OH	1840	COLUMBUS, OH
Fayette, OH	36240	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Franklin, OH	36250	18140	Columbus, OH	1840	COLUMBUS, OH
Fulton, OH	36260	45780	Toledo, OH	8400	TOLEDO, OH
Gallia, OH	36270	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Geauga, OH	36280	17460	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	1680	CLEVELAND-LORAIN-ELYRIA, OH
Greene, OH	36290	19380	Dayton, OH	2000	DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH
Guernsey, OH	36300	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Hamilton, OH	36310	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Hancock, OH	36330	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Hardin, OH	36340	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Harrison, OH	36350	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Henry, OH	36360	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Highland, OH	36370	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Hocking, OH	36380	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Holmes, OH	36390	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Huron, OH	36400	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Jackson, OH	36410	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Jefferson, OH	36420	48260	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	8080	STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON, OH-WV
Knox, OH	36430	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Lake, OH	36440	17460	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	1680	CLEVELAND-LORAIN-ELYRIA, OH
Lawrence, OH	36450	26580	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	3400	HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV-KY-OH
Licking, OH	36460	18140	Columbus, OH	1840	COLUMBUS, OH
Logan, OH	36470	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Lorain, OH	36480	17460	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	1680	CLEVELAND-LORAIN-ELYRIA, OH
Lucas, OH	36490	45780	Toledo, OH	8400	TOLEDO, OH
Madison, OH	36500	18140	Columbus, OH	1840	COLUMBUS, OH
Mahoning, OH	36510	49660	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA.	9320	YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN, OH
Marion, OH	36520	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Medina, OH	36530	17460	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	1680	CLEVELAND-LORAIN-ELYRIA, OH
Meigs, OH	36540	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Mercer, OH	36550	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Miami, OH	36560	19380	Dayton, OH	2000	DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH
Monroe, OH	36570	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Montgomery, OH	36580	19380	Dayton, OH	2000	DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH
Morgan, OH	36590	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Morrow, OH	36600	18140	Columbus, OH	36	OHIO
Muskingum, OH	36610	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Noble, OH	36620	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Ottawa, OH	36630	45780	Toledo, OH	36	OHIO

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Paulding, OH	36640	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Perry, OH	36650	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Pickaway, OH	36660	18140	Columbus, OH	1840	COLUMBUS, OH
Pike, OH	36670	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Portage, OH	36680	10420	Akron, OH	0080	AKRON, OH
Preble, OH	36690	19380	Dayton, OH	36	OHIO
Putnam, OH	36700	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Richland, OH	36710	31900	Mansfield, OH	4800	MANSFIELD, OH
Ross, OH	36720	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Sandusky, OH	36730	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Scioto, OH	36740	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Seneca, OH	36750	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Shelby, OH	36760	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Stark, OH	36770	15940	Canton-Massillon, OH	1320	CANTON-MASSILLON, OH
Statewide, OH	36999	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Summit, OH	36780	10420	Akron, OH	0080	AKRON, OH
Trumbull, OH	36790	49660	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA.	9320	YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN, OH
Tuscarawas, OH	36800	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Union, OH	36810	18140	Columbus, OH	36	OHIO
Van Wert, OH	36820	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Vinton, OH	36830	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Warren, OH	36840	17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1640	CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN
Washington, OH	36850	37620	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH.	6020	PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA, WV-OH
Wayne, OH	36860	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Williams, OH	36870	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Wood, OH	36880	45780	Toledo, OH	8400	TOLEDO, OH
Wyandot, OH	36890	36	Ohio	36	OHIO
Adair, OK	37000	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Alfalfa, OK	37010	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Atoka, OK	37020	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Beaver, OK	37030	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Beckham, OK	37040	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Blaine, OK	37050	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Bryan, OK	37060	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Caddo, OK	37070	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Canadian, OK	37080	36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
Carter, OK	37090	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Cherokee, OK	37100	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Choctaw, OK	37110	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Cimarron, OK	37120	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Cleveland, OK	37130	36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
Coal, OK	37140	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Comanche, OK	37150	30020	Lawton, OK	4200	LAWTON, OK
Cotton, OK	37160	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Craig, OK	37170	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Creek, OK	37180	46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	TULSA, OK
Custer, OK	37190	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Delaware, OK	37200	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Dewey, OK	37210	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Ellis, OK	37220	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Garfield, OK	37230	37	Oklahoma	2340	ENID, OK
Garvin, OK	37240	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Grady, OK	37250	36420	Oklahoma City, OK	37	OKLAHOMA
Grant, OK	37260	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Greer, OK	37270	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Harmon, OK	37280	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Harper, OK	37290	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Haskell, OK	37300	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Hughes, OK	37310	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Jackson, OK	37320	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Jefferson, OK	37330	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Johnston, OK	37340	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Kay, OK	37350	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Kingfisher, OK	37360	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Kiowa, OK	37370	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Latimer, OK	37380	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Le Flore, OK	37390	22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	37	OKLAHOMA
Lincoln, OK	37400	36420	Oklahoma City, OK	37	OKLAHOMA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Logan, OK	37410	36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
Love, OK	37420	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Major, OK	37460	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Marshall, OK	37470	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Mayes, OK	37480	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
McClain, OK	37430	36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
McCurtain, OK	37440	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
McIntosh, OK	37450	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Murray, OK	37490	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Muskogee, OK	37500	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Noble, OK	37510	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Nowata, OK	37520	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Okfuskee, OK	37530	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma, OK	37540	36420	Oklahoma City, OK	5880	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
Okmulgee, OK	37550	46140	Tulsa, OK	37	OKLAHOMA
Osage, OK	37560	46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	TULSA, OK
Ottawa, OK	37570	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Pawnee, OK	37580	46140	Tulsa, OK	37	OKLAHOMA
Payne, OK	37590	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Pittsburg, OK	37600	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Pontotoc, OK	37610	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Pottawatomie, OK	37620	37	Oklahoma	5880	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
Pushmataha, OK	37630	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Roger mills, OK	37640	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Rogers, OK	37650	46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	TULSA, OK
Seminole, OK	37660	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Sequoyah, OK	37670	22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK	2720	FORT SMITH, AR-OK
Statewide, OK	37999	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Stephens, OK	37680	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Texas, OK	37690	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Tillman, OK	37700	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Tulsa, OK	37710	46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	TULSA, OK
Wagoner, OK	37720	46140	Tulsa, OK	8560	TULSA, OK
Washington, OK	37730	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Washita, OK	37740	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Woods, OK	37750	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Woodward, OK	37760	37	Oklahoma	37	OKLAHOMA
Baker, OR	38000	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Benton, OR	38010	18700	Corvallis, OR	1890	CORVALLIS, OR
Clackamas, OR	38020	38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA.	6440	PORTLAND-VANCOUVER,OR-WA
Clatsop, OR	38030	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Columbia, OR	38040	38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA.	6440	PORTLAND-VANCOUVER,OR-WA
Coos, OR	38050	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Crook, OR	38060	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Curry, OR	38070	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Deschutes, OR	38080	13460	Bend, OR	38	OREGON
Douglas, OR	38090	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Gilliam, OR	38100	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Grant, OR	38110	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Harney, OR	38120	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Hood River, OR	38130	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Jackson, OR	38140	32780	Medford, OR	4890	MEDFORD-ASHLAND, OR
Jefferson, OR	38150	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Josephine, OR	38160	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Klamath, OR	38170	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Lake, OR	38180	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Lane, OR	38190	21660	Eugene-Springfield, OR	2400	EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD, OR
Lincoln, OR	38200	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Linn, OR	38210	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Malheur, OR	38220	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Marion, OR	38230	41420	Salem, OR	7080	SALEM, OR
Morrow, OR	38240	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Multnomah, OR	38250	38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA.	6440	PORTLAND-VANCOUVER,OR-WA
Polk, OR	38260	41420	Salem, OR	7080	SALEM, OR
Sherman, OR	38270	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Statewide, OR	38999	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Tillamook, OR	38280	38	Oregon	38	OREGON

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Umatilla, OR	38290	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Union, OR	38300	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Wallowa, OR	38310	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Wasco, OR	38320	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Washington, OR	38330	38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA.	6440	PORTLAND-VANCOUVER, OR-WA
Wheeler, OR	38340	38	Oregon	38	OREGON
Yamhill, OR	38350	38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA.	6440	PORTLAND-VANCOUVER, OR-WA
Adams, PA	39000	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Allegheny, PA	39010	38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	PITTSBURGH, PA
Armstrong, PA	39070	38300	Pittsburgh, PA	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Beaver, PA	39080	38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	PITTSBURGH, PA
Bedford, PA	39100	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Berks, PA	39110	39740	Reading, PA	6680	READING, PA
Blair, PA	39120	11020	Altoona, PA	0280	ALTOONA, PA
Bradford, PA	39130	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Bucks, PA	39140	37964	Philadelphia, PA	6160	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
Butler, PA	39150	38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	PITTSBURGH, PA
Cambria, PA	39160	27780	Johnstown, PA	3680	JOHNSTOWN, PA
Cameron, PA	39180	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Carbon, PA	39190	10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ.	0240	ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA
Centre, PA	39200	44300	State College, PA	8050	STATE COLLEGE, PA
Chester, PA	39210	37964	Philadelphia, PA	6160	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
Clarion, PA	39220	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Clearfield, PA	39230	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Clinton, PA	39240	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Columbia, PA	39250	39	Pennsylvania	7560	SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE-HAZLETON, PA
Crawford, PA	39260	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Cumberland, PA	39270	25420	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	3240	HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE, PA
Dauphin, PA	39280	25420	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	3240	HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE, PA
Delaware, PA	39290	37964	Philadelphia, PA	6160	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
Elk, PA	39310	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Erie, PA	39320	21500	Erie, PA	2360	ERIE, PA
Fayette, PA	39330	38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	PITTSBURGH, PA
Forest, PA	39340	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Franklin, PA	39350	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Fulton, PA	39360	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Greene, PA	39370	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Huntingdon, PA	39380	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Indiana, PA	39390	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Jefferson, PA	39400	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Juniata, PA	39410	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Lackawanna, PA	39420	42540	Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, PA	7560	SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE-HAZLETON, PA
Lancaster, PA	39440	29540	Lancaster, PA	4000	LANCASTER, PA
Lawrence, PA	39450	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Lebanon, PA	39460	30140	Lebanon, PA	3240	HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE, PA
Lehigh, PA	39470	10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ.	0240	ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA
Luzerne, PA	39480	42540	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	7560	SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE-HAZLETON, PA
Lycoming, PA	39510	48700	Williamsport, PA	9140	WILLIAMSPORT, PA
McKean, PA	39520	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Mercer, PA	39530	49660	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA.	7610	SHARON, PA
Mifflin, PA	39540	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Monroe, PA	39550	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Montgomery, PA	39560	37964	Philadelphia, PA	6160	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
Montour, PA	39580	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Northampton, PA	39590	10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ.	0240	ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA
Northumberland, PA	39600	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Perry, PA	39610	25420	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	3240	HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE, PA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Philadelphia, PA	39620	37964	Philadelphia, PA	6160	PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ
Pike, PA	39630	35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	5660	NEWBURGH, NY-PA
Potter, PA	39640	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Schuylkill, PA	39650	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Snyder, PA	39670	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Somerset, PA	39680	39	Pennsylvania	3680	JOHNSTOWN, PA
Statewide, PA	39999	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Sullivan, PA	39690	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Susquehanna, PA	39700	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Tioga, PA	39710	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Union, PA	39720	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Venango, PA	39730	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Warren, PA	39740	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Washington, PA	39750	38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	PITTSBURGH, PA
Wayne, PA	39760	39	Pennsylvania	39	PENNSYLVANIA
Westmoreland, PA	39770	38300	Pittsburgh, PA	6280	PITTSBURGH, PA
Wyoming, PA	39790	42540	Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, PA	7560	SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE-HAZLETON, PA
York, PA	39800	49620	York-Hanover, PA	9280	YORK, PA
Adjuntas, PR	40010	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Aguada, PR	40020	10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR.	0060	AGUADILLA, PR
Aguadilla, PR	40030	10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR.	0060	AGUADILLA, PR
Aguas Buenas, PR	40040	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Aibonito, PR	40050	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Anasco, PR	40060	10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR.	4840	MAYAGUEZ, PR
Arecibo, PR	40070	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	0470	ARECIBO, PR
Arroyo, PR	40080	25020	Guayama, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Barceloneta, PR	40090	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Barranquitas, PR	40100	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Bayamon, PR	40110	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Cabo Rojo, PR	40120	41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	4840	MAYAGUEZ, PR
Caguas, PR	40130	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	CAGUAS, PR
Camuy, PR	40140	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	0470	ARECIBO, PR
Canóvanas, PR	40145	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Carolina, PR	40150	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Cataóo, PR	40160	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Cayey, PR	40170	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	CAGUAS, PR
Ceiba, PR	40180	21940	Fajardo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Ciales, PR	40190	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Cidra, PR	40200	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	CAGUAS, PR
Coamo, PR	40210	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Comerio, PR	40220	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Corozal, PR	40230	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Culebra, PR	40240	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Dorado, PR	40250	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Fajardo, PR	40260	21940	Fajardo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Florida, PR	40265	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Guánica, PR	40270	49500	Yauco, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Guayama, PR	40280	25020	Guayama, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Guayanilla, PR	40290	49500	Yauco, PR	6360	PONCE, PR
Guaynabo, PR	40300	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Gurabo, PR	40310	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	CAGUAS, PR
Hatillo, PR	40320	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	0470	ARECIBO, PR
Hormigueros, PR	40330	32420	Mayagnez, PR	4840	MAYAGUEZ, PR
Humacao, PR	40340	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Isabela, PR	40350	10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR.	40	PUERTO RICO
Jayuya, PR	40360	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Juana Diaz, PR	40370	38660	Ponce, PR	6360	PONCE, PR
Juncos, PR	40380	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Lajas, PR	40390	41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Lares, PR	40400	10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR.	40	PUERTO RICO
Las Marias, PR	40410	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Las Piedras, PR	40420	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Loiza, PR	40430	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Luquillo, PR	40440	21940	Fajardo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Maguabo, PR	40510	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Manatí, PR	40450	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Maricao, PR	40460	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Maunabo, PR	40470	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Mayaguez, PR	40480	32420	Mayagnez, PR	4840	MAYAGUEZ, PR
Moca, PR	40490	10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR.	0060	AGUADILLA, PR
Morovis, PR	40500	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Naranjito, PR	40520	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Orocovis, PR	40530	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Patillas, PR	40540	25020	Guayama, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Penuelas, PR	40550	49500	Yauco, PR	6360	PONCE, PR
Ponce, PR	40560	38660	Ponce, PR	6360	PONCE, PR
Puerto Rico, NFD, PR	40999	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Quebradillas, PR	40570	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	40	PUERTO RICO
Rincon, PR	40580	10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR.	40	PUERTO RICO
Rio Grande, PR	40590	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Sabana Grande, PR	40610	41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	4840	MAYAGUEZ, PR
Salinas, PR	40620	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
San German, PR	40630	41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	4840	MAYAGUEZ, PR
San Juan, PR	40640	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
San Lorenzo, PR	40650	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	1310	CAGUAS, PR
San Sebastian, PR	40660	10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR.	40	PUERTO RICO
Santa Isabel, PR	40670	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Toa Alta, PR	40680	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Toa Baja, PR	40690	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Trujillo Alto, PR	40700	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Utuado, PR	40710	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Vega Alta, PR	40720	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Vega Baja, PR	40730	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Vieques, PR	40740	40	Puerto Rico	40	PUERTO RICO
Villalba, PR	40750	38660	Ponce, PR	6360	PONCE, PR
Yabucoa, PR	40760	41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	7440	SAN JUAN-BAYAMON, PR
Yauco, PR	40770	49500	Yauco, PR	6360	PONCE, PR
Bristol, RI	41000	39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA.	6483	PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI
Kent, RI	41010	39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA.	6483	PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI
Newport, RI	41020	39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA.	6483	PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI
Providence, RI	41030	39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA.	6483	PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI
Statewide, RI	41999	41	Rhode Island	6483	PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI
Washington, RI	41050	39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA.	6483	PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI
Abbeville, SC	42000	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Aiken, SC	42010	12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC.	0600	AUGUSTA-AIKEN, GA-SC
Allendale, SC	42020	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Anderson, SC	42030	11340	Anderson, SC	3160	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG-ANDERSON, SC
Bamberg, SC	42040	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Barnwell, SC	42050	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Beaufort, SC	42060	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Berkeley, SC	42070	16700	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	1440	CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON, SC
Calhoun, SC	42080	17900	Columbia, SC	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston, SC	42090	16700	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	1440	CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON, SC
Cherokee, SC	42100	42	South Carolina	3160	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG-ANDERSON, SC
Chester, SC	42110	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Chesterfield, SC	42120	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Clarendon, SC	42130	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Colleton, SC	42140	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Darlington, SC	42150	22500	Florence, SC	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Dillon, SC	42160	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Dorchester, SC	42170	16700	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	1440	CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON, SC
Edgefield, SC	42180	12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC.	0600	AUGUSTA-AIKEN, GA-SC
Fairfield, SC	42190	17900	Columbia, SC	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Florence, SC	42200	22500	Florence, SC	2655	FLORENCE, SC
Georgetown, SC	42210	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Greenville, SC	42220	24860	Greenville, SC	3160	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG-ANDERSON, SC
Greenwood, SC	42230	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Hampton, SC	42240	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Horry, SC	42250	34820	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC.	5330	MYRTLE BEACH, SC
Jasper, SC	42260	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Kershaw, SC	42270	17900	Columbia, SC	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Lancaster, SC	42280	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Laurens, SC	42290	24860	Greenville, SC	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Lee, SC	42300	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Lexington, SC	42310	17900	Columbia, SC	1760	COLUMBIA, SC
Marion, SC	42330	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Marlboro, SC	42340	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
McCormick, SC	42320	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Newberry, SC	42350	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Oconee, SC	42360	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Orangeburg, SC	42370	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Pickens, SC	42380	24860	Greenville, SC	3160	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG-ANDERSON, SC
Richland, SC	42390	17900	Columbia, SC	1760	COLUMBIA, SC
Saluda, SC	42400	17900	Columbia, SC	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Spartanburg, SC	42410	43900	Spartanburg, SC	3160	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG-ANDERSON, SC
Statewide, SC	42999	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Sumter, SC	42420	44940	Sumter, SC	8140	SUMTER, SC
Union, SC	42430	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
Williamsburg, SC	42440	42	South Carolina	42	SOUTH CAROLINA
York, SC	42450	16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC.	1520	CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC
Aurora, SD	43010	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Beadle, SD	43020	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Bennett, SD	43030	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Bon Homme, SD	43040	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Brookings, SD	43050	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Brown, SD	43060	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Brule, SD	43070	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Buffalo, SD	43080	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Butte, SD	43090	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Campbell, SD	43100	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Charles Mix, SD	43110	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Clark, SD	43120	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Clay, SD	43130	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Codington, SD	43140	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Corson, SD	43150	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Custer, SD	43160	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Davison, SD	43170	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Day, SD	43180	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Deuel, SD	43190	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Dewey, SD	43200	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Douglas, SD	43210	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Edmunds, SD	43220	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Fall River, SD	43230	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Faulk, SD	43240	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Grant, SD	43250	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Gregory, SD	43260	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Haakon, SD	43270	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Hamlin, SD	43280	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Hand, SD	43290	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Hanson, SD	43300	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Harding, SD	43310	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Hughes, SD	43320	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Hutchinson, SD	43330	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Hyde, SD	43340	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Jackson, SD	43350	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Jerauld, SD	43360	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Jones, SD	43370	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Kingsbury, SD	43380	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Lake, SD	43390	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Lawrence, SD	43400	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Lincoln, SD	43410	43620	Sioux Falls, SD	7760	SIOUX FALLS, SD
Lyman, SD	43420	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Marshall, SD	43450	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
McCook, SD	43430	43620	Sioux Falls, SD	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
McPherson, SD	43440	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Meade, SD	43460	39660	Rapid City, SD	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Mellette, SD	43470	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Miner, SD	43480	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Minnehaha, SD	43490	43620	Sioux Falls, SD	7760	SIOUX FALLS, SD
Moody, SD	43500	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Pennington, SD	43510	39660	Rapid City, SD	6660	RAPID CITY, SD
Perkins, SD	43520	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Potter, SD	43530	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Roberts, SD	43540	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Sanborn, SD	43550	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Shannon, SD	43560	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Spink, SD	43570	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Stanley, SD	43580	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Statewide, SD	43999	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Sully, SD	43590	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Todd, SD	43600	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Tripp, SD	43610	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Turner, SD	43620	43620	Sioux Falls, SD	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Union, SD	43630	43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Walworth, SD	43640	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Washabaugh, SD	43650	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Yankton, SD	43670	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Ziebach, SD	43680	43	South Dakota	43	SOUTH DAKOTA
Anderson, TN	44000	28940	Knoxville, TN	3840	KNOXVILLE, TN
Bedford, TN	44010	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Benton, TN	44020	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Bledsoe, TN	44030	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Blount, TN	44040	28940	Knoxville, TN	3840	KNOXVILLE, TN
Bradley, TN	44050	17420	Cleveland, TN	44	TENNESSEE
Campbell, TN	44060	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Cannon, TN	44070	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	44	TENNESSEE
Carroll, TN	44080	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Carter, TN	44090	27740	Johnson City, TN	3660	JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA
Cheatham, TN	44100	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	5360	NASHVILLE, TN
Chester, TN	44110	27180	Jackson, TN	3580	JACKSON, TN
Claiborne, TN	44120	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Clay, TN	44130	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Cocke, TN	44140	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Coffee, TN	44150	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Crockett, TN	44160	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Cumberland, TN	44170	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Davidson, TN	44180	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	5360	NASHVILLE, TN
De Kalb, TN	44200	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Decatur, TN	44190	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Dickson, TN	44210	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	5360	NASHVILLE, TN
Dyer, TN	44220	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Fayette, TN	44230	32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS
Fentress, TN	44240	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Franklin, TN	44250	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Gibson, TN	44260	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Giles, TN	44270	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Grainger, TN	44280	34100	Morristown, TN	44	TENNESSEE
Greene, TN	44290	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Grundy, TN	44300	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Hamblen, TN	44310	34100	Morristown, TN	44	TENNESSEE
Hamilton, TN	44320	16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	CHATTANOOGA, TN-GA
Hancock, TN	44330	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Hardeman, TN	44340	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Hardin, TN	44350	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Hawkins, TN	44360	28700	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	3660	JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA
Haywood, TN	44370	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Henderson, TN	44380	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Henry, TN	44390	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Hickman, TN	44400	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	44	TENNESSEE
Houston, TN	44410	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Humphreys, TN	44420	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Jackson, TN	44430	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Jefferson, TN	44440	34100	Morristown, TN	44	TENNESSEE
Johnson, TN	44450	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Knox, TN	44460	28940	Knoxville, TN	3840	KNOXVILLE, TN
Lake, TN	44470	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Lauderdale, TN	44480	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Lawrence, TN	44490	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Lewis, TN	44500	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Lincoln, TN	44510	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Loudon, TN	44520	28940	Knoxville, TN	3840	KNOXVILLE, TN
Macon, TN	44550	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	44	TENNESSEE
Madison, TN	44560	27180	Jackson, TN	3580	JACKSON, TN
Marion, TN	44570	16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1560	CHATTANOOGA, TN-GA
Marshall, TN	44580	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Maury, TN	44590	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
McMinn, TN	44530	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
McNairy, TN	44540	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Meigs, TN	44600	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Monroe, TN	44610	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Montgomery, TN	44620	17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	1660	CLARKSVILLE-HOPKINSVILLE, TN-KY
Moore, TN	44630	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Morgan, TN	44640	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Obion, TN	44650	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Overton, TN	44660	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Perry, TN	44670	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Pickett, TN	44680	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Polk, TN	44690	17420	Cleveland, TN	44	TENNESSEE
Putnam, TN	44700	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Rhea, TN	44710	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Roane, TN	44720	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Robertson, TN	44730	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	5360	NASHVILLE, TN
Rutherford, TN	44740	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	5360	NASHVILLE, TN
Scott, TN	44750	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Sequatchie, TN	44760	16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	44	TENNESSEE
Sevier, TN	44770	44	Tennessee	3840	KNOXVILLE, TN
Shelby, TN	44780	32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS
Smith, TN	44790	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	44	TENNESSEE
Statewide, TN	44999	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Stewart, TN	44800	17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	44	TENNESSEE
Sullivan, TN	44810	28700	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	3660	JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA
Sumner, TN	44820	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	5360	NASHVILLE, TN
Tipton, TN	44830	32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	4920	MEMPHIS, TN-AR-MS
Trousdale, TN	44840	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	44	TENNESSEE
Unicoi, TN	44850	27740	Johnson City, TN	3660	JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA
Union, TN	44860	28940	Knoxville, TN	3840	KNOXVILLE, TN
Van Buren, TN	44870	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Warren, TN	44880	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Washington, TN	44890	27740	Johnson City, TN	3660	JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA
Wayne, TN	44900	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Weakley, TN	44910	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
White, TN	44920	44	Tennessee	44	TENNESSEE
Williamson, TN	44930	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	5360	NASHVILLE, TN
Wilson, TN	44940	34980	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN.	5360	NASHVILLE, TN
Anderson, TX	45000	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Andrews, TX	45010	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Angelina, TX	45020	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Aransas, TX	45030	18580	Corpus Christi, TX	45	TEXAS
Archer, TX	45040	48660	Wichita Falls, TX	9080	WICHITA FALLS, TX
Armstrong, TX	45050	11100	Amarillo, TX	45	TEXAS
Atascosa, TX	45060	41700	San Antonio, TX	45	TEXAS
Austin, TX	45070	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	45	TEXAS
Bailey, TX	45080	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Bandera, TX	45090	41700	San Antonio, TX	45	TEXAS
Bastrop, TX	45100	12420	Austin-Round Rock, TX	0640	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS, TX
Baylor, TX	45110	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Bee, TX	45113	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Bell, TX	45120	28660	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	3810	KILLEEN-TEMPLE, TX
Bexar, TX	45130	41700	San Antonio, TX	7240	SAN ANTONIO, TX
Blanco, TX	45140	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Borden, TX	45150	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Bosque, TX	45160	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Bowie, TX	45170	45500	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	8360	TEXARKANA, TX-TEXARKANA, AR
Brazoria, TX	45180	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	1145	BRAZORIA, TX
Brazos, TX	45190	17780	College Station-Bryan, TX	1260	BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION, TX
Brewster, TX	45200	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Briscoe, TX	45201	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Brooks, TX	45210	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Brown, TX	45220	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Burleson, TX	45221	17780	College Station-Bryan, TX	45	TEXAS
Burnet, TX	45222	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Caldwell, TX	45223	12420	Austin-Round Rock, TX	0640	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS, TX
Calhoun, TX	45224	47020	Victoria, TX	45	TEXAS
Callahan, TX	45230	10180	Abilene, TX	45	TEXAS
Cameron, TX	45240	15180	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	1240	BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO, TX
Camp, TX	45250	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Carson, TX	45251	11100	Amarillo, TX	45	TEXAS
Cass, TX	45260	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Castro, TX	45270	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Chambers, TX	45280	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	HOUSTON, TX
Cherokee, TX	45281	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Childress, TX	45290	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Clay, TX	45291	48660	Wichita Falls, TX	45	TEXAS
Cochran, TX	45292	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Coke, TX	45300	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Coleman, TX	45301	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Collin, TX	45310	19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	DALLAS, TX
Collingsworth, TX	45311	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Colorado, TX	45312	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Comal, TX	45320	41700	San Antonio, TX	7240	SAN ANTONIO, TX
Comanche, TX	45321	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Concho, TX	45330	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Cooke, TX	45340	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Coryell, TX	45341	28660	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	3810	KILLEEN-TEMPLE, TX
Cottle, TX	45350	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Crane, TX	45360	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Crockett, TX	45361	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Crosby, TX	45362	31180	Lubbock, TX	45	TEXAS
Culberson, TX	45370	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Dallam, TX	45380	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Dallas, TX	45390	19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	DALLAS, TX
Dawson, TX	45391	45	Texas	45	TEXAS

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
De Witt, TX	45420	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Deaf Smith, TX	45392	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Delta, TX	45400	19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	45	TEXAS
Denton, TX	45410	19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	DALLAS, TX
Dickens, TX	45421	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Dimmit, TX	45430	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Donley, TX	45431	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Duval, TX	45440	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Eastland, TX	45450	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Ector, TX	45451	36220	Odessa, TX	5800	ODESSA-MIDLAND, TX
Edwards, TX	45460	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
El Paso, TX	45480	21340	El Paso, TX	2320	EL PASO, TX
Ellis, TX	45470	19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	DALLAS, TX
Erath, TX	45490	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Falls, TX	45500	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Fannin, TX	45510	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Fayette, TX	45511	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Fisher, TX	45520	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Floyd, TX	45521	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Foard, TX	45522	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Fort Bend, TX	45530	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	HOUSTON, TX
Franklin, TX	45531	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Freestone, TX	45540	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Frio, TX	45541	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Gaines, TX	45542	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Galveston, TX	45550	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	2920	GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY, TX
Garza, TX	45551	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Gillespie, TX	45552	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Glasscock, TX	45560	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Goliad, TX	45561	47020	Victoria, TX	45	TEXAS
Gonzales, TX	45562	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Gray, TX	45563	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Grayson, TX	45564	43300	Sherman-Denison, TX	7640	SHERMAN-DENISON, TX
Gregg, TX	45570	30980	Longview, TX	4420	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL, TX
Grimes, TX	45580	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Guadalupe, TX	45581	41700	San Antonio, TX	7240	SAN ANTONIO, TX
Hale, TX	45582	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hall, TX	45583	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hamilton, TX	45590	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hansford, TX	45591	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hardeman, TX	45592	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hardin, TX	45600	13140	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	0840	BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR, TX
Harris, TX	45610	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	HOUSTON, TX
Harrison, TX	45620	45	Texas	4420	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL, TX
Hartley, TX	45621	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Haskell, TX	45630	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hays, TX	45631	12420	Austin-Round Rock, TX	0640	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS, TX
Hemphill, TX	45632	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Henderson, TX	45640	45	Texas	1920	DALLAS, TX
Hidalgo, TX	45650	32580	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	4880	MCALLEN-EDINBURG-MISSION, TX
Hill, TX	45651	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hockley, TX	45652	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hood, TX	45653	45	Texas	2800	FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON, TX
Hopkins, TX	45654	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Houston, TX	45660	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Howard, TX	45661	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hudspeth, TX	45662	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Hunt, TX	45670	19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	DALLAS, TX
Hutchinson, TX	45671	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Irion, TX	45672	41660	San Angelo, TX	45	TEXAS
Jack, TX	45680	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Jackson, TX	45681	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Jasper, TX	45690	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Jeff Davis, TX	45691	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Jefferson, TX	45700	13140	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	0840	BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR, TX
Jim Hogg, TX	45710	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Jim Wells, TX	45711	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Johnson, TX	45720	23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2800	FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON, TX
Jones, TX	45721	10180	Abilene, TX	45	TEXAS

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Karnes, TX	45722	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Kaufman, TX	45730	19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	DALLAS, TX
Kendall, TX	45731	41700	San Antonio, TX	45	TEXAS
Kenedy, TX	45732	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Kent, TX	45733	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Kerr, TX	45734	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Kimble, TX	45740	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
King, TX	45741	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Kinney, TX	45742	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Kleberg, TX	45743	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Knox, TX	45744	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
La Salle, TX	45753	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Lamar, TX	45750	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Lamb, TX	45751	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Lampasas, TX	45752	28660	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	45	TEXAS
Lavaca, TX	45754	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Lee, TX	45755	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Leon, TX	45756	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Liberty, TX	45757	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	HOUSTON, X
Limestone, TX	45758	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Lipscomb, TX	45759	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Live Oak, TX	45760	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Llano, TX	45761	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Loving, TX	45762	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Lubbock, TX	45770	31180	Lubbock, TX	4600	LUBBOCK, TX
Lynn, TX	45771	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Madison, TX	45782	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Marion, TX	45783	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Martin, TX	45784	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Mason, TX	45785	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Matagorda, TX	45790	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Maverick, TX	45791	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
McCulloch, TX	45772	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
McLennan, TX	45780	47380	Waco, TX	8800	WACO, TX
McMullen, TX	45781	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Medina, TX	45792	41700	San Antonio, TX	45	TEXAS
Menard, TX	45793	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Midland, TX	45794	33260	Midland, TX	5800	ODESSA-MIDLAND, TX
Milam, TX	45795	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Mills, TX	45796	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Mitchell, TX	45797	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Montague, TX	45800	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Montgomery, TX	45801	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	HOUSTON, TX
Moore, TX	45802	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Morris, TX	45803	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Motley, TX	45804	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Nacogdoches, TX	45810	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Navarro, TX	45820	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Newton, TX	45821	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Nolan, TX	45822	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Nueces, TX	45830	18580	Corpus Christi, TX	1880	CORPUS CHRISTI, TX
Ochiltree, TX	45831	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Oldham, TX	45832	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Orange, TX	45840	13140	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	0840	BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR, TX
Palo Pinto, TX	45841	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Panola, TX	45842	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Parker, TX	45843	23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2800	FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON, TX
Parmer, TX	45844	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Pecos, TX	45845	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Polk, TX	45850	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Potter, TX	45860	11100	Amarillo, TX	0320	AMARILLO, TX
Presidio, TX	45861	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Rains, TX	45870	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Randall, TX	45871	11100	Amarillo, TX	0320	AMARILLO, TX
Reagan, TX	45872	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Real, TX	45873	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Red River, TX	45874	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Reeves, TX	45875	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Refugio, TX	45876	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Roberts, TX	45877	45	Texas	45	TEXAS

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Robertson, TX	45878	17780	College Station-Bryan, TX	45	TEXAS
Rockwall, TX	45879	19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1920	DALLAS, TX
Runnels, TX	45880	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Rusk, TX	45881	30980	Longview, TX	45	TEXAS
Sabine, TX	45882	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
San Augustine, TX	45883	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
San Jacinto, TX	45884	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	45	TEXAS
San Natricio, TX	45885	18580	Corpus Christi, TX	1880	CORPUS CHRISTI, TX
San Saba, TX	45886	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Schleicher, TX	45887	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Scurry, TX	45888	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Shackelford, TX	45889	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Shelby, TX	45890	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Sherman, TX	45891	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Smith, TX	45892	46340	Tyler, TX	8640	TYLER, TX
Somervell, TX	45893	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Starr, TX	45900	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Statewide, TX	45999	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Stephens, TX	45901	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Sterling, TX	45902	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Stonewall, TX	45903	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Sutton, TX	45904	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Swisher, TX	45905	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Tarrant, TX	45910	23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2800	FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON, TX
Taylor, TX	45911	10180	Abilene, TX	0040	ABILENE, TX
Terrell, TX	45912	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Terry, TX	45913	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Throckmorton, TX	45920	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Titus, TX	45921	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Tom Green, TX	45930	41660	San Angelo, TX	7200	SAN ANGELO, TX
Travis, TX	45940	12420	Austin-Round Rock, TX	0640	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS, TX
Trinity, TX	45941	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Tyler, TX	45942	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Upshur, TX	45943	30980	Longview, TX	4420	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL, TX
Upton, TX	45944	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Uvalde, TX	45945	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Val Verde, TX	45946	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Van Zandt, TX	45947	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Victoria, TX	45948	47020	Victoria, TX	8750	VICTORIA, TX
Walker, TX	45949	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Waller, TX	45950	26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3360	HOUSTON, TX
Ward, TX	45951	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Washington, TX	45952	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Webb, TX	45953	29700	Laredo, TX	4080	LAREDO, TX
Wharton, TX	45954	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Wheeler, TX	45955	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Wichita, TX	45960	48660	Wichita Falls, TX	9080	WICHITA FALLS, TX
Wilbarger, TX	45961	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Willacy, TX	45962	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Williamson, TX	45970	12420	Austin-Round Rock, TX	0640	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS, TX
Wilson, TX	45971	41700	San Antonio, TX	7240	SAN ANTONIO, TX
Winkler, TX	45972	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Wise, TX	45973	23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	45	TEXAS
Wood, TX	45974	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Yoakum, TX	45980	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Young, TX	45981	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Zapata, TX	45982	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Zavala, TX	45983	45	Texas	45	TEXAS
Beaver, UT	46000	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Box Elder, UT	46010	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Cache, UT	46020	30860	Logan, UT-ID	46	UTAH
Carbon, UT	46030	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Daggett, UT	46040	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Davis, UT	46050	36260	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7160	SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN, UT
Duchesne, UT	46060	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Emery, UT	46070	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Garfield, UT	46080	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Grand, UT	46090	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Iron, UT	46100	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Juab, UT	46110	39340	Provo-Orem, UT	46	UTAH

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Kane, UT	46120	46	Utah	2620	FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA-UTAH
Millard, UT	46130	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Morgan, UT	46140	36260	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	46	UTAH
Piute, UT	46150	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Rich, UT	46160	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Salt Lake, UT	46170	41620	Salt Lake City, UT	7160	SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN, UT
San Juan, UT	46180	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Sanpete, UT	46190	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Sevier, UT	46200	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Statewide, UT	46999	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Summit, UT	46210	41620	Salt Lake City, UT	46	UTAH
Tooele, UT	46220	41620	Salt Lake City, UT	46	UTAH
Uintah, UT	46230	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Utah, UT	46240	39340	Provo-Orem, UT	6520	PROVO-OREM, UT
Wasatch, UT	46250	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Washington, UT	46260	41100	St. George, UT	46	UTAH
Wayne, UT	46270	46	Utah	46	UTAH
Weber, UT	46280	36260	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7160	SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN, UT
Addison, VT	47000	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Bennington, VT	47010	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Caledonia, VT	47020	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Chittenden, VT	47030	15540	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	1303	BURLINGTON, VT
Essex, VT	47040	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Franklin, VT	47050	15540	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	1303	BURLINGTON, VT
Grand isle, VT	47060	15540	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	1303	BURLINGTON, VT
Lamoille, VT	47070	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Orange, VT	47080	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Orleans, VT	47090	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Rutland, VT	47100	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Statewide, VT	47999	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Washington, VT	47110	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Windham, VT	47120	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Windsor, VT	47130	47	Vermont	47	VERMONT
Accomack, VA	49000	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Albemarle, VA	49010	16820	Charlottesville, VA	1540	CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA
Alexandria City, VA	49011	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Alleghany, VA	49020	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Amelia, VA	49030	40060	Richmond, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Amherst, VA	49040	31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	LYNCHBURG, VA
Appomattox, VA	49050	31340	Lynchburg, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Arlington, VA	49060	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Augusta, VA	49070	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Bath, VA	49080	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Bedford, VA	49090	31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	LYNCHBURG, VA
Bedford City, VA	49088	31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	LYNCHBURG, VA
Bland, VA	49100	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Botetourt, VA	49110	40220	Roanoke, VA	6800	ROANOKE, VA
Bristol City, VA	49111	28700	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	3660	JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA
Brunswick, VA	49120	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Buchanan, VA	49130	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Buckingham, VA	49140	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Buena Vista City, VA	49141	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Campbell, VA	49150	31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	LYNCHBURG, VA
Caroline, VA	49160	40060	Richmond, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Carroll, VA	49170	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Charles City, VA	49180	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Charlotte, VA	49190	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Charlottesville City, VA	49191	16820	Charlottesville, VA	1540	CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA
Chesapeake City, VA	49194	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Chesterfield, VA	49200	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Clarke, VA	49210	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Clifton Forge City, VA	49211	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Colonial Heights City, VA	49212	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Covington City, VA	49213	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Craig, VA	49220	40220	Roanoke, VA	49	VIRGINIA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Culpeper, VA	49230	49	Virginia	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Cumberland, VA	49240	40060	Richmond, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Danville City, VA	49241	19260	Danville, VA	1950	DANVILLE, VA
Dickenson, VA	49250	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Dinwiddie, VA	49260	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Emporia City, VA	49270	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Essex, VA	49280	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Fairfax, VA	49290	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Fairfax City, VA	49288	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Falls Church City, VA	49291	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Fauquier, VA	49300	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Floyd, VA	49310	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Fluvanna, VA	49320	16820	Charlottesville, VA	1540	CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA
Franklin, VA	49330	40220	Roanoke, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Franklin City, VA	49328	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Frederick, VA	49340	49020	Winchester, VA-WV	49	VIRGINIA
Fredericksburg City, VA	49342	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Galax City, VA	49343	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Giles, VA	49350	13980	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA.	49	VIRGINIA
Gloucester, VA	49360	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Goochland, VA	49370	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Grayson, VA	49380	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Greene, VA	49390	16820	Charlottesville, VA	1540	CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA
Greensville, VA	49400	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Halifax, VA	49410	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Hampton City, VA	49411	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Hanover, VA	49420	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Harrisonburg City, VA	49421	25500	Harrisonburg, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Henrico, VA	49430	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Henry, VA	49440	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Highland, VA	49450	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Hopewell City, VA	49451	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Isle of Wight, VA	49460	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
James City, VA	49470	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
King and Queen, VA	49480	40060	Richmond, VA	49	VIRGINIA
King George, VA	49490	49	Virginia	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
King William, VA	49500	40060	Richmond, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Lancaster, VA	49510	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Lee, VA	49520	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Lexington City, VA	49522	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Loudoun, VA	49530	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Louisa, VA	49540	40060	Richmond, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Lunenburg, VA	49550	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Lynchburg City, VA	49551	31340	Lynchburg, VA	4640	LYNCHBURG, VA
Madison, VA	49560	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Manassas City, VA	49563	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Manassas Park City, VA	49565	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Martinsville City, VA	49561	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Mathews, VA	49570	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Mecklenburg, VA	49580	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Middlesex, VA	49590	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Montgomery, VA	49600	13980	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA.	49	VIRGINIA
Nansemond City, VA	49610	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Nelson, VA	49620	16820	Charlottesville, VA	49	VIRGINIA
New Kent, VA	49621	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Newport News City, VA	49622	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Norfolk City, VA	49641	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Northampton, VA	49650	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Northumberland, VA	49660	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Norton City, VA	49661	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Nottoway, VA	49670	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Orange, VA	49680	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Page, VA	49690	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Patrick, VA	49700	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Petersburg City, VA	49701	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Pittsylvania, VA	49710	19260	Danville, VA	1950	DANVILLE, VA
Poquoson, VA	49712	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Portsmouth City, VA	49711	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Powhatan, VA	49720	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Prince Edward, VA	49730	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Prince George, VA	49740	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Prince William, VA	49750	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Pulaski, VA	49770	13980	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA.	49	VIRGINIA
Radford City, VA	49771	13980	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA.	49	VIRGINIA
Rappahannock, VA	49780	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Richmond, VA	49790	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Richmond City, VA	49791	40060	Richmond, VA	6760	RICHMOND-PETERSBURG, VA
Roanoke, VA	49800	40220	Roanoke, VA	6800	ROANOKE, VA
Roanoke City, VA	49801	40220	Roanoke, VA	6800	ROANOKE, VA
Rockbridge, VA	49810	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Rockingham, VA	49820	25500	Harrisonburg, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Russell, VA	49830	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Salem City, VA	49838	40220	Roanoke, VA	6800	ROANOKE, VA
Scott, VA	49840	28700	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	3660	JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA
Shenandoah, VA	49850	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Smyth, VA	49860	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
South Boston City, VA	49867	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Southampton, VA	49870	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Spotsylvania, VA	49880	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Stafford, VA	49890	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Statewide, VA	49999	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Staunton City, VA	49891	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Suffolk City, VA	49892	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Surry, VA	49900	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	49	VIRGINIA
Sussex, VA	49910	40060	Richmond, VA	49	VIRGINIA
Tazewell, VA	49920	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Virginia Beach City, VA	49921	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Warren, VA	49930	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Washington, VA	49950	28700	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	3660	JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA
Waynesboro City, VA	49951	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Westmoreland, VA	49960	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Williamsburg City, VA	49961	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Winchester City, VA	49962	49020	Winchester, VA-WV	49	VIRGINIA
Wise, VA	49970	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
Wythe, VA	49980	49	Virginia	49	VIRGINIA
York, VA	49981	47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA.	5720	NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-NEWPORT NEWS, VA-NC
Adams, WA	50000	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Asotin, WA	50010	30300	Lewiston, ID-WA	50	WASHINGTON

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Benton, WA	50020	28420	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	6740	RICHLAND-KENNEWICK-PASCO, WA
Chelan, WA	50030	48300	Wenatchee, WA	50	WASHINGTON
Clallam, WA	50040	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Clark, WA	50050	38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA.	6440	PORTLAND-VANCOUVER,OR-WA
Columbia, WA	50060	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Cowlitz, WA	50070	31020	Longview, WA	50	WASHINGTON
Douglas, WA	50080	48300	Wenatchee, WA	50	WASHINGTON
Ferry, WA	50090	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Franklin, WA	50100	28420	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	6740	RICHLAND-KENNEWICK-PASCO, WA
Garfield, WA	50110	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Grant, WA	50120	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Grays Harbor, WA	50130	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Island, WA	50140	50	Washington	7600	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE-EVERETT, WA
Jefferson, WA	50150	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
King, WA	50160	42644	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	7600	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE-EVERETT, WA
Kitsap, WA	50170	14740	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	1150	BREMERTON, WA
Kittitas, WA	50180	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Klickitat, WA	50190	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Lewis, WA	50200	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Lincoln, WA	50210	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Mason, WA	50220	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Okanogan, WA	50230	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Pacific, WA	50240	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Pend Oreille, WA	50250	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Pierce, WA	50260	45104	Tacoma, WA	8200	TACOMA, WA
San Juan, WA	50270	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Skagit, WA	50280	34580	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	50	WASHINGTON
kamania, WA	50290	38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA.	50	WASHINGTON
Snohomish, WA	50300	42644	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	7600	SEATTLE-BELLEVUE-EVERETT, WA
Spokane, WA	50310	44060	Spokane, WA	7840	SPOKANE, WA
Statewide, WA	50999	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Stevens, WA	50320	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Thurston, WA	50330	36500	Olympia, WA	5910	OLYMPIA, WA
Wahkiakum, WA	50340	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Walla Walla, WA	50350	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Whatcom, WA	50360	13380	Bellingham, WA	0860	BELLINGHAM, WA
Whitman, WA	50370	50	Washington	50	WASHINGTON
Yakima, WA	50380	49420	Yakima, WA	9260	YAKIMA, WA
Barbour, WV	51000	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Berkeley, WV	51010	25180	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Boone, WV	51020	16620	Charleston, WV	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Braxton, WV	51030	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Brooke, WV	51040	48260	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	8080	STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON, OH-WV
Cabell, WV	51050	26580	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	3400	HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV-KY-OH
Calhoun, WV	51060	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Clay, WV	51070	16620	Charleston, WV	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Doddridge, WV	51080	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Fayette, WV	51090	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Gilmer, WV	51100	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Grant, WV	51110	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Greenbrier, WV	51120	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Hampshire, WV	51130	49020	Winchester, VA-WV	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Hancock, WV	51140	48260	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	8080	STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON, OH-WV
Hardy, WV	51150	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Harrison, WV	51160	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Jackson, WV	51170	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Jefferson, WV	51180	47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA.	8840	WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA-WV
Kanawha, WV	51190	16620	Charleston, WV	1480	CHARLESTON, WV
Lewis, WV	51200	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Lincoln, WV	51210	16620	Charleston, WV	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Logan, WV	51220	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Marion, WV	51240	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Marshall, WV	51250	48540	Wheeling, WV-OH	9000	WHEELING, WV-OH
Mason, WV	51260	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Mc Dowell, WV	51230	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Mercer, WV	51270	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Mineral, WV	51280	19060	Cumberland, MD-WV	1900	CUMBERLAND, MD-WV
Mingo, WV	51290	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Monongalia, WV	51300	34060	Morgantown, WV	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Monroe, WV	51310	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Morgan, WV	51320	25180	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Nicholas, WV	51330	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Ohio, WV	51340	48540	Wheeling, WV-OH	9000	WHEELING, WV-OH
Pendleton, WV	51350	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Pleasants, WV	51360	37620	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH.	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Pocahontas, WV	51370	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Preston, WV	51380	34060	Morgantown, WV	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Putnam, WV	51390	16620	Charleston, WV	1480	CHARLESTON, WV
Raleigh, WV	51400	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Randolph, WV	51410	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Ritchie, WV	51420	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Roane, WV	51430	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Statewide, WV	51999	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Summers, WV	51440	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Taylor, WV	51450	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Tucker, WV	51460	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Tyler, WV	51470	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Upshur, WV	51480	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Wayne, WV	51490	26580	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	3400	HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV-KY-OH
Webster, WV	51500	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Wetzel, WV	51510	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Wirt, WV	51520	37620	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH.	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Wood, WV	51530	37620	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH.	6020	PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA, WV-OH
Wyoming, WV	51540	51	West Virginia	51	WEST VIRGINIA
Adams, WI	52000	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Ashland, WI	52010	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Barron, WI	52020	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Bayfield, WI	52030	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Brown, WI	52040	24580	Green Bay, WI	3080	GREEN BAY, WI
Buffalo, WI	52050	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Burnett, WI	52060	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Calumet, WI	52070	11540	Appleton, WI	0460	APPLETON-OSHKOSH-NEENAH, WI
Chippewa, WI	52080	20740	Eau Claire, WI	2290	EAU CLAIRE, WI
Clark, WI	52090	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Columbia, WI	52100	31540	Madison, WI	52	WISCONSIN
Crawford, WI	52110	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Dane, WI	52120	31540	Madison, WI	4720	MADISON, WI
Dodge, WI	52130	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Door, WI	52140	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Douglas, WI	52150	20260	Duluth, MN-WI	2240	DULUTH-SUPERIOR, MN-WI
Dunn, WI	52160	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Eau Claire, WI	52170	20740	Eau Claire, WI	2290	EAU CLAIRE, WI
Florence, WI	52180	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Fond Du Lac, WI	52190	22540	Fond Du Lac, WI	52	WISCONSIN
Forest, WI	52200	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Grant, WI	52210	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Green, WI	52220	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Green lake, WI	52230	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Iowa, WI	52240	31540	Madison, WI	52	WISCONSIN
Iron, WI	52250	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Jackson, WI	52260	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Jefferson, WI	52270	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Juneau, WI	52280	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Kenosha, WI	52290	29404	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI.	3800	KENOSHA, WI

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Kewaunee, WI	52300	24580	Green Bay, WI	52	WISCONSIN
La Crosse, WI	52310	29100	La Crosse, WI-MN	3870	LA CROSSE, WI-MN
Lafayette, WI	52320	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Langlade, WI	52330	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Lincoln, WI	52340	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Manitowoc, WI	52350	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Marathon, WI	52360	48140	Wausau, WI	8940	WAUSAU, WI
Marinette, WI	52370	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Marquette, WI	52380	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Menomonee, WI	52381	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Milwaukee, WI	52390	33340	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI.	5080	MILWAUKEE-WAUKESHA, WI
Monroe, WI	52400	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Oconto, WI	52410	24580	Green Bay, WI	52	WISCONSIN
Oneida, WI	52420	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Outagamie, WI	52430	11540	Appleton, WI	0460	APPLETON-OSHKOSH-NEENAH, WI
Ozaukee, WI	52440	33340	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI.	5080	MILWAUKEE-WAUKESHA, WI
Pepin, WI	52450	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Pierce, WI	52460	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Polk, WI	52470	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Portage, WI	52480	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Price, WI	52490	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Racine, WI	52500	39540	Racine, WI	6600	RACINE, WI
Richland, WI	52510	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Rock, WI	52520	27500	Janesville, WI	3620	JANESVILLE-BELOIT, WI
Rusk, WI	52530	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Sauk, WI	52550	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Sawyer, WI	52560	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Shawano, WI	52570	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Sheboygan, WI	52580	43100	Sheboygan, WI	7620	SHEBOYGAN, WI
St. Croix, WI	52540	33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.	5120	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI
Statewide, WI	52999	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Taylor, WI	52590	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Trempealeau, WI	52600	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Vernon, WI	52610	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Vilas, WI	52620	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Walworth, WI	52630	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Washburn, WI	52640	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Washington, WI	52650	33340	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI.	5080	MILWAUKEE-WAUKESHA, WI
Waukesha, WI	52660	33340	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI.	5080	MILWAUKEE-WAUKESHA, WI
Waupaca, WI	52670	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Waushara, WI	52680	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Winnebago, WI	52690	36780	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	0460	APPLETON-OSHKOSH-NEENAH, WI
Wood, WI	52700	52	Wisconsin	52	WISCONSIN
Albany, WY	53000	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Big horn, WY	53010	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Campbell, WY	53020	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Carbon, WY	53030	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Converse, WY	53040	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Crook, WY	53050	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Fremont, WY	53060	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Goshen, WY	53070	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Hot Springs, WY	53080	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Johnson, WY	53090	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Laramie, WY	53100	16940	Cheyenne, WY	1580	CHEYENNE, WY
Lincoln, WY	53110	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Natrona, WY	53120	16220	Casper, WY	1350	CASPER, WY
Niobrara, WY	53130	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Park, WY	53140	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Platte, WY	53150	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Sheridan, WY	53160	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Statewide, WY	53999	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Sublette, WY	53170	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING

TABLE D.—CROSSWALK OF COUNTIES BY STATE—Continued

County name	State & County Code	CBSA code	CBSA name	MSA code	MSA name
Sweetwater, WY	53180	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Teton, WY	53190	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Uinta, WY	53200	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
Washakie, WY	53210	53	Wyoming	53	WYOMING
		48	Virgin Islands	48	
		65	Guam	65	

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Thursday,
August 4, 2005

Part V

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 93
Washington, DC Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area; Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 93

[Docket No. FAA–2003–17005; Notice No. 05–07]

RIN 2120–AI17

Washington, DC Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to codify current flight restrictions for certain aircraft operations in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area. This action is necessary because of the ongoing threat of terrorist attacks. The FAA intends by this action to help the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense protect national assets in the National Capital region.

DATES: Send your comments on or before November 2, 2005.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments that do not include national security or sensitive security information identified by Docket Number FAA–2003–17005 using any of the following methods:

- *DOT Docket Web Site:* Go to *http://dms.dot.gov* and follow the instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Government-wide Rulemaking Web Site:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Nassif Building, Room PL–401, Washington, DC 20590–001.
- *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.
- *Hand Delivery:* Room PL–401 on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For more information on the rulemaking process or instructions on submitting comments that include national security or sensitive security information, see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

Privacy: Subject to review for national security or sensitive security information, we will post all comments we receive, without change, to http://dms.dot.gov, including any personal information you provide. For more information, see the Privacy Act discussion in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

Docket: To read background documents or comments received, go to *http://dms.dot.gov* at any time or to Room PL–401 on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Crum, Airspace and Rules, Office of System Operations and Safety, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested persons to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, data, or views. (See also ''Sensitive Security Information'' below.) We also invite comments relating to the economic, environmental, energy, or federalism impacts that might result from adopting the proposals in this document. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. We ask that you send us two copies of written comments.

We will file in the docket all comments we receive, subject to review for national security or sensitive security information as indicated above, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this proposed rulemaking. The docket is available for public inspection before and after the comment closing date. If you wish to review the docket in person, go to the address in the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also review the docket using the Internet at the Web address in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Privacy Act: Using the search function of our docket Web site, anyone can find and read the comments received into any of our dockets, including the name of the individual sending the comment (or signing the comment on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78) or you may visit *http://dms.dot.gov.*

Before acting on this proposal, we will consider all comments we receive on or before the closing date for comments. We will consider comments filed late if it is possible to do so without incurring expense or delay. We may change this proposal in light of the comments we receive.

If you want the FAA to acknowledge receipt of your comments on this proposal, include with your comments a pre-addressed, stamped postcard on which the docket number appears. We will stamp the date on the postcard and mail it to you.

Sensitive Security Information

Do not file in the docket information that you consider to be sensitive security information. Send or deliver this information (identified as docket number FAA–2003–17005) directly to Edith V. Parish, Acting Manager, Airspace and Rules, Office of System Operations and Safety, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591, telephone (202) 267–8783. You must mark information that you consider security-sensitive.

Under 14 CFR 11.35 (a), we will review comments as we receive them, before they are placed in the docket. If a comment contains sensitive security information, we remove it before placing the comment in the general docket.

Availability of This Action

You can get an electronic copy using the Internet by:

(1) Searching the Department of Transportation's electronic Docket Management System (DMS) Web page (*http://dms.dot.gov/search*);

(2) Visiting the FAA's Web page at *http://www.faa.gov*; or

(3) Accessing the Government Printing Office's Web page at *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index/html*.

You can also get a copy by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Rulemaking, ARM–1, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–9680. Be sure to identify the docket number, notice number, or amendment number of this rulemaking.

Statutory Authority

The FAA Administrator has broad authority to regulate the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace (49 U.S.C. 40103). The Administrator is also authorized to issue air traffic rules and regulations to govern the flight of aircraft, the navigation, protection, and identification of aircraft for the protection of persons and property on the ground, and for the efficient use of the navigable airspace. Additionally, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 40103(b)(3) the Administrator has the authority, in consultation with the Secretary of

Defense, to ''establish security provisions that will encourage and allow maximum use of the navigable airspace by civil aircraft consistent with national security.'' Such provisions may include establishing airspace areas the Administrator decides are necessary in the interest of national defense; and by regulation or order, restricting or prohibiting flight of civil aircraft that the Administrator cannot identify, locate and control with available facilities in those areas. See 49 U.S.C. 40103(b). The Administrator also has broad statutory authority to issue regulations to promote safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce, when the Administrator finds that such regulations are necessary for safety in air commerce and national security. See 49 U.S.C. 44701(a)(5). The FAA must consider, as a matter of policy, maintaining and enhancing safety and security in air commerce as its highest priorities (49 U.S.C. 40101(d)).

Background

After the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, which resulted in the loss of human life at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and in southwestern Pennsylvania, the FAA immediately curtailed all aircraft operations within the National Airspace System (NAS), except certain military, law enforcement, and emergency related aircraft operations.

On September 13, 2001, the FAA took action to allow additional aircraft operations in some areas of the NAS. However, the FAA maintained flight restrictions over certain cities and sensitive sites. Even after specific temporary flight restrictions over a particular city or site were rescinded, some flight restrictions were occasionally reinstated in response to specific and general intelligence information regarding terrorist threats. Most of these flight restrictions were issued pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations in 14 CFR 91.139, Emergency Air Traffic Rules; 14 CFR 91.137, Temporary Flight Restrictions in the Vicinity of Disaster/Hazard Areas; or 14 CFR part 99, Security Control of Air Traffic. These flight restrictions were issued via the U.S. Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) System.

While many aspects of the initial flight restrictions were cancelled, in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area the FAA continued to impose several temporary flight restrictions at the request of the Departments of Homeland Security (DHS) and Defense (DoD) to assist them in their newly assigned counter-terrorism mission.

On February 19, 2002, the FAA issued Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR) No. 94, Enhanced Security Procedures for Operations at Certain Airports in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area (67 FR 7538; Feb. 19, 2002). SFAR 94, which expired on February 13, 2005, required any person operating an aircraft to or from College Park Airport, Potomac Airfield, or Washington Executive/Hyde Field to conduct those operations in accordance with security procedures approved by the Administrator. The SFAR was a general operating rule containing both flight communication requirements and airport security requirements. It applied to any person operating an aircraft to or from one of the specified airports and affected all aircraft operations at these airports, including those conducted under 14 CFR part 91, those for which an air carrier or an operating certificate may be issued under 14 CFR part 119 (for operations conducted under 14 CFR part 121 or 135), and those which may be conducted under part 125, 129, 133, or 137.

Procedures addressing airport security previously contained in SFAR 94 are now included in a regulation promulgated on February 10, 2005 by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), which is now responsible for airport security procedures (70 FR 7150; Feb. 10, 2005). The flight communication requirements are included in this NPRM. They include flight plan filing, two-way radio communication, and transponder requirements.

Request To Permanently Codify Temporary Flight Restrictions Over the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area

Because of its status as home to all three branches of the Federal government, as well as numerous Federal buildings, foreign embassies, multi-national institutions, and national monuments, the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area continues to be an obvious high value target for terrorists.

Despite recent successes in the war on terrorism, the DHS believes that the threat of extremists launching an attack using aircraft remains high. Although there is no information suggesting an imminent plan by terrorists to use airplanes to attack targets in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area, the success of the September 11, 2001 attack on the Pentagon and reports demonstrating terrorist groups' enduring interest in aviation-related attacks indicate the need for continued vigilance in aviation security.

For example, the April 2003 arrest of Waleed bin Attash and the subsequent discovery of a plot to crash an explosive-laden small aircraft into the U.S. Consulate in Karachi, Pakistan illustrates terrorist groups' continued interest in using aircraft to attack U.S. interests. Other information—such as documents found in Zacarias Moussaoui's possession, which outlined crop duster operations—suggests that terrorist groups may have been considering other domestic aviation attack plans in addition to the September 11, 2001 attacks. As of mid-June 2003, Islamic extremists may have been planning suicide hijackings against government, military, and/or economic targets along the east coast of the United States.

In addition, press reports on the debriefings of detained terrorist leader Khalid Shaykh Muhammad not only hint at the complexity of planning involved in the September 11, 2001 attacks, but also suggest the group was likely planning follow-on operations inside the United States, possibly including inside the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area.

While the DHS has no specific information that terrorist groups are currently planning to use general aviation (GA) aircraft to perpetrate attacks against the U.S., it remains concerned that (in light of completed and ongoing security enhancements for commercial aircraft and airports) terrorists may turn to GA as an alternative method for conducting operations.

The DHS believes that Al-Qa'ida is the group most likely to use GA to attack targets in the U.S. Several of its operatives—including some of the September 11 hijackers—have trained on small aircraft. Indeed, according to the testimony before Congress of the then-Director of Central Intelligence, George Tenet, September 11 mastermind Khalid Shaykh Muhammad originally proposed using multiple small aircraft packed with explosives to conduct the attacks. Usama Bin Laden reportedly suggested the use of larger aircraft instead. Even earlier, Muhammad and Ramzi Yousef—both involved in the 1995 Manila Air plot—considered the notion of crashing an airplane into CIA Headquarters.

- Based on this and other information, the DHS believes that GA aircraft may be vulnerable to targeting by terrorists for misuse.

In February 2003, FAA, in consultation with DHS and other Federal agencies, implemented a system of airspace control measures to protect against a potential threat to the

Washington, DC Metropolitan Area. The dimensions of this protected airspace were determined after considering such factors as the speed of likely suspect aircraft, minimum launch time and the speed of intercept aircraft. After extensive coordination among Federal agencies, two airspace areas were implemented. The outer area, which closely mimics the current Washington Tri-area Class B airspace, is called an Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) and requires identification of all flight operations within the airspace in order to ensure the security of protected ground assets. The inner area, called a Flight Restricted Zone (FRZ), is approximately a 15 NM radius around the Washington VHF omni-directional range/distance measuring equipment (DCA VOR/DME) where more stringent access procedures are applied. Most kinds of flight operations are prohibited in this area, and under this proposal such operations would continue to be prohibited in this area. Part 121 operations are presently permitted in this airspace and, under this proposal, would continue to be permitted in the FRZ airspace. DoD, law enforcement and aeromedical flights are permitted in this airspace and would continue to be permitted in this airspace as long as the flight crew remains in contact with air traffic control (ATC) and operates the aircraft transponder on an air traffic control-assigned beacon code. If adopted, the airspace presently known as the DC ''ADIZ'' would be redesignated as the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area (DC SFRA). The DC SFRA would encompass the same airspace as the ADIZ and include the area known as the FRZ.

This airspace structure and associated procedures associated with the ADIZ and FRZ have been in place for about 2 years. The agencies responsible for intercepting intruders within the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area (the DoD and agencies of the DHS) believe that the existing airspace dimensions and procedures are the minimum acceptable to successfully accomplish their missions and should be retained on a permanent basis.

This airspace structure is also an essential component of the DoD and DHS air security plan. The DoD and DHS believe that by establishing a National Defense airspace area over the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area, they would have sufficient time to successfully conduct countermeasures to ensure the safety of protectees in the event that a potentially hostile aircraft enters the airspace area.

It is with this in mind that the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security requested that the FAA Administrator take action to codify permanently current aviation flight restrictions over the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area to support their continuing mission to protect national assets in the National Capital Region.

General Discussion of the Proposal

After the events of September 11, 2001, Congress and the President tasked government agencies to increase the protection of the United States and its interests. Congress established the TSA and tasked it with protecting the security of our nation's transportation infrastructure. Additionally, Congress established the Department of Homeland Security, in order to centralize the administration of the country's security efforts.

For the past two years, the FAA has been working closely with the DoD and DHS to draft security contingency plans to protect the American public, national assets, and operations in the National Airspace System. Some of the measures taken by the FAA include additional cockpit security for certain air carrier aircraft and temporary flight restrictions over special events (often at stadiums) that attract large numbers of people and may be seen as potential targets by terrorists.

Since the seat of our nation's government is in Washington, DC, flight restrictions were established immediately after September 11, 2001, and most remain in place. Establishing specific airspace for security reasons in the Washington, DC area is not a new practice. In 1938, by Executive Order 7910, the President reserved and set apart airspace for national defense, the public safety and other governmental purposes. Those airspace reservations were subsequently codified in 14 CFR part 73 as ''prohibited areas.'' Over the years, the size and dimensions of one of these areas, Prohibited Area 56 (P–56), which is the airspace over and near the White House, has changed in response to world events. In accordance with 14 CFR 73.83, no person may operate an aircraft within a prohibited area unless authorization has been granted by the using agency. The action proposed in this notice does not modify P–56.

The FAA is aware that the flight restrictions imposed over the Washington DC Metropolitan Area have impacted, and will continue to impact some pilots in the area. However, government security officials believe that the proposed DC SFRA would enhance and strengthen the ability of DoD and DHS to protect the President, Cabinet members, the Congress and other assets in the capital region.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the threat of extremists launching an attack using aircraft still exists. Numerous reports continue to be received that demonstrate Al-Qa'ida's enduring interest in aviation-related attacks. Thus, there is a continued need for aviation security vigilance. Intelligence reports indicate that terrorists continue to be interested in using general aviation aircraft as part of another attack on the U.S. or facilitation of activities since general aviation aircraft are readily available and relatively inexpensive. Also, though security measures at general aviation airports have improved, they are less stringent than those in place at many commercial airports. Overall and even though general aviation aircraft are generally smaller than those used in the 9/11 attack, the destructive potential of a small aircraft loaded with explosives may be significant. It should be noted that almost 70% of U.S. general aviation is comprised of aircraft that are relatively small. Aircraft in this segment of the industry range from homebuilt craft to large airliners. In addition, there are thousands of general aviation airports in the United States with varying degrees of security procedures implemented.

We believe that as part of ensuring the security of the people, property and institutions in the Nation's capital, and surrounding area, it is essential to know the intended route of flight of the aircraft, to have the aircraft squawk a discrete transponder code, and to have automatic altitude reporting equipment on board the aircraft that transmits to ATC. Government officials believe that some types of aircraft operations (*i.e.*, those conducted under parts 91, 101, 103, 105, 125, 133, 135 and 137) should continue to be prohibited within 15 miles of the DCA VOR/DME, unless specifically authorized by the FAA in consultation with the DoD and DHS. Generally speaking, pre-departure security procedures and onboard security equipment for such operations are substantially less demanding than those security procedures and safeguards currently in place for part 121 aircraft operations. Therefore, the FAA is proposing the following action which, in part, restricts flight in certain areas and requires pilots operating in designated areas to file flight plans, communicate with appropriate air traffic control facilities, and display an ATC-assigned transponder code. This proposed action is one of many being undertaken by government agencies that

are intended to enhance security in the Washington DC Metropolitan area.

By this proposed action the Federal Government would more explicitly classify the airspace over the Washington DC Metropolitan Area (the DC SFRA) as ''National Defense Airspace.'' Any person who knowingly or willfully violates the rules concerning operations in National Defense Airspace is subject to certain criminal penalties. See 49 U.S.C. 46307. It is hoped that codification of these airspace restrictions and the classification of this airspace as ''National Defense Airspace'' will reduce, through pilot education, the number of careless and inadvertent encroachments of the airspace by some pilots. Reducing the number of unauthorized airspace penetrations will reduce the number of times that the U.S. Government aircraft have to intercept unauthorized aircraft. The government also believes this rule will reduce the risks that the Government might have to fire on an aircraft that proceeds dangerously close to certain locations in the Washington DC Metropolitan Area.

In addition, in response to Congressional mandate, the Transportation Security Administration issued an interim final rule on July 19, 2005 to restore access to Reagan National Airport for certain aircraft operations (70 FR 41586; July 19, 2005). The rule will become effective on August 18, 2005. The final rule will reflect changes to the airspace restrictions based on that rule, as well as other changes that might result from other unforeseen security concerns.

Section-by-Section Discussion of the Proposed 14 CFR Part 93 Subpart B

Section 93.31—What Is the Purpose of This Subpart and Who Would Be Affected?

This section, if adopted, would inform the public that this subpart was issued to enhance security efforts in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area and deter anyone who might use an aircraft for terrorist activity. It would further inform readers that it establishes a National Defense Airspace Area over the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area. This area would be known as the Washington DC Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area, which would be defined in proposed § 93.35. This would include flights in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Flight Restricted Zone (FRZ), which is also defined in proposed § 93.35. This subpart would affect anyone who operates an aircraft in the DC SFRA.

Section 93.33—What Could Happen if You Fail To Comply With the Rules of This Subpart?

This proposed section informs readers that if they do not comply with this rule or any special security instruction announced by a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) that affects this rule, then the government may do any or all of the following:

(1) *Direct deadly force toward their aircraft.* This could happen if it is determined that the aircraft poses an imminent security threat.

(2) *Pursue criminal charges.* Criminal prosecutions could be pursued, in the right case with the appropriate evidence, because this airspace is being established, in part, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 40103(b) as National Defense Airspace.[1] This would not be the first time that the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, has acted pursuant to the authority under 49 U.S.C. 40103(b). For example, the FAA considers certain Prohibited Areas to be National Defense Airspace and certain temporary flight restrictions (TFRs) sites in the same vein, because those prohibited areas and those TFRs were established, in part, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 40103 in consultation with the Secretary of Defense.

(3) *Take administrative action, including imposing civil penalties and suspend or revoke airmen certificates.* Paragraph (c) simply summarizes the FAA's long-standing and long-recognized statutory authority to take administrative enforcement action against those who violate FAA regulations (See, *e.g.*, 49 U.S.C. 44709 and 49 U.S.C. Chapter 463 (Penalties)).

Section 93.35—Definitions

This proposed section contains definitions applicable to this rule. Specifically, this section provides the definition for the proposed airspace known as the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area (SFRA) and the airspace contained within the Washington DC Metropolitan Area Flight Restricted Zone (FRZ). The SFRA is currently defined by a NOTAM, and known as the Washington DC ADIZ. Both the SFRA airspace and the FRZ airspace (which is part of SFRA airspace) are categorized as ''National Defense Airspace.'' This proposed section also defines the term ''fringe airports'' to identify certain airports located near the outer boundary of the SFRA where specific egress-only procedures may be applied.

Section 93.37—General Requirements for Operating in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area SFRA

This proposed section establishes that if you conduct any type of flight in the Washington, DC, SFRA, you will be subject to:

(1) All of the requirements in this part;

(2) All special instructions issued by the FAA in the interest of national security; and

(3) All other FAA requirements in 14 CFR.

Generally, any special instructions would be issued as NOTAMs pursuant to § 99.7 and would be temporary, but could be issued in any manner the FAA considers appropriate.

Section 93.39—Specific Requirements for Operating in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area SFRA, Including the FRZ

On February 10, 2003, the FAA issued NOTAM 3/2126 that established the Washington DC Metropolitan Area ADIZ. NOTAM 3/2126 contains flight restrictions and procedures for aircraft operations within the area, including transponder equipment, two-way radio communication and filing a flight plan. In this action we propose to establish an area (Washington DC SFRA) with specific procedures and pilot and equipment requirements. The proposed procedures reflect those currently in place via NOTAM for that airspace currently known as the Washington DC Metropolitan Area Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ).

Section 93.41—Aircraft Operations Prohibited in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Flight Restricted Zone (FRZ)

This section proposes to codify prohibitions on certain kinds of aircraft operations in the Washington DC Metropolitan Area FRZ. The FRZ evolved from flight restrictions originally imposed by NOTAM on December 19, 2001. On February 10, 2003, the FRZ (which covers approximately a 15 nautical mile radius of the Washington DC VOR/DME) was introduced to describe an area wherein all flight operations conducted under parts 91, 101, 103, 105, 125, 133, 135, and 137 are prohibited unless specifically authorized by the FAA, in consultation with DHS.

[1] Section 46307. Violation of national defense airspace. A person that knowingly or willfully violates section 40103(b)(3) of this title or a regulation prescribed or order issued under section 40103(b)(3) shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Section 93.43—Requirements for Aircraft Operations to or From College Park Airport; Potomac Airfield; or Washington Executive/Hyde Field Airports

This proposed section contains portions of the procedures previously found in SFAR No. 94, and it also contains air traffic procedures that are in place via NOTAM.

SFAR 94 contained both flight communication requirements and airport security requirements. The flight communication requirements are included in this NPRM. They include flight plan filing, two-way radio communication, and transponder requirements. Procedures addressing airport security previously contained in SFAR 94 are now regulated by the TSA. See ''Background'' above.

Section 93.45—Special Ingress/Egress Procedures for Bay Bridge and Kentmorr Airports

This section proposes to permanently codify ingress/egress procedures for certain airports within the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area but not in the FRZ. This proposed section details ingress/egress procedures for pilots operating to/from the Bay Bridge and Kentmorr Airports. Specifically, the procedures would allow aircraft arriving at or departing from either of these airports to operate directly to or from the airport, along a specified route, at a specified altitude, without filing a flight plan or contacting air traffic control, provided they are displaying the appropriate ATC-assigned transponder code (1227 for Bay Bridge Airport and 1233 for Kentmorr Airport).

Section 93.47—Special Egress Procedures for Fringe Airports

This section proposes egress-only procedures for those pilots departing the Airlie, Albrecht, Harris, Martin, Martin State, Meadows, Mylander, Stewart, St. John, Tilghman Whipp, Upperville, and Wolf airports. Pilots departing from these airports would display ATC transponder code 1205 and monitor the appropriate ATC frequency for the area. They would be expected to exit the SFRA by the most direct route. Also, these pilots would not have to establish two-way communications with ATC unless requested, and would not have to file a flight plan.

It should be noted that these procedures are being proposed to provide relief to certain pilot operations in the SFRA. Any pilot deviating from these procedures will trigger a U.S. government response.

Section 93.49—Airport Security Procedures

This section proposes to prohibit any person from operating an aircraft at the three subject Maryland airports unless those airports have a TSA-approved airport security program.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposal contains the following new information collection requirements. As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)), the FAA has submitted the information requirements associated with this proposal to the Office of Management and Budget for its review. This information is currently being collected under the NOTAM issued pursuant to 14 CFR 99.7.

Estimated Burden: The FAA expects that this proposed rule would impose additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements on airports and pilots. It would have the following impacts:

- For the airports impacted by SFAR 94, the FAA estimates that it would take 1,497.50 hours to process flight plans, costing $47,111 annually.
- For the other airports affected by this rulemaking, the FAA estimates that it would take 6,466.28 hours to process the additional flight plans, costing $203,429 annually.

The total impact to file these flight plans averages $250,540, taking 7,963.78 hours annually.

The regulation would increase paperwork for the Federal government, as there would be an additional air traffic burden dealing with pilot deviations, tracks of interest, and litigation, taking an average of 129,197.33 hours, costing $10,913,253 annually. In addition, FAA employees would have to process the additional flight plans; for the airports impacted by SFAR 94, this would take 1,497.50 hours, costing $70,847, and for all other airports in the SFRA, this would take 6,466.28 hours, costing $203,429 annually. The total impact on the Federal government would be 137,161.10 hours, costing $11,187,529 annually.

The agency is soliciting comments to—

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Individuals and organizations may submit comments on the information collection requirement by October 3, 2005, and should direct them to the address listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. Comments also should be submitted to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, New Executive Building, Room 10202, 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20053, Attention: Desk Officer for FAA.

According to the 1995 amendments to the Paperwork Reduction Act (5 CFR 1320.8(b)(2)(vi)), an agency may not collect or sponsor the collection of information, nor may it impose an information collection requirement unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control number for this information collection will be published in the **Federal Register**, after the Office of Management and Budget approves it.

International Compatibility

In keeping with U.S. obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, it is FAA policy to comply with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices to the maximum extent practicable. The FAA has determined that there are no ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices that correspond to these proposed regulations.

Regulatory Evaluation Summary

Changes to Federal regulations must undergo several economic analyses. First, Executive Order 12866 directs that each Federal agency shall propose or adopt a regulation only upon a reasoned determination that the benefits of the intended regulation justify its costs. Second, the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 requires agencies to analyze the economic impact of regulatory changes on small entities. Third, the Trade Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 2531–2533) prohibits agencies from setting standards that create unnecessary obstacles to the foreign commerce of the United States. In developing U.S. standards, this Trade Act requires agencies to consider international standards and, where appropriate, to be the basis of U.S. standards. Fourth, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–4) requires agencies to prepare a written assessment of the costs, benefits, and other effects of proposed or final rules that include a

Federal mandate likely to result in the expenditure by State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $120.7 million or more annually (adjusted for inflation).

In conducting these analyses, the FAA has determined this proposed rule: (1) Would have benefits that justify its costs, is a ''significant regulatory action'' as defined in section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, and is ''significant'' as defined in DOT's Regulatory Policies and Procedures; (2) may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities; (3) would have no affect on international trade; and does not impose an unfunded mandate on state, local, or tribal governments, or on the private sector. These analyses, available in the docket, are summarized below.

Who Is Potentially Affected by This Rulemaking

Private Sector

All aircraft would have to be transponder equipped when entering the proposed DC SFRA and maintain two-way communications while flying in the proposed area. Pilots operating in accordance with visual flight rules (VFR) would have to file flight plans to fly within the proposed DC SFRA.

There are approximately 150 airports in the proposed DC ADIZ. Given the additional requirements that general aviation pilots face, the FAA is concerned that many of these airports would have fewer operations. In some cases, some of these pilots may elect to use alternate nearby airports outside of the proposed DC SFRA.

Government

The FAA has experienced additional burdens in maintaining the requested security requirements within the DC ADIZ/FRZ since September 11, 2001. In particular, this includes additional work for the air traffic control facilities of Potomac Consolidated Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON) and Leesburg Automated Flight Service Station (AFSS) as well as adjacent air traffic control towers and AFSS's.

One of the airports affected by the flight restrictions imposed since September 11, 2001 is the College Park Airport. This airport is owned and partially funded by two Maryland Counties, Montgomery and Prince George's.

Our Cost Assumptions and Sources of Information

In this analysis, the FAA estimated future costs for a 10-year period, from 2004 through 2013. As required by the Office of Management and Budget, the present value of this stream of costs was calculated using a discount factor of 7 percent. All costs in this analysis are in 2002 dollars.

The analysis examined costs associated with the proposed DC SFRA.

Impact to Air Traffic

The FAA calculated the number of additional air traffic staff by looking at air traffic controller availability during the average workweek and during the year. Staffing demands in the future are calculated by using annual growth rates of 1.2% for the TRACONs and 0.5% for the AFSSs. In addition, personnel compensation and benefits for a certified professional controller are estimated at $140,000 and for an automated flight service station specialist are estimated at $90,000.

Airports Impacted by the Former SFAR 94—College Park, Potomac, and Washington Executive/Hyde

For the three airports impacted by the former SFAR 94, the FAA also used the following assumptions:

- The cost of either a pilot's or an aircraft occupant's time is $31.46 per hour.
- The per hour cost of operating a piston driven, four seat aircraft is $64.75.
- The average load factor for a four seat aircraft is 43.7 percent or 1.75 occupants.
- An airport manager's hourly wage, based on each airport's actual cost and revenue streams, is $45 per hour at College Park, $42 per hour at Potomac, and $40 per hour at Washington Executive/Hyde.
- To account for financial losses not explicitly captured by the analysis, twenty percent of lost revenue is added to the estimated cost of operational restrictions for all three airports.
- To compensate for the lack of financial data for Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field, the average estimated cost of certain operational restrictions for the two other airports (College Park and Potomac) is used to estimate the revenue losses.
- The data for the days that each airport was open and operating in 2002 was annualized to help estimate total operations and revenues. This data summed to about 6½ months for the College Park and Potomac airports and 4 months for Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field.
- Hourly costs to the Federal Government include airport inspector (FG–14, $56.48) and flight service station specialist ($47.37) and to the state government law enforcement agency employee ($47.80).
- Revenue is used as the financial indicator of economic costs in lieu of unavailable data on lost profits.
- Local purchases include procurements made by the airport and its tenants and airport sales to tenants, visitors, and local organizations.
- For ground delays, the hourly value of passenger time per operation is $55.06. The average ground delay varied per airport.
- For in-flight delays, the hourly cost of an in-flight delay is $119.81. The average flight delay varied per airport.

In addition, the FAA made the following assumptions concerning the number of operations and revenue at these three airports:

- The number of operations, which was annualized from 2002 data, would remain constant at all three airports for the ten years examined by this analysis. In a recent Interim Final Rule, the TSA has allowed transient operations into these airports. However, FAA does not know how many additional aircraft will fly into or out of these airports. Unless a pilot plans on using one of these airports on a regular basis, they probably would not want to go through the vetting process. Thus, the FAA believes that the number of additional new operations would be minimal.
- Given the additional security vetting required by TSA, the FAA believes that these pilots who fly into any of these three airports would do so only if they believe that it is to their advantage to do so. In other words, the FAA recognizes that these pilots would enjoy an unquantifiable benefit.
- The FAA does not believe that the recent TSA rule would increase the total number of flights within the SFRA. So while the actual number of flights to the Maryland-3 and to the other airports within the SFRA may change, the total number of flights within the SFRA would not. While the costs estimated and projected for the Maryland-3 and the other airports may change, the total costs related to these operations within the SFRA (in-flight delays, on-the-ground delays, and flight plan processing) would not change.
- Annual revenue, which was also annualized from 2002 data, would remain constant at all three airports for the ten years examined by this analysis. The FAA recognizes that additional transient flights have the potential to boost revenue to each airport, but believes that any potential increase would be small.

Other Costs Associated With the Proposed DC SFRA

- The FAA assumes that the additional number of flight plans filed in 2004 would be 123,800, growing to 135,000 in 2013; these numbers are net of those needed to be filed for the three airports impacted by the former SFAR 94.
- As above, for ground delays, the hourly value of passenger time per operation is $55.06, while for in-flight delays; the hourly cost per operation is $119.81.

Benefits of This Rulemaking

This proposed rule is intended to enhance DoD/DHS security measures to deter airborne terrorist attacks. The primary benefit of the proposal would be enhanced protection for a significant number of government assets and infrastructure in the National Capital Region. The security provisions and flight restrictions contained in this rule are an integral part of the effort to identify and defeat the threat posed by terrorists.

Given the myriad of possible scenarios, the cost of an act of terrorism against a nationally prominent target or critical government infrastructure is extremely difficult to quantify. They can include areas such as the direct and indirect costs of the September 11 attacks as well as a reduction in D.C. tourism. Due to the sensitive nature of this information, many of the specifics of these effects will not be discussed in this document. However, the FAA acknowledges that these costs would be very high.

The FAA acknowledges that there would be non-quantifiable benefits. The separation of air traffic is predicated on knowing the intentions of aircraft operating within the controller's airspace. The proposed DC SFRA would require two way communication, flight plans and operable transponders for pilots to operate in the area. This would allow the government to know the pilots' intentions, to monitor the aircraft altitude, and to communicate with each pilot. Knowing this information would enhance safety and security.

In addition, the FAA believes that this rule will reduce the number of times that the U.S. Government might have to intercept unauthorized aircraft. The current restrictions are contained in NOTAMs, which are not as widely disseminated or understood as Federal regulations. As the public becomes more aware of these airspace restrictions, the FAA believes the number of careless and inadvertent encroachments of the airspace will be reduced. The FAA does not have any data on the possible reduction in the number of times that the U.S. Government might have to intercept unauthorized aircraft, but believes that a better educated flying public would make fewer critical flying errors.

Costs of This Rulemaking

The analysis examined costs associated with the proposed DC SFRA.

The Impact to Air Traffic

The FAA has borne additional burdens in maintaining the requested airspace restrictions within the existing Washington, DC ADIZ/FRZ. To calculate the costs associated with the proposed DC SFRA, the FAA made a comparison using the baseline months of July 2001, 2002, and 2003. Based on the additional workload for 2003, controller staffing has been increased; total increased staffing costs, over ten years, sum to $62.12 million ($43.83 million, discounted). The total number of controllers would increase from 39 in 2004 to 43 in 2013.

There are other costs due to additional activities, all centered at the Potomac TRACON. These other costs include additional pilot deviations, additional tracks of interest, increased litigation, and costs associated with creating and operating a National Security Special Operations Unit. This increased workload sums to $122.15 million ($71.28 million, discounted) over ten years.

Total ten-year costs, to handle the additional air traffic burden, sum to $184.27 million ($128.70 million, discounted).

Costs to the Airports Impacted by the Former SFAR 94—College Park, Potomac, and Washington Executive/Hyde

SFAR 94, enacted February 13, 2002, authorized general aviation operations at College Park Airport, Potomac Airfield, and Washington Hyde Field, provided that stringent requirements were met. In February 2003, the FAA, in concert with TSA, extended the SFAR 94 for an additional two years. In February 2005, TSA extended the security aspects of these procedures under 49 CFR part 1562; the airspace restrictions and communications provisions in NOTAM 3/0853 remain under FAA authority. This rulemaking would codify these airspace restrictions and communications provisions.

The FAA was able to obtain limited historical financial and operational data for College Park and Potomac Field Airports for part of their first year under the SFAR. Additional data restrictions, however, limited the analysis of the rule's impact on the Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field. Thus, the FAA was required to make additional assumptions in doing the analysis for this airport.

College Park Airport

The College Park Airport opened in 1909 and is the oldest continuously operating airport in the world. With the exception of about 100 annual air taxi operations, the College Park Airport serves private pilots who use their aircraft for pleasure and business. The estimate of annual losses to College Park Airport associated with complying with the current DC ADIZ/FRZ operational restrictions is $1.62 million. This annualized revenue loss has been increased by a factor of 20% to account for revenue losses not included in the analysis. The annual airspace restriction costs to the pilots using the College Park Airport sum to $171,900 and are based on the ground and in-flight delays as well as the time to file flight plans. Complying with the airspace and communication requirements in the proposed DC SFRA would cost the College Park Airport an estimated $1.80 million annually.

Potomac Airfield

The Potomac Airfield is a small privately owned airport located in Fort Washington, Maryland. Based on information from the first 8 months of 2002, and assuming that these revenues derived during the period stay the same, the FAA estimates the revenue loss to be $1.36 million. This annualized revenue loss has been increased by a factor of 20% to account for revenue losses not included in the analysis. Thus the FAA estimates annual losses of $1.63 million for the time examined by this analysis. The annual airspace restriction costs to the pilots using the Potomac Airfield Airport sum to $368,500 and are based on the ground and in-flight delays as well as the time to file flight plans. Complying with the requirements in the proposed DC SFRA would cost the Potomac Airfield Airport an estimated $2.00 million annually.

Washington Executive/Hyde Field Airport

Washington Executive/Hyde Field Airport is a small privately owned airport located in Clinton, Maryland. The airport largely serves the needs of private pilots who occasionally fly for business reasons. This airport was closed longer than the other two; operations resumed at Hyde Field on March 2, 2002. However, on May 17, 2002, the airport was closed again

because of a security violation. The airport reopened on September 28, 2002. This annualized revenue loss has been increased by a factor of 20% to account for revenue losses not included in the analysis. This resulted in the estimate of annual losses associated with complying with the operational restrictions in the former SFAR 94 for this airport to be $1.60 million.

The annual airspace restriction costs to the pilots using the Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field sum to $596,500 and are based on the ground and in-flight delays as well as the time to file flight plans. Complying with the requirements in the proposed DC SFRA would cost the Washington Executive/Hyde Field Airport an estimated $2.19 million annually.

Other Costs Related to the Above Three Airports

Flight service station specialists would need to process the flight plans; annual costs sum to approximately $70,800. Annual costs for the ten-year extension of the provisions of the proposed DC SFRA sum to $6.06 million. Over ten years, these costs sum to $60.64 million ($42.59, discounted).

Other Costs Related to the Proposed DC SFRA

There are approximately 150 airports/heliports within the proposed DC SFRA. The costs for three of these airports (College Park, Potomac, and Washington Executive/Hyde) have already been discussed above. However, there are additional costs, both for pilots and airports within the proposed DC SFRA.

Costs for pilots—The proposal would implement new requirements for all pilots. The proposal would require all operators to file flight plans. Pilots operating VFR would have to file flight plans to operate within the proposed DC SFRA; these are new costs. The FAA estimates an additional 123,800 flight plans would need to be filed annually in 2004, growing to 135,000 in 2013. Ten year costs due to flight delays and the time to file flight plans sum to $48.63 million. In addition, flight service station specialists would need to process the flight plans; ten-year costs sum to approximately $3.06 million. Total costs for these additional flight plans sum to $51.70 million ($36.12 million, discounted) over ten years. The FAA invites comments on:

- The total number of additional flight plans,
- The filing time due to ground and in-flight delays and related costs, and
- The net results of pilots circumventing the DC SFRA.

The FAA requests that all comments be accompanied by documentation.

Costs for small airports—There are approximately 150 airports/heliports in the proposed DC SFRA, most of which do not keep operations records. Given the additional requirements that general aviation pilots face, the FAA notes that many of these airports would have fewer operations, resulting in a loss of revenue. In some cases, some of these pilots would fly to alternate airports outside the proposed DC SFRA, resulting in an increase in operations and revenue for these alternate airports. The FAA does not have data as to the change in operations and revenue in the airports both within and just outside the proposed DC SFRA since February 2001. Accordingly, the FAA invites comments from both small airports and general aviation pilots on the effect of the DC SFRA on these airports. The FAA requests that all comments be accompanied by documentation.

Total Costs

Total quantifiable costs sum to $296.60 million ($207.41 million, discounted) over ten years.

Regulatory Flexibility Determination

For this proposed rule, the small entity group is considered to be small general aviation airports (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 488119—Airport Operations and Terminal Services). The small entity size standards criteria involving airports defines a small airport as one that is independently owned with annual revenues of less than $5 million or owned by a small governmental jurisdiction with a population less than 50,000. In addition, all privately owned, public-use airports are considered small. All the small airports, both public-use and private-use, in the proposed Washington, DC SFRA need to be examined in this regulatory flexibility analysis.

The FAA only has revenue (both pre- and post-DC ADIZ) and compliance cost data for the three airports within the FRZ, and so can only do a regulatory flexibility analysis on these airports, based on the effects of the SFRA. Because the proposal would have a significant impact on two of the three airports impacted by the former SFAR 94 that would trigger the need for a regulatory flexibility analysis if the proposed rule were only dealing with the former SFAR 94 and the current combination of TSA's 49 CFR part 1562 and FAA's NOTAM 3/0853. However, there are approximately 150 airports within the SFRA that are affected by other provisions of the proposed rule, and the FAA does not know if these other provisions would have a significant impact on a substantial number of all those airports. Accordingly, the FAA prepared a regulatory flexibility analysis, as it believes it important to show the potential impact on these entities for the sake of completeness and to engender comments.

Hence, the focus of the following analysis will not be the proposed rule, but rather, a subsection of the proposed rule—the impact of the former SFAR 94. The FAA requests comments containing revenue (both pre- and post-DC ADIZ) and compliance cost data for these other airports within the existing Washington, DC SFRA/FRZ as well as any other pertinent information of the potential burden of this proposal on small airports. The FAA requests that such data be accompanied with full documentation.

As discussed above, three airports are directly affected. The College Park Airport is owned and partially funded by two Maryland Counties, Montgomery and Prince George's. The 2000 census discloses that the combined population of the two counties is approximately 1.7 million. As such, the College Park Airport is not a small entity. Both the Potomac Airfield Airport and Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field are privately owned and considered small in this analysis.

Small general aviation airports are not required to have security programs; only those airports that have scheduled service are required to have such a program. Air carrier airports are funded from tax revenues and generally have greater aviation traffic activity than general aviation airports and airports without scheduled service. By and large, Potomac Airfield and Hyde Field are not supported from tax revenues, as the revenues that sustain the two airports are derived solely from the pilots who use the airports; however, these airports received Airport Improvement Project (AIP) funds for the costs of operating and for security enhancements due to the special provisions in the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA). The provision lasted for one year, in 2002. Potomac Airfield Airport received about $150,100, while Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field received $342,300. Neither airport can count on these AIP funds to sustain them in the future.

The estimated annual cost of compliance, based on known costs and revenues for the Washington Executive Airport is $291,600 and the burden on the Potomac Airfield Airport is $221,400; they increase to $334,000 and

$252,900 when the anticipated airport revenue losses are increased by 20%, as discussed above. These costs are considered burdensome because they are well in excess of one percent of the median annual revenue of small airport operators (one percent of the annual median revenue for small operators is $28,000). If these were the only small airports within the proposed DC SFRA, the FAA would determine that the rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Without similar information from the other small airports, the FAA is unable to make such a determination, but, as mentioned above, the FAA believes it is important to show the potential impact on these entities for the sake of completeness. Accordingly, it conducted a regulatory flexibility analysis only on a subsection of the proposed rule—those airports impacted by the former SFAR 94.

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Under section 603 (b) of the RFA (as amended), each regulatory flexibility analysis is required to address the following points: (1) Reasons the FAA considered the rule, (2) the objectives and legal basis of the rule, (3) the kind and number of small entities to which the rule will apply, (4) the reporting, record keeping, and other compliance requirements of the rule, and (5) all Federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the rule. The FAA will perform an analysis for the two small airports impacted by this rule, because the rule will make SFAR 94 permanent.

Reasons the FAA considered the rule: The catastrophic events of September 11, 2001 introduced the awareness that terrorists will use civil aviation aircraft as a missile or, potentially, as carriers of biological, chemical, radioactive and/or conventional weaponry against civilian targets. This proposed rule recognizes that the terrorist threat is changing and growing and that extraordinary steps must be taken to safeguard the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area.

The objectives and legal basis for the rule: The objective of the rule is to combine all the airspace restrictions within the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area into one regulation. This effort is to assist DHS and DoD in their efforts to enhance security protection of vital national assets located within the National Capital Region. The statutory authority for these rules can be found in 49 U.S.C. 40103 and 44701(a)(5). The FAA must consider, as a matter of policy, maintaining and enhancing safety and security in air commerce as its highest priorities (49 U.S.C. 40101 (d)).

The kind and number of small entities to which the rule will apply: As noted above, the FAA only has enough data on two small airports, Potomac and Washington Executive/Hyde to perform this analysis; however, the proposed rule potentially applies to all pilots, regardless of where they are based, if they operate within the proposed DC SFRA. Private pilots operate their aircraft for business and pleasure at these airports.

All Federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the rule: The FAA is unaware of any Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule.

Other Considerations

Affordability analysis: The extent to which a small airport can ''afford'' the cost of compliance is directly related to the availability of income and earnings. The small airports subject to this rule generate income to sustain their operations from landing fees, tie-down charges, rent and other compensation paid by airport tenants, fuel sales, flight school instruction, sightseeing rides, aircraft rentals, and miscellaneous local sales. All of these sources of income are influenced directly by the number of operations at the airport. The reduction in operations experienced by the airports as a consequence of the flight restrictions in place before and after the former SFAR 94 became effective is significant. Even if there is an increase in operations as a result of the recent TSA rule, the FAA believes that this increase would be minimal, leading to the same conclusion that the overall reduction in operations is significant.

The decrease in operations corresponds directly to the decline in working capital at the airports. Working capital is defined as the excess of current assets over current liabilities. The financial strength and viability of a business entity is substantially influenced by its working capital position and its ability to meet its short-term liabilities. As fixed-base operators and pilots have relocated to other airfields, revenues have continued to decline. Besides laying off staff, without other sources of revenue, the airports are unable to implement offsetting cost-saving efficiencies that could ameliorate the loss of income.

At this time, there is no comprehensive source of information available that would account for a total financial picture of these airports. There is also no information about the airports' ability to obtain credit. The only evidence is limited to the fact that the airport and its tenants generated revenues in previous years and were able to pay their taxes. As such, it can be assumed that these small entities were generating sufficient revenues to meet tax and other obligations; however, the costs of complying with the former SFAR 94 are very high relative to the current revenues reported by the airports. As discussed for both airports, the security costs alone are more than 20% of the projected revenues, $63,800 out of total airport revenue of $259,000 at Potomac and $79,500 out of total airport revenue of $291,300 at Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field.

The financial impact of the flight restrictions in place before the effective date of the former SFAR 94 is significant relative to the size of these airports. The reopening of the airports has not improved the financial posture of the airports. The May 17, 2002, temporary closing again of Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field imperiled the survival of this airport. The complex and burdensome flight restrictions now in place have caused private pilots to relocate to other airports. On the basis of the above, the FAA considers that the rule impacts the viability of the affected airports. Even with the potential for an increase in revenue as a result of transient operations, the FAA still considers that the rule would impact the viability of the affected airports.

Competitiveness analysis: Airports located farther away from the DCA VOR/DME are not subject to the security provisions and air traffic restrictions now in effect for Potomac Airfield Airport and Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field. These airports offer a convenient alternative location for pilots seeking to avoid costly operational restrictions and security requirements. The availability of these airports has contributed to reducing the competitiveness of the affected airports. Pilots flying into the airports covered by this proposed action face additional costs in filing flight plans which they would not have at alternative airport; these costs sum to $368,500 annually at Potomac and $596,500 annually at Washington Executive Airport/Hyde Field, both averaging $35.10 per operation. The advent of transient flights has the potential to increase these total costs to pilots.

Business Closure: The FAA is unable to determine with certainty whether the two small airports significantly impacted by this rule would remain open. On the basis of the Affordability Analysis provided above, the FAA considers that the rule would impact the viability of these affected airports. Even

with the addition of transient operations, the FAA still reaches the same conclusion.

Alternatives

The objective of the rule is to combine all the airspace restrictions within the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area into one regulation. This effort is to assist DHS and DoD in their efforts to enhance security protection of vital national assets located within the National Capital Region. The fact that the provisions of former SFAR 94 are still in effect (in TSA's interim final rule and the FAA's NOTAM 3/0853), and that the existing Washington, DC Metropolitan Area ADIZ/FRZ is also in effect, reduces the number of options to be examined in this analysis. The government believes that substantial changes to the security requirements or air traffic restrictions would be the equivalent of revoking the rule and increasing the vulnerability of the National Capital Region. Thus, the FAA has examined the following three alternatives.

Alternative 1: Rescind the TSA's 49 CFR part 1562, FAA's NOTAM 3/0853, and the DC ADIZ/FRZ immediately—This alternative would provide immediate relief to these airports by removing security provisions and restoring former air traffic control procedures and air space configurations. Implementation of this alternative would facilitate the return of pilots who, for the sake of operating simplicity and reduced flying costs, relocated to other airports. This would be the least costly option. The FAA believes that the threat of terrorists using aircraft as missiles must be guarded against, and this option would not adequately achieve that goal.

Conclusion: Rescinding these actions would increase the vulnerability and diminish the level of protection now in place to safeguard vital national assets located within the National Capital Region. This alternative is rejected because it would compromise the security of vital national assets and increase their vulnerability.

Alternative 2: Codify existing flight restrictions over the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area—Under this alternative, the government would maintain the present security and air traffic operational restrictions. The annual cost of compliance for the affected airports totals $513,000; they increase to $585,400 when the anticipated airport revenue losses are increased by 20%. These costs could change marginally with the advent of transient operations. The proposed rule enhances security measures in place that would require any aircraft operating to and from the affected airports and transiting the proposed SFRA to be properly identified and cleared.

Conclusion: This alternative is preferred because it balances the government's security concerns about a terrorist attack in this area against the costs that would be imposed by more draconian measures.

Alternative 3—Close all airports within the proposed DC SFRA permanently—Under this alternative, the government would completely close these airports to all aviation operations. This would effectively close all aviation-related businesses in the area. They would be forced to move to other airports or close their businesses permanently. All pilots who have aircraft permanently based at the airports would also be forced to move their aircraft to other locations, thereby imposing moving costs, including new hangar, tie-down, storage fees, etc. Workers at the airports would be forced to seek employment at one of the other general aviation airports in the Washington Metro area. This is the most costly option.

Conclusion: This alternative is not preferred because it causes the greatest financial burden on the airports, their tenants and aviation-related businesses, and individuals who work or store aircraft at those airports.

Alternative 4—Retain the FRZ, eliminate the ADIZ—Under this proposal, airspace in the Washington DC Metropolitan area with flight restrictions would be reduced considerably. The only flight restrictions remaining would be within approximately 15 miles of the DCA VOR, restricting all aircraft operations except part 121 operators, DOD operations, law enforcement operations and authorized Emergency Medical Services operations. This removes the requirement for filing flight plans for aircraft operators in airspace outside the FRZ, resulting in reduced pilot and controller workload. This alternative would provide relief to some general aviation operators that would operate in the ADIZ area and not into the FRZ. It would restore former air traffic control procedures and air space configurations for some of the area. Implementation of this alternative may reduce costs for some general aviation operators in that they would not have to comply with many of the current ADIZ restrictions.

Conclusion: This alternative is not preferred because it does not meet the requirements of those security agencies responsible for the safety of the Washington DC Metropolitan area.

Trade Impact Assessment

The Trade Agreement Act of 1979 prohibits Federal agencies from establishing any standards or engaging in related activities that create unnecessary obstacles to the foreign commerce of the United States. Legitimate domestic objectives, such as safety, are not considered unnecessary obstacles. The statute also requires consideration of international standards and, where appropriate, that they be the basis for U.S. standards. The FAA has assessed the potential effect of this NPRM and has determined that it would have only a domestic impact and therefore no effect on any trade-sensitive activity.

Unfunded Mandates Assessment

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (the Act) is intended, among other things, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments. Title II of the Act requires each Federal agency, to the extent permitted by law, to prepare a written statement assessing the effects of any Federal mandate in a proposed or final agency rule that may result in an expenditure of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. Such a mandate is deemed to be a ''significant regulatory action.'' The FAA currently uses an inflation-adjusted value of $120.7 million in lieu of $100 million.

This proposed rule does not contain such a mandate. Therefore, the requirements of Title II do not apply.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

The FAA has analyzed this proposed rule under the principles and criteria of Executive Order 13132, Federalism. We have determined that this action would not have a substantial direct effect 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, and therefore would not have federalism implications.

Plain Language

Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, Oct. 4, 1993) requires each agency to write regulations that are simple and easy to understand. We invite your comments on how to make these proposed regulations easier to understand, including answers to questions such as the following:

- Are the requirements in the proposed regulations clearly stated?

• Do the proposed regulations contain unnecessary technical language or jargon that interferes with their clarity?

• Would the regulations be easier to understand if they were divided into more (but shorter) sections?

• Is the description in the preamble helpful in understanding the proposed regulations?

Please send your comments to the address specified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Environmental Analysis

FAA Order 1050.1E identifies FAA actions that are categorically excluded from preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act in the absence of extraordinary circumstances. The FAA has determined that this proposed rulemaking action qualifies for the categorical exclusion identified in paragraph 312f and involves no extraordinary circumstances.

Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

The FAA has analyzed this NPRM under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use (May 18, 2001). We have determined that it is not a ''significant energy action'' under the executive order because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 93

Aircraft flight, Airspace, Aviation safety, Air traffic control, Aircraft, Airmen, Airports.

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend part 93 of title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR part 93) as follows:

PART 93—SPECIAL AIR TRAFFIC RULES

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 93 continues to read as follows;

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40106, 40109, 40113, 44502, 44514, 44701, 44719, 46301, 46307.

2. Amend part 93 by adding subpart B, consisting of §§ 93.31 through 93.49, to read as follows:

Subpart B—Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area

Sec.

93.31 What is the purpose of this subpart and who would be affected?
93.33 What could happen if you fail to comply with the rules of this subpart?
93.35 Definitions.
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§ 93.31 What is the purpose of this subpart and who would be affected?

The purpose for this subpart is to enhance security efforts in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area by creating national defense airspace to deter persons who would use an aircraft as a weapon, or as the means of delivering weapons, to conduct an attack on persons, property, or an institution in the area. This subpart applies to you if you conduct any type of flight operations in the airspace designated as the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area (as defined in § 93.35), which includes the airspace designated as the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Flight Restricted Zone (as defined in § 93.35).

§ 93.33 What could happen if you fail to comply with the rules of this subpart?

If you do not comply with any rule in this subpart or any special security instruction announced by NOTAM that modifies, amends or adds to any rule of this subpart, it could result in any of the following:

(a) The United States Government directing deadly force against the airborne aircraft you are operating, if it is determined that the aircraft poses an imminent security threat;

(b) The United States Government pursuing criminal charges against you, including charges under Title 49 of the United States Code, section 46307; and

(c) The FAA taking administrative action against you, including imposing civil penalties and the suspension or revocation of airmen certificates.

§ 93.35 Definitions.

Fringe Airports. For the purposes of this subpart, the following airports located near the outer boundary of the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area are considered to be Fringe airports: Airlie, VA; Albrecht, MD; Harris, VA; Martin, MD; Martin State, MD; Meadows, VA; Mylander, MD; Stewart, MD; St. John, MD; Tilghman Whipp, MD; Upperville, VA; and Wolf, MD, Airports.

Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Flight Restricted Zone (FRZ) is National Defense Airspace. It is within the SFRA airspace and consists of that airspace within an area from the surface up to, but not including, FL180 bounded by a line beginning at the Washington (DCA) VOR/DME 311° radial at 15 nautical miles (nm) (lat. 38°59′31″ N., long. 77°18′30″ W.); then clockwise along the DCA 15 nautical mile arc to the DCA 022° radial at 15 nm (lat. 39°06′11″ N., long 76°57′51″ W.); then southeast along a line drawn to the DCA 049° radial at 14 nm (lat. 39°02′18″ N., long. 76°50′38″ W.); then south along a line drawn to the DCA 064° radial at 13 nm (lat. 38°59′01″ N., long. 76°48′32″ W.); then clockwise along the DCA 13 nm arc to the DCA 276° radial at 13 nm (lat.38°50′53″ N., long 77°18′48″ W.); then north along a line to the point of beginning. The FRZ does not include the airspace within a one nautical mile radius of the Freeway Airport, Mitchellville, MD Airport Reference Point.

Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area (SFRA) is National Defense Airspace. It consists of that airspace, from the surface up to, but not including, Flight Level (FL) 180, within the outer boundary of the Washington, DC, Tri-Area Class B Airspace Area; and that additional airspace bounded by a line beginning at lat. 38°37′12″ N., long. 77°36′00″ W.; then counterclockwise along the 30-mile arc of the DCA VOR/DME to lat. 38°41′24″ N., long. 76°25′48″ W; then west along the southern boundary of the Washington, DC, Tri-Area Class B Airspace Area to the point of beginning. The SFRA airspace includes the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Flight Restricted Zone (FRZ).

§ 93.37 General requirements for operating in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area SFRA.

If you conduct any type of flight operation in the Washington, DC, SFRA, in addition to the restrictions listed in this subpart, you must comply with all special instructions issued by the FAA in the interest of national security. Those special instructions may be issued in any manner the FAA considers appropriate, including a NOTAM. Additionally, complying with the rules of this subpart does not relieve

you from complying with the other FAA requirements listed in 14 CFR.

§ 93.39 Specific requirements for operating in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area SFRA, including the FRZ.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section and in §§ 93.45 and 93.47, or unless authorized by Air Traffic Control, no person may operate an aircraft, including an ultralight or any civil aircraft or public aircraft, in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area SFRA, including the FRZ, unless:

(1) The aircraft is equipped with an operable two-way radio capable of communicating with Air Traffic Control on appropriate radio frequencies;

(2) Before operating the aircraft in the SFRA airspace, including the FRZ airspace, the flight crew establishes two-way radio communications with the appropriate Air Traffic Control facility and maintains such communications while operating the aircraft in the SFRA airspace, including the FRZ airspace;

(3) The aircraft is equipped with an operating automatic altitude reporting transponder;

(4) Before operating an aircraft in the SFRA airspace, including the FRZ airspace, the flight crew obtains and displays a discrete transponder code from ATC, and the aircraft's transponder continues to transmit the assigned code while operating within the SFRA airspace;

(5) The flight crew files and activates a flight plan with an AFSS before entering the SFRA and closes the flight plan upon landing or departing the SFRA;

(6) Before operating the aircraft into, out of, or through the Washington, DC Tri-Area Class B airspace area, the flight crew receives a specific ATC clearance to operate in the Class B airspace area; and

(7) Before operating the aircraft into, out of, or through Class C or D airspace area that is within the SFRA airspace, the flight crew complies with § 91.130 or § 91.129 of this chapter, respectively.

(b) Paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section do not apply to Department of Defense, law enforcement, or aeromedical flight operations if the flight crew is in contact with Air Traffic Control and is displaying an Air Traffic Control assigned discrete transponder code.

(c) You may, without filing a flight plan, operate an aircraft in the VFR traffic pattern at an airport that is within the SFRA airspace (but not in FRZ airspace) if:

(1) At an airport that does not have an Airport Traffic Control tower:

(i) Before moving the aircraft to taxi or take off, you notify Air Traffic Control of the time and location of the VFR traffic pattern operation you will conduct;

(ii) You monitor the airport's Common Traffic Advisory Frequency continuously while operating the aircraft;

(iii) The aircraft's transponder continuously transmits Code 1234 (Department of Defense aircraft, operating in a VFR traffic pattern at a military airport may be assigned a beacon code other than 1234); and

(iv) When exiting the VFR traffic pattern, you comply with paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section.

(2) At an airport that has an operating Airport Traffic Control Tower you must:

(i) Request to remain in the traffic pattern before taxiing, or before entering the traffic pattern;

(ii) Remain in two-way radio communications with the tower;

(iii) Continuously operate the aircraft transponder on code 1234 unless Air Traffic Control assigns you a different code; and

(iv) Before exiting the traffic pattern, comply with paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section.

§ 93.41 Aircraft operations prohibited in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Flight Restricted Zone (FRZ).

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no person may conduct any flight operation under part 91, 101, 103, 105, 125, 133, 135, or 137 of this chapter in the Washington DC, Metropolitan Area FRZ, unless the specific flight is authorized by the FAA, in consultation with the United States Secret Service and the Transportation Security Administration.

(b) Department of Defense, law enforcement, and aeromedical flight operations are excepted from the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section if the flight crew is in contact with Air Traffic Control and operates the aircraft transponder on an Air Traffic Control assigned beacon code.

§ 93.43 Requirements for aircraft operations to or from College Park; Potomac Airfield; or Washington Executive/Hyde Field Airports.

(a) You may not operate an aircraft to or from College Park, MD Airport; Potomac, MD Airfield; or Washington Executive/Hyde Field, MD Airport unless the following requirements are met:

(1) The aircraft and its crew and passengers comply with security rules issued by the Transportation Security Administration in 49 U.S.C. 1562 subpart A;

(2) Before departing, the pilot files an IFR or VFR flight plan with Leesburg AFSS for each departure and arrival at College Park, Potomac Airfield, and Washington Executive/Hyde Field airports, whether or not the aircraft makes an intermediate stop;

(3) When you file a flight plan with Leesburg AFSS, you identify yourself using the pilot identification code assigned to you. Leesburg AFSS will accept the flight plan only after verifying the code;

(4) You do not close a VFR flight plan with Leesburg AFSS until the aircraft is on the ground. You may request ATC to cancel an IFR flight plan while airborne; however, if you are landing at the College Park, Potomac Airfield, and Washington Executive/Hyde Field airports you must remain on your assigned beacon code until on the ground and close your flight plan with Leesburg AFSS after you are on the ground; and

(5) You must comply with the applicable IFR or VFR departure procedures in paragraph (c), (d) or (e) of this section.

(b) You may operate a Department of Defense, law enforcement, or aeromedical services aircraft if you comply with paragraph (a) of this section and any additional procedures specified by the FAA.

(c) If using IFR departure procedures, you must comply with the following:

(1) You must obtain an Air Traffic Control clearance from Potomac Approach by calling 540–349–7597; and

(2) Departures from Washington Executive/Hyde Field or Potomac Airport, receive eastbound radar vectors from Air Traffic Control to exit the FRZ. You must then proceed on course and remain clear of the FRZ; or

(3) Departures from College Park Airport may receive radar vectors eastbound or northbound from Air Traffic Control to exit the FRZ. You must then proceed on the Air Traffic Control assigned course and remain clear of the FRZ.

(d) If using VFR departure procedures, you must comply with the following:

(1) Depart as instructed by Air Traffic Control, and expect a heading directly away from the FRZ airspace until you establish two-way radio communication with Potomac Approach; and

(2) Operate as assigned by Air Traffic Control until clear of the FRZ and Class B airspace area.

(e) If using VFR arrival procedures, the aircraft must remain outside the SFRA until you establish communications with Air Traffic Control and receive authorization for the aircraft to enter the SFRA.

(f) VFR arrivals:

(1) If arriving College Park Airport you may expect routing via the vicinity of Freeway Airport; or

(2) If arriving Washington Executive/Hyde Field and Potomac Airport you may expect routing via the vicinity of Maryland Airport or the Nottingham VORTAC.

§ 93.45 Special ingress/egress procedures for Bay Bridge and Kentmorr Airports.

(a) *Ingress/egress procedures area for Bay Bridge and Kentmorr Airports.* The Bay Bridge/Kentmorr airports ingress/egress procedures area consists of that airspace inside an area beginning at 39°03′27″ N., 076°22′23″ W., or the BAL 128015.1, to 39°00′45″ N., 076°24′16″ W., or the BAL 139015.3, to 38°50′12″ N., 076°25′48″ W., or the BAL 163022.7, to 38°50′10″ N., 076°14′20″ W., or the BAL 146028.2, to 39°00′49″ N., 076°11′03″ W., or the BAL 124024.2, thence to the point of beginning.

(b) You may operate an aircraft to or from the Bay Bridge Airport or Kentmorr Airport without filing a flight plan or communicating with ATC, as long as you comply with the following:

(1) You ensure that the aircraft remains in the ingress/egress area described in paragraph (a) of this section, proceeding no further west than the western-most point of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge;

(2) You ensure that the aircraft remains below the floor of Class B airspace; and

(3) If you are operating arriving aircraft, you must fly the aircraft along the shortest and most direct route from the eastern SFRA boundary to the Bay Bridge or Kentmorr airports.

(4) If you are operating departing aircraft, you must fly the aircraft along the shortest and most direct route from Bay Bridge Airport or Kentmorr Airport to the eastern SFRA boundary.

(5) If you are operating an arriving or departing aircraft from or to Bay Bridge Airport, the aircraft's transponder must transmit code 1227.

(6) If you are operating an arriving or departing aircraft from or to Kentmorr Airport, the aircraft's transponder must transmit code 1233.

(7) If your planned flight will not conform to the procedures in paragraphs (b) (1) through (b)(6) of this section, you must follow the DC SFRA procedures in § 93.39.

§ 93.47 Special egress procedures for fringe airports.

(a) *SFRA egress-only procedures for fringe airports.* You may depart from a fringe airport as defined in § 93.35 without filing a flight plan or communicating with Air Traffic Control, unless requested, as long as:

(1) The aircraft's transponder transmits code 1205;

(2) You monitor CTAF frequency until leaving traffic pattern altitude, then monitor the appropriate Potomac TRACON frequency until clear of the DC SFRA;

(3) You exit the SFRA by the shortest route before proceeding on course.

(b) You do not operate an aircraft arriving at a fringe airport or transit the SFRA unless you comply with the SFRA procedures in § 93.39.

§ 93.49 Airport security procedures.

You may not operate an aircraft from College Park, Potomac Airfield, or Washington Executive/Hyde Field Airports unless the airport has an established airport security program approved by the TSA.

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 29, 2005.

Nancy B. Kalinowski,

Director, System Operations and Safety.

[FR Doc. 05–15375 Filed 8–3–05; 8:45 am]

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Part VI

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 61

Second-in-Command Pilot Type Rating; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 61

[Docket No. FAA–2004–19630; Amendment No. 05–113]

RIN 2120–AI38

Second-in-Command Pilot Type Rating

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is amending its pilot certification regulations to establish a second-in-command (SIC) pilot type rating and associated qualifying procedures. This final rule is needed to conform FAA pilot type rating requirements to the International Civil Aviation Organization pilot type rating standards. The intended effect of this action is to allow U.S. flight crews to continue to operate in international airspace without the threat of being grounded for not holding the appropriate pilot type rating.

DATES: This final rule becomes effective on September 6, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John D. Lynch, Certification Branch, AFS–840, General Aviation and Commercial Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–3844 or via the Internet at: *john.d.lynch@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Availability of Rulemaking Documents

You may get an electronic copy of this rulemaking document by using the Internet by:

(1) Searching the Department of Transportation's electronic Docket Management System (DMS) Web page (*http://dms.dot.gov/search*);

(2) Visiting the FAA home page at *http://www.faa.gov;* or

(3) Accessing the Government Printing Office's Web page at *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html.*

You may also get a copy of this rulemaking document by sending a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Rulemaking, ARM–1, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–9680. Make sure to identify the amendment number or docket number of this rulemaking.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) of 1996 requires the FAA to comply with small entity requests for information or advice about compliance with statutes and regulations within its jurisdiction. If you are a small entity and you have a question regarding this document, you may contact your local FAA official, or the person listed under the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document. You can find out more about SBREFA on the Internet at *http://www.faa.gov/avr/arm/sbrefa.cfm.*

Authority for This Rulemaking

The Department of Transportation (DOT) has the responsibility, under the laws of the United States, to develop transportation policies and programs that contribute to providing fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation (49 U.S.C. 101). The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is an agency of DOT. The Administrator of the FAA has general authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety (49 U.S.C. 106(g) and 44701). When an individual is found to be qualified for, and physically able to perform, certain duties, including those associated with flying and navigating an aircraft, the FAA issues an airman certificate. The airman certificate must specify the capacity in which the holder of the certificate may serve with respect to an aircraft (49 U.S.C. 44703). It is relevant to this rulemaking to also point out that, in carrying out their duties, the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the FAA must act consistently with obligations of the United States Government under an international agreement (49 U.S.C. 40105).

This final rule establishes an SIC pilot type rating and associated qualifying procedures. This enables qualified individuals to have the FAA specify on their airman certificate that they can act as second in command with respect to certain aircraft. Before this action, individuals who were qualified to act as second in command did not have a way of indicating their achievement on their airman certificate. Under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, as discussed below, the FAA pilot type rating requirements need to conform to the International Civil Aviation Organization pilot type rating standards to be recognized by other countries. For these reasons, this rule is a reasonable and necessary exercise of the FAA's rulemaking authority and obligations.

Background

The Convention on International Civil Aviation (61 Stat. 1180), which was signed at Chicago, Illinois, on December 7, 1944 (the Convention), is an international treaty that establishes certain principles and arrangements to ensure that international civil aviation develops in a safe and orderly manner and operates soundly and economically. The Member States who signed the Convention, including the United States, agreed to keep their regulations governing civil aviation, to the greatest possible extent, consistent with those established under the Convention (Article 12). The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is the entity established by the Convention to set international regulatory standards. Concerning pilots and flight crew members, the Member States agreed to mutually recognize each others' certificates of competency and licenses if the requirements for the certificates or licenses are equal to or above the minimum standards established under the Convention (Article 33). If a Member State finds it impracticable to comply with an ICAO standard or bring its regulations into full accord with an ICAO standard, or adopts regulations different from an ICAO standard, it must notify ICAO of the difference (Article 38).

The United States had filed a difference with ICAO concerning our SIC qualification requirements under 14 CFR 61.55 versus ICAO's type ratings standards for the SIC pilot flight crewmember position (*See* ICAO Annex 1, paragraphs 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.4.1.A). The difference between the FAA's requirements and the ICAO standards was that the FAA did not issue a pilot type rating for the SIC pilot flight crewmember position. Although the U.S. SIC qualifications require initial and annual recurrent knowledge and flight training and ICAO does not, as a result of not issuing SIC pilot type ratings, some foreign civil aviation authorities (European and Caribbean) had notified the FAA and U.S. flight crews that they intended to enforce the ICAO type rating standards for SIC pilot crewmembers when U.S. flight crews operate in their airspace. This could have resulted in U.S. flight crews being grounded. To resolve this situation, the FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on November 16, 2004 (69 FR 67258) and proposed to establish SIC type ratings on U.S. airmen certificates.

We received 49 comments in response to the NPRM. About half the commenters supported the proposal. About one quarter of commenters opposed it. Another one quarter of commenters had specific questions about the proposed procedures for issuing the SIC pilot type rating.

Twenty-four of the comments came from individual concerned citizens. Twenty-five of the comments came from organizations, including Ameristar Air Cargo, Inc.; Dow Chemical Company; American Airlines; SimuFlite; Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; Air Transport Association of America; Delta Airlines; National Business Aviation Association, Inc.; the Airline Pilots Association; the General Aviation Manufacturers Association; and the National Air Carrier Association.

Discussion of the Final Rule

The FAA is amending its regulations to provide for the issuance of a pilot type rating for SIC privileges when a person completes the SIC pilot familiarization training set forth under 14 CFR 61.55(b). This final rulemaking action conforms U.S. SIC qualification requirements under 14 CFR 61.55 with the ICAO standards under Annex 1, paragraphs 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.4.1.A and eliminates the U.S. difference on file with ICAO.

The final rule does not require the SIC pilot type rating for domestic flight operations within United States airspace. For the purposes of this final rule, ''domestic flight operations within United States airspace'' means flight:

- Between any points within the 48 contiguous States of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- Operations solely within the 48 contiguous States of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- Operations entirely within any State, territory, or possession of the United States; and
- Flights within the Hawaiian Islands.

(Readers should note however, that pilots must comply with the SIC qualifications and training requirements of 14 CFR 61.55, if applicable.)

The final rule requires pilots who plan to fly outside U.S. airspace and land in foreign countries to obtain the SIC pilot type rating. We also recommend having the SIC pilot type rating when flying over or into airspace controlled by a foreign civil aviation authority that requires it. This would include not only flights to foreign destinations, but also flights where there is the potential to land in a foreign country (for example, a flight from Newark, NJ to Anchorage, AK that crosses Canadian airspace could result in an emergency landing in Canada).

The final rule establishes two procedures for obtaining the SIC pilot type rating. Under final § 61.55(d), an individual who satisfactorily completes the SIC familiarization training requirements of 14 CFR 61.55(b) may apply for and receive a pilot type rating for SIC privileges in a particular aircraft type. The SIC familiarization training requirements are not new and have not been changed under this final rule. Under final § 61.55(e), an individual who satisfactorily completes an approved SIC training program or proficiency check under parts 121, 125, or 135 may apply for and receive a pilot type rating for SIC privileges in a particular aircraft type. In both cases, the aircraft must be certificated for operations with a minimum crew of at least two pilots. These two procedures are described in more detail below.

Completion of SIC Familiarization Training

A pilot seeking an SIC pilot type rating based on the SIC familiarization training under § 61.55(b) must follow the application process described under final § 61.55(d). The applicant must complete the training in the aircraft in which the pilot is applying for SIC pilot type rating privileges, and the aircraft must be certificated for operations with a minimum crew of at least two pilots. In response to several comments requesting clarification of the application and certification process that was described in the preamble of the NPRM, the FAA has further defined the application and certification process and added it to final § 61.55(d).

Final § 61.55(d)(1)—The SIC pilot type rating applicant must receive the familiarization training under § 61.55(b) from a qualified pilot in command [See § 61.31(a)] or an authorized flight instructor who holds the aircraft type rating on his/her pilot certificate [See § 61.31(a) and § 61.195(b)]. The ground training under § 61.55(b)(1) may be given by an authorized advanced ground instructor [See § 61.215(b)], authorized flight instructor, or qualified pilot in command. The person who provided the training (the trainer) must sign the applicant's logbook or training record after each lesson in accordance with § 61.51(h)(2). For instance, the logbook or training record must specify the type and amount of training given.

In lieu of the trainer, a qualified management official within the trainer's organization can sign the applicant's flight experience and/or training records or logbook and make the required endorsement. The qualified management official, however, must hold the position of Chief Pilot, Director of Training, Director of Operations, or another comparable management position within the organization, and the management official must be in a position to verify the applicant's training records and that the training was given.

Final § 61.55(d)(2)—The trainer or qualified management official must make an endorsement in the applicant's logbook that states ''[Applicant's Name and Pilot Certificate Number] has demonstrated the skill and knowledge required for the safe operation of the [Type of Aircraft], relevant to the duties and responsibilities of a second-in-command.''

Final § 61.55(d)(3)—In the case of training records that are electronically maintained, the applicant must present written copies of those records containing the signature of the trainer to the FAA FSDO or Examiner. In lieu of the trainer, a qualified management official within the trainer's organization can verify the training and can provide the instructor's signature and make the required endorsement.

Final § 61.55(d)(4)—The applicant must complete and sign an Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1, and present the application to a FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO) or to an Examiner. The Examiner must have the authority to conduct practical tests for pilot certification. However, because this process is purely an administrative action and no practical test is required, the Examiner need not hold authorization in the type of aircraft in which the pilot is applying for SIC pilot type rating privileges.

Final § 61.55(d)(5)—The trainer of the ground and flight training must sign the ''Instructor's Recommendation'' section of the Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1. In lieu of the trainer, a qualified management official within the trainer's organization may sign the applicant's FAA Form 8710–1.

Final § 61.55(d)(6)—The applicant must appear in person at a FAA FSDO or to an Examiner with his or her logbook/training records and with the completed and signed FAA Form 8710–1.

The FAA FSDO or Examiner must review the SIC pilot type rating applicant's logbook/training record to ensure completion of the required SIC training and endorsements. An Aviation Safety Inspector, Aviation Safety Technician, or Examiner must inform the applicant that the *SIC Privileges Only* limitation may only be removed if the applicant completes the appropriate training and pilot type rating practical test for pilot-in-command (PIC) qualification [See § 61.63(d) or § 61.157(b), as appropriate].

The FAA FSDO or Examiner completes the application and issues the

applicant a temporary pilot certificate for a SIC pilot type rating with the appropriate aircraft type rating with the limitation ''SIC Privileges Only.'' For example, an applicant who has accomplished the § 61.55(b) SIC familiarization training in a Cessna 500 would receive a temporary pilot certificate that reads as follows:

COMMERCIAL PILOT CERTIFICATE
Airplane Single Engine Land
Airplane Multiengine Land
Instrument Airplane
CE500 SIC Privileges Only

The FAA FSDO forwards the application and newly issued temporary pilot certificate to the FAA Airman Certification Branch, AFS–760. If the application is made through an Examiner, the Examiner forwards the FAA Form 8710–1 application and newly issued temporary pilot certificate to the Examiner's jurisdictional FAA FSDO who sends the application and file to the FAA Airman Certification Branch, AFS–760.

The FAA Airman Certification Branch processes the SIC pilot type rating application and temporary pilot certificate and issues the applicant a permanent pilot certificate.

Final § 61.55(d)(7)—There is no practical test required for the issuance of the ''SIC Privileges Only'' pilot type rating.

Part 121, 125, or 135 SIC Training or Proficiency Check

A person who completes an FAA-approved SIC training curriculum under 14 CFR part 121 or 135 or a proficiency check under 14 CFR part 125 in the aircraft for which SIC pilot type rating privileges are sought is entitled to receive that pilot type rating for SIC privileges. The applicant must complete the training in the aircraft in which the pilot is applying for SIC pilot type rating privileges, and the aircraft must be certificated for operations with a minimum crew of at least two pilots. In response to several comments requesting clarification of the application and certification process that was described in the preamble of the NPRM, the FAA has further defined the application and certification process and added it to final § 61.55(e).

Final § 61.55(e)(1)—The trainer must sign the applicant's logbook or training record after each lesson in accordance with § 61.51(h)(2). For instance, the logbook or training record must specify the type and amount of training given. In lieu of the trainer, a qualified management official within the trainer's organization can sign the applicant's training records or logbook and make the required endorsement. The qualified management official, however, must hold the position of Chief Pilot, Director of Training, Director of Operations, or another comparable management position within the organization, and the management official must be in a position to verify the applicant's training records and that the training was given.

Final § 61.55(e)(2)—The trainer or qualified management official must make an endorsement in the applicant's logbook that states ''[Applicant's Name and Pilot Certificate Number] has demonstrated the skill and knowledge required for the safe operation of the [Type of Aircraft], relevant to the duties and responsibilities of a second-in-command.''

Final § 61.55(e)(3)—In the case of flight experience and/or training records that are electronically maintained, the applicant must present copies of those records containing the signature of the trainer to the FAA FSDO or Examiner (may also be known in air carrier training programs as an Aircrew Program Designee or ''APD''). In lieu of the trainer, a qualified management official within the trainer's organization can verify the training and can provide the instructor's signature and make the required endorsement.

Final § 61.55(e)(4)—The applicant must complete and sign an Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1, and present the application to an FAA FSDO or to an Examiner or an authorized Aircrew Program Designee. The Examiner Aircrew Program Designee must have authority to conduct practical tests for pilot certification. However, because this process is purely an administrative action and no practical test is required, the Examiner/Aircrew Program Designee need not hold authorization in the type of aircraft in which the pilot is applying for SIC pilot type rating privileges.

Final § 61.55(e)(5)—The trainer of the ground and flight training must sign the ''Instructor's Recommendation'' section of the Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1. In lieu of the trainer, a qualified management official within the trainer's organization may sign the applicant's FAA Form 8710–1.

Final § 61.55(e)(6)—The applicant must appear in person at a FAA FSDO or to an Examiner or to an authorized Aircrew Program Designee with his or her logbook/training records and with the completed and signed FAA Form 8710–1.

The FAA FSDO or Examiner or authorized Aircrew Program Designee reviews the SIC pilot type rating applicant's logbook and/or training record for ensuring completion of the required training and endorsements. An Aviation Safety Inspector, Aviation Safety Technician, Examiner, or authorized Aircrew Program Designee must inform the applicant that the SIC Privileges Only limitation may only be removed if that applicant completes the appropriate type rating practical test for PIC qualification.

Final § 61.55(e)(7)—There is no practical test required for the issuance of the ''SIC Privileges Only'' type rating.

The FAA FSDO or Examiner or authorized Aircrew Program Designee completes the application and issues the applicant a temporary pilot certificate for an SIC pilot type rating with the appropriate aircraft type rating with the limitation ''SIC Privileges Only.'' For example, an applicant who accomplishes SIC training in a Boeing 737 will receive a temporary pilot certificate that reads as follows:

COMMERCIAL PILOT CERTIFICATE
Airplane Single Engine Land
Airplane Multiengine Land
Instrument Airplane
B–737 SIC Privileges Only

The FAA FSDO forwards the application and newly issued temporary pilot certificate to the FAA Airman Certification Branch, AFS–760. If the application is made through an Examiner or authorized Aircrew Program Designee, the Examiner/authorized Aircrew Program Designee forwards the application and newly issued temporary pilot certificate to their jurisdictional FAA FSDO who sends the application and file to the FAA Airman Certification Branch, AFS–760.

The FAA Airman Certification Branch processes the SIC pilot type rating applicant's application and temporary pilot certificate and issues the applicant a permanent pilot certificate.

The FAA anticipates that many pilots have already completed SIC training, whether it was through § 61.55(b) SIC familiarization training or through an FAA-approved SIC training curriculum under 14 CFR parts 121 or 135 or a proficiency check under 14 CFR part 125. Therefore, many pilots will be making application for an SIC pilot type rating based on past completion of SIC pilot training or a proficiency check. The procedures for making such an application will follow the same processes described earlier. The only difference is that applicants who completed their SIC training prior to the FAA issuing this rule will be required to show compliance with either the

initial or recurrent SIC training within the 12 calendar months before the month of application for an SIC pilot type rating.

The following examples illustrate how the rule applies to pilots who already completed their SIC training:

Example No. 1: The date is June 30, 2005, and the final rule for issuing SIC pilot type ratings became effective on January 30, 2005. An applicant completed initial § 61.55(b) SIC pilot familiarization training in a Cessna 500 on August 6, 1998. The applicant last completed recurrent § 61.55(b) SIC pilot familiarization training in a Cessna 500 on August 6, 2000. This applicant is not eligible to apply for a SIC pilot type rating for the Cessna 500 because the applicant did not complete recurrent SIC familiarization training within the 12 calendar months before the month of application. Specifically, if applying on June 30, 2005, the training had to occur in the period of May 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005.

Example No. 2: The date is June 30, 2005, and the final rule for issuing SIC pilot type ratings became effective on January 30, 2005. An applicant completed initial part 121 SIC pilot training in a Boeing 737 on August 6, 1998. The applicant completed part 121 SIC pilot recurrent requirements in a Boeing 737 every 12 calendar months, including as recently as December 13, 2004. This applicant may apply for a SIC pilot type rating for the B737 because the recurrent training was completed within the 12 calendar months before the month of application (that is, it was completed in December 2004 and the month and year of application is June 2005).

Example No. 3: The date is June 5, 2005, and the final rule for issuing SIC pilot type ratings became effective on January 30, 2005. An applicant completed a part 125 SIC proficiency check in a Gulfstream IV on June 23, 2004. This applicant may apply for an SIC pilot type rating for the Gulfstream IV because the part 125 SIC proficiency check was completed within the 12 calendar months before the month of application (*i.e.*, SIC training was last completed in June 2004 and the month and year of application is June 2005 in this example).

Example No. 4: The date is December 5, 2005, and the final rule for issuing SIC pilot type ratings became effective on January 30, 2005. An applicant completed initial § 61.55(b) SIC familiarization in a Lear 60 on August 6, 1990. The applicant next shows completion of § 61.55(b) SIC familiarization training in a Lear 60 on January 23, 2005. This applicant may apply for an SIC pilot type rating for the Lear 60 because the recurrent SIC familiarization training was completed within the 12 calendar months before the month of application (that is, SIC training was last completed in January 2005 and the month and year of application is December 2005).

Discussion of Comments

Supporting Comments

Commenters cited several reasons for their support of the proposal, including—

- The proposal does not require training in addition to that already required.
- The proposed procedures are not unnecessarily burdensome or costly to the pilot community.
- Pilots who fly only within U.S. airspace do not need an SIC pilot type rating.

BellSouth Corporate Aviation and Travel Services voiced full support of requiring type certification for aircraft requiring two pilots. The commenter stated that the ever-increasing complexity and demands found in today's high performance cockpits do not safely present a learning environment. The second in command must be a fully trained professional acting as an integral part of team in place to monitor systems, look for traffic, figure takeoff and landing data, and navigate a National Airspace System that is much more complex than in years past. The crew must do all of this, plus more and still safely fly the aircraft. Aviation is a profession where certification is a minimum, and on-the-job training in the cockpit is unsafe and unacceptable.

In general, the FAA agrees with the comment. However, we believe the operating experience acquired under the supervision of an air carrier's check airman is an extremely valuable element in the qualification process. We did not consider reducing this requirement.

Dow Chemical Company voiced support for NPRM with the understanding that the proposed rulemaking would allow a part 91 second-in-command to present proof of SIC training to the FAA FSDO and receive the appropriate SIC pilot type rating.

Essentially, Dow Chemical Company's statement is correct. However, as a point of clarification, the applicant must comply with the requirements in final § 61.55(d), which address the training, instructor endorsement, and application process, to be eligible to apply for an SIC pilot type rating.

Applicability of the Rule

Both the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association and the National Business Aviation Association, Inc. expressed support for the NPRM, but wanted clarification on the wording of proposed § 61.55(a)(3) because what the FAA stated in the proposed rule did not parallel what the FAA provided as explanation in the preamble. The NPRM preamble said as long as a person operates within the airspace of the United States, the person would not have to hold the proposed SIC pilot type rating. On the other hand, proposed 61.55(a)(3) seems to require it of everyone.

The FAA agrees with the commenters and revised final § 61.55(a)(3) to require the SIC pilot type rating only ''if the flight is outside the airspace of the United States and its jurisdictional territories.''

One commenter requested clarification whether part 91 SIC pilots (corporate or private carriage, or fractional ownership) are covered by the new rules.

The final rule applies to part 91 SIC pilots involved in private carriage and fractional ownership.

International Agreements

Several individual commenters opposed the proposal because they do not believe ICAO should be allowed to impose its standards on U.S. aviation rules and its citizens. The FAA understands the concerns of citizens who do not want the FAA to impose burdensome rules that unnecessarily restrict them and the aviation industry just to conform our rules to international standards. However, the FAA believes that the commenters may not understand the legal requirements that the Chicago Convention imposes on all Member States in relation to ICAO standards. The Member States who signed the Convention, including the United States, agreed to keep their regulations governing civil aviation, to the greatest possible extent, consistent with those established under the Convention. The International Civil Aviation Organization is the entity established by the Convention to set international regulatory standards. The FAA has a legal duty to act consistently with obligations of the United States Government under an international agreement (49 U.S.C. 40105). The purpose of this final rule is to enable our flight crews to conform to ICAO Annex 1, paragraphs 2.1.5.2 and paragraphs 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.4.1.A and the rules of foreign civil aviation authorities when operating outside of United States airspace. Most commenters recognize that the rule provides a simple process for issuing the SIC pilot type rating and conforms to our existing SIC training and certification requirements without undue burden on our pilots and the aviation industry.

Need for a Practical Test

SimuFlite commented that issuance of the SIC privileges type rating requires a person to submit to a practical test instead of just completing training. International Business Aviation Council identified two issues with the proposed amendment to 14 CFR 61.55 that may

not meet the requirements of Annex 1. First, while the proposal addresses most of the requirements for ''experience'' as stated in ICAO Annex 1, paragraph 2.1.5.2.a) in that these are covered in general terms by § 61.55(b)(1) and (2), it does not adequately address the skill requirement that is specified in ICAO Annex 1, paragraph 2.1.5.2.b) as to ''demonstrate the skill and knowledge required for the safe operation of the applicable aircraft relevant to the duties of a co-pilot.'' The NPRM indicates that the person who provides the familiarization training must sign the applicant's logbook or training record and the ''Instructors Recommendation'' area of FAA Form 8710–1 application. This would appear to fully satisfy the experience requirement, but not the skill requirement. This could be rectified by requiring the person who provides the familiarization training to attest that the applicant has ''demonstrated the skill and knowledge required for the safe operation of the applicable type of aircraft, relevant to the duties of a co-pilot,'' rather than merely indicating that they have undergone familiarization training. The second issue relates to the knowledge requirement specified in ICAO Annex 1, paragraph 2.1.5.2.c. The NPRM does not require a person holding a private or commercial pilot certificate to demonstrate knowledge at the airline transport pilot level. Some States have addressed this requirement through an Aircraft Type Rating exam that applicants who have not passed the Airline Transport Pilot knowledge exams must pass prior to issue of their first aircraft type rating.

The FAA has determined that the proposed changes to § 61.5(b)(7)(iv) and § 61.55 fully conform to the standards set forth in ICAO Annex 1, paragraphs 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.4.1.A. The ICAO standards under Annex 1, paragraphs 2.1.5.2 state that an applicant must have ''gained under appropriate supervision, experience in the applicable type of aircraft and/or flight simulator in the following * * *.'' However, the FAA agrees with the commenter's recommendation about an endorsement. The FAA therefore revised final § 61.55(d)(2) and (e)(2) by including the endorsement ''[Applicant's Name and Pilot Certificate Number] has demonstrated the skill and knowledge required for the safe operation of the [Type of Aircraft], relevant to the duties and responsibilities of a second-in-command.''

Ball Corporation commented that an SIC pilot type rating seems to water down a full type rating only to meet a regulatory technicality. The commenter stated that the rule does nothing to enhance safety, which is why any regulation should be written. The commenter believes that a fully type rated pilot has demonstrated his/her knowledge of and ability to operate the aircraft safely. It believes that requiring two type-rated pilots is more important on a long international flight with disrupted biorhythms and extended duty days.

The FAA does not disagree with the commenter's remarks concerning the importance of two type-rated pilots. However, the FAA believes that its current system of training and qualifying SIC pilots under existing § 61.55 meets or exceeds the current ICAO requirements. As was stated in the NPRM, the FAA's current system of training and qualifying SIC pilots require annual recurrent requirements; whereas, the current ICAO requirements only require the type rating and no recurrent training and qualification requirements.

Ameristar Air Cargo, Inc. commented that if the FAA intends to allow an endorsement (meaning a pilot type rating) on a license based on an instructor's recommendation, then it should consider having an FAA representative observe the performance of the candidate in the aircraft or FAA-approved simulator before issuing the endorsement.

In response to Ameristar's recommendation, the FAA believes that requiring all SIC pilot type rating training be monitored would be impossible to achieve due to staffing limits and, more importantly, is unnecessary. For years, existing § 61.55 has provided a safe and efficient way to qualify pilots to serve as SICs who complete the familiarization training without the training being monitored by the FAA. This new SIC pilot type rating final rule provides a process for issuing SIC pilot type ratings, but the § 61.55 SIC familiarization training requirements remain the same. Furthermore, § 61.55 requires both initial and annual recurrent familiarization training for a pilot to remain qualified to serve as an SIC. In contrast, the ICAO type rating requirements (See ICAO Annex 1, paragraphs 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.4.1.A) do not require recurrent training.

Financial Impact of the Rule

A representative of American Airlines stated there are 3,066 pilots currently flying for American Airlines as SICs that do not hold a type rating. The commenter stated that it agrees with the idea of issuing SIC pilot type ratings; however, the initial implementation of this rule would be costly and overly cumbersome. The commenter presented cost figures claiming the rule would impose additional costs of more than $1.4 million over the next 10 years, $528,251 in year one. A majority of the first year costs are associated with Examiners having to complete airmen applications, and managers tracking the 3,066 SIC applications between instructors, applicants, examiners, and the American Airlines Certificate Management Office. The commenter stated that the majority of the costs would be associated with issuing temporary certificates and collecting current permanent certificates. The commenter estimates the recurring costs to be over $90,000 in the second year, escalating to over $114,000 in the tenth year.

The FAA has accepted and adopted this comment in part. Because the commenter did not provide supporting information underlying his estimate of the total costs of the rule, we substituted our cost variables in deriving an estimate of total compliance costs. The cost of this rule has five components: (1) Cost for SIC candidates to fill out Form 8710–1, (2) Cost for managers to review each application, (3) Cost for FSDO employee or examiner to complete Form 8710–1, (4) Cost to process Form 8710–1 at FSDO and issue temporary certificate, and (5) Cost to process Form 8710–1 at FAA Airmen Certification Branch.

The FAA estimates the cost of this final rule to be $1.7 million ($1.5 million, present value) over the next ten years. Please see the regulatory evaluation for a detailed description of how we calculated these costs.

Procedures for Air Carriers

Ameristar Air Cargo, Inc. commented that the FAA should address giving specific authority to air carriers to allow the processing of the Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1, utilizing Aircrew Program Designees (APD).

Final § 61.55(e) provides for completion of an SIC training curriculum under part 121 to qualify for the SIC pilot type rating. Aircrew Program Designees hold examining authority and therefore would be permitted to process an applicant's Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application. If the operator does not have an APD, the applicant must present his/her Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1 to an FAA Flight Standards District Office or to an Examiner for processing.

The National Air Carrier Association, Air Transport Association, and the

representative of American Airlines commented that where an air carrier employs numerous pilots who have previously qualified by completion of an air carrier training program within the past 12 months, the FAA should allow the air carrier to send the applications for all its qualified SIC candidates to the FAA Airmen Certification Branch at one time.

It is not possible to issue ratings to multiple individuals at one time without the applicant being positively identified by the FAA or by an examiner. The FAA is required to verify identity of the applicants in the application and certification process. The U.S. Congress mandated modification of the airman certification system in the Federal Aviation Administration Drug Enforcement Assistance Act of 1988 (DEA Act) (Subtitle E of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100–690)) to ensure positive and verifiable identification of each person applying for or holding a pilot certificate. Most air carriers have qualified APD on staff and can issue the SIC pilot type rating for pilot employees of their air carrier.

The National Air Carrier Association recommends that the FAA provide a minimum of six months from issuing the final rule to full implementation and revision of its ICAO difference. The reason for this comment is because member airlines need to provide time for the initial processing of the several hundred thousand applications required for this SIC pilot type rating. The representative of American Airlines requested 18 months to complete the initial certification process for its initial 3,066 pilots that are not currently type rated.

The FAA does not agree it is necessary to delay implementation of this final rule. The FAA has been put on notice from several foreign civil aviation authorities that they intend to begin enforcing the type-rating requirement. The sooner this final rule becomes effective and U.S. pilots receive their SIC pilot type ratings, the sooner U.S. flight crews will be able to operate internationally unimpeded. Therefore, it is imperative that the final rule become effective as soon as possible.

To streamline this initial process, the National Air Carrier Association recommends that the FAA abandon the requirement for issuing a temporary pilot certificate with the ''SIC Privileges Only'' annotation for pilots already qualified for SIC in part 121 operations. The reason for this comment is because current part 121 SICs need to be able to continue to fly internationally until their permanent pilot certificate is issued. Meanwhile, the FAA will need to delay removing its difference from the type rating standards of ICAO Annex 1, paragraphs 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.4.1.A until a majority of the pilots receive their permanent pilot certificates.

The FAA is not aware of any restrictions on a temporary pilot certificate versus the permanent plastic U.S. pilot certificate. A pilot who possesses a temporary pilot certificate has the same operating privileges as a pilot who holds a permanent plastic U.S. pilot certificate. Holding a temporary pilot certificate does not limit a pilot's ability to operate internationally.

The National Air Carrier Association requested clarification of a portion of the NPRM preamble that states the aviation safety inspector will ''inform the applicant that the SIC Privileges Only limitation may only be removed if that applicant completes the appropriate type rating practical test for pilot-in-command qualification.'' Can a SIC pilot type rating be suspended, revoked or failed during a line check, simulator check, or recurrent check?

As with any certificate or rating issued by the FAA, 49 U.S.C. 44709 provides that a certificate or rating issued by the Administrator may be suspended or revoked through re-examination, if the applicant does not maintain certain standards. So the answer is ''yes,'' if a person fails a Part 121 line check, simulator check, or recurrent check for SIC qualification, the FAA has the authority to suspend or revoke a person's pilot certificate and/or rating. However, the FAA does not invoke § 44709 after every failure of a part 121 line check, simulator check, or recurrent check. Failures on a part 121 line check, simulator check, or recurrent check are dealt with on a case-by-case basis depending on the circumstances. Normally, the applicant receives additional training and is scheduled to re-take the unsatisfactory event. This final rule does not change the current re-examination process, nor does it impose any new reexamination requirements.

The National Air Carrier Association also asked us to clarify that, where the SIC is gaining the type rating through an FAA-approved part 121 training program, there are no required modifications to the current training program required as a result of this rule.

This SIC pilot type rating final rule will not require any change to existing approved part 121 training programs.

The Air Transport Association of America acknowledged the need for harmonizing U.S. pilot certification requirements with the other ICAO member states, but proposed to reduce the administrative requirements by allowing part 121, 125 and 135 operators that maintain training records in accordance with an FAA-approved recordkeeping program be permitted to give previously trained applicants a letter signed by a designated training manager stating that the required training was successfully completed in lieu of requiring that the actual person who provided the training sign the record or logbook. Alternately, the Air Transport Association proposed that a designated manager of the part 121, 125 or 135 operator sign the completed FAA Form 8710–1 for previously trained applicants.

The FAA resolved this issue by allowing a qualified management official within the company to sign the applicant's logbook or training record in lieu of the actual flight instructor who provided the training. See final § 61.55(d)(2) and (e)(2). Alternately, most air carriers have qualified APD on staff and can issue the SIC pilot type rating for pilot employees of their air carrier.

Kaiser Air, Inc. fully supported the proposal—it believes that U.S. flight crews are by far better trained than their international counterparts and there needs to be a way to address the international requirement for type rated SICs in the aircraft. The only thing it recommends changing is where SICs are trained on multiple aircraft, a single FAA Form 8710–1 application (with appropriate training documents) submission suffice so that an applicant does not have to wait for each type rating to be processed. It states that the final rule is otherwise an extremely well thought-out proposal that provides maximum benefit to the operators with very little overhead burden.

The FAA's standard process for issuing pilot type rating requires that an applicant complete an Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1, for each rating being applied for. Therefore, the FAA cannot concur with the recommendation of issuing of multiple aircraft ratings from the applicant submitting just one FAA Form 8710–1 application.

One commenter asked what if the person who gave the training no longer works for the carrier or for some other reason (*i.e.*, deceased) cannot be found to sign the instructor recommendation block on the FAA Form 8710–1 application.

The FAA acknowledges that the air carrier may no longer employ the person who provided the training. We, therefore, modified the final rule

language [See § 61.55(d)(1) and (e)(1)] to allow an authorized management official of the organization that conducted the training to sign the training records, make the required endorsement, and sign the FAA Form 8710–1 application.

Multiple Levels of Training

Ameristar Air Cargo, Inc. commented that the proposal appears to allow multiple levels of training for a pilot to be eligible for the new SIC pilot type rating privilege. The levels would range from a simple sign off to completion of a part 121, part 135, or part 142 approved training program.

The FAA agrees that the proposal does allow multiple levels of training for the SIC pilot type rating privileges. There is a difference between SIC familiarization training under § 61.55 versus the SIC training under part 121 and part 135. There always has been a difference in the process between the SIC familiarization training under § 61.55 versus the SIC training under part 121 and part 135. However, a SIC who completes SIC familiarization training under § 61.55 would not be able to serve as a SIC in a part 121 or part 135 operation without completing that air carrier's approved SIC training curriculum. It is not the FAA's intention to parallel the SIC familiarization training of § 61.55 with the part 121 or part 135 SIC approved training programs.

Completion of a Part 142 Approved SIC Training Program

One commenter suggested the final rule provide that completion of a SIC training program under part 142 qualifies a person to receive an SIC pilot type rating.

Final § 61.55(d) provides that a person who complies with the SIC familiarization training is entitled to receive an aircraft type rating whether the training occurred under part 61, part 141 or part 142. Additionally, § 61.55(d) provides that a person who complies with the SIC familiarization training is entitled to receive an aircraft type rating whether the training was received from a qualified PIC, authorized flight instructor, or an approved air carrier training program.

Paperwork Reduction Act

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)), the FAA submitted a copy of the amended information collection requirements in this final rule to the Office of Management and Budget for its review. OMB approved the collection of this information and assigned OMB Control Number 2120–0693.

This final rule establishes an application process using the existing Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1, for pilots who need to obtain an SIC rating. We received one comment on the cost of the rule, which we addressed earlier in this preamble. An agency may not collect or sponsor the collection of information, nor may it impose an information collection requirement unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

International Compatibility

In keeping with U.S. obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, it is FAA policy to comply with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices to the maximum extent practicable. The FAA has reviewed the corresponding ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices and has identified no differences with these regulations.

Economic Assessment, Regulatory Flexibility Determination, Trade Impact Assessment, and Unfunded Mandates Assessment

Changes to Federal regulations must undergo several economic analyses. First, Executive Order 12866 directs that each Federal agency shall propose or adopt a regulation only upon a reasoned determination that the benefits of the intended regulation justify its costs. Second, the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 requires agencies to analyze the economic impact of regulatory changes on small entities. Third, the Trade Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 2531–2533) prohibits agencies from setting standards that create unnecessary obstacles to the foreign commerce of the United States. In developing U.S. standards, this Trade Act requires agencies to consider international standards and, where appropriate, to be the basis of U.S. standards. Fourth, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4) requires agencies to prepare a written assessment of the costs, benefits, and other effects of proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate likely to result in the expenditure by State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more annually (adjusted for inflation).

In conducting these analyses, FAA has determined this rule: (1) Has benefits that justify its costs, is not a ''significant regulatory action'' as defined in section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, and is not ''significant'' as defined in DOT's Regulatory Policies and Procedures; (2) will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities; (3) will not affect international trade; and (4) does not impose an unfunded mandate on state, local, or tribal governments, or on the private sector. These analyses, available in the docket, are summarized below.

Costs and Benefits of the Rule

The total costs of this final rule over the 10-year analysis period are estimated to be $1.7 million ($1.6 million, present value). The benefits of this rulemaking are some potential cost savings. We believe that the qualitative benefits of this rule justify its costs, since this rule will allow U.S. flag carriers to operate internationally without the threat of being grounded in a foreign country.

Who Will Be Potentially Affected by the Rule

This final rule will affect domestic air carriers who operate internationally.

Assumptions

- Analysis covers years 2006–2015.
- All monetary values are expressed in 2004 dollars.
- Discount rate—7%.
- 50% of new transport pilots will be SICs beginning in 2007.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Determination

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA) establishes ''as a principle of regulatory issuance that agencies shall endeavor, consistent with the objective of the rule and of applicable statutes, to fit regulatory and informational requirements to the scale of the business, organizations, and governmental jurisdictions subject to regulation.'' To achieve that principle, the RFA requires agencies to solicit and consider flexible regulatory proposals and to explain the rationale for their actions. The RFA covers a wide range of small entities, including small businesses, not-for-profit organizations and small governmental jurisdictions.

Agencies must perform a review to determine whether a proposed or final rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. If the agency determines that it will, the agency must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis as described in the Act.

However, if an agency determines that a proposed or final rule is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, section 605(b) of the RFA

provides that the head of the agency may so certify and a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required. The certification must include a statement providing the factual basis for this determination, and the reasoning should be clear.

This final rule will not have a significant affect on small entities, given the low costs. Accordingly, pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 605(b), the Federal Aviation Administration certifies that this final rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

International Trade Impact Assessment

The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 prohibits Federal agencies from establishing any standards or engaging in related activities that create unnecessary obstacles to the foreign commerce of the United States. Legitimate domestic objectives, such as safety, are not considered unnecessary obstacles. The statute also requires consideration of international standards and where appropriate, that they be the basis for U.S. standards.

In accordance with the statute, the FAA has assessed the potential effect of this final rule and has determined that it will allow domestic operators to operate internationally and should not affect on any trade-sensitive activity.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act Assessment

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (the Act) is intended, among other things, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments. Title II of the Act requires each Federal agency to prepare a written statement assessing the effects of any Federal mandate in a proposed or final agency rule that may result in expenditure of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector; such a mandate is deemed to be a ''significant regulatory action.'' The FAA currently uses an inflation-adjusted value of $120.7 million in lieu of $100 million.

This final rule does not contain such a mandate. The requirements of Title II do not apply.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

The FAA analyzed this final rulemaking action under the principles and criteria of Executive Order 13132, ''Federalism,'' dated August 4, 1999 (64 FR 43255). We determined that this final rulemaking action will not have a substantial direct effect 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, and therefore will not have federalism implications.

Environmental Analysis

FAA Order 1050.1E identifies FAA actions that are categorically excluded from preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act in the absence of extraordinary circumstances. The FAA has determined that this final rulemaking action qualifies for the categorical exclusion identified in paragraph 307(k) and involves no extraordinary circumstances. This final rulemaking action allows for the issuance of pilot type ratings to SIC pilot crewmembers in order to conform the FAA pilot type rating requirements to the ICAO pilot type ratings standards.

Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

The FAA has analyzed this final rulemaking action under Executive Order 13211, ''Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (May 18, 2001). We have determined that it is not a ''significant energy action'' under the executive order because it is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866, and it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 61

Aircraft, Airmen, Aviation safety, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The Amendment

■ In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends Chapter I of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 61—CERTIFICATION: PILOTS, FLIGHT INSTRUCTORS, AND GROUND INSTRUCTORS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 61 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701–44703, 44707, 44709–44711, 45102–45103, 45301–45302.

■ 2. Amend § 61.5 by adding new paragraph (b)(7)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 61.5 Certificates and ratings issued under this part.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(7) * * *

(iv) Second-in-command pilot type rating for aircraft that is certificated for operations with a minimum crew of at least two pilots.

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 61.55 by revising the introductory language of paragraph (a), revising paragraph (a)(2), adding new paragraph (a)(3), redesignating existing paragraphs (d) through (h) as paragraphs (f) through (j), and adding new paragraphs (d) and (e) to read as follows:

§ 61.55 Second-in-command qualifications.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, a person may serve as a second-in-command of an aircraft type certificated for more than one required pilot flight crewmember or in operations requiring a second-in-command only if that person holds:

* * * * *

(2) An instrument rating that applies to the aircraft being flown if the flight is under IFR; and

(3) The appropriate pilot type rating for the aircraft unless the flight will be conducted as domestic flight operations within United States airspace.

* * * * *

(d) A person may receive a second-in-command pilot type rating for an aircraft after satisfactorily completing the second-in-command familiarization training requirements under paragraph (b) of this section in that type of aircraft. The person must comply with the following application and pilot certification procedures:

(1) The person who provided the training must sign the applicant's logbook or training record after each lesson in accordance with § 61.51(h)(2) of this part. In lieu of the trainer, it is permissible for a qualified management official within the organization to sign the applicant's training records or logbook and make the required endorsement. The qualified management official must hold the position of Chief Pilot, Director of Training, Director of Operations, or another comparable management position within the organization that provided the training and must be in a position to verify the applicant's training records and that the training was given.

(2) The trainer or qualified management official must make an endorsement in the applicant's logbook that states ''[Applicant's Name and Pilot Certificate Number] has demonstrated the skill and knowledge required for the safe operation of the [Type of Aircraft], relevant to the duties and

responsibilities of a second in command.''

(3) If the applicant's flight experience and/or training records are in an electronic form, the applicant must present a paper copy of those records containing the signature of the trainer or qualified management official to an FAA Flight Standards District Office or Examiner.

(4) The applicant must complete and sign an Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1, and present the application to an FAA Flight Standards District Office or to an Examiner.

(5) The person who provided the ground and flight training to the applicant must sign the ''Instructor's Recommendation'' section of the Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1. In lieu of the trainer, it is permissible for a qualified management official within the organization to sign the applicant's FAA Form 8710–1.

(6) The applicant must appear in person at a FAA Flight Standards District Office or to an Examiner with his or her logbook/training records and with the completed and signed FAA Form 8710–1.

(7) There is no practical test required for the issuance of the ''SIC Privileges Only'' pilot type rating.

(e) A person may receive a second-in-command pilot type rating for an aircraft after satisfactorily completing an approved second-in-command training program or a proficiency check under parts 121, 125, or 135 in that type of aircraft. The person must comply with the following application and pilot certification procedures:

(1) The person who provided the training must sign the applicant's logbook or training record after each lesson in accordance with § 61.51(h)(2) of this part. In lieu of the trainer, it is permissible for a qualified management official within the organization to sign the applicant's training records or logbook and make the required endorsement. The qualified management official must hold the position of Chief Pilot, Director of Training, Director of Operations, or another comparable management position within the organization that provided the training and must be in a position to verify the applicant's training records and that the training was given.

(2) The trainer or qualified management official must make an endorsement in the applicant's logbook that states ''[Applicant's Name and Pilot Certificate Number] has demonstrated the skill and knowledge required for the safe operation of the [Type of Aircraft], relevant to the duties and responsibilities of a second in command.''

(3) If the applicant's flight experience and/or training records are in an electronic form, the applicant must provide a paper copy of those records containing the signature of the trainer or qualified management official to an FAA Flight Standards District Office, an Examiner, or an Aircrew Program Designee.

(4) The applicant must complete and sign an Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1, and present the application to an FAA Flight Standards District Office or to an Examiner or to an authorized Aircrew Program Designee.

(5) The person who provided the ground and flight training to the applicant must sign the ''Instructor's Recommendation'' section of the Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, FAA Form 8710–1. In lieu of the trainer, it is permissible for a qualified management official within the organization to sign the applicant's FAA Form 8710–1.

(6) The applicant must appear in person at an FAA Flight Standards District Office or to an Examiner or to an authorized Aircrew Program Designee with his or her logbook/training records and with the completed and signed FAA Form 8710–1.

(7) There is no practical test required for the issuance of the ''SIC Privileges Only'' pilot type rating.

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 26, 2005.

Marion C. Blakey,

Administrator.

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