accordance with the requirements of this section.

(h) *Determination of cotton to be exported.* The county committee shall determine the actual production of lint cotton of the 1966 crop on the farm on the basis of evidence of production furnished by the operator. If the evidence of production is not satisfactory or none is furnished, the county committee shall appraise the actual production on the basis of the projected farm yield and such other information as is available. The actual production, or the appraised actual production, as determined under this paragraph of 1966 crop lint cotton on the farm shall be exported and the cotton so required to be exported is referred to as export cotton for the farm.

(i) *Evidence of exportation.* The county committee shall be furnished with evidence of exportation of export cotton for each farm in terms of bales of cotton of the 1966 crop which shall total at least the number of pounds of lint cotton net weight determined as the export cotton for the farm. The county committee shall review the evidence of exportation furnished for each farm which shall be deemed satisfactory if it meets the following requirements:

(1) There shall be submitted a listing showing the name of the farm operator, farm number, gin or compress bale number or mark, and gross weight of each bale, bill of lading number and date, total quantity (pounds) of export cotton included on bill of lading, carrier, vessel or car number, destination and date and place of lading, on rail and truck exports the number and date of the lading certificate. Such listing shall be certified by the exporter as true and correct and the farm operator shall also certify that each bale so listed was produced in the United States from the 1966 crop on the farm so designated.

(2) The exporter shall also certify that no cotton export subsidy for the exportation of the cotton so listed has been received from the Government and that no claim for any cotton export subsidy for the exportation of such cotton has been or will be filed by such exporter with the Government and the evidence of exportation of cotton furnished under this section has not and will not be used to satisfy the obligation to export cotton which such exporter or any other person may have under the cotton equalization program under section 348 of the act, or any other program for the exportation of cotton which may now be or later become effective under the statutes of the United States. However, exportation of export cotton under programs pursuant to Title I—Sales for Foreign Currency and Title IV—Long-Term Supply Contracts of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480, 83d Cong.; 7 U.S.C. 1701-9, 1731-6) shall not be deemed to involve a Government cotton export subsidy within the meaning of section 346(e) of the act (7 U.S.C. 1346(e)). Accordingly, evidence of such exportation of export cotton may also be furnished to satisfy the obligation of the exporter under such programs if the applicable purchase authorization under such programs permits the exportation of export cotton.

(3) The exporter shall also furnish promptly any additional evidence of exportation which may be requested by the county committee, State committee, or deputy administrator and make his records available for inspection concerning the records for any farm for which he has provided proof of export.

(j) *Time limit for export and submission of evidence of exportation.* The export cotton for a farm shall be exported on or before July 31, 1967, and evidence of such exportation satisfactory to the county committee shall be furnished within 60 days after the date of exportation. The State committee, upon recommendation by the county committee may extend the date for exportation and the date for furnishing evidence of exportation upon a showing of good cause and the furnishing of an appropriate extension of the bond or other undertaking. Unless evidence of exportation within the time specified under this paragraph is furnished, liability for liquidated damages shall accrue.

(k) *Amounts collected as liquidated damages.* All amounts collected as liquidated damages shall be remitted to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(l) *Records and reports.* The provision of section 373 of the act are applicable to the export market acreage program.

(m) *Appeals.* The Appeal Regulations in Part 780 of this chapter (29 F.R. 8200) shall be applicable to determinations under this section.

(n) *Failure to furnish a bond or other undertaking.* No application for export market acreage shall be approved unless a bond or other undertaking is furnished in accordance with this section.

(o) *Acreage planted to cotton exceeds farm allotment and export market acreage.* If the acreage planted to cotton on a farm receiving export market acreage exceeds the sum of the farm allotment and the export market acreage for the farm, the acreage planted to cotton in excess of the farm allotment shall be regarded as excess acreage for purposes of determining the farm marketing excess and marketing quota penalty under sections 345 and 346 of the act. The obligation to export cotton under the bond or other undertaking and the provisions of this section is not reduced or modified by reason of excess acreage plantings established under this paragraph.

§§ 722.451–722.460 [Reserved]

The record keeping and reporting requirements of these regulations have been approved by, and subsequent record keeping and reporting requirements will be subject to, the approval of the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1949.

Effective date. Date of publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on March 30, 1966.

H. D. GODFREY,
Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[F.R. Doc. 66-3564; Filed, Apr. 1, 1966; 8:48 a.m.]

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

[Navel Orange Reg. 107]

PART 907—NAVEL ORANGES GROWN IN ARIZONA AND DESIGNATED PART OF CALIFORNIA

Limitation of Handling

§ 907.407 Navel Orange Regulation 107.

(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and this part (Order No. 907, as amended), regulating the handling of Navel oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California, 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 and information submitted by the Navel Orange Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such Navel oranges, 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 hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) because 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, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. The committee held an open meeting during the current week, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for Navel oranges and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been dissemi-

nated among handlers of such Navel oranges; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject hereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof. Such committee meeting was held on March 31, 1966.

(b) *Order*. (1) The respective quantities of Navel oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California which may be handled during the period beginning at 12:01 a.m., P.s.t., April 3, 1966, and ending at 12:01 a.m., P.s.t., April 10, 1966, are hereby fixed as follows:

(i) District 1: 900,000 cartons;
(ii) District 2: 350,000 cartons;
(iii) District 3: Unlimited movement;
(iv) District 4: Unlimited movement.

(2) As used in this section, "handled," "District 1," "District 2," "District 3," "District 4," and "carton" have the same meaning as when used in said amended marketing agreement and order.

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

Dated: April 1, 1966.

F. L. SOUTHERLAND,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 66-3666; Filed, Apr. 1, 1966; 11:40 a.m.]

[Valencia Orange Reg. 154]

PART 908—VALENCIA ORANGES GROWN IN ARIZONA AND DESIGNATED PART OF CALIFORNIA

Limitation of Handling

§ 908.454 Valencia Orange Regulation 154.

(a) *Findings*. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and this part (Order No. 908 as amended), regulating the handling of Valencia oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California, 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 and information submitted by the Valencia Orange Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handing of such Valencia oranges, 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 hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) because 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, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. The committee held an open meeting during the current week, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for Valencia oranges and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such Valencia oranges; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject hereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof. Such committee meeting was held on March 31, 1966.

(b) *Order*. (1) The respective quantities of Valencia oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California which may be handled during the period beginning at 12:01 a.m., P.s.t., April 3, 1966, and ending at 12:01 a.m., P.s.t., April 10, 1966, are hereby fixed as follows:

(i) District 1: Unlimited movement;
(ii) District 2: Unlimited movement;
(iii) District 3: 101,192 cartons.

(2) As used in this section, "handled," "handler," "District 1," "District 2," "District 3," and "carton" have the same meaning as when used in said amended marketing agreement and order.

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

Dated: April 1, 1966.

F. L. SOUTHERLAND,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 66-3665; Filed, Apr. 1, 1966; 11:40 a.m.]

[Lemon Reg. 208]

PART 910—LEMONS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

Limitation of Handling

§ 910.508 Lemon Regulation 208.

(a) *Findings*. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and this part (Order No. 910, as amended), regulating the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona, 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 and information submitted by the Lemon Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such lemons, 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 hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) because 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, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. The committee held an open meeting during the current week, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for lemons and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such lemons; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject hereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof. Such committee meeting was held on March 29, 1966.

(b) *Order*. (1) The respective quantities of lemons grown in California and Arizona which may be handled during the period beginning at 12:01 a.m., P.s.t., April 3, 1966, and ending at 12:01 a.m., P.s.t., April 10, 1966, are hereby fixed as follows:

(i) District 1: 5,580 cartons;
(ii) District 2: 218,550 cartons;
(iii) District 3: Unlimited movement.

(2) As used in this section, "handled," "District 1," "District 2," "District 3," and "carton" have the same meaning as when used in the said amended marketing agreement and order.

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

Dated: March 31, 1966.

F. L. SOUTHERLAND,
Acting Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 66-3612; Filed, Apr. 1, 1966; 8:50 a.m.]

Chapter X—Consumer and Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Milk), Department of Agriculture

[Milk Order 138]

PART 1138—MILK IN RIO GRANDE VALLEY MARKETING AREA

Order Amending Order

§ 1138.0 Findings and determinations.

The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order and of the previously issued amendments thereto; and all of the said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) *Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.* Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was held upon certain proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order regulating the handling of milk in the Rio Grande Valley marketing area. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The said order as hereby amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act;

(2) The parity prices of milk, as determined pursuant to section 2 of the Act, are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the said marketing area, and the minimum prices specified in the order as hereby amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(3) The said order as hereby amended, regulates the handling of milk in the same manner as, and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial or commercial activity specified in, a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

(b) *Additional findings.* It is necessary in the public interest to make this order amending the order effective not later than April 1, 1966. Any delay beyond that date would tend to disrupt the orderly marketing of milk in the marketing area.

The provisions of the said order are known to handlers. The recommended decision of the Deputy Administrator, Regulatory Programs, was issued February 17, 1966, and the decision of the Assistant Secretary containing all amendment provisions of this order was issued March 16, 1966. The changes effected by this order will not require extensive preparation or substantial alteration in method of operation for handlers. In view of the foregoing, it is hereby found and determined that good cause exists for making this order amending the order effective April 1, 1966, and that it would be contrary to the public interest to delay the effective date of this amendment for 30 days after its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. (Sec. 4(c), Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 1001–1011)

(c) *Determinations.* It is hereby determined that:

(1) The refusal or failure of handlers (excluding cooperative associations specified in sec. 8c(9) of the Act) of more than 50 percent of the milk, which is marketed within the marketing area, to sign a proposed marketing agreement, tends to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy of the Act;

(2) The issuance of this order, amending the order, is the only practical means pursuant to the declared policy of the Act of advancing the interests of producers as defined in the order as hereby amended; and

(3) The issuance of the order amending the order is approved or favored by at least two-thirds of the producers who during the determined representative period were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area.

Order relative to handling. It is therefore ordered, that on and after the effective date hereof, the handling of milk in the Rio Grande Valley marketing area shall be in conformity to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, as follows:

1. A new § 1138.55 is added to read as follows:

§ 1138.55 Credit for specified Class II uses.

From the effective date hereof through February 1967, producer milk classified as Class II milk in the following utilizations shall be subject to a credit at the respective rates specified:

(a) For skim milk in producer milk classified as Class II milk pursuant to § 1138.41(b) (2) and (3), at a rate per hundredweight equal to the amount by which the Class II price pursuant to § 1138.51(b) exceeds 35 times the butterfat differential specified in § 1138.53(b).

(b) For skim milk in producer milk used to produce condensed skim milk, and for milk or skim milk transferred or diverted as Class II milk to a nonpool plant located outside the marketing area from a pool plant or from farms located within the marketing area, at the rate specified in paragraph (a) of this section, less 15 cents.

(c) The total quantity upon which credits pursuant to this section are computed may not exceed the quantity of producer milk classified as Class II milk for the handler, less the quantity of fluid milk products in Class II uses not specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for such handler.

2. In § 1138.70, the period at the end thereof is deleted, a semicolon is substituted, the word "and" is inserted immediately thereafter, and a new paragraph (f) is added to read as follows:

§ 1138.70 Computation of the net pool obligation of each pool handler.

* * * * *

(f) Deduct the amount of any credits computed pursuant to § 1138.55.

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

Effective date. April 1, 1966.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on March 30, 1966.

GEORGE L. MEHREN,
Assistant Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 66-3566; Filed, Apr. 1, 1966; 8:48 a.m.]

Title 10—ATOMIC ENERGY

Chapter I—Atomic Energy Commission

PART 30—RULES OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY TO LICENSING OF BYPRODUCT MATERIAL

PART 32—SPECIFIC LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTE, OR IMPORT EXEMPTED AND GENERALLY LICENSED ITEMS CONTAINING BYPRODUCT MATERIAL

Exemption of Tritium Contained in Certain Items

On September 17, 1965, the Atomic Energy Commission published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (30 F.R. 11923) proposed amendments to its regulations which would have extended the current exemptions from Commission licensing requirements for tritium contained in certain specified items, to include tritium contained in thermostat dials and pointers, radio dials and pointers, automobile shift quadrants and marine compasses.

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments and suggestions for consideration in connection with the proposed amendments within 60 days after publication of the notice of proposed rule making in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Comment opposing the use of tritium on radio dials and pointers questioned whether the usefulness of tritium on radio dials and pointers would justify increased exposure of the general public from widespread use of tritium for this purpose.

Following consideration of the comments and other factors involved, the Commission approved amendments to 10 CFR Part 30, Rules of General Applicability to Licensing of Byproduct Material which exempt from the licensing requirements of section 81 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and from the requirements of Parts 20 and 30–36 of the Commission's regulations, the receipt, possession, use, transfer, export, ownership or acquisition of thermostat dials and pointers, automobile shift quadrants and marine compasses containing tritium. The Commission deferred action on an amendment which would exempt radio dials and pointers containing tritium.

The exemptions provided in these amendments do not apply to the manufacture or to the import for sale or distribution of these items. The amendments to 10 CFR Part 32, Specific Licenses to Manufacture, Distribute, or Import Exempted and Generally Licensed Items Containing Byproduct Material, set forth criteria for the issuance of specific licenses to manufacture or import such items and certain reporting and quality control requirements applicable to holders of such specific licenses. With respect to reporting of material transfers (§ 32.16), the amendment set forth below requires licensees who import to report the total quantity of licensed material imported, rather than the total quantity of material transferred, as specified in the proposed amendment. In addition, the requirement of proposed § 32.16, that licensees identify by name and address all persons to whom a total of more than 5 curies of tritium or promethium 147 was distributed during the reporting period, has been omitted.

The Commission has found that, under the conditions specified in the amendments, the exemptions will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security and to the health and safety of the public.

The Commission has determined that these items are intended for use by the general public. Accordingly, pursuant to § 150.15(a)(6) of 10 CFR Part 150, Exemptions and Continued Regulatory Authority in Agreement States under section 274, the transfer of their possession or control by the manufacturer, processor, or producer is subject to the Commission's licensing and regulatory requirements even if the product is manufactured pursuant to an agreement State[1] license. A manufacturer, processor, or producer of such items when located in an agreement State should file an application with the Commission for a specific license authorizing the transfer of such items. The application should meet the criteria of § 32.14 (b), (c), and (d).

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946, the following amendments to Title 10, Chapter I, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 30 and 32, are published as a document subject to codification, to be effective thirty (30) days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

1. Sections 30.15, 30.16, and 30.17 of 10 CFR Part 30 are deleted and a new § 30.15 is added to read as follows:

[1] A State to which the Commission has transferred certain regulatory authority over radioactive material by formal agreement, pursuant to sec. 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

§ 30.15 Certain items containing tritium or promethium 147.

(a) Except for persons who apply tritium or promethium 147 to, or persons who incorporate tritium or promethium 147 into, the following products, or persons who import for sale or distribution the following products containing tritium or promethium 147, any person is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in section 81 of the Act and from the regulations in Parts 20 and 30–36 of this chapter to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, exports, owns, or acquires the following products:

(1) Timepieces or hands or dials containing not more than (i) 25 millicuries of tritium per timepiece, (ii) 5 millicuries per hand, or (iii) 15 millicuries per dial (bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial).

(2) Lock illuminators containing not more than 15 millicuries of tritium or not more than 2 millicuries of promethium 147 installed in automobile locks. The levels of radiation from each lock illuminator containing promethium 147 will not exceed 1 millirad per hour at 1 centimeter from any surface when measured through 50 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber.

(3) Balances of precision containing not more than 1 millicurie of tritium per balance or not more than 0.5 millicurie of tritium per balance part.[2]

(4) Automobile shift quadrants containing not more than 25 millicuries of tritium.

(5) Marine compasses containing not more than 750 millicuries of tritium.

(6) Thermostat dials and pointers containing not more than 25 millicuries of tritium per thermostat.

(b) Any person who desires to apply tritium or promethium 147 to, or to incorporate tritium or promethium 147 into, the products exempted in paragraph (a) of this section, or who desires to import for sale or distribution such products containing tritium or promethium 147, should apply for a specific license, pursuant to § 32.14 of this chapter, which license states that the product may be distributed by the licensee to persons exempt from the regulations pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

2. Sections 32.14, 32.15, and 32.18 of 10 CFR Part 32 are deleted and a new § 32.14 is added to read as follows:

§ 32.14 Certain items containing tritium or promethium 147; requirements for license to apply or import.

An application for a specific license to apply tritium or promethium 147 to the products specified in § 30.15 of this chapter or to import such products containing tritium or promethium 147 for use pursuant to § 30.15 of this chapter will be approved if:

(a) The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in § 30.33 of this chapter;

(b) The applicant submits sufficient information regarding the product pertinent to evaluation of the potential radiation exposure, including:

(1) Chemical and physical form and maximum quantity of tritium or promethium 147 in each product;

(2) Details of construction and design of each product;

(3) Details of the method of incorporation and binding of the tritium or promethium 147 in the product;

(4) Procedures for and results of prototype testing to demonstrate that the material will not become detached from the product and that the tritium or promethium 147 will not be released to the environment under the most severe conditions likely to be encountered in normal use of the product;

(5) Quality control procedures to be followed in the fabrication of production lots of the product to demonstrate that the product will meet the specifications established by the Commission for such product;

(6) Any additional information, including experimental studies and tests, required by the Commission to facilitate determination of the safety of the product.

(c) Each product will contain no more than the quantity of tritium or promethium 147 specified for that product in § 30.15 of this chapter. The levels of radiation from each product containing promethium 147 will not exceed the limits specified for that product in § 30.15 of this chapter.

(d) The Commission determines that:

(1) The method of incorporation and binding of the tritium or promethium 147 in the product is such that the radioactive material will not be released or be removed from the product under the most severe conditions which are likely to be encountered in normal use and handling. Tritium will be considered to be properly bound to dials, hands, and pointers if there is no visible flaking or chipping and the total loss of tritium does not exceed 5 percent of the total tritium when prototype dials, hands, and pointers are subjected to the following tests in the order specified below.

(i) Attachment of dials to a vibrating fixture and vibration at a rate of not less than 26 cycles per second and a vibration acceleration of not less than 2G for a period of not less than one hour; and

(ii) Attachment of the hub ends of the hands or pointers to a clamp and bending of hands or pointers over a 1-inch diameter cylinder; and

(iii) Total immersion of the dials, hands and pointers used in the tests described in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph in 100 milliliters of water at room temperature for a period of 24 consecutive hours and analysis of the test water for its radioactive material content by liquid scintillation counting or other equally sensitive method.

[2] Export shipment of precision balances is subject to the licensing authority and regulations of the Department of Commerce. Issuance of an exemption by the Atomic Energy Commission for export of tritium contained in balances of precision or the parts thereof does not relieve any person from complying with the licensing requirements and regulations of the Department of Commerce.

(2) The product has been subjected to and meets the requirements of the prototype tests. Prototype tests for automobile lock illuminators are prescribed by § 32.40, Schedule A.

3. Section 32.16 is deleted and a new § 32.15 is added to read as follows:

§ 32.15 **Same; quality control.**

Each person licensed under § 32.14 shall:

(a) Maintain quality control in the manufacture of the part or product, or the installation of the part into the product;

(b) Subject production lots to such quality control tests as may be required as a condition of the license issued under § 32.14 sampled in accordance with § 32.110 and accept or reject production lots in accordance with the directions of § 32.110; and

(c) Visually inspect each device in production lots and reject any device which has an observable physical defect that could affect containment of the tritium or promethium 147.

4. Sections 32.17 and 32.19 are deleted and a new § 32.16 is added to read as follows:

§ 32.16 **Same; material transfer reports.**

Each person licensed under § 32.14 shall file an annual report with the Director, Division of Materials Licensing, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., 20545, which shall state the total quantity of tritium or promethium 147 imported for sale or distribution, or transferred to other persons under § 30.15 of this chapter during the reporting period. Each report shall cover the year ending June 30 and shall be filed within 30 days thereafter.

5. The introductory paragraph of § 32.40 is amended to read as follows:

§ 32.40 **Schedule A—Prototype tests for automobile lock illuminators.**

An applicant for a license pursuant to § 32.14 to install lock illuminators into automobile locks, or to import lock illuminators in automobile locks for use pursuant to § 30.15 of this chapter shall conduct the following prototype tests on each of five prototype devices, consisting of the automobile lock with the installed illuminator in the following order:

* * * * *

6. Paragraph (a) of § 32.110 is amended to read as follows:

§ 32.110 **Quality control sampling procedures under certain specific licenses.**

(a) Each production lot of devices licensed under § 32.14 or § 32.53, for which quality control tests are required pursuant to § 32.15 or § 32.55, shall be sampled in accordance with Sampling Table A in this section. If the permissible number of rejects specified in Sampling Table A for a lot of that size is exceeded, all devices in that lot shall be sampled or the entire lot rejected. If ten (10) or more successive lots have been tested and none of them includes a larger number of rejects than specified in Sampling Table A, the succeeding lots may be sampled in accordance with Sampling Table B in this section.

* * * * *

(Sec. 81, 68 Stat. 935; 42 U.S.C. 2111; sec. 161, 68 Stat. 948; 42 U.S.C. 2201)

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 24th day of March 1966.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

W. B. McCool,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 66-3553; Filed, Apr. 1, 1966; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 49—TRANSPORTATION

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Rev. S.O. 975]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

Railroad Operating Regulations for Freight Car Movement

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission held in Washington, D.C., on the 29th day of March A.D., 1966.

It appearing, that the unprecedented level of the economy is placing tremendous pressures on railroad transportation facilities, causing such acute shortages of freight cars in all sections of the country as to close industrial plants, impede the movements of agricultural products and other goods to market; that delays in transportation threaten to cause unwarranted increases in the prices of certain commodities; that car owners and shippers in all sections of the country are being deprived of the use of the cars acquired to handle their traffic; that present rules, regulations, and practices with respect to the use, supply, control, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of freight cars are not promoting the most efficient utilization of cars. It is the opinion of the Commission that an emergency exists requiring immediate action to promote car service in the interest of the public and the commerce of the people. Accordingly, the Commission finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and that good cause exists for making this order effective upon less than 30 days' notice.

It is ordered, That:

§ 95.975 **Service Order 975.**

(a) Railroad operating regulations for freight car movement. Each common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall observe, enforce, and obey the following rules, regulations, and practices with respect to its car service:

(1) *Placing of cars.* (i) Loaded cars, which after placement will be subject to demurrage rules applicable to detention of cars awaiting unloading, shall be actually or constructively placed within 24 hours, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, following arrival at destination.

(ii) Actual placement means placing of a car on industrial interchange tracks or other-than-public-delivery tracks serving the consignee, or on public delivery tracks preceded or accompanied by proper notice.

(iii) When delivery of a car, either empty or loaded, consigned or ordered to an industrial interchange track or to other than a public delivery track cannot be made because of any condition attributable to the consignee, such car will be held at destination or, if it cannot reasonably be accommodated there, at an available hold point, and constructive placement notice shall be sent or given the consignor or consignee within 24 hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, after arrival of car at destination or other hold point.

(iv) Loaded cars held at destination for accessorial terminal services described in the applicable tariffs, such as holding for orders or inspection, shall be placed on unloading, hold or inspection tracks, and proper notice given within 24 hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, after arrival at destination. On cars set off and held short of billed destination, or on cars held at destination and short of inspection tracks, a written notice shall be sent or given to consignee or other party entitled to receive such notice, within 24 hours of arrival, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, at the hold point. Time and charges shall be computed from the first 7 a.m., following such notice and demurrage and detention charges assessed as provided in governing tariffs.

(2) *Removal of cars.* (i) Empty cars must be removed from point of unloading or interchange tracks of industrial plants within 24 hours, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, following unloading or release by consignee or shipper, unless such empty cars are ordered or appropriated by the shipper with approval of carrier for reloading within such 24-hour period. Empty cars not ordered for loading at point where made empty must be forwarded in line-haul service within 24 hours, following removal of empty cars.

(ii) Outbound loaded freight cars must be removed from point of loading or interchange tracks of industrial plants within 24 hours, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, following acceptance by carrier of the shipping instructions covering the cars. Such cars must be forwarded in line-haul service within 24 hours, following release and removal.

(iii) Cars subject to subparagraphs (2)(i) and (2)(ii) of this paragraph not made accessible to the carrier shall be subject to demurrage until such time as they become, and remain, accessible to the carrier.

(3) *Forwarding of cars.* (i) Loaded and empty cars of foreign or private ownership, and empty system freight cars when the holding line is the beneficiary of Car Distribution Directions or Orders issued by this Commission applicable to the kind of car held, shall not be held in excess of 24 hours for any purpose, except as follows: