T. 39 N., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 19, lots 3 and 4, E½SW¼, W½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, S½S½;
Sec. 21, S½;
Sec. 22, S½;
Sec. 23, S½SW¼, and S½SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 25, SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, and S½;
Secs. 26 to 36, inclusive.

T. 38 N., R. 5 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, and 3, S½N½, and S½;
Sec. 4, S½SW¼NW¼, W½SE¼, SW¼, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, W½SW¼, N½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 6, lots 3 to 8, inclusive, SE¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 7;
Sec. 8, lot 1, W½NE¼, NW¼, and S½;
Sec. 9, lots 1 and 2, NE¼, E½NW¼, and S½;
Secs. 10, 11, and 12;
Sec. 13, N½ and N½SW¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 14, north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 15;
Sec. 17, N½ and N½S½ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 18, N½ and N½SE¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 21, N½NE¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 22, N½N½ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 23, N½NW¼NW¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A.

T. 39 N., R. 5 E.,
Sec. 25, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 30, lots 3 and 4 and E½SW¼;
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, E½W½, and SE¼;
Sec. 32, SW¼ and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 36, S½NE¼NE¼NE¼ and W½SE¼.

T. 38 N., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 4, NW¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 5, north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 6;
Sec. 7, north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 8, NW¼ and NW¼SW¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 18, NW¼NW¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A.

T. 39 N., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 1;
Sec. 2, lot 2, S½NE¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 3, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 9, E½E½;
Secs. 10, 11, and 12;
Sec. 13, north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Secs. 14 and 15;
Sec. 16, SW¼, W½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 17, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, E½SW¼, SW¼SW¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 19, E½;
Secs. 20, 21, 22, and 23;
Sec. 24, N½ and W½SW¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 26, N½ and N½SW¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 27, N½ and N½S½ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 28, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 29;
Sec. 30, lots 3 and 4, E½, SE¼NW¼, and E½SW¼;
Sec. 31;
Sec. 33, S½N½, and S½ north of U.S. Highway 89A.

T. 40 N., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 25, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 35, S½.

T. 39 N., R. 7 E.,
Sec. 4, N½ north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 5, north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 6;
Sec. 7, north of U.S. Highway 89A;
Sec. 18, S½NW¼ and NW¼SW¼ north of U.S. Highway 89A.

T. 40 N., R. 7 E.,
Sec. 9, NE¼, SE¼NW¼, and S½;
Sec. 10;
Sec. 11, W½;
Sec. 14, W½;
Sec. 15;
Sec. 17, E½SE¼ and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 19, E½E½SW¼, W½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, NE¼, E½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, and S½;
Sec. 21;
Sec. 22, N½ and SW¼;
Secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32;
Sec. 33, N½, SW¼, N½SE¼, and SW¼SE¼.

The areas described include approximately 50,135.87 acres of public lands.

ARAVAIPA CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA.

Pinal County

T. 6 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 13, lots 1 to 8, inclusive.

T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 7, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 13, SW¼ and S½SE¼;
Sec. 14, SW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, SW¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 15, NE¼ and N½S½;
Sec. 16, N½, NW¼SW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 17, N½, NW¼ SW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 18;
Sec. 23, N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, and NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 24, N½, SW¼, and N½SE¼.

Graham County

T. 6 S., R. 19 E.,
Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, and 3, and SE¼;
Sec. 30, lot 1, SE¼NE¼ and E½SE¼.

The lands described aggregate approximately 3,957.29 acres.

2. The Paria Canyon Primitive Area is a Class V primitive area under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation system of classification.

3. The Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area is a Class III natural environment area under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation system of classification.

4. The Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area is a Class V primitive area under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation system of classification.

5. Subject to valid existing rights, these areas will be managed in a manner that will protect the outstanding scenic, recreational, and archaeological values, and/or wilderness characteristics of the area.

6. The Bureau of Land Management in cooperation with interested individuals and groups will develop and keep current management plans for each area. The management plan will coordinate the recreation, grazing, and other public uses in a manner that will protect the public values.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 10, 1969.

[F.R. Doc. 69-541; Filed, Jan. 15, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

[Amdt. 1]

SALES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES

January Sales List

The first sentence of the ninth paragraph of the Notice to Buyer section of the CCC Monthly Sales List for January 1969 (34 F.R. 266) is amended to read as follows: "Interest rates per annum under the CCC Export Credit Sales Program (Announcement GSM-4) for January 1969 are 6¼ percent for U.S. bank obligations and 7¼ percent for foreign bank obligations."

Signed at Washington, D.C., on January 10, 1969.

H. D. GODFREY,
Executive Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 69-559; Filed, Jan. 15, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED ACCREDITING AGENCIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Criteria and List

Preamble. For the purposes of determining eligibility for Federal assistance, pursuant to Public Law 82-550 and subsequent legislation, the U.S. Commissioner of Education is required to publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by educational institutions.

The Commissioner will recognize any and all agencies only for the geographic area(s) and program field(s) specifically designated in each case.

Accrediting is the voluntary process whereby an association or agency grants public recognition to a school, institute, college, university, or specialized program of study which meets certain established qualifications and educational standards as determined through initial and periodic evaluations. Accrediting also implies stimulation toward quality improvement beyond the minimum standards specified by the accrediting body.

CRITERIA

The following are the criteria which the Commissioner of Education will utilize in determining whether a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association is reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by educational institutions.

The agency or association:

1. Is regional or national in the scope of its operations. (Regional as here used means several States);

2. Serves a definite need for accreditation in the field in which it operates;

3. Performs no function that would be inconsistent with the formation of an independent judgment of the quality of an educational program or institution;

4. Makes publicly available (a) current information concerning its criteria or standards for accreditation, (b) reports of its operations, (c) lists of institutions or educational programs which it has accredited;

5. Encourages and gives staff guidance for institutional or program self-study prior to accreditation;

6. Secures sufficient and pertinent data concerning the qualitative aspects of an institution or educational program, and accredits only those institutions or programs which after on-site examination are found to meet the published criteria for accreditation;

7. Has an adequate organization and effective procedures to maintain its operations on a professional basis. Among the factors to be considered in this connection are that the agency or association:

(a) Clearly sets forth the scope of its accrediting activities, both as to geographical area and nature and type of institutions or program fields covered;

(b) Has financial resources as shown by its audited financial statements necessary to maintain accrediting operations in accordance with published policies and procedures;

(c) Has clear, written definitions of and procedures for (1) the accrediting of institutions or programs, (2) placing them on a probationary status, (3) revoking accredited status, and (4) reinstating the accredited status of an institution or program;

(d) Charges only reasonable fees;

(e) Uses experienced and qualified examiners to visit institutions, to examine educational objectives, to inspect courses, programs, administrative practices, services, and facilities, and to prepare written reports and recommendations for evaluation by the agency or association—and causes such examination to be conducted under conditions that assure an impartial and objective judgment;

(f) Evaluates an institution or program only with the specific authorization of the chief executive officer of the institution;

(g) Provides for adequate consultation during the visit between the team of visitors and the faculty, administrative staff, and students;

(h) As a result of the accreditation visit, furnishes a written report to the chief executive officer of the institution with comments on the institution's areas of strength, on the areas needing improvement, and on suggested means of improvement;

(i) Provides the chief executive officer with an opportunity to comment upon the factual elements of the report of the visiting team before the agency or association takes action on it;

(j) Evaluates the report of the team in the presence of a member of the team, preferably the chairman;

(k) Provides a regular means whereby the institution may appeal to the final authority in the agency or association;

(l) Reevaluates at reasonable intervals its accredited institutions, and educational programs;

8. If an agency has developed a preaccreditation status, it shall have adequate procedures and requirements for the award of such status, comparable to those employed for the award of accredited status;

9. Reviews at regular intervals the criteria by which it evaluates institutions or educational programs, in order that the criteria shall both support constructive analysis and emphasize factors of critical importance;

10. Has demonstrated not less than 2 years' experience as an accrediting agency;

11. Has gained acceptance of its criteria, methods of evaluation, and decisions, by educational institutions, practitioners, licensing bodies and employers throughout the United States;

12. Has demonstrated its capability and willingness to enforce ethical practices among the institutions, and educational programs accredited by it.

In view of the criteria set forth above, it is unlikely that more than one association or agency will qualify for recognition (a) in a defined geographical area of jurisdiction or (b) in a defined field of program specialization within postsecondary or collegiate education.

These criteria supersede the criteria previously promulgated by the Commissioner of Education on October 4, 1952, 17 F.R. 8929–8930.

LIST

The following list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations includes organizations which have been determined by the Commissioner of Education to be reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by educational institutions either in a geographical area or in a specialized field. This list is published as required by the pertinent legislation and is based on information currently available.

Any other agency or association which desires to be included in the list should request inclusion in writing. Each agency or association listed will be reevaluated by the Commissioner at his discretion but at least once every 4 years.

For initial recognition and for renewal of recognition, the agency or association will be requested to furnish information establishing its compliance with the stated criteria. This information may be supplemented by personal interviews or investigation of the agency's facilities, records, personnel qualifications, and administrative procedures. No adverse decision will become final without affording opportunity for a hearing.

REGIONAL ACCREDITING ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
New England Association of Colleges and Secondary School.
North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

NATIONAL SPECIALIZED ACCREDITING ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Accrediting Association of Bible Colleges.
Accrediting Commission for Business Schools.
The American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business.
American Association of Nurse Anesthetists.
The American Association of Theological Schools.
American Bar Association.
American Chemical Society.
American Council on Education for Journalism.
American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.
American Dental Association.
American Library Association.
American Optometric Association.
American Osteopathic Association.
American Podiatry Association.
The American Public Health Association, Inc.
American Speech and Hearing Association.
American Veterinary Medical Association.
Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association.
Council on Social Work Education.
Engineers' Council for Professional Development.
Liaison Committee on Medical Education.
National Architectural Accrediting Board.
National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Services, Inc.
National Association of Schools of Art.
National Association of Schools of Music.
National Association of Trade and Technical Schools.
National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education.
National Home Study Council.
National League for Nursing, Inc.
Society of American Foresters.

OTHER

New York Board of Regents.

Dated: December 31, 1968.

PETER P. MUIRHEAD,
Acting U.S. Commissioner of Education.

[F.R. Doc. 69-553; Filed, Jan. 15, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

RECOGNITION OF STATE AGENCIES FOR APPROVAL OF NURSE EDUCATION

Criteria

Preamble. The U.S. Commissioner of Education is required under the Nurse Training Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 298(b)), to publish a list of recognized accrediting bodies, and of State agencies, which he determines to be reliable authority as to the quality of training offered.

The following criteria, which have been evolved after consultation with an advisory committee of educators, will be utilized by the Commissioner in determining whether a State agency is reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by schools of nursing. They are presently effective but may be modified as necessary or appropriate.

CRITERIA

The State agency:

1. Is statewide in the scope of its operations and is legally authorized to accredit schools of nursing.

2. Makes publicly available:

a. Current information covering its criteria or standards for accreditation;

b. Reports of its operations;

c. Lists of schools of nursing which it has accredited.

3. Has an adequate organization and effective procedures, administered by a qualified board and staff, to maintain its operations on a professional basis. Among the factors to be considered in this connection are that the agency:

a. Uses experienced and qualified examiners to visit schools of nursing to examine educational objectives, to inspect courses, programs, administrative practices, services and facilities and to prepare written reports and recommendations for the use of the reviewing body—and causes such examination to be conducted under conditions that assure an impartial and objective judgment;

b. Secures sufficient and pertinent data concerning the qualitative aspects of the school's educational program;

c. Requires each school of nursing accredited to follow clearly defined refund policies governing all fees and tuition paid by students;

d. Enforces a well defined set of standards regarding a school's ethical practices, including recruitment and advertising;

e. Requires each school of nursing accredited to submit a comprehensive annual report, including current data on:

(1) Progress toward achievement of its stated objectives in nursing education;

(2) Qualifications and major responsibilities of the dean or director and of each faculty member;

(3) Policies used for selection, promotion, and graduation of students;

(4) Practices followed in safeguarding the health and well-being of students;

(5) Current enrollment by class and student-teacher ratios;

(6) Number of admissions to school per year for past 5 years;

(7) Number of graduations from school per year for past 5 years;

(8) Performance of students on state board examinations for past 5 years;

(9) Curriculum plan;

(10) Brief course descriptions;

(11) Descriptions of resources and facilities, clinical areas, and contractual arrangements which reflect upon the academic program.

f. Regularly, but at least every two years, obtains from each accredited school of nursing:

(1) A copy of its audited fiscal report, including a statement of income and expenditures;

(2) A current catalog.

g. Makes initial and periodic on-site inspections of each school of nursing accredited.

4. Has clear, written procedures for (a) the accreditation of a school of nursing or institution, (b) placing it on a probationary status, (c) revoking the accreditation, and (d) reinstating accreditation.

The list of recognized accrediting bodies, and of State agencies, will include organizations which have been determined by the Commissioner of Education to be reliable authority as to the quality of training offered by schools of nursing. For purposes of institutional and program accreditation, as provided for in the Nurse Training Act, those appropriate accrediting associations designated by the Commissioner as "Nationally Recognized Accrediting Agencies and Associations" (the six regional accrediting associations and the National League for Nursing, Inc.) will be listed.

Any other association or State agency which desires to be included on the list should request inclusion in writing. Each association or State agency listed may be reevaluated from time to time by the Commissioner.

For initial recognition and for extension of recognition (in connection with reevaluation), the association or State agency will be requested to furnish information establishing its compliance with the stated criteria. This information may be supplemented by personal interviews or investigation of the association's or agency's facilities, records, personnel qualifications, and administrative procedures. No adverse decision will be finalized without affording opportunity for a hearing.

Dated: December 31, 1969.

PETER P. MUIRHEAD,
Acting U.S. Commissioner of Education.

[F.R. Doc. 69-554; Filed, Jan. 15, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

URANIUM PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS

Notice of Invitation for Proposals for Reduction in Deliveries

1. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission hereby invites companies having uranium sales contracts with the AEC to submit proposals to effect a limited reduction in deliveries of uranium concentrate to AEC. Present contracts, all of which expire by December 31, 1970, call for delivery of approximately 14,000 tons of U_3O_8 in concentrate during the remainder of their terms. The AEC will consider reductions, not to exceed 3,000 to 4,000 tons of U_3O_8, in total commitments for delivery during 1969 and 1970.

2. Proposals must be submitted to the Director of Raw Materials, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545, on or before March 17, 1969.

3. Proposals must include:

a. The amount of the proposed reduction in U_3O_8 sales to AEC in 1969–70.

b. The effect of the proposed reduction on existing delivery schedules.

c. The proposed financial conditions upon which the reduction in deliveries is predicated, including specifically the effect of the proposal on AEC expenditures.

Proposals should provide for reductions in deliveries beginning no later than July 1, 1969, but may provide for reductions beginning at an earlier date.

4. AEC will evaluate proposals submitted in response to this invitation primarily on the basis of the most advantageous financial benefits to the Government: i.e., the largest reduction in Government expenditures per pound reduction in U_3O_8 deliveries. However, AEC may also consider other factors including, but not limited to, the effect of the reduction on the commercial uranium industry as a whole.

5. The proposals accepted will serve as a basis for negotiation of appropriate modifications to existing contracts.

6. The AEC reserves the right, as may be in the best interests of the Government, to reject any or all proposals and may reject without evaluation any proposal received after March 17, 1969. Each company submitting a proposal will be notified of the AEC action on its proposal as soon as feasible after submission.

7. Contractors may make proposals for reductions in deliveries of the whole contract commitment or any part thereof. Alternative proposals involving different quantities and financial considerations may be submitted, and contractors may propose reductions in incremental amounts with differing financial terms applying to each increment.

8. This offer is not intended in any way to affect the announced program for procurement of U_3O_8 from small independent properties as set forth in paragraph 13 of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice of November 20, 1962 (27 F.R. 11435).

Dated at Germantown, Md., this 13th day of January 1969.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

W. B. McCOOL,
Secretary to the Commission.

[F.R. Doc. 69-606; Filed, Jan. 15, 1969; 8:50 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Hazardous Materials Regulations Board

[Docket No. HM-12; Notice No. 68-9]

ROCKETDYNE, NORTH AMERICAN ROCKWELL CORP.

Petition for Special Permit

The Department receives scores of requests for special permits each month. Most of the requested permits fall into three categories:

(1) Permits for one-of-a-kind, emergency, or military shipments.

(2) Experimental or developmental permits, which develop information for future regulatory action.

(3) General interest permits, which are based on existing knowledge.

A special permit is a special regulation, a waiver or exemption from some provision of the general regulations. A petition for a special permit is usually evaluated on the basis of information submitted with the petition (49 CFR 170.13) without the benefit of public comment. The Department issues a special permit when it appears that the waiver or exemption will be in the public interest and will result in an appropriate level of safety.

Special permits can be issued more quickly than the regulations can be amended under normal procedures. As a result, applicants have come to petition for special permits, rather than for amendments to the regulations. Further, industry has come to expect the Department to give priority treatment of petitions for special permits, at the expense of the general regulatory program.

A special permit is usually issued to a single company, giving that company the right to do something which the regulations prevent other companies from doing. If the permit is of general interest, it may give the holder a competitive advantage over similarly situated companies. As competing companies find out about the special permit, they individually petition for the same waiver or exemption. Once the first petition has been evaluated and the permit issued, the Department routinely issues general interest permits to similarly situated companies.

Regulation by special permit gives the first petitioner quicker service than he could get through a change in the regulations. But competing companies do not fare as well. By the time they find out about the special permit and get special permits of their own, usually more time