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Rules and Regulations

Title 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter IX—Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Fruits, Vegetables, Tree Nuts), Department of Agriculture

[Lime Reg. 13]

PART 911—LIMES GROWN IN FLORIDA

Quality and Size Regulation

§ 911.315 Lime Regulation 13.

(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 911, as amended (7 CFR Part 911), regulating the handling of limes grown in Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations of the Florida Lime Administrative Committee, established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of limes, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) in that, as hereinafter set forth, the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective not later than October 22, 1964. Determinations as to the need for, and extent of, regulation of Florida lime shipments must await the development of the crop and the availability of information on the demand for such fruit; the recommendations and supporting information for regulation of lime shipments subsequent to October 22, 1964, and in the manner herein provided, were promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Florida Lime Administrative Committee on October 14, 1964, held to consider recommendations for regulation; the provisions of this section are identical with the aforesaid recommendations of the committee, and information concerning such provisions has been disseminated among handlers of Florida limes; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective as hereinafter set forth; and compliance with this section will not require any spe-

cial preparation on the part of the persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) During the period beginning at 12:01 a.m., e.s.t., October 22, 1964, and ending at 12:01 a.m., e.s.t., November 23, 1964, no handler shall handle:

(i) Any limes of the group known as true limes (also known as Mexican, West Indian, and Key limes and by other synonyms), grown in the production area, which do not meet the requirements of at least U.S. No. 2 grade for Persian (Tahiti) limes, except as to color;

(ii) Any limes of the group known as large fruited or Persian limes (including Tahiti, Bearss, and similar varieties), grown in the production area, which do not grade at least U.S. Combination, Mixed Color, with not less than 60 percent, by count, of such limes in each container thereof grading at least U.S. No. 1, Mixed Color, and the remainder thereof grading at least U.S. No. 2, Mixed Color; or

(iii) Any limes of the group known as large fruited or Persian limes (including Tahiti, Bearss, and similar varieties) which are of a size smaller than 1 1/2 inches in diameter: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 percent, by count, of the limes in any container may fail to meet this requirement.

(2) Terms used in the amended marketing agreement and order shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in said amended marketing agreement and order; and terms relating to grade and diameter, as used herein, shall have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in the United States Standards for Persian (Tahiti) Limes (§§ 51.1000-51.1016 of this title).

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: October 15, 1964.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,
Deputy Director, Fruit and
Vegetable Division, Agricultural
Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 64-10708; Filed, Oct. 20, 1964;
8:46 a.m.]

Title 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

Chapter I—Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER

The following amendments to Chapter I of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations are hereby prescribed:

PART 205—PETITION FOR IMMIGRANT STATUS AS RELATIVE OF UNITED STATES CITIZEN, LAWFUL RESIDENT ALIEN, OR ELIGIBLE ORPHAN

1. Section 205.1 is amended to read as follows:

§ 205.1 Relative.

A petition to accord nonquota immigrant status under section 101(a)(27) (A) of the Act, or quota immigrant status under section 203(a)(2) or (3) of the Act, or a preference under section 203(a)(4) of the Act shall be filed on a separate Form I-130 for each beneficiary and shall be accompanied by a fee of \$10. The petition shall be filed in the office of the Service having jurisdiction over the place where the petitioner is residing. However, when the petitioner and beneficiary are physically present in an area over which the following consular officers have jurisdiction, the Form I-130 petition may be filed with an American consular officer at any visa-issuing post in South America (except Venezuela), areas of Asia lying to the east of the western borders of Afghanistan and Pakistan (but not including Hong Kong and adjacent islands, Taiwan, Japan, Okinawa, Korea, and the Philippines), Australia, New Zealand, and Africa (excluding posts in the United Arab Republic, the Mediterranean islands, and Portuguese island possessions); while such consular officers are authorized to approve such petitions, they shall refer any petition which is not clearly approvable to the appropriate Service office outside the United States for decision. The petitioner shall be notified of the decision and, if the petition is denied, of the reasons therefor and of his right to appeal to the Board within 15 days after mailing of the notification of the decision in accordance with the provisions of Part 3 of this chapter.

2. Paragraphs (c), (e), and (f) of § 205.5 are amended to read as follows:

§ 205.5 Evidence of family relationship between petitioner and beneficiary.

(c) *Petition for a child.* If a petition is submitted by a mother on behalf of a child, regardless of the child's age, the birth certificate of the child showing the name of the mother must accompany the petition. If a petition is submitted by a father or stepparent on behalf of a child, regardless of age, a certificate of marriage of the parents, proof of termination of their prior marriages, and the birth certificate of the child must accompany the petition.

(e) *Petition in behalf of a parent.* If a petition is submitted in behalf of a mother, the petitioner's birth certificate showing the name of the mother must

accompany the petition. If a petition is submitted on behalf of a father or step-parent, the petitioner's birth certificate and the marriage certificate of his parent and stepparent must accompany the petition, as well as proof of the termination of their prior marriages, if any.

(f) *Married women.* If either the petitioner or the beneficiary is a married woman, her marriage certificate must accompany the petition. However, when the relationship between the petitioner and beneficiary is that of a mother and child, regardless of the child's age, the mother's marriage certificate need not be submitted if the mother's present married name appears on the birth certificate of the child.

PART 206—REVOCATION OF APPROVAL OF PETITIONS

3. Paragraph (c) of § 206.1 is amended to read as follows:

§ 206.1 Automatic revocation.

(c) *Revalidation.* Any petition approved under section 204 or 205 of the Act, which was automatically revoked by failure to obtain a visa within the prescribed period of time, may be revalidated by a district director retroactively as of the date of the initial approval. The following American consular officers are also authorized to revalidate any petition on Form I-130 when the petitioner and the beneficiary are physically present in the area over which the consular officers have jurisdiction: American consular officers assigned to visa-issuing posts in South America (except Venezuela), areas of Asia lying to the east of the western borders of Afghanistan and Pakistan (but not including Hong Kong and adjacent islands, Taiwan, Japan, Okinawa, Korea, and the Philippines), Australia, New Zealand, and Africa (excluding posts in the United Arab Republic, the Mediterranean islands and Portuguese island possessions); while such consular officers are authorized to revalidate such petitions, they shall refer any petition which is not clearly subject to revalidation to the appropriate Service office outside the United States for decision. A petitioner may request revalidation of a petition approved under section 204 or 205 of the Act. Before the petition may be revalidated, the beneficiary's current eligibility must be established. The petitioner shall be notified of the decision on his request for revalidation and if revalidation is not granted, of the reasons therefor, and shall have 15 days after the mailing of the notification of decision within which to appeal as provided in Part 3 of this chapter if the petition was filed under § 205.1 of this chapter, or as provided in Part 103 of this chapter if the petition was filed under § 204.1 of this chapter or § 205.2 of this chapter. When a visa petition has been approved, and subsequently a new petition by the same petitioner is approved in behalf of the same beneficiary, the latter approval shall be re-

garded as a revalidation of the original petition.

PART 223—REENTRY PERMITS

4. Section 223.2 is amended to read as follows:

§ 223.2 Extensions.

An application for extension of a reentry permit shall be submitted on Form I-143 prior to the expiration of the reentry permit's validity to the office having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence in the United States, or to the immigration officer stationed outside the United States having jurisdiction over the place where the applicant is temporarily sojourning, or to an American consular officer in South America (except Venezuela), in those areas of Asia lying to the east of the western borders of Afghanistan and Pakistan (but not including Hong Kong and adjacent islands, Taiwan, Japan, Okinawa, Korea, and the Philippines), in Australia, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iceland, Rumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Aden, Kuwait, and in Africa (including the United Arab Republic) when the applicant is temporarily sojourning in one of the aforementioned places. A reentry permit extension application mailed during the permit's validity is considered as timely submitted, even though received by a Service or consular office after the permit's validity has expired. If the extension application is granted, the permit will be noted to show the extension and returned to the applicant; if denied, the applicant shall be notified of the decision, and the permit returned to him if the remaining period of its validity permits its use for return to the United States. No appeal shall lie from a decision denying an application for extension of a reentry permit.

PART 245—ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF NONIMMIGRANT TO THAT OF A PERSON ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE

5. Section 245.1 is amended to read as follows:

§ 245.1 Eligibility.

An alien who on arrival in the United States was serving in any capacity on board a vessel or aircraft, or was destined to join a vessel or aircraft in the United States to serve in any capacity thereon, or was not admitted or paroled following inspection by an immigration officer is not eligible for the benefits of section 245 of the Act. Pursuant to section 212(e) of the Act, an alien who has or has had the status of an exchange alien or of a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act is not eligible for the benefits of section 245 of the Act unless he has complied with the foreign-residence requirements

of section 212(e) of the Act or has been granted a waiver thereof. An alien who has a nonimmigrant status under paragraph (15)(A), (15)(E), or (15)(G) of section 101(a) of the Act, or has an occupational status which would, if he were seeking admission to the United States, entitle him to a nonimmigrant status under any of such paragraphs of section 101(a) of the Act is not eligible for the benefits of section 245 of the Act unless he first executes and submits with his application the written waiver required by section 247(b) of the Act and Part 247 of this chapter. A member of the immediate family of an alien having status under section 101(a)(15)(A) or (G) of the Act, and a spouse or child of an alien having status under section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Act may apply for adjustment of status only if such member, spouse, or child executes the written waiver required by section 247(b) of the Act, irrespective of whether the principal alien also applies for adjustment and executes such waiver. A visa shall not be held to be available for an alien claiming a preference-quota status or a nonquota status under section 101(a)(27)(A) or (F) unless a petition to accord such status has been approved in accordance with Part 204 of this chapter or 205 of this chapter. Except as provided in Part 249 of this chapter, an application under this part shall be the sole method of requesting the exercise of discretion under section 212(f), (g), and (h) of the Act, as amended September 26, 1961, insofar as they relate to the excludability of an alien in the United States. When the applicant is chargeable to a quota, the current Department of State Visa Office Bulletin on Status of Quotas will be consulted to determine whether an immigrant visa is immediately available; an immigrant visa is considered available for accepting and processing the application if the applicant has a priority date on the quota waiting list which is not more than 90 days later than the date shown in that bulletin. The application shall not be approved until a quota immigrant visa number has been allocated by the Department of State. Information as to immediate availability of a quota immigrant visa may be obtained at the nearest Service office.

PART 252—LANDING OF ALIEN CREWMEN

6. Paragraphs (b) and (d) of § 252.1 are amended to read as follows:

§ 252.1 Examination of crewmen.

(b) *Classes of aliens subject to examination under this part.* The examination of every alien crewman arriving in the United States shall be in accordance with this part and not otherwise except that the following classes of persons employed on vessels or aircraft shall be examined in accordance with the provisions of Parts 235, 236, and 237 of this chapter: (1) Aliens in possession of an immigrant visa, reentry permit, or a Form I-151 alien registration receipt

card, applying for admission as immigrants; (2) Canadian or British citizen crewmen serving on vessels plying solely between Canada and the United States; or (3) Canadian or British citizen crewmen of aircraft arriving in a State of the United States directly from Canada on flights originating in that country. The crew of a vessel arriving at a United States port which may not require inspection by or clearance from the Bureau of Customs is, nevertheless, subject to examination under this part; however, the master of such a vessel, is not required to present Form I-95 for any crewman who is not an applicant for a conditional landing permit.

(d) *Authorization to land.* The immigration officer in his discretion may grant an alien crewman authorization to land temporarily in the United States for (1) shore leave purposes during the period of time the vessel or aircraft is in the port of arrival or other ports in the United States to which it proceeds directly without touching at a foreign port or place, not exceeding 29 days in the aggregate, if the immigration officer is satisfied that the crewman intends to depart on the vessel on which he arrived or on another aircraft of the same transportation line, and the crewman's passport is surrendered for safe keeping to the master of the arriving vessel, or (2) the purpose of departing from the United States as a crewman on a vessel other than the one on which he arrived, or departing as a passenger by means of other transportation, within a period of 29 days, if the immigration officer is satisfied that the crewman intends to depart in that manner, that definite arrangements for such departure have been made, and the immigration officer has consented to the pay off or discharge of the crewman from the vessel on which he arrived. A crewman granted a conditional permit to land under section 252(a)(1) of the Act and clause (1) of this paragraph is required to depart with his vessel from its port of arrival and from each other port in the United States to which it thereafter proceeds coastwise without touching at a foreign port or place; however, he may rejoin his vessel at another port in the United States before it touches at a foreign port or place if he has advance written permission from the master or agent to do so.

7. Section 252.2 is amended to read as follows:

§ 252.2 Revocation of conditional landing permits; deportation.

An alien permitted to land conditionally under § 252.1(d)(1) may, within the period of time for which he was permitted to land, be taken into custody by any immigration officer without a warrant of arrest and be transferred to the vessel upon which he arrived in the United States, if such vessel is in any port of the United States and has not been in a foreign port or place since the crewman was issued his conditional landing permit, upon a determination by the immigration officer that the alien crew-

man is not a bonafide crewman or that he does not intend to depart on the vessel on which he arrived in the United States. The conditional landing permit of such an alien crewman shall be taken up and revoked by the immigration officer and a notice to detain and deport such alien crewman shall be served on the master of the vessel on Form I-259. Form I-99 shall be served on the crewman when he is taken into custody or as soon as practicable thereafter. On the written request of the master of the vessel, the crewman may be detained and deported, both at the expense of the transportation line on whose vessel he arrived in the United States, other than on the vessel on which he arrived in the United States, if detention or deportation on such latter vessel is impractical.

8. Section 252.4 is amended to read as follows:

§ 252.4 Permanent landing permit and identification card.

(a) *Eligibility.* An alien crewman who seeks to land temporarily in the United States as provided in § 252.1(d)(1) shall apply on Form I-174 to the immigration officer for a permanent type landing permit and identification card which will be valid indefinitely for an unlimited number of conditional landings without endorsement on each arrival. The applicant shall be photographed and fingerprinted. Upon establishing his status to the satisfaction of an immigration officer, a laminated Form I-184 landing permit and identification card may be issued to the applicant. An application for a Form I-184 shall not be required or accepted from a Canadian or British citizen crewman serving on a vessel plying solely between Canada and the United States, a crewman serving on a vessel which does not ordinarily call at a port in the United States in the course of its usual commerce, or a crewman who has less than one year's sea service. No other alien shall be landed as a crewman unless he is in possession of a card on Form I-184, establishes that such a card was properly issued to him previously and was lost or destroyed, or is making an initial application for such a card and is otherwise admissible and eligible. An application shall not be required or accepted from, nor shall Form I-184 be issued to, a crewman whose departure has been enforced for a willful violation of the immigration laws or to a crewman who has been refused a Form I-184 or whose Form I-184 has been voided, except that a Form I-184 may be issued to a crewman who, after deportation, has been granted permission to reapply for admission pursuant to section 212(a)(16) or (17) of the Act or in whose case, after Form I-184 was refused or voided, he has been found to be a bona fide crewman: *Provided*, That, the deportation, refusal, or voidance occurred more than one year prior to the reapplication. An application for a new card in lieu of one lost or destroyed shall be made on Form I-174, without fee, and the crewman need not be fingerprinted. An issued Form I-184 will be held at the processing port for delivery to the crewman on the next arrival of the vessel.

Any undelivered Form I-184 will be held on file in the processing office until the close of the calendar year next following the year of processing. At the expiration of that period, the card will be destroyed.

(b) *Validity and revocation.* A Form I-184 is valid until revoked. It shall be revoked when an immigration officer finds that the crewman is in the United States in willful violation of the terms and conditions of his admission, or that he is inadmissible to the United States, or is ineligible for Form I-184. On revocation, the Form I-184 shall be surrendered to an immigration officer. No appeal shall lie from a denial of an application for, or the revocation of, Form I-384.

PART 280—IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF FINES

9. Section 280.21 is amended to read as follows:

§ 280.21 Seizure of aircraft.

Seizure of an aircraft under the authority of section 239 of the Act and § 280.2 will not be made if such aircraft is damaged to an extent that its value is less than the amount of the fine which may be imposed. If seizure of an aircraft for violation of section 239 of the Act is to be made, Form G-297 (Order to Seize Aircraft) and Form G-298 (Public Notice of Seizure) shall be prepared in septuple and the originals furnished to the immigration officer who will effect the seizure. The original of Form G-297, properly endorsed as to date and place of seizure, shall be returned for retention in the relating file after seizure is effected. The original of Form G-298 shall be placed on the seized aircraft and a copy retained in the file. Copies of both forms shall be served upon the owner of the aircraft and the pilot if other than the owner. Copies shall also be furnished the collector of customs and the United States Attorney for the district in which the seizure was made. In addition, immediately upon the seizure of an aircraft, or prior thereto, if circumstances permit, a full report of the facts in the case shall be submitted by the district director to the United States Attorney for the district in which the seizure was made, together with copies of Form G-296 (Report of Violation) and Form I-79 (Notice of Intention to Fine). The report shall include the cost incurred in seizing and guarding the aircraft and an estimate of the further additional cost likely to be incurred.

PART 299—IMMIGRATION FORMS

§ 299.1 [Amended]

10. The list of forms in § 299.1 *Prescribed forms* is amended by adding the following forms and references thereto in alphabetical and numerical sequence:

Form No.	Title and description
G-296--	Report of Violation.
G-297--	Order to Seize Aircraft.
G-298--	Public Notice of Seizure
I-99 ---	Notice of Revocation and Penalty.

(Sec. 103, 66 Stat. 173; 8 U.S.C. 1103)

This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Compliance with the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U.S.C. 1003) as to notice of proposed rule making and delayed effective date is unnecessary in this instance because the rules prescribed by the order relate to agency procedure and management.

Dated: OCTOBER 16, 1964.

RAYMOND F. FARRELL,
Commissioner of
Immigration and Naturalization.

[F.R. Doc. 64-10724; Filed, Oct. 20, 1964;
8:48 a.m.]

Title 10—ATOMIC ENERGY

Chapter I—Atomic Energy Commission

PART 20—STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

Radioactivity in Effluents to Unrestricted Areas

On September 17, 1963, the Commission published for public comment a proposed amendment of 10 CFR Part 20 which would revise § 20.106 and would revise Appendix "B" to Part 20 with respect to limits on release of certain radioactive materials into air or water in unrestricted areas.

The Statement of Considerations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of September 17, 1963 (28 F.R. 10170) set forth a detailed discussion of the background and basis for the proposed amendment.

The amendment implements the recommendations of the September 13, 1961, Federal Radiation Council Memorandum for the President as they pertain to the release of effluent containing radioactive material from AEC-licensed activities in the following ways:

a. It would incorporate into Part 20 revised concentration limits based on FRC recommendations, for radium 226, iodine 131, strontium 89, and strontium 90 that would govern the release by licensees of these radionuclides into unrestricted areas. The limits for radium 226, and strontium 90 are less restrictive by a factor of 3. The limits for strontium 89 in air and water and for iodine 131 in air are more restrictive by a factor of 3, and the limit for iodine 131 in water is more restrictive by a factor of 7, than the present Part 20 limits.

b. It would add to § 20.106 a provision relating to limitations on the gross quantity of radioactive material released from a licensed activity in specified periods of time that will in specific circumstances be in addition to and concurrent with limitations on concentrations.

c. It would amend § 20.106 to require more specific information in support of applications for authority to release concentrations of radioactive material in effluents which exceed Part 20, Appendix "B" Table II limits.

d. It would amend criteria for approval of proposed limits higher than the Part 20 Appendix "B" limits to require

the applicant to demonstrate that he has taken reasonable steps to minimize the radioactivity discharged in the effluent streams.

The amendment published below is essentially as set forth in the proposed rule, although several minor revisions have been made for clarity and completeness. This revision reflects Commission consideration of the comments and suggestions received in response to the notice of proposed rule making.

A number of language changes have been made, proposed paragraphs (b) and (c) have been combined, and the subsequent paragraphs have been relettered.

Paragraph 20.106(c) has been modified to implement § 20.106(b) by stating that an application for higher concentration limits shall make the demonstrations required by § 20.106(b).

The second sentence of § 20.106(d) has been modified to eliminate any implication that determination of the concentration discharged through a conduit must be made by measurement at the point of discharge. The modified language would allow concentrations at the point at which material leaves a conduit to be determined from measurement at other points along the conduit or from other known data. If the concentration at the end of a conduit through which radioactive material is discharged is determined to be within the limits specified in § 20.106(a), the licensee has complied with the limits on concentrations of radioactive material in effluents to unrestricted areas. This provision is consistent with § 20.106(c) of the presently effective regulation.

The Commission is also amending § 20.305, *Treatment or disposal by incineration*, to refer to the appropriate paragraph, (b), in the revised § 20.106.

The concentration limits for the other isotopes of iodine listed in Appendix "B", Table II, 10 CFR Part 20, have been revised to make them consistent with the intake guides recommended by the FRC for iodine 131, taking into account the effective half-life and absorbed radiation energy of the individual iodine radionuclides.

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946, the following amendment of Title 10, Chapter I, Part 20, "Standards for Protection Against Radiation", is published as a document subject to codification to be effective thirty (30) days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

1. 10 CFR § 20.106 is amended to read as follows:

§ 20.106 Radioactivity in effluents to unrestricted areas.

(a) A licensee shall not possess, use, or transfer licensed material so as to release to an unrestricted area radioactive material in concentrations which exceed the limits specified in Appendix "B", Table II of this part, except as authorized pursuant to § 20.302 or paragraph (b) of this section. For purposes of this section concentrations may be averaged over a period not greater than one year.

(b) An application for a license or amendment may include proposed limits higher than those specified in paragraph (a) of this section. The Commission will approve the proposed limits if the applicant demonstrates:

(1) That the applicant has made a reasonable effort to minimize the radioactivity contained in effluents to unrestricted areas; and

(2) That it is not likely that radioactive material discharged in the effluent would result in the exposure of an individual to concentrations of radioactive material in air or water exceeding the limits specified in Appendix "B", Table II of this part.

(c) An application for higher limits pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section shall include information demonstrating that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to minimize the radioactivity discharged in effluents to unrestricted areas, and shall include, as pertinent:

(1) Information as to flow rates, total volume of effluent, peak concentration of each radionuclide in the effluent, and concentration of each radionuclide in the effluent averaged over a period of one year at the point where the effluent leaves a stack, tube, pipe, or similar conduit;

(2) A description of the properties of the effluents, including:

(i) chemical composition;

(ii) physical characteristics, including suspended solids content in liquid effluents, and nature of gas or aerosol for air effluents;

(iii) the hydrogen ion concentrations (pH) of liquid effluents; and

(iv) the size range of particulates in effluents released into air.

(3) A description of the anticipated human occupancy in the unrestricted area where the highest concentration of radioactive material from the effluent is expected, and, in the case of a river or stream, a description of water uses downstream from the point of release of the effluent.

(4) Information as to the highest concentration of each radionuclide in an unrestricted area, including anticipated concentrations averaged over a period of one year:

(i) In air at any point of human occupancy; or

(ii) In water at points of use downstream from the point of release of the effluent.

(5) The background concentration of radionuclides in the receiving river or stream prior to the release of liquid effluent.

(6) A description of the environmental monitoring equipment, including sensitivity of the system, and procedures and calculations to determine concentrations of radionuclides in the unrestricted area and possible reconcentrations of radionuclides.

(7) A description of the waste treatment facilities and procedures used to reduce the concentration of radionuclides in effluents prior to their release.

(d) For the purposes of this section the concentration limits in Appendix "B", Table II of this part shall apply at the