and other associated respondents to cease violating the Truth in Lending Act by failing to disclose to customers the annual finance charge, the total payments, the method of computing penalty charges, the cash price, the unpaid balance of cash price, the deferred payment price, the cash downpayment, and other disclosures required by Regulation Z of the said Act.

The order to cease and desist, including further order requiring report of compliance therewith, is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondents Canaveral International Corp., a corporation, Baker Mobile Homes, Inc., a corporation, Colonial Coach Estates, Inc., a Florida corporation, and Colonial Coach Estates, Inc., a Georgia corporation, their successors and assigns, and respondents' officers, agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporation, subsidiary, division or other device, in connection with any extension of consumer credit or any advertisement to aid, promote or assist directly or indirectly any extension of consumer credit, as "consumer credit" and "advertisement" are defined in Regulation Z (12 CFR Part 226) of the Truth in Lending Act (P.L. 90–321, 15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Failing to provide customers with the following consumer credit cost disclosures determined in accordance with §§ 226.4 and 226.5 of Regulation Z in the manner, form and amount required by §§ 226.6 and 226.8 of Regulation Z:

a. The finance charge expressed as an annual percentage rate.

b. The "total of payments."

c. The amount, or method of computing the amount, of any default, delinquency, or similar charges payable in the event of late payments.

d. A description of the penalty charge that may be imposed by respondents or their assignee for prepayment of the principal of the obligation with an explanation of the method of computation of such penalty and the conditions under which it may be imposed.

e. An identification of the method of computing any unearned portion of the finance charge in the event of prepayment of the obligation.

f. The "cash price."

g. The "unpaid balance of cash price."

h. All other charges which are included in the amount financed but which are not part of the finance charge.

i. The "unpaid balance" and "amount financed."

j. The "finance charge."

k. The "deferred payment price."

2. Failing to clearly and conspicuously disclose the type of security interest acquired in connection with their credit sales and the property to which the security interest relates as required by §§ 226.6(a) and 226.8(b)(5) of Regulation Z.

3. Failing to use the term "cash downpayment" to describe the downpayment in money made in connection with their credit sales, as required by § 226.8(c)(2) of Regulation Z.

4. Failing to use the term "trade-in" to describe the downpayment in property made in connection with their credit sales, as required by § 226.8(c)(2) of Regulation Z.

5. Failing to use the term "total downpayment" to describe the sum of the cash "downpayment" and "trade-in" as required by § 226.8(c)(2) of Regulation Z.

6. Failing, in any consumer credit transaction or advertisement, to make all disclosures, determined in accordance with §§ 226.4 and 226.5 of Regulation Z, in the manner, form and amount required by §§ 226.6, 226.8 and 226.10 of Regulation Z.

It is further ordered, That respondents deliver a copy of this order to cease and desist to all present and future personnel of respondents engaged in the consummation of any extension of consumer credit or in any aspect of preparation, creation, or placing of advertising, and that respondents secure a signed statement acknowledging receipt of said order from each such person.

It is further ordered, That respondents notify the Commission at least thirty (30) days prior to any proposed change in any of the respondents, such as dissolution, assignment, or sale resulting in the emergence of any successor corporations, the creation or dissolution of subsidiaries or any other change in the corporations which may affect compliance obligations arising out of the order.

It is further ordered, That the respondents herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

Issued: March 2, 1972.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] CHARLES A. TOBIN, *Secretary.*

[FR Doc.72-5152 Filed 4-4-72;8:46 am]

[Docket No. 2164]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

O & P Motors, Inc., and Patricia V. Olsen

Subpart—Advertising falsely or misleadingly: § 13.73 *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements:* 13.73–72 Truth in Lending Act; § 13.155 *Prices:* 13.155–95(a) Truth in Lending Act. Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Goods: § 13.1623 *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements:* 13.1623–95 Truth in Lending Act; Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Prices: § 13.1823 *Terms and conditions:* 13.1823–20 Truth in Lending Act. Subpart—Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure: § 13.1852 *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements:* 13.1852–75 Truth in Lending Act; § 13.1905 *Terms and conditions:* 13.1905–60 Truth in Lending Act. Subpart—Securing signatures wrongfully: § 13.2175 *Securing signatures wrongfully.*

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended, 82 Stat. 146, 147; 15 U.S.C. 45, 1601–1605) [Cease and desist order, O & P Motors, Inc., et al., Jacksonville, Fla., Docket No. C-2164, March 2, 1972]

In the Matter of O & P Motors, Inc., a Corporation, and Patricia V. Olsen, Individually and as an Officer of said Corporation

Consent order requiring a Jacksonville, Fla., seller and distributor of used automobiles to cease violating the Truth in Lending Act in its consumer credit transactions by failing to disclose the cash price, cash downpayment, trade-in, total downpayment, unpaid balance of cash price, amount financed, annual percentage rate, and other terms required by Regulation Z of said Act.

The order to cease and desist, including further order requiring report of compliance therewith, is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondents O & P Motors, Inc., a corporation, its successors and assigns, and its officers, and Patricia V. Olsen, individually and as an officer of said corporation, and respondent's agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with any extension of consumer credit or advertisement to aid, promote or assist directly or indirectly any extension of consumer credit, as "consumer credit" and "advertisement" are defined in Regulation Z (12 CFR Part 226) of the Truth in Lending Act (Public Law 90–321, 15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Failing to use the term "cash price" to describe the price at which respondents offer in the regular course of business to sell for cash the automobiles which are the subject of the credit sale, as required by § 226.8(c)(1) of Regulation Z.

2. Failing to use the term "cash downpayment" to describe the downpayment in money made in connection with the credit sale, as required by § 226.8(c)(2) of Regulation Z.

3. Failing to use the term "trade-in" to describe the downpayment in property made in connection with the credit sale, as required by § 226.8(c)(2) of Regulation Z.

4. Failing to use the term "total downpayment" to describe the sum of the "cash downpayment" and "trade-in" as required by § 226.8(c)(2) of Regulation Z.

5. Failing to use the term "unpaid balance of cash price" to describe the difference between the cash price and the total downpayment as required by § 226.8(c)(3) of Regulation Z.

6. Failing to use the term "amount financed" to describe the amount of credit extended, as required by § 226.8(c)(7) of Regulation Z.

7. Failing to use the term "finance charge" to describe the sum of all charges required by § 226.4 of Regulation

Z to be included therein, as required by § 226.8(c) (8) (i) of Regulation Z.

8. Failing to disclose the sum of the cash price, all charges which are included in the amount financed but which are not part of the finance charge, and the finance charge, and to describe that sum as the "deferred payment price", as required by § 226.8(c) (8) (ii) of Regulation Z.

9. Failing to disclose the "annual percentage rate" determined in accordance with § 226.5 of Regulation Z, as required by § 226.8(b) (2) of Regulation Z.

10. Failing to disclose the number of payments scheduled to repay the indebtedness, as required by § 226.8(b) (3) of Regulation Z.

11. Failing to use the term "total of payments" to describe the sum of payments scheduled to repay the indebtedness as required by § 226.8(b) (3) of Regulation Z.

12. Failing to describe the type of security interest retained or acquired as required by § 226.8(b) (5) of Regulation Z.

13. Stating, in any advertisement, that no downpayment can be arranged when in truth and in fact respondents do require downpayments and do not customarily arrange for a credit sale with no downpayment, thereby violating § 226.10 (a) (1) of Regulation Z.

14. Stating, in any advertisement, the amount of the downpayment required and the amount of monthly installment payments which can be arranged in connection with a consumer credit transaction, without also stating all of the following items, in terminology prescribed under § 226.8 of Regulation Z, as required by § 226.10(d) (2) thereof:

(i) The cash price;

(ii) The amount of the downpayment required or that no downpayment is required, as applicable;

(iii) The number, amount, and due dates or period of payments scheduled to repay the indebtedness if credit is extended;

(iv) The amount of the finance charge expressed as an annual percentage rate; and

(v) The deferred payment price.

15. Failing in any consumer credit transaction or advertising to make all disclosures, determined in accordance with §§ 226.4 and 226.5 of Regulation Z, at the time and in the manner, form and amount required by §§ 226.6, 226.8 and 226.10 of Regulation Z.

It is further ordered, That respondents deliver a copy of this order to cease and desist to all present and future personnel or respondents engaged in the consummation of any extension of consumer credit or in any aspect of preparation, creation, or placing of advertising, and that respondents secure a signed statement acknowledging receipt of said order from each such person.

It is further ordered, That respondents notify the Commission at least thirty (30) days prior to any proposed change in the corporate respondent, such as dissolution; assignment or sale, resulting in the emergence of a successor corporation; the creation or dissolution of subsidiaries; or any other change in the corporation which may affect compliance obligations arising out of the order.

It is further ordered, That the respondents shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

Issued: March 2, 1972.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] CHARLES A. TOBIN, *Secretary*.

[FR Doc.72-5153 Filed 4-4-72;8:46 am]

PART 423—CARE LABELING OF TEXTILE WEARING APPAREL

Delegation of Authority To Act Upon Requests for Exemptions

§ 423.2 Exemptions.

(a) *Delegation of authority to grant or deny*. Pursuant to section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1961, authority to grant or deny requests for exemptions filed pursuant to § 423.1 is delegated, without power or redelegation, to the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection, subject to discretionary Commission review.

(b) *Procedure*. The Director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection will, by letter to the applicant, grant or deny each request for exemption, with a brief statement of the reason for any denial. The letter will be placed upon the public record. Within five (5) days after the letter is placed upon the record, computed in accordance with the Commission's rules, the Commission may place the matter upon its own docket for review, and may set aside the Director's decision and grant or deny the request for exemption. Also, within five (5) days following a decision by the Director on such a request, the applicant or any person who would be adversely affected may file with the Secretary a request for review and reversal thereof by the Commission. The Commission, in its discretion, may grant or deny the request, and will by letter notify the applicant and any such person of its decision, with a brief statement of the reason for any denial, and place the letter on the public record. If the Commission does not place the Director's decision upon its own docket for review, or if no timely request for review is filed, the Director's decision shall, upon the expiration of the 5-day period, become the action of the Commission.

By direction of the Commission dated March 14, 1972.

[SEAL] CHARLES A. TOBIN, *Secretary*.

[FR Doc. 72-5190 Filed 4-4-72;8:49 am]

Title 25—INDIANS

Chapter I—Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER T—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

PART 221—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES

Wind River Indian Irrigation Project, Wyo.

On page 3060 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 11, 1972, there was published a notice of intention to amend § 221.95 *Charges*, of Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, dealing with the irrigable lands of the Wind River Indian Irrigation Project, Wyo. The purpose of the amendment is to establish the assessment rate of 1972, and thereafter until further notice.

A 30-day period was prescribed for the public to have the opportunity to participate in the rule making process and submit written comments, suggestions or objections. On page 5625 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 17, 1972, there was published a notice of extension of 14 days correcting the 30-day period to 44 days. We have reviewed and considered all submitted protests and comments. Information does not indicate facts which would materially change the recommended charges.

The proposed amendment is hereby adopted without change as set forth below.

Section 221.95 is amended to read as follows:

§ 221.95 Charges.

In compliance with the provisions of the acts of August 1, 1914, and March 7, 1928 (38 Stat. 583, 25 U.S.C. 385; 45 Stat. 210, 25 U.S.C. 387), the operation and maintenance charges for the lands under the Wind River Irrigation Project, Wyo., for the calendar year 1972, and subsequent years until further notice, are hereby fixed at $4.60 per acre for the assessable area under the constructed works on the diminished Wind River Project and at $3.20 per acre on the Ceded Wind River Project; except in the case of all irrigable trust patent Indian land which lies within the Ceded Reservation and which is benefited by the Big Bend Drainage District where an additional assessment of $0.45 (45 cents) per acre is hereby fixed.

CLYDE W. HOBBS, *Superintendent*.

[FR Doc.72-5184 Filed 4-4-72;8:48 am]

Title 29—LABOR

Chapter XIV—Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

PART 1604—GUIDELINES ON DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF SEX

By virtue of the authority vested in it by section 713(b) of title VII of the

Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C., section 2000e–12, 78 Stat. 265, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission hereby revises Title 29, Chapter XIV, Part 1604 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

These Guidelines on Discrimination Because of Sex supersede and enlarge upon the Guidelines on Discrimination Because of Sex, issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on December 2, 1965, and all amendments thereto. Because the material herein is interpretive in nature, the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rule making, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date are inapplicable. The Guidelines shall be applicable to charges and cases presently pending or hereafter filed with the Commission.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 1604 issued under sec. 713(b), 78 Stat. 265, 42 U.S.C. sec. 2000e–12.

§ 1604.1 General principles.

(a) References to "employer" or "employers" in this Part 1604 state principles that are applicable not only to employers but also to labor organizations and to employment agencies insofar as their action or inaction may adversely affect employment opportunities.

(b) To the extent that the views expressed in prior Commission pronouncements are inconsistent with the views expressed herein, such prior views are hereby overruled.

(c) The Commission will continue to consider particular problems relating to sex discrimination on a case-by-case basis.

§ 1604.2 Sex as a bona fide occupational qualification.

(a) The Commission believes that the bona fide occupational qualification exception as to sex should be interpreted narrowly. Labels—"Men's jobs" and "Women's jobs"—tend to deny employment opportunities unnecessarily to one sex or the other.

(1) The Commission will find that the following situations do not warrant the application of the bona fide occupational qualification exception:

(i) The refusal to hire a woman because of her sex based on assumptions of the comparative employment characteristics of women in general. For example, the assumption that the turnover rate among women is higher than among men.

(ii) The refusal to hire an individual based on sterotyped characterizations of the sexes. Such steretoypes include, for example, that men are less capable of assembling intricate equipment; that women are less capable of aggressive salesmanship. The principle of nondiscrimination requires that individuals be considered on the basis of individual capacities and not on the basis of any characteristics generally attributed to the group.

(iii) The refusal to hire an individual because of the preferences of coworkers, the employer, clients or customers except as covered specifically in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(2) Where it is necessary for the purpose of authenticity or genuineness, the Commission will consider sex to be a bona fide occupational qualification, e.g., an actor or actress.

(b) Effect of sex-oriented State employment legislation.

(1) Many States have enacted laws or promulgated administrative regulations with respect to the employment of females. Among these laws are those which prohibit or limit the employment of females, e.g., the employment of females in certain occupations, in jobs requiring the lifting or carrying of weights exceeding certain prescribed limits, during certain hours of the night, for more than a specified number of hours per day or per week, and for certain periods of time before and after childbirth. The Commission has found that such laws and regulations do not take into account the capacities, preferences, and abilities of individual females and, therefore, discriminate on the basis of sex. The Commission has concluded that such laws and regulations conflict with and are superseded by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Accordingly, such laws will not be considered a defense to an otherwise established unlawful employment practice or as a basis for the application of the bona fide occupational qualification exception.

(2) The Commission has concluded that State laws and regulations which discriminate on the basis of sex with regard to the employment of minors are in conflict with and are superseded by title VII to the extent that such laws are more restrictive for one sex. Accordingly, restrictions on the employment of minors of one sex over and above those imposed on minors of the other sex will not be considered a defense to an otherwise established unlawful employment practice or as a basis for the application of the bona fide occupational qualification exception.

(3) A number of States require that minimum wage and premium pay for overtime be provided for female employees. An employer will be deemed to have engaged in an unlawful employment practice if:

(i) It refuses to hire or otherwise adversely affects the employment opportunities of female applicants or employees in order to avoid the payment of minimum wages or overtime pay required by State law; or

(ii) It does not provide the same benefits for male employees.

(4) As to other kinds of sex-oriented State employment laws, such as those requiring special rest and meal periods or physical facilities for women, provision of these benefits to one sex only will be a violation of title VII. An employer will be deemed to have engaged in an unlawful employment practice if:

(i) It refuses to hire or otherwise adversely affects the employment opportunities of female applicants or employees in order to avoid the provision of such benefits; or

(ii) It does not provide the same benefits for male employees. If the employer can prove that business necessity precludes providing these benefits to both men and women, then the State law is in conflict with and superseded by tile VII as to this employer. In this situation, the employer shall not provide such benefits to members of either sex.

(5) Some States require that separate restrooms be provided for employees of each sex. An employer will be deemed to have engaged in an unlawful employment practice if it refuses to hire or otherwise adversely affects the employment opportunities of applicants or employees in order to avoid the provision of such restrooms for persons of that sex.

§ 1604.3 Separate lines of progression and seniority systems.

(a) It is an unlawful employment practice to classify a job as "male" or "female" or to maintain separate lines of progression or separate seniority lists based on sex where this would adversely affect any employee unless sex is a bona fide occupational qualification for that job. Accordingly, employment practices are unlawful which arbitrarily classify jobs so that:

(1) A female is prohibited from applying for a job labeled "male," or for a job in a "male" line of progression; and vice versa.

(2) A male scheduled for layoff is prohibited from displacing a less senior female on a "female" seniority list; and vice versa.

(b) A Seniority system or line of progression which distinguishes between "light" and "heavy" jobs constitutes an unlawful employment practice if it operates as a disguised form of classification by sex, or creates unreasonable obstacles to the advancement by members of either sex into jobs which members of that sex would reasonably be expected to perform.

§ 1604.4 Discrimination against married women.

(a) The Commission has determined that an employer's rule which forbids or restricts the employment of married women and which is not applicable to married men is a discrimination based on sex prohibited by title VII of the Civil Rights Act. It does not seem to us relevant that the rule is not directed against all females, but only against married females, for so long as sex is a factor in the application of the rule, such application involves a discrimination based on sex.

(b) It may be that under certain circumstances, such a rule could be justified within the meaning of section 703 (e)(1) of title VII. We express no opinion on this question at this time except to point out that sex as a bona fide occupational qualification must be justified in terms of the peculiar requirements of the particular job and not on the basis of a general principle such as the desirability of spreading work.

§ 1604.5 **Job opportunities advertising.**

It is a violation of title VII for a help-wanted advertisement to indicate a preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on sex unless sex is a bona fide occupational qualification for the particular job involved. The placement of an advertisement in columns classified by publishers on the basis of sex, such as columns headed "Male" or "Female," will be considered an expression of a preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on sex.

§ 1604.6 **Employment agencies.**

(a) Section 703(b) of the Civil Rights Act specifically states that it shall be unlawful for an employment agency to discriminate against any individual because of sex. The Commission has determined that private employment agencies which deal exclusively with one sex are engaged in an unlawful employment practice, except to the extent that such agencies limit their services to furnishing employees for particular jobs for which sex is a bona fide occupational qualification.

(b) An employment agency that receives a job order containing an unlawful sex specification will share responsibility with the employer placing the job order if the agency fills the order knowing that the sex specification is not based upon a bona fide occupational qualification. However, an employment agency will not be deemed to be in violation of the law, regardless of the determination as to the employer, if the agency does not have reason to believe that the employer's claim of bona fide occupations qualification is without substance and the agency makes and maintains a written record available to the Commission of each such job order. Such record shall include the name of the employer, the description of the job and the basis for the employer's claim of bona fide occupational qualification.

(c) It is the responsibility of employment agencies to keep informed of opinions and decisions of the Commission on sex discrimination.

§ 1604.7 **Pre-employment inquiries as to sex.**

A pre-employment inquiry may ask "Male ----------, Female ----------"; or "Mr. Mrs. Miss," provided that the inquiry is made in good faith for a nondiscriminatory purpose. Any pre-employment inquiry in connection with prospective employment which expresses directly or indirectly any limitation, specification, or discrimination as to sex shall be unlawful unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification.

§ 1604.8 **Relationship of Title VII to the Equal Pay Act.**

(a) The employee coverage of the prohibitions against discrimination based on sex contained in title VII is coextensive with that of the other prohibitions contained in title VII and is not limited by section 703(h) to those employees covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(b) By virtue of section 703(h), a defense based on the Equal Pay Act may be raised in a proceeding under title VII.

(c) Where such a defense is raised the Commission will give appropriate consideration to the interpretations of the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, but will not be bound thereby.

§ 1604.9 **Fringe benefits.**

(a) "Fringe benefits," as used herein, includes medical, hospital, accident, life insurance and retirement benefits; profit-sharing and bonus plans; leave; and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment.

(b) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to discriminate between men and women with regard to fringe benefits.

(c) Where an employer conditions benefits available to employees and their spouses and families on whether the employee is the "head of the household" or "principal wage earner" in the family unit, the benefits tend to be available only to male employees and their families. Due to the fact that such conditioning discriminatorily affects the rights of women employees, and that "head of household" or "principal wage earner" status bears no relationship to job performance, benefits which are so conditioned will be found a prima facie violation of the prohibitions against sex discrimination contained in the Act.

(d) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to make available benefits for the wives and families of male employees where the same benefits are not made available for the husbands and families of female employees; or to make available benefits for the wives of male employees which are not made available for female employees; or to make available benefits to the husbands of female employees which are not made available for male employees. An example of such an unlawful employment practice is a situation in which wives of male employees receive maternity benefits while female employees receive no such benefits.

(e) It shall not be a defense under title VIII to a charge of sex discrimination in benefits that the cost of such benefits is greater with respect to one sex than the other.

(f) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to have a pension or retirement plan which establishes different optional or compulsory retirement ages based on sex, or which differentiates in benefits on the basis of sex. A statement of the General Counsel of September 13, 1968, providing for a phasing out of differentials with regard to optional retirement age for certain incumbent employees is hereby withdrawn.

§ 1604.10 **Employment policies relating to pregnancy and childbirth.**

(a) A written or unwritten employment policy or practice which excludes from employment applicants or employees because of pregnancy is in prima facie violation of title VII.

(b) Disabilities caused or contributed to by pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion, childbirth, and recovery therefrom are, for all job-related purposes, temporary disabilities and should be treated as such under any health or temporary disability insurance or sick leave plan available in connection with employment. Written and unwritten employment policies and practices involving matters such as the commencement and duration of leave, the availability of extensions, the accrual of seniority and other benefits and privileges, reinstatement, and payment under any health or temporary disability insurance or sick leave plan, formal or informal, shall be applied to disability due to pregnancy or childbirth on the same terms and conditions as they are applied to other temporary disabilities.

(c) Where the termination of an employee who is temporarily disabled is caused by an employment policy under which insufficient or no leave is available, such a termination violates the Act if it has a disparate impact on employees of one sex and is not justified by business necessity.

Effective date. This revision shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (4–5–72).

Signed at Washington, D.C., this the 31st day of March 1972.

WILLIAM H. BROWN III,
Chairman.

[FR Doc.72–5213 Filed 3–31–72;4:30 pm]

Chapter XVII—Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor

PART 1926—SAFETY AND HEALTH REGULATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Rollover Protective Structures and Overhead Protection; Access Roadways and Grades

Background. This proceeding was commenced by notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 29, 1971 (36 F.R. 20772). The notice invited interested persons to submit data, views, and arguments concerning: (1) Proposed standards for rollover protective structures and overhead protection on designated types of equipment used in construction work, and (2) a proposed amendment of § 1518.602(a)(3), relating to access roadways and grades. The proposal largely reflected the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health.