approved by, and subsequent reporting requirements will be subject to the approval of the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Effective date: Upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (2-4-72).

Signed at Washington, D.C., on January 31, 1972.

KENNETH E. FRICK,
Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[FR Doc.72-1661 Filed 2-3-72;8:48 am]

Chapter VIII—Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (Sugar), Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER B—SUGAR REQUIREMENTS AND QUOTAS

[Sugar Reg. 811, Amdt. 5]

PART 811—CONTINENTAL SUGAR REQUIREMENTS AND AREA QUOTAS

Requirements, Quotas, and Quota Deficits for 1972

Basis and purpose and bases and considerations. This amendment is issued pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (61 Stat. 922, as amended), hereinafter referred to as the "Act." The purpose of this amendment to Sugar Regulation 811, as amended, is to revise the determination of sugar requirements for the calendar year 1972, establish quotas and prorations consistent with such requirements and to determine and prorate or allocate the deficits in quotas established pursuant to the Act.

Section 201(a) of the Act requires a determination of the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States whenever necessary to attain the price objective set forth in section 201(b) of the Act.

Section 202(g)(3) of the Act, which sets forth the procedure to use in attaining such price objective, provides that whenever the simple average of prices of raw sugar for 7 consecutive market days ending after October 31 and before March 1 is 3 per centum or more above or below the average price objective for the preceding 2 calendar months, the determination of requirements of consumers shall be adjusted to the extent necessary to attain such price objective.

For the 7 consecutive market days ended January 4, 1972, the average price of raw sugar increased to 8.99 cents per pound which exceeded the price objective of 8.72 cents per pound by 3.1 per centum. Accordingly, on January 5, 1972 the Department announced an increase in continental sugar requirements of 400,000 tons in order to curtail increasing raw sugar prices. On January 11, 1972 the Department announced the removal of limitations on raw sugar imports during the remainder of the first quarter of 1972. Neither of these actions caused a significant reduction in the price of raw sugar.

For the 7 consecutive market days ended January 13, 1972, the average price wts 9.22 cents per pound or about 6 per centum above the price objective of the Act. Therefore, sugar requirements were adjusted upward by an additional 200,000 tons to reduce sugar prices as required by the Act.

For the 7 consecutive market days ended January 24, the simple average of the daily price of raw sugar was 9.04 cents per pound and thus more than 3 per centum above the average price objective of 8.75 cents per pound. Therefore, an additional upward adjustment in requirements is considered appropriate at this time to meet the requirements of the Act.

An increase in requirements of 100,000 short tons, raw value, is necessary to obtain the price objective set forth in the Act.

Accordingly, total sugar requirements for the calendar year 1972 are hereby increased by 100,000 short tons, raw value, to a total of 11.9 million short tons, raw value.

Section 204(a) of the Act provides that the Secretary shall from time to time determine whether any area or country will be unable to fill its quota or proration of a quota.

It was determined in amendment 2 of this Sugar Regulation 811 that the Domestic Beet Sugar Area would be unable to market in 1972 sugar in excess of 3,500,000 short tons, raw value. In previous amendments deficits have been determined in the quota for the Beet area of 192,000 tons representing the amount its quota exceeded 3,500,000 tons. Since this regulation increases the quota for that area by 47,667 tons an additional deficit is herein determined in the 1972 quota for the Domestic Beet Sugar Area of 47,667 short tons, raw value. If production exceeds the present estimates for the Domestic Beet Area, the marketing opportunities for that area within the total quota for that area will not be limited as a result of the deficit determination and proration provided herein.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Act, Part 811 of this chapter is hereby amended by amending §§ 811.10, 811.11, 811.12, and 811.13 as follows:

1. Section 811.10 is revised to read as follows:

§ 811.10 Sugar requirements, 1972.

The amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1972 is hereby determined to be 11,900,000 short tons, raw value.

2. Section 811.11 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 811.11 Quotas for domestic areas.

(a) (1) For the calendar year 1972 domestic area quotas limiting the quantities of sugar which may be brought into or marketed for consumption in the continental United States are established, pursuant to section 202(a) of the Act, in column (1) and the amounts of such quotas for offshore areas that may be filled by direct-consumption sugar are established, pursuant to section 207 of the Act, in column (2) as follows:

Area	Quotas	Direct consumption limits
	(1)	(2)
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Domestic beet sugar	3,739,667	No limit
Mainland cane sugar	1,660,333	No limit
Hawaii	1,211,000	38,646
Puerto Rico	855,000	166,500

(2) It is hereby determined pursuant to section 204(a) of the Act that for the calendar year 1972 the Domestic Beet Sugar Area and Puerto Rico will be unable by 239,667 and 550,000 short tons, raw value, respectively, to fill the quotas established for such areas in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. Pursuant to section 204(b) of the Act the determination of such deficits shall not affect the quotas established in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

* * * * *

3. Section 811.12 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 811.12 Proration and allocation of deficits in quotas.

(a) Of the domestic deficits determined in § 811.11(a)(2), totaling 789,667 short tons, raw value, a quantity of 742,000 tons representing deficits in the quotas of the Domestic Beet Sugar Area and Puerto Rico of 192,000 and 550,000 tons, respectively, were previously determined, allocated and prorated in this Part 811. An additional deficit is herein determined in the quota for the Domestic Beet Area of 47,667 short tons, raw value, and is herein prorated and allocated pursuant to section 204(a) of the Act, by allocating 30.08 percent or 14,338 short tons, raw value, to the Republic of the Philippines and by prorating the remaining 33,329 short tons, raw value, to Western Hemisphere countries on the basis of quotas determined herein pursuant to section 202 of the Act.

* * * * *

4. Section 811.13 is amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 811.13 Quotas for foreign countries.

* * * * *

(b) For the calendar year 1972, the quota for the Republic of the Philippines is 1,363,552 short tons, raw value, representing 1,126,020 short tons, established pursuant to section 202 of the Act and 237,552 short tons established pursuant to section 204 of the Act. Of the quantity of 1,126,020 short tons established pursuant to section 202 of the Act, only 59,920 short tons, raw value, may be filled by direct-consumption sugar pursuant to section 207(d) of the Act.

(c) For the calendar year 1972, the prorations to individual foreign countries other than the Republic of the Philippines pursuant to section 202 of the Act are shown in columns (1) and (2) of the following table. Deficit prorations previously established in this Sugar Regulation § 811.13 are shown in column (3). New deficit prorations established herein are shown in column (4). Total quotas and prorations are shown in column (5).

Countries	Basic quotas	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to sec. 202(d) [1]	Previous deficit prorations	New deficit prorations	Total quotas and prorations
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(Short tons, raw value)				
Dominican Republic	426,189	143,832	109,168	7,014	686,203
Mexico	376,911	127,202	96,546	6,202	606,861
Brazil	367,588	124,055	94,158	6,049	591,850
Peru	263,038	88,771	67,377	4,329	423,515
West Indies	137,179	46,296	35,139	2,257	220,871
Ecuador	54,272	18,316	13,902	893	87,383
Argentina	50,943	17,192	13,049	838	82,022
Costa Rica	45,948	15,507	11,770	756	73,981
Colombia	45,283	15,282	11,599	745	72,909
Panama	28,302	9,551	7,249	466	45,568
Nicaragua	42,952	14,495	11,002	707	69,156
Venezuela	40,954	13,821	10,490	674	65,939
Guatemala	39,289	13,259	10,064	646	63,258
El Salvador	28,635	9,664	7,335	471	46,105
British Honduras	22,641	7,641	5,800	372	36,454
Haiti	20,644	6,967	5,288	340	33,239
Bahamas	17,980	6,068	4,605	297	28,950
Honduras	7,991	2,697	2,047	131	12,866
Bolivia	4,328	1,461	1,109	71	6,969
Paraguay	4,328	1,461	1,109	71	6,969
Australia	167,146	42,002			209,148
Republic of China	69,589	17,487			87,076
India	66,925	16,818			83,743
South Africa	47,280	11,881			59,161
Fiji Islands	36,625	9,204			45,829
Mauritius	24,639	6,191			30,830
Swaziland	24,639	6,191			30,830
Thailand	15,316	3,849			19,165
Uganda	12,319	3,096			15,415
Malagasy Republic	9,989	2,510			12,499
Ireland	5,351				5,351
Total	2,505,213	802,767	518,806	33,329	3,860,115

[1] Proration of the quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

* * * * *

(Sec. 201, 202, 204, and 403; 61 Stat. 923, as amended, 924, as amended, 925, as amended, 932; and 7 U.S.C. 1111, 1112, 1114, and 1153)

Effective date. This action increases quotas for the calendar year 1972 by 100,000 tons, determines an additional deficit in quotas of 47,667 tons and prorates and allocates such deficit to the Philippines and Western Hemisphere quota countries. In order to promote orderly marketing, it is essential that this amendment be effective immediately so that all persons selling and purchasing sugar for consumption in the continental United States can promptly plan and market under the changed marketing opportunities. Therefore, it is hereby determined and found that compliance with the notice, procedure, and effective date requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 is unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest and this amendment shall be effective when filed for public inspection in the Office of the Federal Register.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on January 31, 1972.

KENNETH E. FRICK,
Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[FR Doc.72-1672 Filed 2-1-72;1:49 pm]

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

[Orange Reg. 69, Amdt. 7]

PART 905—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, AND TANGELOS GROWN IN FLORIDA

Limitation of Shipments

Findings. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 905, as amended (7 CFR Part 905), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos 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 committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of oranges, including Navel, Temple, and Murcott Honey oranges, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) The recommendation by the Growers Administrative Committee for less restrictive size limitations on fresh shipments of Murcott Honey oranges is consistent with the available supply of and current and prospective demand for such fruit by fresh market outlets. The recommended grade limitation recognizes the degree of similarity in quality characteristics between Murcott Honey oranges and tangerines, and is comparable to quality requirements currently applicable to the supply of Murcott Honey oranges grown in Florida.

(3) 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 amendment until 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this amendment is based became available and the time when this amendment must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; and this amendment relieves restrictions on the handling of Murcott Honey oranges grown in Florida.

Order. The provisions of paragraph (a) (7) and (8) and paragraph (c) of § 905.536 (Orange Regulation 69; 36 F.R. 20215, 22054, 22666, 23353, 23617, 23575, 25401) are amended to read as follows:

§ 905.536 Orange Regulation 69.

(a) * * *

(7) Any Murcott Honey oranges, grown in the production area, which do not grade at least Florida No. 1 grade for murcotts;

(8) Any Murcott Honey oranges, grown in the production area, which are of a size smaller than $2\frac{6}{16}$ inches in diameter, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of Murcott Honey oranges smaller than such minimum diameter shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances specified in the regulations of the Florida Citrus Commission.

* * * * *

(c) Terms used in the amended marketing agreement and order shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as given to the respective terms in said amended marketing agreement and order; Florida No. 1 grade for oranges and Florida No. 1 grade for murcotts shall have the same meanings as provided in section (1) (a) and (b), respectively, of Regulation 105-1.02, as amended, effective January 19, 1972, of the regulations of the Florida Citrus Commission, and all other terms relating to grade and diameter, as used herein, shall have the same meanings as given to the respective terms in the U.S. Standards for Florida Oranges and Tangelos (7 CFR 51.1140-51.1178).

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

Dated January 31, 1972, to become effective February 7, 1972.

FLOYD F. HEDLUND,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[FR Doc.72-1662 Filed 2-3-72;8:47 am]

Title 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter III—Consumer and Marketing Service (Meat Inspection), Department of Agriculture

TUBERCULOSIS INFECTED CARCASSES

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the Meat Inspection Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), Parts 301, 311, and 315 of the meat inspection regulations (9 CFR Parts 301, 311, and 315) are hereby amended as follows.

Statement of considerations. A principal function of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Meat and Poultry Inspection Program, is to assure that the meat supply is safe, wholesome, and not adulterated. This responsibility requires that studies of inspectional procedures and requirements be conducted periodically, giving cognizance to current scientific knowledge and possible changes in conditions affecting animal health.

Because of interest expressed by public health officials regarding disposition of cattle and swine affected with tuberculosis, committees composed of U.S. Department of Agriculture and public health officials were appointed to evaluate current regulations related to this disease.

Upon reviewing present regulations governing dispositions of cattle and swine carcasses affected with tuberculosis, the committees concluded that current guidelines do not preclude the possibility of passing, for food purposes, carcasses containing organisms of tuberculosis. The committees agreed that changes are necessary in existing regulations concerning disposition and handling of carcasses of tuberculosis reactors and carcasses with lesions of tuberculosis. These amendments to the regulations reflect the recommendations of the committees.

PART 301—DEFINITIONS

1. Section 301.2 paragraph (cc) is amended to read:

§ 301.2 Definitions.

* * * * *

(cc) *U.S. Passed for Cooking.* This term means that the meat or meat byproduct so identified has been inspected and passed on condition that it be cooked or rendered as prescribed by the regulations in Part 315 of this chapter.

* * * * *

PART 311—DISPOSAL OF DISEASED OR OTHERWISE ADULTERATED CARCASSES AND PARTS

2. Section 311.2 is amended to read:

§ 311.2 Tuberculosis.

The following principles shall apply to the disposition of carcasses of livestock based on the difference in the pathogenesis of tuberculosis in swine, cattle, sheep, goats, and equines.

(a) *Carcasses condemned.* The entire carcass of swine, cattle, sheep, goats, and equines shall be condemned if any of the following conditions occur:

(1) When the lesions of tuberculosis are generalized (tuberculosis is considered to be generalized when the lesions are distributed in a manner made possible only by entry of the bacilli into the systemic circulation);

(2) When on ante mortem inspection the animal is observed to have a fever found to be associated with an active tuberculosis lesion on post mortem inspection;

(3) When there is an associated cachexia;

(4) When a tuberculosis lesion is found in any muscle or intermuscular tissue, or bone, or joint, or abdominal organ (excluding the gastrointestinal tract) or in any lymph node as a result of draining a muscle, bone, joint, or abdominal organ (excluding the gastrointestinal tract);

(5) When the lesions are extensive in tissues of either the thoracic or the abdominal cavity;

(6) When the lesions are multiple, acute, and actively progressive; or

(7) When the character or extent of the lesions otherwise is not indicative of a localized condition.

(b) *Organs or other parts condemned.* An organ or other part of a swine, cattle, sheep, goat, or equine carcass affected by localized tuberculosis shall be condemned when it contains lesions of tuberculosis or when the corresponding lymph node contains lesions of tuberculosis.

(c) *Carcasses of cattle passed without restriction for human food.* Carcasses of cattle may be passed without restriction for human food only when the carcass of an animal not identified as a reactor to a tuberculin test administered by an Animal and Plant Health Service, State, or accredited veterinarian[1] is found free of tuberculosis lesions during post-mortem inspection.

(d) *Portions of carcasses and carcasses of cattle passed for cooking.* (1) When a cattle carcass reveals a tuberculosis lesion or lesions not so severe or so numerous as the lesions described in paragraph (a) of this section, the unaffected portion of the carcass may be passed for cooking in accordance with Part 315 of this chapter; if the character and extent of the lesions indicate a localized condition, and if the lesions are calcified or encapsulated, and provided the affected organ or other part is condemned.

(2) When the carcass of a cattle identified as a reactor to a tuberculin test administered by an Animal and Plant Health Service, State, or accredited veterinarian is found free of lesions of tuberculosis, the carcass may be passed for cooking in accordance with Part 315 of this chapter.

[1] Such testing is conducted in the tuberculosis eradication program of the Animal and Plant Health Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(e) *Portions of carcasses and carcasses of swine passed without restriction for human food.* Swine carcasses found free of tuberculosis lesions during post mortem inspection may be passed for human food without restriction. When tuberculosis lesions in any swine carcass are localized and confined to one primary seat of infection, such as the cervical lymph nodes, the mesenteric lymph nodes, or the mediastinal lymph nodes, the unaffected portion of the carcass may be passed for human food without restriction after the affected organ or other part is condemned.

(f) *Portions of carcasses of swine passed for cooking.* When the carcass of any swine reveals lesions more severe or more numerous than those described in paragraph (e) of this section, but not so severe or so numerous as the lesions described in paragraph (a) of this section, the unaffected portions of such carcass may be passed for cooking in accordance with Part 315 of this chapter; if the character and extent of the lesions indicate a localized condition, and if the lesions are calcified or encapsulated, and provided the affected organ or other part is condemned.

(g) *Carcasses of sheep, goats, and equines passed without restriction for human food.* Carcasses of sheep, goats, and equines may be passed without restriction for human food only if found free of tuberculosis lesions during post mortem inspection.

(h) *Portions of carcasses of sheep, goats, and equines passed for cooking.* If a carcass of any sheep, goat, or equine reveals a tuberculosis lesion or lesions that are not so severe or so numerous as the lesions described in paragraph (a) of this section, the unaffected portion of the carcass may be passed for cooking in accordance with Part 315 of this chapter; if the character and extent of the lesions indicate a localized condition, and if the lesions are calcified or encapsulated, and provided the affected organ or other part is condemned.

PART 315—RENDERING OR OTHER DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES AND PARTS PASSED FOR COOKING

3. Section 315.2 is redesignated as § 315.3 and a new § 315.2 is added to read:

§ 315.2 Carcasses and parts passed for cooking; utilization for food purposes after cooking.

Carcasses and parts passed for cooking may be used for the preparation of meat food products, provided all such carcasses or parts are heated to a temperature not lower than 170° F. for a period of not less than 30 minutes either before being used in or during the preparation of the finished product.

(Sec. 21, 34 Stat. 1260, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 621; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended)

The foregoing amendments make more stringent the regulatory provisions for disposition of carcasses and parts thereof of animals affected with tuberculosis but allow their use in meat food products if they are passed for cooking and if they are subjected to specified heating procedures in lieu of rendering into lard or similar product. The amendments are deemed necessary and adequate to assure that meat and meat food products prepared at federally inspected establishments are wholesome and not adulterated. In order to accomplish their purpose and because of the nature of the problem and the urgency of the need for providing added consumer protection, the amendments should be made effective as soon as arrangements may be made for their implementation.

Therefore, under the administrative procedure provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure concerning the amendments are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Therefore, the foregoing amendments shall become effective on February 14, 1972.

Done at Washington, D.C., on January 26, 1972.

RICHARD E. LYNG,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.72-1660 Filed 2-3-72;8:48 am]

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter I—Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation

[Docket No. 72-CE-4-AD, Amdt. 39-1390]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Allison Model 250 Series Engines

There has been a fatigue failure of a second stage turbine wheel in an Allison 250-C18 model engine which resulted in engine failure. To preclude the possibility that similar failures could occur in other engines of this series, Allison issued Revision 6 to Commercial Service Letter No. 250CSL-10, dated December 9, 1971, to reduce the maximum operating time on Allison P/N 6857912 and 6871872 second stage turbine wheels from 2,300 hours to 1,550 hours. Since the condition described herein is likely to exist or develop in other engines of the same type design, an Airworthiness Directive is being issued requiring removal of all second stage turbine wheels on Allison Model 250 series engines which exceed a life limit of 1,550 hours.

Since immediate action is required in the interest of safety, compliance with the notice and public procedure provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act is not practical and good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than thirty (30) days.

In consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (31 F.R. 13697), § 39.13 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended by adding the following new AD.

ALLISON: Applies to Models 250-B15A, 250-B15E, 250-B15G, 250-B17, 250-C10B, 250-C10D, 250-C18, 250-C18A, 250-C18B, 250-C18C, 250-C19, and 250-C20 engines.

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless already accomplished.

To insure adequate life limit margin for Allison P/Ns 6857912 and 6871872 second stage turbine wheels, accomplish the following:

(A) Within the next 50 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD, remove from service all P/Ns 6857912 and 6871872 second stage turbine wheels having over 1,500 hours' time in service.

(B) Prior to their exceeding 1,550 hours' time in service, remove from service all P/Ns 6857912 and 6871872 second stage turbine wheels having 1,500 hours or less time in service on the effective date of this AD.

Allison Commercial Service Letter No. 250CSL-10, dated December 9, 1971, pertains to this subject.

This amendment becomes effective February 8, 1972.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423; sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1655(c))

Issued in Kansas City, Mo., on January 28, 1972.

JOHN M. CYROCKI,
Director, Central Region.

[FR Doc.72-1634 Filed 2-3-72;8:46 am]

[Docket No. 11680, Amdt. No. 794]

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

Miscellaneous Amendments

This amendment to Part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations incorporates by reference therein changes and additions to the Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) that were recently adopted by the Administrator to promote safety at the airports concerned.

The complete SIAPs for the changes and additions covered by this amendment are described in FAA Form 3139, 8260-3, 8260-4, or 8260-5 and made a part of the public rule making dockets for the FAA in accordance with the procedures set forth in Amendment No. 97-696 (53 F.R. 5609).

SIAPs are available for examination at the Rules Docket and at the National Flight Data Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591. Copies of SIAPs adopted in a particular region are also available for examination at the headquarters of that region. Individual copies of SIAPs may be purchased from the FAA Public Document Inspection Facility, HQ-405, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591, or from the applicable FAA regional office in accordance with the fee schedule prescribed in 49 CFR 7.85. This fee is payable in advance and may be paid by check, draft, or postal money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States. A weekly transmittal of all SIAP changes and additions may be obtained by subscription at an annual rate of $125 per annum from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Since a situation exists that requires immediate adoption of this amendment, I find that further notice and public procedure hereon is impracticable and good cause exists for making it effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended as follows, effective on the dates specified:

Section 97.23 is amended by establishing, revising, or canceling the following VOR-VOR/DME SIAP's, effective March 2, 1972.

Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.—Jefferson County Airport; VOR-C, Original; Established.

Bellingham, Wash.—Bellingham International Airport; VOR 1 Runway 16, Amdt. 2; Revised.

Bellingham, Wash.—Bellingham International Airport; VOR 2 Runway 16, Amdt. 2; Revised.

Brewton, Ala.—Brewton Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 30, Original; Established.

Charlotte, N.C.—Douglas Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 5, Amdt. 5; Revised.

Charlotte, N.C.—Douglas Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 18, Amdt. 7; Revised.

Charlotte, N.C.—Douglas Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 23, Amdt. 4; Revised.

Charlotte, N.C.—Douglas Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 36, Amdt. 5; Revised.

Chicago (Wheeling), Ill.—Chicagoland Airport; VOR-A, Amdt. 1; Revised.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago O'Hare International Airport; VOR Runway 22R, Amdt. 11; Revised.

Cleveland, Miss.—Cleveland Municipal Airport; VOR-A, Original; Established.

Corvallis, Oreg.—Corvallis Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 17, Amdt. 7; Revised.

Elkhart, Ind.—Elkhart Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 27, Amdt. 5; Revised.

Grand Forks, N. Dak.—Grand Forks International Airport; VOR Runway 17, Amdt. 4; Revised.

Grand Forks, N. Dak.—Grand Forks International Airport; VOR Runway 35, Amdt. 4; Revised.

Gulfport, Miss.—Gulfport Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 4, Amdt. 5; Revised.

Gulfport, Miss.—Gulfport Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 13, Amdt. 10; Revised.

Gulfport, Miss.—Gulfport Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 22, Amdt. 6; Revised.

Gulfport, Miss.—Gulfport Municipal Airport; VOR Runway 31, Amdt. 9; Revised.

International Falls, Minn.—Falls International Airport; VOR Runway 13, Amdt. 7; Revised.

International Falls, Minn.—Falls International Airport; VOR Runway 31, Amdt. 8; Revised.

Moab, Utah—Canyonlands Field; VOR-A, Amdt. 2; Revised.

Newark, Ohio—Licking County Airport; VOR-A, Amdt. 5; Revised.

New Haven, Conn.—Tweed-New Haven Airport; VOR Runway 2, Amdt. 13; Revised.