

jelly. The notice invited all interested persons to submit views and comments on the proposal.

Upon consideration of the views and comments submitted, the information furnished by the petitioner, and other relevant information, it is concluded that it will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to adopt the proposal of the petitioner.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919; 21 U. S. C. 341, 371) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (22 F. R. 1045): *It is ordered*, That § 29.2 *Fruit jelly; identity; label statement of optional ingredients* (21 CFR 29.2) be amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding thereto, immediately preceding the concluding sentence of the section beginning "Such mixture is concentrated * * *", a new subparagraph reading as follows:

(7) Cinnamon flavoring, other than artificial flavoring, and harmless artificial red coloring in case the fruit juice ingredient or combination of fruit juice ingredients is extracted from apple or crabapple, or both such fruits.

2. Paragraph (g) is amended by adding thereto the following new subparagraph:

(7) When optional ingredient (a) (7) is used, the label shall bear the statement "flavoring and artificial coloring added" or "with added flavoring and artificial coloring." The word "flavoring" in such statement may be preceded by the word "cinnamon."

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time prior to the thirtieth day from the date of publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D. C., written objections thereto. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order, shall specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections, and shall request a public hearing upon the objections. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. All documents shall be filed in quintuplicate.

Effective date. This order shall become effective 60 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except as to any provision that may be stayed by the filing of objections thereto. Notice of the filing of objections, or lack thereof, will be announced by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 371. Interprets or applies sec. 401, 52 Stat. 1046, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 341)

Dated: November 5, 1958.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F. R. Doc. 58-9377; Filed, Nov. 12, 1958; 8:49 a. m.]

Subchapter C—Drugs

PART 146—GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTIC AND ANTIBIOTIC-CONTAINING DRUGS

EXEMPTION FROM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Under the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 507, 701, 59 Stat. 463, as amended; 52 Stat. 1055; 21 U. S. C. 357, 371) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (22 F. R. 1045), and pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (sec. 3 (a) (3), 60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1002), the following statement is issued:

§ 146.12 *Antibiotic drugs exempted from certification requirements under section 507 (c) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.* (a) Section 507 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to promulgate regulations that shall provide for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of penicillin, streptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol, or bacitracin, or any derivative thereof. Subsection (c) of that section of the act requires the Secretary to exempt any drug or class of drugs from the certification requirements when in his judgment such requirements are not necessary to insure their safety and efficacy of use. Under the provisions of that subsection, a variety of antibiotic drugs have been exempted from predistribution testing and certification requirements, including those intended for human, veterinary, and miscellaneous uses.

(b) From time to time the Food and Drug Administration has received requests from interested persons for information concerning the kinds of antibiotic preparations that have been exempted from certification. Since there may be others who are interested in having this information, the names of the exempt drugs are listed in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this paragraph. All the preparations listed, with the exception of crystalline penicillin G sodium and crystalline penicillin G potassium, are exempt only if they comply with certain requirements prescribed for them by the exempting regulations; furthermore, if crystalline penicillin G sodium or crystalline penicillin G potassium is used in the manufacture of another drug, it must comply with the standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity specified for its use in the manufacture of such drug.

(1) The following antibiotic drugs intended for human use have been exempted from certification:

Crystalline penicillin G sodium.
Crystalline penicillin G potassium.
Buffered crystalline penicillin G (sodium) for parenteral use.
Buffered crystalline penicillin G (potassium) for parenteral use.
Penicillin troches.

(2) The following antibiotic drugs intended for veterinary use have been exempted from certification:

Buffered crystalline penicillin G (sodium) for parenteral use.
Buffered crystalline penicillin G (potassium) for parenteral use.
Penicillin tablets.
Buffered penicillin powder.
Benzathine penicillin G oral suspension.
Penicillin-streptomycin tablets.
Penicillin-dihydrostreptomycin tablets.
Penicillin-streptomycin powder with or without added vitamin substances, intended for oral use.

Penicillin-dihydrostreptomycin powder with or without added vitamin substances, intended for oral use.

Streptomycin for inhalation therapy.
Dihydrostreptomycin for inhalation therapy.

Streptomycin sulfate powder oral veterinary.
Dihydrostreptomycin powder oral veterinary.

Streptomycin hydrochloride (or sulfate) solution oral veterinary.
Streptomycin-dihydrostreptomycin for inhalation therapy.

Streptomycin sulfate-dihydrostreptomycin sulfate powder oral veterinary.
Chlortetracycline powder, tetracycline powder, and tetracycline hydrochloride powder for oral use.

Chlortetracycline hydrochloride tablets.
Crude chlortetracycline oral veterinary.
Chlortetracycline hydrochloride powder topical and tetracycline hydrochloride powder topical.

Soluble bacitracin methylene disalicylate.
Bacitracin powder for oral use.

Feed grade bacitracin and feed grade zinc bacitracin oral veterinary.
Antibiotic-medicated animal feeds that are intended for use in promoting the growth rate of certain animals.

Antibiotic-medicated animal feeds that also contain prescribed amounts of one or more active drug ingredients and are intended for use in promoting the growth rate of certain animals.

Antibiotic-medicated animal feeds that contain prescribed amounts of specific antibiotics and are intended for use in the prevention or treatment of specific diseases of certain animals.

Antibiotic-medicated animal feeds that also contain prescribed amounts of one or more other active drug ingredients and are intended for use in promoting the growth rate (because of the antibiotics) and for the prevention or treatment of specific diseases (because of the other active drug ingredients) of certain animals.

Antibiotic-medicated animal feeds that contain prescribed amounts of antibiotics and also prescribed amounts of one or more other active drug ingredients and are intended for use in the prevention or treatment of specific diseases of animals which are amenable to the combination drug.

(3) The following antibiotic drugs for miscellaneous uses have been exempted from certification:

Antibiotics for agricultural use.
Antibiotics for diagnostic use.

Antibiotics for fish diseases.
Antibiotics for use as preservatives of bull semen.
Antibiotics for use as preservatives of biological drugs.
Antibiotics for use in teaching, law enforcement, research, and analysis.

(c) It is reasonable to assume that other antibiotic preparations will be exempted from the certification requirements. However, because of their unique importance in the treatment of serious infections suffered by large segments of the population, it would not be in the best interests of the public health to exempt any antibiotic drug from certification until experience has proved, that all manufacturers can consistently produce batches of the drug that are safe and efficacious for use. Exceptions to this policy will be considered when it has been determined that a preparation is no longer of sufficient importance to the public health to require the certification type of control, or when the preparation is intended for use solely in a manner that will not affect the public health.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 371. Interprets or applies sec. 507, 52 Stat. 463, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 357)

Dated: November 5, 1958.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F. R. Doc. 58-9375; Filed, Nov. 12, 1958; 8:48 a. m.]

PART 146—GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTIC AND ANTIMIOTIC-CONTAINING DRUGS

ANIMAL FEED CONTAINING ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS

Under the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 507, 59 Stat. 463, as amended; sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 357, 371) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (22 F. R. 1045), the general regulations for the certification of antibiotic and antimiotic-containing drugs (23 F. R. 6421) are amended as indicated below:

Section 146.26 (b) is amended by adding thereto the following new subparagraph:

§ 146.26 *Animal feed containing penicillin.*
(b)

(41) It is intended for use solely as an aid in reducing the shedding of leptospirae in swine and as an aid in reducing abortion rate and mortality of new-born pigs in the presence of leptospirosis; it contains, per ton of feed, 400 grams of chlortetracycline; its labeling bears information that it is to be administered to the animals for 14 days and a warning that its use must be discontinued 10 days before the treated animals are slaughtered for human consumption.

Notice and public procedure are not necessary prerequisites to the promulgation of this order, and I so find, since it was drawn in collaboration with inter-

ested members of the affected industry, since it relaxes existing requirements, and since it would be contrary to public interest to delay providing for the aforesaid amendments.

I further find that animal feed containing antibiotic drugs and conforming with the conditions prescribed in this order need not comply with the requirements of sections 502 (1) and 507 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in order to ensure their safety and efficacy.

Effective date. This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, since both the public and the affected industry will benefit by the earliest effective date, and I so find.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 371. Interprets or applies sec. 502, 52 Stat. 105, as amended, sec. 507, 59 Stat. 463, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 352, 357)

Dated: November 5, 1958.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F. R. Doc. 58-9376; Filed, Nov. 12, 1958; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 23—HIGHWAYS

Chapter I—Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce

PART 20—NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR REGULATING BY STATES OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SIGNS, DISPLAYS AND DEVICES ADJACENT TO THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INTERSTATE AND DEFENSE HIGHWAYS.

Sec.	
20.1	Purpose.
20.2	Definitions.
20.3	Measurements of distance.
20.4	Signs that may not be permitted in protected areas.
20.5	Signs that may be permitted in protected areas.
20.6	Class 3 and 4 signs within informational sites.
20.7	Class 3 and 4 signs outside informational sites.
20.8	General provisions.
20.9	Exclusions.
20.10	State regulations.

AUTHORITY: §§ 20.1 to 20.10 issued under sec. 131, 72 Stat. 904; 23 U. S. C. 131.

§ 20.1 **Purpose.** (a) In Title 23, United States Code, section 131, hereinafter called the "act", the Congress has declared that:

(1) To promote the safety, convenience, and enjoyment of public travel and the free flow of interstate commerce and to protect the public investment in the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, hereinafter called the "Interstate System", it is in the public interest to encourage and assist the States to control the use of and to improve areas adjacent to such system by controlling the erection and maintenance of outdoor advertising signs, displays and devices adjacent to that system.

(2) It is a national policy that the erection and maintenance of outdoor advertising signs, displays, or devices within six hundred and sixty feet of the edge of the right-of-way and visible from the main-traveled way of all portions of the

Interstate System constructed upon any part of right-of-way, the entire width of which is acquired subsequent to July 1, 1956, should be regulated, consistent with national standards to be prepared and promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) The standards in this part are hereby promulgated as provided in the act.

§ 20.2 **Definitions.** The following terms when used in the standards in this part have the following meanings:

(a) "Acquired for right-of-way" means acquired for right-of-way for any public road by the Federal Government, a State, or a county, city or other political subdivision of a State, by donation, dedication, purchase, condemnation, use, or otherwise. The date of acquisition shall be the date upon which title (whether fee title or a lesser interest) vested in the public for right-of-way purposes under applicable Federal or State law.

(b) "Centerline of the highway" means a line equidistant from the edges of the median separating the main-traveled ways of a divided Interstate highway, or the centerline of the main-traveled way of a non-divided Interstate highway.

(c) "Controlled portion of the Interstate System" means any portion which

(1) Is constructed upon any part of right-of-way, the entire width of which is acquired for right-of-way subsequent to July 1, 1956 (a portion shall be deemed so constructed if, within such portion, no line normal or perpendicular to the centerline of the highway and extending to both edges of the right-of-way will intersect any right-of-way acquired for right-of-way on or before July 1, 1956);

(2) Lies within a State, the highway department of which has entered into an agreement with the Secretary of Commerce as provided in the act; and

(3) Is not excluded under the provisions of the act which state that upon application of a State, any such agreement may, within the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce, consistent with the national policy, provide for excluding from application of the national standards segments of the Interstate System which traverse incorporated municipalities wherein the use of real property adjacent to the Interstate System is subject to municipal regulation or control, or which traverse other areas where the land use is clearly established by State law as industrial or commercial.

(d) "Entrance roadway" means any public road or turning roadway, including acceleration lanes, by which traffic may enter the main-traveled way of an Interstate highway from the general road system within a State, irrespective of whether traffic may also leave the main-traveled way by such road or turning roadway.

(e) "Erect" means to construct, build, raise, assemble, place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way bring into being or establish.

(f) "Exit roadway" means any public road or turning roadway, including deceleration lanes, by which traffic may leave the main-traveled way of an Inter-

state highway to reach the general road system within a State, irrespective of whether traffic may also enter the main-traveled way by such road or turning roadway.

(g) "Informational site" means an area or site established and maintained within or adjacent to the right-of-way of a highway on the Interstate System by or under the supervision or control of a State highway department, wherein panels for the display of advertising and informational signs may be erected and maintained.

(h) "Legible" means capable of being read without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity.

(i) "Maintain" means to allow to exist.

(j) "Main-traveled way" means the traveled way of an Interstate highway on which through traffic is carried. In the case of a divided highway, the traveled way of each of the separated roadways for traffic in opposite directions is a main-traveled way. It does not include such facilities as frontage roads, turning roadways, or parking areas.

(k) "Protected areas" means all areas inside the boundaries of a State which are adjacent to and within six hundred and sixty feet of the edge of the right-of-way of all controlled portions of the Interstate System within that State. Where a controlled portion of the Interstate System terminates at a State boundary which is not perpendicular or normal to the centerline of the highway, "protected areas" also means all areas inside the boundary of such State which are within six hundred and sixty feet of the edge of the right-of-way of the Interstate highway in the adjoining State.

(l) "Scenic area" means any public park or area of particular scenic beauty or historical significance designated by or pursuant to State law as a scenic area.

(m) "Sign" means any outdoor sign, display, device, figure, painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, or other thing which is designed, intended, or used to advertise or inform, any part of the advertising or informative contents of which is visible from any place on the main-traveled way of a controlled portion of the Interstate System.

(n) "State" means the District of Columbia and any State of the United States within the boundaries of which a portion of the Interstate System is located.

(o) "State law" means a State constitutional provision or statute, or an ordinance, rule, or regulation enacted or adopted by a State agency or political subdivision of a State pursuant to State constitution or statute.

(p) "Trade name" shall include brand name, trademark, distinctive symbol, or other similar device or thing used to identify particular products or services.

(q) "Traveled way" means the portion of a roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders.

(r) "Turning roadway" means a connecting roadway for traffic turning between two intersection legs of an interchange.

(s) "Visible" means capable of being seen (whether or not legible) without

visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity.

§ 20.3 Measurements of distance. (a) Distance from the edge of a right-of-way shall be measured horizontally along a line normal or perpendicular to the centerline of the highway.

(b) All distances under § 20.7 (a) (2) and (b) shall be measured along the centerline of the highway between two vertical planes which are normal or perpendicular to and intersect the centerline of the highway, and which pass through the termini of the measured distance.

§ 20.4 Signs that may not be permitted in protected areas. Erection or maintenance of the following signs may not be permitted in protected areas:

(a) Signs advertising activities that are illegal under State or Federal laws or regulations in effect at the location of such signs or at the location of such activities.

(b) Obsolete signs.

(c) Signs that are not clean and in good repair.

(d) Signs that are not securely affixed to a substantial structure, and

(e) Signs that are not consistent with the standards in this part.

§ 20.5 Signs that may be permitted in protected areas. (a) Erection or maintenance of the following signs may be permitted in protected areas:

Class 1—Official signs. Directional or other official signs or notices erected and maintained by public officers or agencies pursuant to and in accordance with direction or authorization contained in State or Federal law, for the purpose of carrying out an official duty or responsibility.

Class 2—On premise signs. Signs not prohibited by State law which are consistent with the applicable provisions of this section and § 20.8 and which advertise the sale or lease of, or activities being conducted upon, the real property where the signs are located.

Not more than one such sign advertising the sale or lease of the same property may be permitted under this Class in such manner as to be visible to traffic proceeding in any one direction on any one Interstate highway.

Not more than one such sign, visible to traffic proceeding in any one direction on any one Interstate highway and advertising activities being conducted upon the real property where the sign is located, may be permitted under this Class more than 50 feet from the advertised activity.

Class 3—Signs within 12 miles of advertised activities. Signs not prohibited by State law which are consistent with the applicable provisions of this section and §§ 20.6, 20.7 and 20.8 and which advertise activities being conducted within 12 air miles of such signs.

Class 4—Signs in the specific interest of the traveling public. Signs authorized to be erected or maintained by State law which are consistent with the applicable provisions of this section and §§ 20.6 and 20.8 and which are designed to give information in the specific interest of the traveling public.

(b) A Class 2 or 3 sign, except a Class 2 sign not more than 50 feet from the advertised activity, that displays any trade name which refers to or identifies any service rendered or product sold, used or otherwise handled more than 12 air miles from such sign may not be permitted unless the name of the ad-

vertised activity which is within 12 air miles of such sign is displayed as conspicuously as such trade name.

(c) Only information about public places operated by Federal, State or local governments, natural phenomena, historic sites, areas of natural scenic beauty or naturally suited for outdoor recreation, and places for camping, lodging, eating and vehicle service and repair is deemed to be in the specific interest of the traveling public. For the purposes of the standards in this part, a trade name is deemed to be information in the specific interest of the traveling public only if it identifies or characterizes such a place or identifies vehicle service, equipment, parts, accessories, fuels, oils or lubricants being offered for sale at such a place. Signs displaying any other trade name may not be permitted under Class 4.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, Class 2 or Class 3 signs which also qualify as Class 4 signs may display trade names in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.

§ 20.6 Class 3 and 4 signs within informational sites. (a) Informational sites for the erection and maintenance of Class 3 and 4 advertising and informational signs may be established in accordance with the Regulations for the Administration of Federal-Aid for Highways. The location and frequency of such sites shall be as determined by agreements between the Secretary of Commerce and the State highway departments.

(b) Class 3 and 4 signs may be permitted within such informational sites in protected areas in a manner consistent with the following provisions:

(1) No sign may be permitted which is not placed upon a panel.

(2) No panel may be permitted to exceed 13 feet in height or 25 feet in length, including border and trim, but excluding supports.

(3) No sign may be permitted to exceed 12 square feet in area, and nothing on such sign may be permitted to be legible from any place on the main-traveled way or a turning roadway.

(4) Not more than one sign concerning a single activity or place may be permitted within any one informational site.

(5) Signs concerning a single activity or place may be permitted within more than one informational site, but no Class 3 sign which does not also qualify as a Class 4 sign may be permitted within any informational site more than 12 air miles from the advertised activity.

(6) No sign may be permitted which moves or has any animated or moving parts.

(7) Illumination of panels by other than white lights may not be permitted, and no sign placed on any panel may be permitted to contain, include, or be illuminated by any other lights, or any flashing, intermittent, or moving lights.

(8) No lighting may be permitted to be used in any way in connection with any panel unless it is so effectively shielded as to prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any portion

of the main-traveled way of the Interstate System, or is of such low intensity or brilliance as not to cause glare or to impair the vision of the driver of any motor vehicle, or to otherwise interfere with any driver's operation of a motor vehicle.

§ 20.7 *Class 3 and 4 signs outside informational sites.* (a) The erection or maintenance of the following signs may be permitted within protected areas, outside informational sites:

(1) Class 3 signs which are visible only to Interstate highway traffic not served by an informational site within 12 air miles of the advertised activity;

(2) Class 4 signs which are more than 12 miles from the nearest panel within an informational site serving Interstate highway traffic to which such signs are visible;

(3) Signs that qualify both as Class 3 and 4 signs may be permitted in accordance with either subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph.

(b) The erection or maintenance of signs permitted under paragraph (a) of this section may not be permitted in any manner inconsistent with the following:

(1) In protected areas in advance of an intersection of the main-traveled way of an Interstate highway and an exit roadway, such signs visible to Interstate highway traffic approaching such intersection may not be permitted to exceed the following number:

Distance from intersection:	Number of signs
0-2 miles.....	0.
2-5 miles.....	6.
More than 5 miles.....	Average of one sign per mile.

The specified distances shall be measured to the nearest point of the intersection of the traveled way of the exit roadway and the main-traveled way of the Interstate highway.

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this paragraph, not more than two such signs may be permitted within any mile distance measured from any point, and no such signs may be permitted to be less than 1,000 feet apart.

(3) Such signs may not be permitted in protected areas adjacent to any Interstate highway right-of-way upon any part of the width of which is constructed an entrance or exit roadway.

(4) Such signs visible to Interstate highway traffic which is approaching or has passed an entrance roadway may not be permitted in protected areas for 1,000 feet beyond the furthest point of the intersection between the traveled way of such entrance roadway and the main-traveled way of the Interstate highway.

(5) No such signs may be permitted in scenic areas.

(6) Not more than one such sign advertising activities being conducted as a single enterprise or giving information about a single place may be permitted to be erected or maintained in such manner as to be visible to traffic moving in any one direction on any one Interstate highway.

(c) No Class 3 or 4 signs other than those permitted by this section may be

permitted to be erected or maintained within protected areas, outside informational sites.

§ 20.8 *General provisions.* No Class 3 or 4 sign may be permitted to be erected or maintained pursuant to § 20.7, and no Class 2 sign may be permitted to be erected or maintained, in any manner inconsistent with the following:

(a) No sign may be permitted which attempts or appears to attempt to direct the movement of traffic or which interferes with, imitates or resembles any official traffic sign, signal or device.

(b) No sign may be permitted which prevents the driver of a vehicle from having a clear and unobstructed view of official signs and approaching or merging traffic.

(c) No sign may be permitted which contains, includes, or is illuminated by any flashing, intermittent or moving light or lights.

(d) No lighting may be permitted to be used in any way in connection with any sign unless it is so effectively shielded as to prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any portion of the main-traveled way of the Interstate System, or is of such low intensity or brilliance as not to cause glare or to impair the vision of the driver of any motor vehicle, or to otherwise interfere with any driver's operation of a motor vehicle.

(e) No sign may be permitted which moves or has any animated or moving parts.

(f) No sign may be permitted to be erected or maintained upon trees or painted or drawn upon rocks or other natural features.

(g) No sign may be permitted to exceed 20 feet in length, width or height, or 150 square feet in area, including border and trim but excluding supports, except Class 2 signs not more than 50 feet from, and advertising activities being conducted upon, the real property where the sign is located.

§ 20.9 *Exclusions.* (a) The standards in this part shall not apply to markers, signs and plaques in appreciation of sites of historical significance for the erection of which provisions are made in an agreement between a State and the Secretary of Commerce, as provided in the Act, unless such agreement expressly makes all or any part of the standards applicable.

(b) Whenever a State applies pursuant to the Act for the exclusion from application of the standards in this part to segments of the Interstate System which traverse incorporated municipalities wherein the use of real property adjacent to the Interstate System is subject to municipal regulation or control or which traverse other areas where the land use is clearly established by State law as industrial or commercial, and the Secretary of Commerce in the exercise of his sound discretion believes that the exclusion of such segments will be consistent with the national policy declared in the act, the agreement between him and the State highway department will provide for such exclusion.

§ 20.10 *State regulations.* A State may elect to prohibit signs permissible under the standards in this part without forfeiting its rights to any benefits provided for in the act.

Dated: November 10, 1958.

Recommended:

B. D. TALLAMY,
Federal Highway Administrator.

Issued:

SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce.

[F. R. Doc. 58-9440; Filed, Nov. 10, 1958; 12:43 p. m.]

TITLE 38—PENSIONS, BONUSES, AND VETERANS' RELIEF

Chapter I—Veterans Administration

PART 3—VETERANS CLAIMS

INCREASE IN DISABILITY COMPENSATION RATE

A new § 3.1527 is added to read as follows:

§ 3.1527 *Increase in disability compensation rate for certain blind veterans of World War I, World War II, Korean conflict, and peacetime service.*—(a) *Scope.* Section 1, Public Law 85-652, amends section 315 (m) of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 by inserting immediately before, "or has suffered blindness in both eyes" the following: "or has suffered blindness in both eyes having only light perception."

(b) *Effective date.* Section 2, Public Law 85-652, makes the increased rate effective September 1, 1958.

(c) *Adjudication procedures.* Increase is payable from September 1, 1958, without necessity for claim for increase by or on behalf of the veteran. (Instruction 1, Public Law 85-652.)

(Sec. 210, 71 Stat. 91; 38 U. S. C. 2210)

This regulation is effective November 13, 1958.

[SEAL] ROBERT J. LAMPHIER,
Acting Deputy Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 58-9366; Filed, Nov. 12, 1958; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

[Rules Amdt. 1-8; FCC 58-1048]

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

PROCESSING OF STANDARD BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of November 1958:

The Commission having under consideration an amendment of § 1.354 (h) of its rules, which concerns the assignment of file numbers to applications for standard broadcast facilities;