

requirement that each container therein be stamped with the words "not for resale" in letters at least one-half inch in height.

It is hereby further found that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this regulation until 30 days after publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (5 U.S.C. 553) in that (1) shipments of such apricots will be in progress at the effective date hereof and this regulation should be applicable to all such shipments in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act; (2) notice of proposed rule-making concerning this regulation, with an effective date as hereinafter specified, was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (39 FR 20979), and no objection to this regulation or such effective date was received; and (3) compliance with this regulation will not require any special preparation on the part of the persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

§ 922.314 Apricot Regulation 14.

(a) During the period August 1, 1974, through July 31, 1975, no handler shall handle any container of apricots unless such apricots meet the following applicable requirements, or are handled in accordance with subparagraph (3) of this paragraph:

(1) *Minimum grade and maturity requirements.* Such apricots grade not less than Washington No. 1 and are at least reasonably uniform in color: *Provided*, That such apricots of the Moorpark variety in open containers shall be generally well matured; and

(2) *Minimum size requirements.* Such apricots measure not less than 1 1/8 inches in diameter except that apricots of the Blenheim, Blenril, and Tilton varieties when packed in unlidded containers may measure not less than 1 1/4 inches: *Provided*, That not more than 10 percent, by count, of such apricots may fail to meet the applicable minimum diameter requirement.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any individual shipment of apricots which meets each of the following requirements may be handled without regard to the provisions of this paragraph, of § 922.41 (Assessments), and of § 922.55 (Inspection and Certification):

(i) The shipment consists of apricots sold for home use and not for resale.

(ii) The shipment does not, in the aggregate, exceed 500 pounds, net weight, of apricots; and

(iii) Each container is stamped or marked with the words "not for resale" in letters at least one-half inch in height.

(b) Terms used in the amended marketing agreement and order shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in said amended marketing agreement and order; "diameter" and "Washington No. 1" shall have the same meaning as when used in the State of Washington Department of Agriculture Standards for Apricots,

effective May 31, 1966; "reasonably uniform in color" means that the apricots in the individual container do not show sufficient variation in color to materially affect the general appearance of the apricots; and "generally well matured" means that, with respect to not less than 90 percent, by count, of the apricots in any lot of containers, and not less than 85 percent of the surface area of the fruit is at least as yellow as Shade 3 on the U.S. Department of Agriculture Standard Ground Color Chart of Apples and Pears in the Western States.

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

Dated: July 8, 1974.

CHARLES R. BRADER,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc.74-15932 Filed 7-10-74; 8:45 am]

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

CHAPTER I—ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCHAPTER C—INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS (INCLUDING POULTRY) AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS; EXTRAORDINARY EMERGENCY REGULATION OF INTRASTATE ACTIVITIES

PART 73—SCABIES IN CATTLE

Areas Quarantined or Released

These amendments quarantine a portion of Bailey County in Texas because of the existence of cattle scabies. The restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of cattle from quarantined areas as contained in 9 CFR Part 73, as amended, will apply to the area quarantined.

The amendments release a portion of Curry County, New Mexico and a portion of Sheridan County in Kansas from the areas quarantined because of cattle scabies. Therefore, the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of cattle from quarantined areas contained in 9 CFR Part 73, as amended, will not apply to the excluded areas, but the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of cattle from nonquarantined areas contained in said Part 73 will apply to the excluded areas. No areas remain under quarantine in New Mexico or Kansas.

Accordingly, Part 73, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, restricting the interstate movement of cattle because of scabies is hereby amended as follows:

In § 73.1a, paragraph (c) relating to the State of New Mexico and paragraph (d) relating to the State of Kansas are deleted and paragraph (a) relating to the State of Texas is amended to read:

§ 73.1a Notice of quarantine.

(a) Notice is hereby given that cattle in certain portions of the State of Texas are affected with scabies, a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease;

and, therefore, the following areas in such State are hereby quarantined because of said disease:

(1) That portion of Castro County comprised of sections 1 through 4, Block 0-7, Abstract No. 999 through 1002 (G. W. Irwin Survey).

(2) That portion of Bailey County comprised of sections 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Block W, Edward K. Warren Subdivision.

(Sec. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1284, 1285, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132 (21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, 134b, 134f); 37 FR 28464, 28477; 38 FR 19141)

Effective date: The foregoing amendments shall become effective July 5, 1974.

Insofar as the amendments impose certain further restrictions necessary to prevent the interstate spread of cattle scabies, they must be made effective immediately to accomplish their purpose in the public interest. Insofar as the amendments relieve restrictions, they are no longer deemed necessary to prevent the spread of cattle scabies and they should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to affected persons. It does not appear that public participation in this rulemaking proceeding would make additional relevant information available to the Department.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to 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 in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of July 1974.

J. M. HEJL,
Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc.74-15825 Filed 6-10-74; 8:45 am]

PART 82—EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE; AND PSITTACOSIS OR ORNITHOSIS IN POULTRY

Area Released From Quarantine

This amendment excludes a portion of Comal County in Texas from the areas quarantined because of exotic Newcastle disease under the regulations in 9 CFR Part 82, as amended. Therefore, the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of poultry, mynah and psittacine birds, and birds of all other species under any form of confinement, and their carcasses and parts thereof, and certain other articles from quarantined areas, as contained in 9 CFR Part 82, as amended, will not apply to the excluded

area. No areas in the continental United States remain under quarantine.

Accordingly, 9 CFR Part 82 is hereby amended in the following respect:

§ 82.3 [Amended]

In § 82.3, paragraph (a) (1) relating to the State of Texas is deleted.

(Secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, 1265, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; (21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 123-126, 134b, 134f); 37 FR 28464, 28477; 38 FR 19141)

Effective date. The foregoing amendment shall become effective July 8, 1974.

The amendment relieves certain restrictions no longer deemed necessary to prevent the spread of exotic Newcastle disease, and must be made effective immediately to be of maximum benefit to affected persons. It does not appear that public participation in this rulemaking proceeding would make additional relevant information available to the Department. Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendment are impracticable and unnecessary, and good cause is found for making it effective less than 30 days after publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 8th day of July 1974.

HARRY C. MUSSMAN,
Acting Deputy Administrator,
Veterinary Services, Animal
and Plant Health Inspection
Service.

[FR Doc. 74-15926 Filed 7-10-74; 8:45 am]

SUBCHAPTER E—VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS,
AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS; ORGANISMS
AND VECTORS

PART 113—STANDARD REQUIREMENTS
Miscellaneous Amendments

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of March 4, 1913 (21 U.S.C. 151-158), Subchapter E, Chapter 1 of Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by redesignating specified sections in Part 113 to permit the addition of new sections to Part 113 in an orderly arrangement.

Also, these amendments would change the word "released" as used in the third line of § 113.5(e) to "tested" for clarification. Any substantive change if any, would be to relax the requirements.

1. Sections 113.65, 113.66, and 113.67 under the center heading of "Diagnostics and Reagents" are redesignated as three new sections 113.200, 113.201, and 113.202, respectively, to read:

DIAGNOSTICS AND REAGENTS

Sec.
113.200 Tuberculin, Intradermic.

113.201 Pullorum Antigen.

113.202 Avian Mycoplasma Antigen.

2. Sections 113.75, 113.76, 113.77, 113.78, 113.79, and 113.80 under the center heading "Blood Origin Products" are redesignated as six new sections 113.250, 113.251, 113.252, 113.253, 113.254 and 113.255, respectively, to read:

BLOOD ORIGIN PRODUCTS

Sec.
113.250 General requirements for biological products of animal blood origin.

113.251 Tetanus Antitoxin.

113.252 Swine Erysipelas Antiserum.

113.253 Canine Distemper-Hepatitis-Leptospirosis Antiserum.

113.254 Clostridium Perfringens Type C Antitoxin.

113.255 Clostridium Perfringens Type D Antitoxin.

3. Sections 113.110, 113.111, and 113.112 under the center heading of "Live Bacterial Products" are redesignated as sections 113.65, 113.66, and 113.67, respectively, to read:

LIVE BACTERIAL VACCINES

Sec.
113.65 Brucella Abortus Vaccine.

113.66 Anthrax Spore Vaccine.

Sec.
113.67 Erysipelas Vaccine.

4. Sections 113.68-113.84 and 113.105-113.119 are reserved to read:

Sec.
113.68-113.84 [Reserved]

113.105-113.119 [Reserved]

5. Section 113.5(e) is revised to read:

(e) When new test methods are developed and approved by Veterinary Services, biological products tested thereafter shall be evaluated by such methods, and if not found to be satisfactory when so tested shall not be released.

These amendments are administrative and make no substantive changes in the affected regulations.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure concerning the amendments are impracticable and unnecessary, and good cause is found for making the amendments effective less than 30 days after publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

The foregoing amendments shall become effective upon issuance.

Done at Washington, D.C. this 8th day of July 1974.

HARRY C. MUSSMAN,
Acting Deputy Administrator,
Veterinary Services, Animal
and Plant Health Inspection
Service.

[FR Doc. 74-15927 Filed 7-10-74; 8:45 am]

Title 10—Energy

CHAPTER I—ATOMIC ENERGY
COMMISSION

PART 20—STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION
AGAINST RADIATION

Special Curie Definitions and Concentration Values in Air and Water for Uranium and Thorium

Correction

In FR Doc. 74-14866 appearing at page 23990 in the issue for Friday, June 28, 1974, make the following changes:

1. On page 23990, in the table in Appendix B, under the column headed "Element (atomic number)", both entries should read as set forth below:

Thorium
(90)
Uranium
(92)

2. On page 23990, in the third column immediately under the table in Appendix B, the first two lines should read as set forth below:

SA = 3.6×10^{-7} curies/gram U U-depleted
SA = $(0.4 + 0.38E + 0.0034E^2) \times 10^{-6}$ E ≥ 0.72

CHAPTER II—FEDERAL ENERGY
ADMINISTRATION

PART 211—MANDATORY PETROLEUM
ALLOCATION REGULATIONS

FEA Forms 1000 and 1001

The Federal Energy Administration is currently revising its forms to reflect regulatory changes since the existing forms were issued. FEA will publish the revised forms in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* to make information concerning the forms available on the widest possible basis as soon as practicable.

FEA Forms 1000 and 1001 have been revised and are published herewith as Appendix A to Part 211.

(Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-159; Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93-275, E.O. 11790, 39 FR 23185)

In consideration of the foregoing 10 CFR Chapter II is amended by adding Appendix A to Part 211 as set forth herein, effective immediately.

Issued in Washington, D.C., July 3, 1974.

ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY, JR.,
Acting General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

APPENDIX A

FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

**FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE
PRIME SUPPLIERS MONTHLY REPORT**

**FEO-1000
INSTRUCTIONS**

I. PURPOSE

Form FEO-1000 provides the means by which prime suppliers report pursuant to 10 CFR §211.222(b).

Form FEO-1000 is designed to provide summary data regarding product supply in the State during the month immediately preceding the month in which the report is submitted (the "report month"), and detailed data on estimated product availability within the State, during the month following the report month.

II. WHO MUST SUBMIT

Form FEO-1000 must be filed by every prime supplier of any product subject to a State set-aside. A prime supplier is the supplier (or producer in the case of propane) which makes the first sale of an allocated product subject to State set-aside into the State distribution system for consumption within the State. Transactions which occur for transshipment only are excluded.

III. TO WHOM

Prime suppliers must file Form FEO-1000 and attachments that may be required as follows:

Two copies to:

FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE
Code 2890
Washington, D.C. 20461

One copy each to the appropriate:

FEO Regional Office (see attached list)
State Office of Petroleum Allocation (see attached list)

IV. WHEN

A prime supplier must file Form FEO-1000 each month. A separate Form FEO-1000 must be submitted for each State for which the supplier is a prime supplier. The report must be delivered to the specified addresses at least 10 calendar days before the end of the month (§ 211.222(b)).

V. DEFINITIONS

A "prime supplier" is the supplier (or "producer" as defined under the propane allocation program) which makes the first sale of any quantity of any allocated product subject to a State set-aside into the State distribution system of any State for consumption within the State.

"State set-aside" is the amount of an allocated product which is reserved from the total supply of each prime supplier with respect to any State, for utilization by that State to resolve emergencies and hardships due to fuel shortages. State set-asides are reserved from the total supply for the following allocated products at the percentage levels indicated:

Propane, 3%
Motor Gasoline, 3%
Middle distillate, 4%
Residual fuel oils, except for utility use and as bunker fuel for maritime shipping, 3%

A "Refiner" means a firm that owns, operates, or controls the operations of one or more refineries.

A "Refinery" means an industrial plant, regardless of capacity, which processes crude oil feedstock and manufactures refined petroleum products, except when such plant is a petrochemical plant.

"Importer" means the firm—excluding the Department of Defense—which owns at the first place of storage in the United States, any allocated product or crude oil brought into the United States.

As used herein, a "gas processing plant operator" means a firm that owns, operates, or controls the operation of one or more gas processing plants.

"Gas processing plant" means a facility which recovers ethane, propane, butane and/or other natural gas products by a process of absorption, adsorption, compression, refrigeration cycling, or a combination of such processes, from mixtures of hydrocarbon that existed in a reservoir.

VI. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

The prime supplier must complete Form FEO-1000 as specified below. The entries required by Item 1 of the form are repeated at the top of page 2 for data processing purposes. These include: whether the report is original or a revision of an earlier report; the state which the report covers; the date of the report; the "EIN" (IRS Employer Identification Number); and the supplier's Zip Code.

Item No. 1

- (a) Check the applicable box at Item 1(a) to indicate whether the submission is a revision to a previously submitted FEO-1000 (Rev. 5-74). If the report is the initial report for the report month, the box labeled "Original" should be checked. If, however, a report has already been submitted for the report month and this report is a revision of the initial report, the entry titled "Revision to Report Dated _____" should be completed, including the exact date of the earlier report.
- (b) In "Date of Report" Item 1(b), enter the exact date on which this report is completed, by month, day and year (for example, May 19, 1974).
- (c) Enter the name of the State to which the report pertains in Item 1(c).
- (d) Enter the prime supplier's "EIN" (IRS Employer Identification Number) in Item 1(d).
- (e) Enter prime supplier's Postal Service ZIP code in Item 1(e).

Item No. 2: REPORTING PRIME SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

- (a) Enter name of the reporting prime supplier in Item 2(a).
- (b, c, d) Enter complete street number and name (or box/RFD number if appropriate), city and State in Items 2(b), (c) and (d).
- (e, f) In Items 2 (e) and (f), provide the name and telephone number of a responsible person who can respond to inquiries concerning the submission.

Item No. 3: CLASSIFICATION

Check all appropriate boxes indicating classification of reporting prime supplier. Note that all classifications which describe the prime supplier should be checked (see definitions in Section V, above).

Item No. 4: DELIVERIES DURING PRECEDING MONTH AND DETAILED ESTIMATED SUPPLY DATA FOR FOLLOWING MONTH (1000's OF BARRELS)

Provide indicated data for all products, Items 4(a) through (f), for which the prime supplier makes the first sale into the State distribution system for consumption within the State (not just those subject to the State set-aside). Note that in addition to providing the indicated data for all motor gasoline in Item 4(b), the reporting firm is to report, in Item 4(c), that amount of its total gasoline (4(b)) for each State which is unleaded. The quantities entered in Columns (1) through (7), should be stated in thousands of barrels to three decimal places. For example:

1,234 barrels should be entered as "1.234";

970 barrels should be entered as "0.970";

Above Column (1), in the blank following the phrase, "Total Delivered during the preceding month of," enter the appropriate four-digit code (for example, if the "Date of this report" in Item (1) is May 19, 1974, the "preceding month" is April, 1974, and the entry should be "04-74").

In Column (1), "Total Delivered During the Preceding Month of _____," enter the total amount of each product for which the prime supplier made the first sale into the State distribution system for consumption within the State during the preceding month.

Above Columns (2) through (8), in the blank following the phrase, "Data for the following month of," enter the appropriate four-digit code (for example, if the "Date of this report" in Item (1) is May 19, 1974, the "following month" is June, 1974, and the entry should be "06-74").

In Column (2), "Total Supply" means for the following month that portion of the prime supplier's total supply as defined in FEO's regulations which the prime supplier will distribute in the State. Total supply for a product means the sum of the prime supplier's estimated production, including amounts received under processing and any reduction in inventory of that product made pursuant to § 211.22 of FEO's regulations except as otherwise ordered by FEO. Total supply is calculated before adjustments for State set-aside and allocation requirements not subject to an allocation fraction. Any existing inventory, or production, importation or purchase of product used to increase that inventory consistent with the provisions of § 211.22 shall not be included in total supply. In calculating total supply, any amounts supplied to customers through exchange agreements should not be included.

In Column (3), "State set-aside," enter the number which results from multiplying the amount entered under total supply (column (2)) by the appropriate FEO State set-aside percent for that product. For example, the State set-aside for motor gasoline is 3%; therefore, if the total supply shown in column 1 is 100,000, the figure "3,000" would be entered in column 2 ($.03 \times 100,000$).

See the definition of "State set-aside" in section V, above.

In Column (4), "Amounts supplied under Allocations

not subject to an Allocation Fraction," enter the amounts to be supplied in the State which are not subject to an allocation fraction (for example, for agricultural production or for Department of Defense Use). Detailed data concerning entries in Column (4) must be provided in Item 7, page 2.

In Column (5), "Allocable Supply," enter the amount that is the total supply (Column (2)), less amounts designated for the State set-aside (Column (3)), and less amounts to be supplied under allocation levels not subject to an allocation fraction (Column (4)).

In Column (6), "Supply Obligation," enter the amount of the prime supplier's supply obligation for a product as defined in 10 CFR § 211.10(b)(2) which is to be delivered within the State. A prime supplier's supply obligation for a product is the sum of the amounts of its wholesale purchaser-resellers' base period uses as adjusted pursuant to FEO's regulations, and the amounts of allocation requirements of end-users and wholesale-purchaser-consumers supplied by the prime supplier, but excluding those amounts to be supplied for use under an allocation level not subject to an allocation fraction.

In Column (7), "Excess or shortfall," enter the amount by which the allocable supply (Column (5)) of a product exceeds or is short of the supply obligation (Column (6)) of the product. For example, if the allocable supply of kerosene is 285,000 barrels (entered as 285.000 in Column (4)) and the supply obligation is 295,000 barrels (entered as 295.000 in Column (6)), the entry in Column (7) will be $(-) 10,000$ ($285,000 - 295,000 = (-) 10,000$) or a shortfall of 10,000 barrels. If the allocable supply of kerosene is 285,000 barrels (entered as 285.000 in Column (5)) and the supply obligation of kerosene is 280,000 barrels (entered as 280.000 in Column (6)) then the entry in Column (7) is $5,000$ ($285,000 - 280,000 = 5,000$) or an excess of 5,000 barrels.

In Column (8), "Allocation Fraction," enter the number which results from dividing the amount entered under "Allocable Supply" (Column (5)) by the amount entered under "Supply Obligation" (Column (6)). For example, if the allocable supply is 100,000 barrels and the supply obligation is 125,000 barrels, the entry in Column (8) will be $100,000$ divided by $125,000$ or ".80".

If the resulting allocation fraction exceeds 1.0, this report may serve as the required notification to the Federal Office pursuant to (10 CFR 211.10(g)(2)). Form FEO-22 provides directions for the computation of the distribution of excess product when the supplier's allocation fraction exceeds 1.0 for that product.

Suppliers with two or more distribution subsystems or regions independent of one another may petition National FEO for permission to use multiple allocation fractions whenever use of a single allocation fraction would be impracticable or inconsistent with the objectives of the program.

Item No. 5: CERTIFICATION

Type the name and title of the individual who has signed the certification (Item 5(a)) and the date of signing (Item 5(c)). The individual who signs and certifies this Form FEO-1000 (Item 5(b)) must be the Chief Executive Officer of the Parent or such other executive officer authorized to sign for him for this purpose. In the latter case, the reporting firm must file with FEO a letter of authorization signed by the Chief Executive

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Officer which identifies other officials authorized to certify forms for the firm. A sample format for this letter is available from any FEO Regional Office.

Item No. 6: AMOUNTS CERTIFIED FOR USE UNDER ALLOCATION LEVELS NOT SUBJECT TO AN ALLOCATION FRACTION (1,000'S OF BARRELS)

Item 6 must be completed to provide data concerning any "Amounts Supplied under Allocations not Subject to an Allocation Fraction" reported in Column (4), Item 5, on page 1. Provide the indicated data for all products in Item 6(a), (b), and (d) through (q) in the appropriate, non-shaded boxes, in thousands of barrels to three decimal places. For example:

1,234 barrels should be entered as "1.234";

970 barrels should be entered as "0.970".

In Columns (1) and (2), enter amounts certified to or by the prime supplier for (1) agricultural production and (2) Department of Defense uses, respectively.

Entries may NOT be made in Columns (1) and (2) for #4 Fuel Oil for Utility Use (Code 510, Item 6(k)) or for #5, #6 Fuel Oils for Utility Use (Code 520, Item 6(l)).

Column (3), "Space heating", may be used ONLY for kerosenes (Code 310, Item 6(d)), No. 2 heating oil (Code 320, Item 6(e)) and residual fuel oils (Codes 530, 540, and 570 (Item 6(m), (n), and (q))).

Column (4), "For Utility Use", may be used ONLY for #4 Fuel Oil for Utility Use (Code 510, Item 6(k)), and for #5, #6 Fuel Oils for Utility Use (Code 520, Item 6(l)).

The amount shown under Column (5), "Total", for each product must agree with the amount shown for that product under "Amounts Supplied under Allocations not Subject to an Allocation Fraction" (Item 5, Column (4), and with the amounts shown for that product in Columns (1) through (4).

FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE PRIME SUPPLIER'S MONTHLY REPORT FEO-1000						FOR FEO USE ONLY				
						FORM NO. 0 4				
						ACCESSION NO. 				
						STATE CODE 				
1. a. This Report is (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Original or (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Revision to Report Dated _____ b. Date of this Report _____										
c. Report for State of _____ d. Prime Supplier EIN 						e. Prime Supplier ZIP Code 				
2. REPORTING PRIME SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION										
a. Name _____										
b. Street/Box/RFD _____ c. City _____ d. State 										
e. Name of Contact Official _____ f. Telephone Number (including Area Code) 										
3. CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTING PRIME SUPPLIER (Check all applicable boxes):										
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Refiner b. <input type="checkbox"/> Importer c. <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Processing Plant Operator d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other										
4. DELIVERIES DURING PRECEDING MONTH AND DETAILED ESTIMATED SUPPLY DATA FOR FOLLOWING MONTH (IN 1,000'S OF BARRELS)										
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	CODE	TOTAL DELIVERED DURING THE PRECEDING MONTH OF (000'S BBL'S)	DATA FOR THE FOLLOWING MONTH OF _____ (000'S BBL'S)							
			TOTAL SUPPLY	STATE SET-ASIDE AMOUNT	AMOUNTS SUPPLIED UNDER ALLOCATIONS NOT SUBJECT TO ALLOCATION FRACTION*	ALLOCABLE SUPPLY (Col. 2-Col. 3- Col. 4)	SUPPLY OBLIGATION	EXCESS SHORTFALL (Col. 5-Col. 6)	ALLOCATION FRACTION (Col. 6 Col. 5)	
										(1)
a. PROPANE	110									
b. MOTOR GASOLINE (TOTAL)	200									
c. UNLEADED MOTOR GASOLINE	220									
d. KEROSENE	310									
e. #2 HEATING OIL	320									
f. DIESEL FUEL	330									
g. OTHER MIDDLE DISTILLATES	340									
h. AVIATION GASOLINE	410									
i. KEROSENE-BASE JET FUEL	420									
j. NAPHTHA-BASE JET FUEL	430									
k. #4 FUEL OIL FOR UTILITY USE	510									
l. #5, #6 FUEL OILS FOR UTILITY USE	520									
m. #4 FUEL OIL FOR NON-UTILITY USE	530									
n. #5, #6 FUEL OILS FOR NON-UTILITY USE	540									
o. BUNKER C	550									
p. NAVY SPECIAL FUEL OIL	560									
q. OTHER RESIDUAL FUEL OILS	570									
r. CRUDE OIL (USED AS FUEL ONLY)	580									

*IF ANY DATA ARE ENTERED IN COLUMN 4, PAGE 2 MUST BE COMPLETED AND ATTACHED. (Continued on reverse side)
FEO-1000 (REV. 6-74)

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25467

5. CERTIFICATION. I certify that the information shown above and appended hereto (if any) is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

a. Name and Title of Certifying Official

b. Signature

c. Date of Certification

Title 18 USC 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

FEO-1000

PAGE 2

FOR FEO USE ONLY

FORM NO.
ACCESSION NO.
STATE CODE

0 2

1. a. This Report is (1) ☐ Original or (2) ☐ Revision to Report Dated _____ b. Date of this Report _____

c. Report for State of _____

d. Prime Supplier EIN _____

e. Prime Supplier ZIP Code _____

6. AMOUNTS CERTIFIED FOR USE UNDER ALLOCATION LEVELS NOT SUBJECT TO AN ALLOCATION FRACTION (1,000's OF BARRELS):

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	CODE	FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (1)	FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE USE (2)	FOR SPACE HEATING (3)	FOR UTILITY USES (4)	TOTAL* (Col. 1 + Col. 2 + Col. 3 + Col. 4) (5)
a. PROPANE	110					
b. MOTOR GASOLINE (TOTAL)	200					
c. UNLEADED MOTOR GASOLINE	220					
d. KEROSENE	310					
e. #2 HEATING OIL	320					
f. DIESEL FUEL	330					
g. OTHER MIDDLE DISTILLATES	340					
h. AVIATION GASOLINE	410					
i. KEROSENE-BASE JET FUEL	420					
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o. BUNKER C	550					
p. NAVY SPECIAL FUEL OIL	560					
q. OTHER RESIDUAL FUEL OILS	570					
r. CRUDE OIL (USED AS FUEL ONLY)	940					

*ALSO MUST EQUAL COLUMN (4), ITEM 5.

FEO-1000 (Rev. 6-74)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1974 O 590-723

FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE
REFINER/IMPORTER/GAS PROCESSING PLANT OPERATOR
MONTHLY REPORT BY FACILITY

FEO-1001

INSTRUCTIONS

I. PURPOSE

Form FEO-1001 provides the means by which the monthly reporting requirements of 10 CFR § 211.222(a) are satisfied. (Form FEO-1000 provides the means by which prime suppliers report pursuant to 10 CFR § 211.222(b)).

Form FEO-1001 is designed to provide summary data regarding production and inventory for each facility of the reporting firm.

II. WHO MUST SUBMIT

The following are required to submit Form FEO-1001:

Refiners: a separate FEO-1001 must be filed by a refiner for each of its refineries.

Importers: a separate FEO-1001 must be filed by an importer for each of its importing terminals, with respect only to those allocated products or crude oil for which the importer was the "importer" as defined below in Section V.

Importers: a separate FEO-1000 must be filed by a refiner for each of its importing terminals.

Gas processing plant operators: a separate FEO-1001 must be filed by a gas processing plant operator for each of its gas processing plants.

Note: A facility reporting on Form FEO-1001 can be more than one type of facility for the purposes of this report. Such a facility must report separately for each such capacity in which it acts.

III. TO WHOM

The reporting firm must file two copies of Form FEO-1001 with:

Federal Energy Office
Code 2890
Washington, D.C. 20461

IV. WHEN

The reporting firm must file Form FEO-1001 every month, by the 10th day before the end of the month.

V. DEFINITIONS

A "Refiner" means a firm that owns, operates, or controls the operations of one or more refineries.

A "Refinery" means an industrial plant, regardless of capacity, which processes crude oil feedstock and manufactures refined petroleum products, except when such plant is a petrochemical plant.

"Importer" means the firm—excluding the Department of Defense—which owns at the first place of storage in the United States, any allocated product or crude oil brought into the United States.

As used herein, "importing terminal" means the first place of storage used by the importer (as defined above) of any allocated product or crude oil to store the allocated product or

crude oil, regardless of whether the importer owns or operates the "importing terminal."

As used herein, a "gas processing plant operator" means a firm that owns, operates, or controls the operation of one or more gas processing plants.

"Gas processing plant" means a facility which recovers ethane, propane, butane and/or other natural gas products by a process of absorption, adsorption, compression, refrigeration cycling, or a combination of such processes, from mixtures of hydrocarbon that existed in a reservoir.

VI. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

The entries required by Items 1-4 and at the top of each page including "Date of This Report", reporting firm "EIN" (IRS Employer Identification Number), "Facility ZIP", and whether the report is the initial report for this facility for the month or a revision to the initial report are needed for computer processing. These entries must be completed on all pages as indicated.

Item No. 1

- (a) If the report is the initial report for this facility for the report month, check the box labeled "(1) Original". If, however, a report has already been submitted for the report month and this report is a revision of the original report, check the box labeled "(2) Revision to Report Dated _____" and enter the exact date of the initial report in the space provided.
- (b) For the "Date of This Report" (Item No. 1(b)), enter the exact date on which this report is completed including full month, day and year (for example, May 19, 1974).
- (c) Enter the reporting firm's IRS Employer Identification Number, in Item 1(c), "EIN".
- (d) Enter the reporting facility's Postal Service Zip Code.

Item No. 2: REPORTING FIRM

- (a) Enter the name of the reporting firm.
- (b,c,d) Enter the complete street number and name (or box/RFD number, if appropriate), city and State in Items 2(b), (c), and (d).
- (e,f) In Items 2(e) and (f), provide the name and telephone number of a responsible person who can respond to inquiries concerning the submission.

Item No. 3: REPORTING FACILITY

A separate report must be submitted for each facility. Item 3 provides the means of identifying the reporting facility. Enter the appropriate facility name, street address, city, state, and EIN.

Item No. 4: CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTING FACILITY

Check the box which indicates the classification of the facility to which the report pertains. Note that only one classification should be checked.

Item No. 5: DATA FOR PRECEDING MONTH

"Preceding month" means the month preceding the month during which the report is to be submitted. For example, if the "Date of This Report" (as given in Item 1) is May 19, 1974, then April, 1974, is the "preceding month".

- (1)-(6) The quantities entered in Columns (1)-(6) should be stated in thousands of barrels to three decimal places (e.g., 1,234 barrels should be entered as "1.234"; 970 barrels should be entered as ".970").

Provide indicated data for all petroleum products for the specified facility.

- (a) "All other outputs" (Code 800) includes all outputs not categorized in Codes 210 through 570, including unfinished products.
- (s) "Natural gas liquids" (Code 950) include such substances as propane, normal butane, isobutane, butane-propane mixes, natural gasoline, isopentane, and plant condensate, when used as feedstocks for crude processing units.
- (t) "Other inputs" (Code 960) include unfinished oils and other hydrocarbons not included in codes 900 and 950, when used as feedstocks for crude processing units.

- (1) The entry in Column (1) "Inventory: Start of Month" for each product is the inventory of that product on-hand at beginning of the "preceding month" discussed above. In Column (2) "Quantity Received", enter the total amount of product shipments received during the month at the facility.

- (3) Figures entered in Column (3) "Production" may be either positive or negative, depending on the specific product involved.

Normally, figures in this column indicate "Production" in the conventional sense, that is, they represent amounts of a product which are produced and which thus add to the available supply of that product. Therefore, these figures are positive numbers. However, "Production" also entails the use of input materials. For example, the last three products on the list—Crude oil (Code 900) Natural gas liquids (Code 950), and Other inputs to crude oil processing units (Code 960)—are consumed in the production of the other products on the list. Therefore, for these three products Column (3) may contain a negative number which will indicate an amount consumed in the "Production" of other products.

The "Production" date shown in Column (3) must relate only to processing operations within the reporting facility.

In Column (4) "Domestic Shipments", report only those shipments from the reporting facility to customers within the United States.

In Column (5) "Other", report all occurrences which affect inventory, other than those reported in Columns (2), (3), and (4). For example, losses, direct export shipments or any additions not accounted for by "Quantity Received" Column (2) and "Production" Column (3) would be reported in Column (5).

In Column (6) "Inventory, End of Month", enter the end-of-month inventory, which equals the sum of Columns (1) through (5).

Item No. 6: RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL

Item 6 is to be completed for refineries only.

Quantities should be entered in thousands of barrels stated to three decimal places. For example: 1,234 barrels should be entered as "1.234"; 970 barrels should be entered as ".970".

"Old domestic crude oil" is that portion of any month's base production control level for any property (see § 212.72 of the Petroleum Allocation and Price Regulations) remaining after "released domestic crude oil" (see explanation in the next item) has been deducted.

"Released domestic crude oil" is that portion of any month's base production control level which has been "released" from the otherwise applicable ceiling price, and which may be sold at the free market price (see § 212.74(b)), due to production of new domestic crude oil (see § 212.72). The volume of released crude oil is equal to the volume of new crude oil produced.

"New domestic crude oil" is production in excess of the base production control level (also see § 212.72, "new crude petroleum"). For purposes of this report, new crude includes crude oil from stripper well leases (see § 210.32).

Item No. 7: RECEIPTS OF IMPORTED PRODUCTS

Item 7 is to be completed by importers only. The importer should include in the FEO-1001 for each importing terminal, data with respect only to allocated products or crude oil for which it was the "importer", as defined above in Section V.

Item 7 must provide data for receipts of imported products on a country-by-country basis. One page 3 should be completed for each country of origin and the specific country should be named in the block provided in Item No. 7 names. Please reproduce as many page 3's as needed to submit one for each country of origin. The quantities entered under "Quantity Received" should be stated in thousands of barrels to three decimal places. For example: 1,234 barrels should be entered as "1.234"; 970 barrels should be entered as ".970".

Enter in the block provided in Item 7, the total number of pages 3 completed and included as part of your report.

Number the first page 3 as "3-1". If you have completed more than one page 3, number subsequent pages "3-2", "3-3", etc.

Item No. 8: PROJECTED AVAILABILITY

Enter an estimate of the amounts of each petroleum product that the facility will have available for distribution in each of the three months following the month during which the report is to be submitted. The quantities entered in Columns (1), (2), and (3) should be stated in thousands of barrels to three decimal places. For example: 1,234 barrels should be entered as "1.234"; 970 barrels should be entered as ".970".

Refer to the instructions for Item No. 5 for explanation of the terms, "Natural Gas Liquids" and "Other Inputs".

Over Columns (1), (2), and (3) following "Month of _____" enter four-digit month and year codes for the three months following the report month (the report month is the month in which the FEO-1001 is being submitted pursuant to § 211.222 (a)). For example, if the report is prepared on May 10, 1974, the three following months would be June, July, and August and "06-74", "07-74", and "08-74" would be entered over columns (1), (2), and (3), respectively.

Item No. 9: CERTIFICATION

Type the name and title of the individual who has signed the certification, and the date of signing, in the spaces provided on the form. The individual who signs and certifies this form must be the Chief Executive Officer of the Parent or such other executive officer of the entity as authorized by the Chief Executive Officer to sign for him for this purpose. In the latter case, the reporting firm must file with the addressee office, a letter of authorization signed by the Chief Executive Officer which identifies other officials authorized to certify forms for the firm. A sample format for this letter is available from any FEO Regional Office.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE REFINER/IMPORTER/GAS PROCESSING PLANT OPERATOR MONTHLY REPORT BY FACILITY FEO-1001		FOR FEO USE ONLY FORM NO. 0 5 ACCESSION NO. 					
1. a. THIS REPORT IS (1) <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL, OR (2) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION TO REPORT DATED _____ b. DATE OF THIS REPORT _____							
c. REPORTING FIRM EIN 		d. REPORTING FACILITY ZIP 					
2. REPORTING FIRM							
a. NAME _____							
b. STREET/BOX/RFD _____		c. CITY _____ d. STATE _____					
e. NAME OF CONTACT OFFICIAL _____		f. TELEPHONE (INCL. AREA CODE) - 					
3. REPORTING FACILITY							
a. NAME _____		b. EIN 					
c. STREET/BOX/RFD _____		d. CITY _____ e. STATE _____ f. ZIP CODE 					
4. CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTING FACILITY (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY) (SEE SECTION II OF THE INSTRUCTIONS)							
<input type="checkbox"/> a. REFINERY <input type="checkbox"/> b. IMPORTING TERMINAL <input type="checkbox"/> c. GAS PROCESSING PLANT Complete pages 1, 2, and 4 only Complete pages 1, 3, and 4 only Complete pages 1 and 4 only							
5. a. DATA FOR PRECEDING MONTH OF _____ (1,000's OF BARRELS):							
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	CODE	INVENTORY START OF MONTH (1)	QUANTITY RECEIVED (2)	PRO- DUCTION (3)	DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS (4)	OTHER (5)	INVENTORY END OF MONTH (COL. 1 + COL. 2 ± COL. 3 - COL. 4 ± COL. 5) (6)
OUTPUTS:							
b. LEADED MOTOR GASOLINE	210						
c. UNLEADED MOTOR GASOLINE	220						
d. KEROSENE	310						
e. #2 HEATING OIL	320						
f. DIESEL FUEL	330						
g. OTHER MIDDLE DISTILLATES	340						
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m. #4 FUEL OIL FOR NON-UTILITY USE	530						
n. #5, #6 FUEL OILS FOR NON-UTILITY USE	540						
o. BUNKER C	550						
p. NAVY SPECIAL FUEL OIL	560						
q. OTHER RESIDUAL FUEL OILS	570						
r. ALL OTHER OUTPUTS	900						
INPUTS:							
s. CRUDE OIL	900						
t. NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS	950						
u. OTHER INPUTS	980						

FEO-1001 (REV. 6-74)

FEO-1001		PAGE 2		FOR FEO USE ONLY FORM NO. 0 7 ACCESSION NO. 	
1. a. THIS REPORT IS (1) <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL, OR (2) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION TO REPORT DATED _____ b. DATE OF THIS REPORT _____					
c. REPORTING FIRM EIN 		d. REPORTING FACILITY ZIP 			
6. RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL (TO BE COMPLETED FOR REFINERIES ONLY)					
CRUDE OIL RECEIPTS	CODE	QUANTITY RECEIVED (1,000's OF BBLs)	AVERAGE PRICE PER BARREL		
a. OLD DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL	910				
b. RELEASED DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL	915				
c. NEW DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL	920				
d. IMPORTED CRUDE OIL	930				
TOTAL CRUDE OIL	900				

RULES AND REGULATIONS

25471

FEO-1001	PAGE 3	FOR FEO USE ONLY FORM NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; text-align: center;"><tr><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr></table> ACCESSION NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 60px; text-align: center;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>	0	8																																																																						
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n. BUNKER C	550																																																																																																																				
o. NAVY SPECIAL FUEL OIL	560																																																																																																																				
p. OTHER RESIDUAL FUEL OILS	570																																																																																																																				
q. ALL OTHER OUTPUTS	800																																																																																																																				
INPUTS:																																																																																																																					
r. CRUDE OIL	900																																																																																																																				
s. NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS	950																																																																																																																				
t. OTHER INPUTS	960																																																																																																																				
9. I CERTIFY THAT INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN AND APPENDED HERETO IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. CERTIFYING OFFICER: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>NAME _____</div> <div>SIGNATURE _____</div> <div>DATE _____</div> </div>																																																																																																																					
TITLE 18 USC 1001, MAKES IT A CRIME FOR ANY PERSON KNOWINGLY AND WILLINGLY TO MAKE TO ANY AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ANY FALSE, FICTITIOUS OR FRAUDULENT STATEMENTS AS TO ANY MATTER WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION.																																																																																																																					

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1974 OIL-500-723

[FR Doc.74-15606 Filed 7-10-74;8:45 am]

APPENDIX—RULINGS

[Ruling 1974-23]

CAR WASH SALES OF GASOLINE

Facts. Firm A is a company engaged in the operation of a car wash facility and in the retail sale of gasoline. Firm A's normal business practice, established prior to January 15, 1974, was to sell gasoline only to customers of its car wash facility.

Firm B is also a company engaged in the operation of a car wash facility and in the retail sale of gasoline. Firm B does not limit its sales of gasoline to customers of its car wash facility, but makes gasoline available for sale to anyone.

Issue 1. Is Firm A's practice of selling gasoline only to customers of its car wash facility a violation of 10 CFR 210.62 (c)?

Issue 2. May Firm A increase the price it charges for car washes?

Issue 3. May Firm B increase the price it charges for car washes?

Ruling. Firm A may continue its practice of making gasoline available for sale only to customers of its car wash facility. 10 CFR 210.62(c) was not intended to require the discontinuance of normal business practices that were established prior to January 15, 1974. This ruling recognizes that such business practices have developed because, in many instances, car wash facilities are constructed so that it is difficult or inconvenient for customers to purchase gasoline and leave the premises without going through the car wash. In addition, car wash facilities often depend heavily on the combined revenues from car washes and the sale of gasoline, so that if a normal business practice of selling gasoline only to car wash customers could not be continued, such businesses would suffer financial hardship.

Firm A, is, however, subject to the price regulations of the FEO as a retailer of gasoline, and in order to insure that the price regulations applicable to the retail sale of gasoline are not circumvented, Firm A may not increase, above the May 15, 1973 level, the prices it charges for car washes purchased by customers who purchase gasoline. The limitation to May 15, 1973 prices for car washes purchased by customers who purchase gasoline applies both to the maximum price of such car washes and to the terms of any discount schedule in effect on May 15, 1973, whereby the car wash price was reduced according to the quantity of gasoline purchased.

Firm B, which does not require its gasoline customers to purchase car washes, is not subject to any limitation on the price it charges for car washes, and may increase the price over its May 15, 1973 level. However, if Firm B had a discount schedule in effect on May 15, 1973, whereby its car wash price was reduced or eliminated according to the quantity of gasoline purchased, the discount schedule must be maintained, since the amount of any discount on the

car wash price that was received with the purchase of gasoline on May 15, 1973, was part of the product and service received by a purchaser for the May 15, 1973 price, and elimination or reduction of the discount would therefore constitute an impermissible price increase by Firm B.

Some May 15, 1973 discount schedules were stated in terms of dollar amounts of gasoline purchased, rather than in terms of gallons of gasoline purchased. Whether a discount schedule was stated in terms of a dollar amount or a gallon amount was immaterial on May 15, 1973. As a practical matter, car wash operators which had a discount schedule in effect on May 15, 1973, depended on their margin on sales of a given number of gallons of gasoline, whether the schedule was stated in terms of dollar amounts or gallons of gasoline. In order to treat all retailers of gasoline on the same basis under the price regulations, retailers may require currently the purchase of the same number of gallons of gasoline to obtain a specified discount on a car wash price as they did on May 15, 1973, without regard to whether their May 15, 1973 discount schedules were stated in terms of dollars or gallons. Accordingly, a discount schedule stated in terms of dollar amounts on May 15, 1973 may now be stated in terms of the number of gallons of gasoline that could be purchased for the applicable May 15, 1973 dollar amount at May 15, 1973 prices. The foregoing principles are illustrated by the following examples:

Example 1. Firm A sells gasoline only to purchasers of car washes. It also makes car washes available for sale without the purchase of gasoline. On May 15, 1973 Firm A's car wash prices were as follows:

Car wash.....	\$2.00
Car wash with purchase of 5 gallons or more of gasoline.....	1.50
Car wash with purchase of 10 gallons or more of gasoline.....	1.00
Car wash with purchase of 15 gallons or more of gasoline.....	.50

Firm A may increase the price it charges for only those car washes sold to customers who do not purchase gasoline. It may not increase the prices of car washes sold to those who purchase gasoline above the levels listed above, i.e.:

Car wash with purchase of 5 gallons or more of gasoline.....	\$1.50
Car wash with purchase of 10 gallons or more of gasoline.....	1.00
Car wash with purchase of 15 gallons or more of gasoline.....	.50

Example 2. Firm A sells only to purchasers of car washes, and also makes car washes available for sale without the purchase of gasoline, as in Example 1, except that on May 15, 1973, its car wash prices were:

Car wash.....	\$2.00
Car wash with \$1 purchase of gasoline..	1.50
Car wash with \$3 purchase of gasoline..	1.00
Car wash with \$5 purchase of gasoline..	.50

On May 15, 1973, Firm A sold regular gasoline for \$.31 per gallon and premium gasoline for \$.35 per gallon. Its weighted

average selling price for a gallon of gasoline on May 15, 1973 was \$.333.

Firm A may increase the price it charges for only those car washes sold to customers who do not purchase gasoline. It may not increase the prices of car washes sold to those who purchase gasoline above the levels listed above, provided that the gallon equivalents of May 15, 1973 dollar amounts may be used, i.e.:

Car wash with purchase of 3 gallons (i.e., \$1 divided by \$0.333) of gasoline.....	\$1.50
Car wash with purchase of 9 gallons (i.e., \$3 divided by \$0.333) of gasoline.....	1.00
Car wash with purchase of 15 gallons (i.e., \$5 divided by \$0.333) of gasoline.....	.50

Example 3. Firm B does not require its gasoline customers to purchase car washes, but on May 15, 1973, it provided discounts on its car wash prices as follows:

Car wash with purchase of 15 gallons or more of gasoline.....	Free
Car wash with purchase of 10 gallons or more of gasoline.....	\$0.50
Car wash with purchase of 5 gallons or more of gasoline.....	1.50
Car wash with no gasoline purchase.....	2.00

Firm B may increase the prices it charges for car washes, provided it continues to make gasoline available for sale to anyone, without regard to whether they purchase a car wash. Firm B must, however, maintain its May 15, 1973 discount schedule. Thus, if the price of a car wash were increased to \$3.00, Firm B could not charge more than \$1.00 for a car wash with the purchase of 15 gallons or more of gasoline; \$1.50 with the purchase of 10 gallons or more of gasoline; or \$2.50 with the purchase of 5 gallons or more of gasoline. If Firm B's discount schedule were stated on May 15, 1973, in terms of dollar amounts, it could change those dollar amounts into the equivalent number of gallons, as in Example 2, above.

ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,
Acting General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

JULY 5, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-15803 Filed 7-10-74; 8:45 am]

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Docket No. 74-NW-15-AD; Amdt. 39-1897]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Boeing Model 707-300, -300B/C and 400 Series Airplanes

There have been cracks in the upper wing skin under the external rib chord at WBL 59.24. One crack was approximately 48 inches long. This cracking impairs the structural integrity of the wing and could lead to structural failure. Since this condition is likely to develop in other airplanes of these models, an Airworthiness Directive is being issued