

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 18, 1978, the EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (43 FR 36655) in response to a pesticide petition (PP 8E2102) submitted to the Agency by Stauffer Chemical Co., 1200 South 47th Street, Richmond, Calif. 94804. This petition proposed that 40 CFR 180.261 be amended by the establishment of a tolerance for the cholinesterase-inhibiting residues of the insecticide *N*-(mercaptomethyl)phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate) and its oxygen analog *N*-(mercaptomethyl)phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorothioate) in or on the raw agricultural commodity kiwi fruit at 25 parts per million (ppm). No comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee were received in response to this notice of proposed rulemaking.

It has been concluded, therefore, that the proposed amendment to 40 CFR 180.261 should be adopted without change, and it has been determined that this regulation will protect the public health.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, on or before November 9, 1978, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency, Room M-3708, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. Such objections should be submitted and should specify both the provisions of the regulation deemed to be objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought.

Effective on October 10, 1978, Part 180, Subpart C, § 180.261 is amended by adding a tolerance for residues of the subject insecticide on kiwi fruit at 25 ppm as set forth below.

(Sec. 408(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346a(e)).)

Dated: September 27, 1978.

EDWIN L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Pesticide Programs.

§ 180.261 *N*-(Mercaptomethyl)phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate) and its oxygen analog; tolerance for residues.

Tolerances are established for the cholinesterase-inhibiting residues of the insecticide *N*-(mercaptomethyl)phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate) and its oxygen analog *N*-(mercaptomethyl)phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorothioate) in or on the following raw agricultural commodities:

Commodity:	Parts per million
Alfalfa.....	40
Almonds, hulls.....	10
Apples.....	10
Apricots.....	5
Blueberries.....	10
Cattle, fat.....	0.2
Cattle, meat.....	0.2
Cattle, mby.....	0.2
Cherries.....	10
Citrus fruits.....	5
Corn, fresh (inc. sweet K + CWHR).....	0.5
Corn, fodder.....	10
Corn, forage.....	10
Corn, grain.....	0.5
Cranberries.....	10
Goats, fat.....	0.2
Goats, mby.....	0.2
Goats, meat.....	0.2
Grapes.....	10
Hogs, fat.....	0.2
Hogs, mby.....	0.2
Hogs, meat.....	0.2
Horses, fat.....	0.2
Horses, mby.....	0.2
Horses, meat.....	0.2
Kiwi fruit.....	25
Nectarines.....	5
Nuts.....	0.1 (N)
Peaches.....	10
Pears.....	10
Peas.....	0.5
Peas, forage.....	10
Peas, hay.....	10
Plums (fresh prunes).....	5
Potatoes.....	0.1
Sheep, fat.....	0.2
Sheep, mby.....	0.2
Sheep, meat.....	0.2
Sweet potatoes.....	10

[FR Doc. 78-28315 Filed 10-6-78; 8:45 am]

[4310-09-M]

Title 43—Public Lands: Interior

CHAPTER I—BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 422—PROCEDURES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Final Rule

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: These regulations establish policies and procedures to meet the Bureau of Reclamation's responsibilities in the identification, protection, preservation, and maintenance of cultural resources. These regulations fulfill requirements in Executive Order 11593 and applicable historic preservation laws and were developed in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation pursuant to section 1(3) of Executive Order 11593.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 10, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. L. David Williamson, Chief, Recreation and Lands Branch, Division

of Water and Land, Bureau of Reclamation, telephone 202-343-5204.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 9, 1977, the Bureau of Reclamation published proposed rulemaking (42 FR 29682) regarding the "Procedures for the Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources." Public comments were invited through July 11, 1977. All comments received through August 31, 1977, were considered. Written comments were received from 26 sources, and verbal comments were received from 10 persons.

Twenty-eight persons and interest groups expressed general concurrence with the rulemaking. No opposition was expressed. Public comments are summarized as "Comments Leading to Changes in the Rulemaking" or "Comments Not Leading to Changes in the Rulemaking."

COMMENTS LEADING TO CHANGES IN THE RULEMAKING

1. In § 422.2(b) it was recommended that the term "architectural" should be included in the list of resources for whose identification, protection, preservation, and maintenance the Bureau of Reclamation is responsible.

It was also recommended that the statutory language included in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 describing eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places should be substituted for the language used here. The substituted language should be consistent with the definition of "National Register" that was given in § 422.7(p). (The "National Register" definition is given in the final rules in § 422.7(o).)

2. It was suggested to change "only cover 10 to 20 percent" to "covering an adequate sample percentage" in § 422.3(b)(2). (This change is given in the final rules in § 422.3(b)(1)(ii).)

3. It was suggested to add "Necessary measures to protect the resources shall not be implemented until such notification and consultation procedures can be completed" in § 422.3(h). Similar language was adopted in the final rule.

4. In the discussion of mitigation, § 422.3(k), it was recommended that the following paragraph be included: "Mitigation measures must be appropriate to the nature of the significance of the resource in question. Appropriate mitigation of adverse effects on properties possessing architectural merit or heritage values will necessarily differ from that of adverse effects on properties significant only for the information they contain. Avoidance or preservation may be the only ap-

appropriate mitigative measure in some cases." Language similar to that suggested is used in § 422.3(g).

5. It was recommended that the last sentence of § 422.5(b) should be changed to: "All direct contracts, purchase orders, or transfers of funds for cultural resource studies and the selection of contractors may be reviewed by the Archeologist, E. & R. Center, prior to final execution of contracts or transfer agreements if determined by the contracting officer to be beneficial from a technical standpoint. Copies of all actions shall be provided to the Archeologist, E. & R. Center. Language similar to that suggested is used in § 422.5(c).

6. It was suggested that phases I, II, and III surveys be changed to classes I, II, and III surveys in § 422.3(b).

It was also suggested to qualify "excavations" as "test excavations" in § 422.3(b)(3). (This change is given in the final rules in § 422.3(b)(1)(iii).)

7. It was recommended that professional artists and architectural historians be involved in the process of identification and administration of cultural resources. Throughout the rules such professionals are considered under the category of "other professionals." Such professionals were specifically named and added to the definition of "Professional Examination" in § 422.7(r).

8. It was suggested not to specify a particular dated edition of Bureau of Reclamation specification paragraphs titled "Preservation of Historical and Archeological Data" in appendix A(10).

9. It was suggested to add "or retains" to § 422.2(b), line 19.

10. It was suggested to specify that copies of technical reports would be sent to the Department of the Interior Library and the National Technical Information Service in § 422.6(b). In addition to this change, § 422.6(b) was modified to specify that copies of technical reports would also be sent to the Water Resources Scientific Information Center.

11. In § 422.7 it was suggested that the "Historic" resources category include district, object, site, and structure. It was also suggested that National Register definitions of the terms "district, object, site, and structure" be used and that the term "building" be defined. Definitions taken from the January 1977 edition of "How to Complete National Register Forms" are used.

12. It was recommended that in § 422.7(dd) the more extensive discussion of survey in § 422.3(b) should be cross-referenced. The definition of survey in § 422.7(y) now references the discussion of survey in the main body.

13. The word "maintained" was recommended rather than "used" in

§ 422.3(i). This change is given in the final rules in § 422.3(i).

14. It was suggested that the regulations be made compatible with the procedures for "Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR Part 63) and that 36 CFR Part 63 be referenced. 43 CFR Part 422 is compatible with 36 CFR Part 63 and the rule has been referenced in § 422.1 and appropriately throughout these final rules.

15. It was recommended that class III surveys in § 422.3(b) be accomplished during Reclamation's feasibility planning stage. Reclamation agrees to carry out class III surveys during the preparation of a feasibility report as explained in § 422.3(b)(2).

16. It was recommended that Reclamation not distinguish between primary and secondary impacts on non-Federal lands. In § 422.2(b), Reclamation recognizes its responsibility for potential impacts it may have on non-Federal lands. The definitions for and distinction between "primary" and "secondary" impacts have been deleted. A definition of "effect" was also added in § 422.7(i).

17. Many general editorial changes were suggested and the proposed rules were carefully rewritten throughout for clarity and consistency. Many sections, particularly §§ 422.3 and 422.5 were also almost totally reorganized.

COMMENTS NOT LEADING TO CHANGES IN THE RULEMAKING

1. It was recommended that the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) have (a) staff member(s) involved when a project is eligible to make application for NEA or NEH funds. Cultural resources on Bureau of Reclamation projects are ineligible for NEA and NEH funds.

2. The question of whether the Bureau of Reclamation possesses the authority to promulgate a regulation regarding the implementation of portions of the National Historic Preservation Act was raised. Although section 211 of Pub. L. 94-422 states that "The Council is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as it deems necessary * * *," it does not give the Advisory Council the exclusive right to do so. Section 1(2) of Executive Order 11593 requires that Federal agencies "initiate measures and procedures necessary to direct their policies, plans and programs * * *," and section 1(3) of the Executive order provides that Federal agencies shall "initiate procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archeological significance."

3. It was recommended that Federal agencies be responsible for their construction impact (e.g., raw material sources) outside of the primary construction zone. These regulations include responsibility for such areas of impact.

4. It was suggested that State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and other qualified professionals be more involved in the review process outlined in the procedures. Reclamation believes that the procedures already allow for adequate involvement by and consultation with SHPOs and qualified professionals.

5. Suggestions for definitions were considered but it was determined that the existing definitions (other than those noted under "Comments Leading to Changes in the Rulemaking") are adequate for the Bureau of Reclamation's purposes.

It was also suggested to move the definitions section to the beginning of Part 422 but we have concluded that they should remain as § 422.7.

6. Comments on our survey phases (§ 422.3(b)) incorrectly included a belief that the class III surveys are an integral part of recovery, protection and/or preservation and should be accomplished under authority of the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974. The Bureau of Reclamation class I, II, and III surveys are an integral part of identification, protection, and/or preservation and are to be accomplished as part of the planning processes under the authority of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; see provisions in § 422.3(b).

7. Comments on the delegation of authority were considered. For the purpose of this rulemaking, it was decided to remain with the language in Executive Order 11593 in reference to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

8. It was suggested that the "Procedures" should be organized according to three major types of tasks covered by historic preservation authorities. The separation of three major types of tasks would not be consistent with the Bureau of Reclamation's operational procedures.

9. Comments on program procedures and administration were considered. The program procedures and administration are organized to allow the Bureau of Reclamation to effectively integrate its cultural resource responsibilities into its planning, operation, and maintenance procedures and to be consistent with existing historic preservation legislation.

It is hereby determined that the publication of this regulation will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment and that no envi-

ronmental impact statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4332(c), is required. For specific proposals requiring the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out its cultural resource responsibilities as set forth in this regulation, compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act will be accomplished on an individual basis.

The primary authors of this rule-making are: Ward Weakly, Archeologist, Engineering and Research Center, Denver, Colo., telephone, 303-234-4348; Jean Kujawa and Diana Gelburd, Division of Water and Land, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., telephone, 202-343-5204.

NOTE.—The Department of the Interior has determined that the publication of this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an inflation impact statement under Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A-107.

Dated: October 3, 1978.

JAMES A. JOSEPH,
Under Secretary
of the Interior.

Pursuant to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior contained in Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, it is hereby established a new part 422 of title 43 to read as follows:

- Sec.
- 422.1 Purpose and scope.
 - 422.2 Responsibilities.
 - 422.3 Program procedures.
 - 422.4 Coordination with other Agencies and entities.
 - 422.5 Administration.
 - 422.6 Records and reports.
 - 422.7 Definitions.

AUTHORITY: E.O. 11593 of May 13, 1971.

§ 422.1 Purpose and scope.

This part sets forth regulations of the Bureau of Reclamation with regard to the following Public Laws, Federal Regulations, Departmental Manual provisions and Executive Order:

- (a) Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431)
- (b) Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461-467)
- (c) Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 220, 16 U.S.C. 469) as amended by Pub. L. 93-291, the Historical and Archeological Preservation Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 174, 16 U.S.C. 469)
- (d) National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470) as amended in 1973 by Pub. L. 93-54 and in 1976 by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, Pub. L. 94-422
- (e) National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (83 Stat. 852)

(f) Executive Order 11593, for "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," May 13, 1971

(g) Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements Guidelines (40 CFR Part 1500)

(h) National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 60)

(i) Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR Part 800)

(j) Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 63)

(k) Protection of Properties in the National Register of Historic Places (426 DM 1)

(l) Preservation of Historic Property (519 DM 1)

(m) Environmental Quality (516 DM 1-3)

The scope of this part embraces the elements of Executive Order 11593, section 1, which states:

"The Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Agencies of the executive branch * * * shall (1) administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, (2) initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally-owned sites, structures, and objects * * * are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people, and (3) * * * institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of nonfederally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance."

§ 422.2 Responsibilities.

(a) *Secretary of the Interior.* The provisions of referenced Acts in § 422.1 assign Governmentwide overview and consultative responsibilities to the Secretary of the Interior for performing the functions necessary to execute the policies prescribed in Executive Order 11593 and applicable historic preservation laws.

(b) *Bureau of Reclamation.* The Bureau of Reclamation is responsible for the identification and protection of historical, archeological, architectural, scientific, and paleontological resources, hereinafter referred to as cultural resources, affected by Reclamation actions or on Reclamation lands. Reclamation will manage the cultural resources on Reclamation lands in compliance with national policies in an effort to protect, preserve, rehabilitate, restore and maintain the properties, as appropriate. Reclamation is also responsible for identifying and considering cultural resources on nonfederally owned areas which are or will be affected by Reclamation ac-

tions (includes Reclamation funded, licensed, or proposed activities). It is the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation to identify, evaluate and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) all districts, sites, structures, buildings, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture which may be eligible under National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.6) on all areas affected by a Reclamation action and on all Reclamation owned, withdrawn, or acquired lands or land in which Reclamation acquires or retains an interest. These responsibilities shall be fully considered in project planning, construction, operation and maintenance. Reclamation responsibilities also include notification to the Secretary of the Interior when it is determined that a Reclamation project will cause irreparable loss or destruction of cultural resources listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register and the preparation of an annual report of activities carried out pursuant to Pub. L. 93-291.

(1) *Commissioner.* The Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation is responsible for Reclamation's compliance with Executive Order 11593 and the applicable provisions of the laws and regulations referenced in § 422.1.

(2) *Regional Directors.* Each Regional Director is responsible for insuring that proposed and existing Reclamation activities under his jurisdiction are executed according to the provisions of these regulations (43 CFR Part 422).

(3) *Archeologist, Engineering and Research Center (E&R Center).* The Archeologist, E&R Center, Denver, Colo., is Reclamation's chief archeologist. This person is responsible for providing advice to the Commissioner's office and for furnishing technical assistance to and coordinating with the regional offices about Reclamation's cultural resources program.

(c) *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Advisory Council).* Under the provision of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593, the Advisory Council must be afforded an opportunity for comment on Federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertakings that may affect properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The procedures for consultation with the Advisory Council are outlined in 36 CFR Part 800.

(d) *State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).* The SHPO is the State official, designated pursuant to 36 CFR Part 60, responsible for liaison with Federal agencies in their implementing the National Historic Preservation

Act of 1966 and Executive Order 11593, and for the coordination of the Statewide survey of historic properties and the development of a comprehensive State historic preservation plan.

§422.3 Program procedures.

(a) *Policy.* In all matters related to cultural resources, the Bureau of Reclamation regulations (43 CFR Part 422) and policy memorandums in further implementation of these regulations from the Commissioner govern the actions of Reclamation.

(b) *Surveys.* Cultural resources surveys and inventory reports will be completed for all Reclamation lands and existing projects as well as for those areas which may be affected by a Reclamation action or where Reclamation actions and projects are currently being planned.

(1) *Levels of surveys.* The Bureau of Reclamation conducts three levels of surveys.

(i) *Class I survey.* A class I survey is primarily a literature search. It consists of consulting the National Register of Historic Places and supplemental National Register listings to determine whether any National Register eligible/listed properties exist in the area of a Reclamation action or on lands under Reclamation's administration. It also includes contacting the SHPO, State Archeologist, State Historian, State Historical Society, and/or other appropriate individuals, agencies, or institutions to determine what cultural resources may be present in an area and what kind of additional information may be needed for an adequate inventory of cultural resources. Regional records shall also be examined for potentially eligible properties on lands under Reclamation's administration.

(ii) *Class II survey.* A class II survey is a field examination of the area to be affected by a Reclamation action or on lands under Reclamation's administration in an attempt to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources. This type of survey might be an on-the-ground examination and/or an evaluation covering an adequate sample percentage of the total study area which may be studied more intensively during class III surveys. Class II surveys might include remote sensing techniques and/or sampling procedures. Class II surveys are designed to aid in determining the necessity for a class III survey and may be combined with a class I survey or bypassed in favor of a class III survey.

(iii) *Class III surveys.* A class III survey consists of an intensive on-the-ground examination of all the areas to be affected by a Reclamation action or on lands under Reclamation's administration. It is designed to locate and make a preliminary professional evaluation

of all identified cultural resources. All cultural resources identified as significant as a result of a class III survey will then be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places or a determination of eligibility will be sought. A class III survey may require test excavations for the purpose of evaluating the cultural resources.

(2) *Surveys during preparation of pre-authorization appraisal investigation and feasibility investigations.* Each planning investigation conducted by Reclamation shall include, in its initial steps, a survey of the cultural resources in the planning area. The type of survey shall be consistent with the level of detail of the planning investigation. Class I surveys are normally undertaken during the preparation of an appraisal report or the compilation of initial resource base information for the multiple objective planning (MOP) effort. Class I surveys should be undertaken at the beginning of a cultural resources evaluation in order to minimize the possibility of duplication of effort. The results of a class I survey may be used in the evaluation of alternative plans. Class II surveys are normally undertaken during the feasibility investigation. To complete the feasibility investigation, a class III survey is necessary to permit the completion of the identification, determination of eligibility and nomination process when potential National Register sites are located or indicated to be present in a class II survey. If the projected cost of a class III survey is unusually high, clearance will be obtained from the Commissioner's office before proceeding with the survey. A class III survey may not be possible during preparation of pre-authorization appraisal investigation and feasibility investigation when access to private lands is denied or when pre-authorization planning investigations are terminated because of Congressional action.

(3) *Surveys during post-authorization definite plan report preparation and/or construction.* Class III surveys should be completed before approval of a definite plan report. For those projects where completion of surveys required in §422.3(b)(2) was not done because project implementation preceded passage of applicable cultural resource laws, or because access was denied, or because Congress authorized the project, class III surveys must be completed on Reclamation project areas or areas subject to a Reclamation action at the earliest possible date.

(4) *Surveys on completed projects and surveys on Reclamation-administered lands.* On areas not previously surveyed for cultural resources, investigations shall begin with a class I

survey. Class III surveys of the area should then be conducted unless it is established that surveys by others, consistent with these procedures (43 CFR Part 422), have already been performed to determine the existence of cultural resources and their significance.

(c) *Determination of significance of cultural resources.* (1) Evaluation of cultural resources that may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places.

All cultural resources inventoried during a class I, II, or III survey, except those already eligible/listed on the National Register, shall be evaluated for their potential significance based on National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.6) and other local or State interest. Qualified professionals, including the SHPO, State Historian and State Archeologist, may assist Reclamation in this early assessment of significance process. When there is general agreement that a specific cultural resource property has little or no significance, no further consideration need be given to the property under this part (43 CFR Part 422).

(2) *Determination of Eligibility of Cultural Resources for the National Register of Historic Places.*

Reclamation shall apply the National Register criteria for evaluation contained in 36 CFR 60.6 to each cultural resource found to be of some significance in §422.3(c)(1). If Reclamation and the SHPO agree that a property meets the criteria, the documentation (36 CFR 63.3) will be sent to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. An official determination by the Keeper will be made within 10 working days of receipt of the documentation. If any question exists on whether a property meets the criteria, Reclamation will send the documentation required in 36 CFR 63.2(d)—including the comments of the SHPO—to the Keeper of the National Register. In these cases, the Keeper has 45 days after receipt of the material in which to respond (See 36 CFR 63.2(e)). If Reclamation determines that a cultural resource does not appear to meet the criteria and the SHPO agrees, or if the Keeper of the National Register determine a property is not eligible for the National Register, further consideration of the property shall be handled according to §422.3(e)(2). The procedures in §422.3 (d) and (e)(1) shall be applied to all cultural resource properties determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

(d) *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.* Reclamation will apply the nomination process set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 to all cultural resource properties determined to be

eligible for the National Register. All regional level work will be conducted in consultation with the Archeologist, E&R Center. Copies of the nomination forms will be sent to the SHPO for his comments. Information copies will be provided to the State Historian and State Archeologist. Regional Directors will submit completed nomination forms to the Archeologist, E&R Center, for review and processing in accordance with the Department of the Interior procedures.

(e) *Determination of project effect on cultural resource properties.* Each Reclamation action will be analyzed in consultation with the SHPO to determine its effect on identified cultural resources.

(1) For properties eligible/listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

(i) *Determination of no effect.* Determination that a Reclamation action will have no effect upon a National Register eligible/listed cultural resource must be adequately documented and shall be the result of a professional evaluation based on the application of the "Criteria of Effect" set forth in 36 CFR 800.8. Should such a finding ensue, Reclamation shall seek the concurrence of the SHPO in consultation with the Archeologist, E&R Center. Should the SHPO agree, the action may proceed without further consultation.

(ii) *Cultural resource affected.* Reclamation will apply the criteria of adverse effect, set forth in 36 CFR 800.9, to determine whether the effect of the undertaking is adverse.

(A) *Determination of no adverse effect.* Upon finding the effect not to be adverse, adequate documentation will be sent to the SHPO for his views. If the SHPO agrees, or if he disagrees but Reclamation still believes that the effect will not be adverse, the documented determination of no adverse effect along with the SHPO's comments will be submitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, after consultation with the Archeologist, E&R Center. Unless the Advisory Council objects to Reclamation's findings within 45 days of the Council's receipt of the documentation, Reclamation's action may proceed without further consultation.

(B) *Determination of adverse effect.* Should it be determined that a Reclamation action will have an adverse effect on a National Register eligible/listed cultural resource, Reclamation shall submit the documentation to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation after consultation with the Archeologist, E&R Center (See § 422.3(f)). Subsequent consultation with the SHPO and the Advisory Council should follow the Advisory Council procedures set forth in 36 CFR 800.5.

(2) *Properties ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.* If a cultural resource property is determined to be ineligible for the National Register, there may be State, local, or private interest in its conservation. Consultations concerning the disposition of an affected property shall be concluded with the interested parties and the Archeologist, E&R Center.

(f) *Notification to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.* The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be notified in accordance with either of the following two plans when Reclamation action will have an effect on any National Register eligible/listed cultural resources.

(1) When section 102(2)(C) of NEPA is applicable to a Reclamation action or when there is a proposal or action for which Reclamation has lead agency status for preparation of the environmental statement, notification should be accomplished through documentation of the effects incorporated in the draft environmental statement (DES). The DES should discuss, to the extent possible at the time of its issuance, all determinations of significance of cultural resources made pursuant to § 422.3(c).

(2) When section 102(2)(c) of NEPA is not applicable to a Reclamation action or when the Reclamation action is a part of the post authorization activities (includes operation and maintenance) but an effect on one or more National Register eligible/listed cultural resources is identified, notification should be accomplished by providing the Advisory Council with documentation, as appropriate, in accordance with procedures in 43 CFR Part 422 and 36 CFR 800.4(e).

(g) *Cultural resources mitigation objectives.* It is the policy of Reclamation that mitigation funding for cultural resources, where appropriate, will be provided concurrent and proportionate with expenditures for construction activities as directed in the President's water resource policy message of June 6, 1978. To the fullest extent possible, it is Reclamation's objective to preserve cultural resources, in situ, and total avoidance of adverse effects should always be attempted. However, when all factors and elements related to a Reclamation action are evaluated from the overall public benefit standpoint, it is possible that some cultural resources may be adversely affected through destruction or alteration. In such cases, Reclamation will plan for and implement positive mitigating measures to reduce or counter those effects. Project planning reports and, when applicable, the final environmental statement (under section 102(2)(C) of NEPA), in addition to identifying the adverse effects, will describe the mitigation plans to

the extent they have been resolved in consultation with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation even though a memorandum of agreement has not yet been executed. Mitigation measures should be appropriate to the nature and importance of the cultural resource in question. For example, mitigation for a property possessing architectural merit or heritage values will necessarily differ from that for a property important only for the information it may contain. Mitigation measures may include recording by photographs and measured drawings of the cultural resource; archaeological excavation to recover data and materials; relocation of a structure or salvage of its architectural features, or other steps that will insure full knowledge of the affected cultural resource. In all cases, there will be preservation of such physical features as may be possible. The measures also should include provisions for analysis and publication of information collected and deposition of recovered artifacts and materials where they may be of public and educational benefit. Recordation of cultural resources to be destroyed or altered by Federal action is required by section 2(c) of Executive Order 11593. Section 2(f) of Executive Order 11593 specifies certain provisions for historic preservation in the event of the transfer or sale of cultural resources to other agencies or owners. If any Federal cultural resource property is to be removed from Reclamation's jurisdiction or control, provisions for the protection of cultural resources shall be integrated into the action in conformance with the requirements of section 2(f). Such provisions would include mitigation of any adverse effects on cultural resources that might occur as an indirect result of the transfer.

(h) *Conclusion of consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for cultural resources adversely affected.* The execution of a memorandum of agreement among the Advisory Council, SHPO and Reclamation normally concludes the consultation process set forth in 36 CFR 800.5 and no Reclamation action which would alter, destroy, modify or relocate the cultural resource will be initiated until the agreement is completed.

(i) *Cultural resources discovered during construction.* All construction contracts arising from a Reclamation action shall provide specifications for the contracting officer to order delays or changes in work when a cultural resource is discovered during the construction phase. If appropriate, the contract price may be adjusted because of delays or the work order change. Reclamation will apply the procedures in this part (43 CFR Part

422) before any further work on the site may proceed.

(j) *Curatorial responsibilities.* Cultural resources on Federal lands are the property of the United States and the Bureau of Reclamation may delegate curatorial responsibilities for materials recovered from cultural resources site explorations or studies done under contract. Arrangements may be made with museums, universities, institutions and/or other agencies to provide storage and curatorial services. These materials may be maintained by the holding institution, if not required by Reclamation for interpretive displays. All curatorial services will be arranged in consultation with the Archeologist, E. & R. Center. Curatorial responsibility for paleontological and archeological materials recovered under the American Antiquities Act of 1906 will be processed in accordance with the uniform rules and regulations set forth in 43 CFR Part 3.

§ 422.4 Coordination with other agencies and entities.

Coordination with other agencies and entities having responsibilities for cultural resources is required in all phases of the Bureau of Reclamation's project planning and execution. These contacts include the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service for properties eligible/listed in the National Register, and the advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Coordination should also occur with other public interest groups, State Archeologists and Historians, State and local archeological and/or historical societies, other State and Federal agencies, institutions, foundations, and/or individuals with special interests or expertise in cultural resources. A time frame should be specified and a reasonable response period negotiated. If Federal lands administered by, or in cooperation with, another Federal agency will be affected by a Reclamation action, coordination and consultation shall be required with that agency having responsibilities for existing or potential cultural resources on such lands.

§ 422.5 Administration.

(a) *Program establishment.* Reclamation, through each Regional Director, will establish a program to insure that proposed and existing Reclamation activities under his jurisdiction are executed according to the provisions of these regulations (43 CFR Part 422).

(b) *Funding.* (1) Pre-authorization activities, Cultural resource surveys, classes I, II, and III where needed, will be funded from monies appropriated for general investigations leading to preparation of appraisal and feasibility investigations as well as state-

ments/assessments pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

(2) *Post-authorization activities.*—(i) *Surveys.* Funding for Reclamation's cultural resource surveys, classes I and II, if not already accomplished and class III which must be done within the post-authorization period, will be funded out of monies appropriated for a post-authorization work program.

(ii) *Recovery work.* Under the authority of Pub. L. 93-291, Reclamation may utilize up to 1 percent of the total cost of a project for data recovery, mitigation, protection and maintenance work, and may request additional funds when necessary.

(3) *Nonreimbursable.* Cost for cultural resource activities in the pre-authorization stage and pursuant to Pub. L. 93-291 will be considered as non-reimbursable project costs.

(c) *Contracts.* Contracting for consultant services, not available in Reclamation, may be either direct with a qualified firm, institution or individual, or through transfer of funds to other agencies with special expertise. Direct contracting, in accordance with existing procedures and procurement restrictions, will enable Reclamation to maintain more effective internal control over the contract. If determined appropriate by the contracting officer, all direct contracts, purchase orders, or transfers of funds for cultural resource work and the selection of contractors shall be reviewed by the Archeologist, E. & R. Center, prior to execution of the contract or transfer agreement. Copies of all actions taken by a Regional Director shall be provided to the Archeologist, E. & R. Center.

(d) *Concurrent actions.* Actions requiring compliance with Executive Order 11593 and 36 CFR Part 800, should be grouped together, to the extent possible, to eliminate repetitive reviews, particularly during pre-authorization activities. In some cases, it may be possible to group all 36 CFR Part 800 consultations on a number of properties into one package for an overall plan. In other cases, consultation on the plan may identify specific aspects of the plan that will require renewed consultations when more detailed project information is developed and affected resources are more completely identified. The Archeologist, E. & R. Center, shall be advised in the initiation of such "programmatically" consultations.

§ 422.6 Records and reports.

(a) *Record of actions involving cultural resources.* A record shall be kept of all Reclamation actions involving cultural resources. These records shall include, but are not limited to, contracts for work, contract completion

reports, National Register nomination forms (36 CFR Part 60), relevant correspondence, and any other information that will aid future Reclamation actions in regard to cultural resources.

(b) *Technical reports.* Prior to Reclamation's acceptance of completed contractual obligations, all reports concerning surveys, studies, and/or mitigation efforts shall be reviewed for technical accuracy, completeness, and adequacy by the Archeologist, E. & R. Center, and/or others he may designate. Copies of final accepted reports shall be furnished to:

- (1) Commissioner.
- (2) Regional Director.
- (3) Archeologist, Engineering and Research Center.
- (4) Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
- (5) State Historic Preservation Officer.
- (6) State Archeologist.
- (7) State Historian.
- (8) Denver or San Francisco Office of Interagency Archeological Services, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.
- (9) Representatives of other Federal agencies whose lands may be affected.
- (10) Smithsonian Institution.
- (11) Seven copies to the Publications Section, Engineering and Research Center, Denver, for distribution to Department of the Interior Library, the National Technical Information Service, and the Water Resources Scientific Information Center.

(c) *Annual report.* Reclamation will be responsible for preparing an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior on actions taken under the provisions of the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 220, 16 U.S.C. 469) as amended in 1974 (88 Stat. 174, 16 U.S.C. 469).

§ 422.7 Definitions (assembled alphabetically).

For purposes of this part:

(a) "Advisory Council" refers to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, established pursuant to title II of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470, as amended). Pursuant to section 106 of the NHPA and the provisions of Executive Order 11593, the Advisory Council must be afforded an opportunity for comment on Federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertakings that may affect properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

(b) "Appraisal investigation" refers to the first stage in Reclamation's planning process and is a study focusing on water and land resources for a selected area or basin. The appraisal report identifies alternative plans. Detailed investigation of the alternatives

occurs in later feasibility investigations.

(c) "Archeologist, E. & R. Center" refers to Reclamation's chief archeologist at the Engineering and Research Center, Denver, Colo. This person provides advice to the Commissioner's office and furnishes technical assistance to and coordinates with the regional offices about Reclamation's cultural resource program.

(d) "Building" is a structure created by humans to shelter or support any form of human activity. This may refer to a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. "Buildings" may refer to a historically related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

(e) "Consultation" means the act of seeking advice or conferring with another party.

(f) "Cultural resource" refers to any building, site, district, structure, or object significant in history, architecture, archeology, culture, or science.

(g) "Definite plan" means the stage of Reclamation's project design and engineering development undertaken following authorization for construction. The definite plan report is used as the basis for project construction.

(h) "District" means a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

(i) "Effect" is the extent of project impact on a cultural resource as determined according to the Advisory Council's "Criteria of Effect" (36 CFR 800.8 and 800.9). See § 422.3(d) for a more extensive discussion of "effect".

(j) "Feasibility investigation" refers to Reclamation's second stage of project planning where applicable planning procedures are implemented in detail and alternatives evaluated. The feasibility report is normally utilized to obtain authorization for construction.

(k) "Federally licensed activity" refers to construction or development work carried out under specific Reclamation licenses, contracts, permits, or loans. Also see definition of Reclamation action.

(l) "Historic" or "historical" refers to any cultural resource that is related or associated with the period of written records or for which written documentation is available.

(m) "Land modification" is any major action that would result in a permanent or temporary disturbance of the land. Examples of land modification would be construction activity, the development of new facilities and/

or expansion of existing facilities and includes, for example, the building of roads, delivery systems or recreation areas.

(n) "Mitigating measures" refers to those actions that will be taken to avoid, reduce or ameliorate possible or probable adverse effects on a cultural resource.

(o) "National Register" refers to the National Register of Historic Places which is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of section 2(G) of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461) and section 101(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470). It is the register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture. The entire National Register is published every February in the FEDERAL REGISTER and addenda are published monthly, usually on the first Tuesday.

(p) "Object" is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

(q) "Prehistoric" or "prehistorical" refers to any cultural resource that is not related or associated with the period of written records.

(r) "Professional examination" consists of an investigation of the cultural resource or resources by a qualified professional. A "qualified professional" is an archeologist, architect, historian, architectural historian, artist or other appropriate person satisfactory to the Archeologist, E. & R. Center; the State Historic Preservation Officer; State Historian and/or State Archeologist. General guidance for selection of qualified professionals can be found in appendix C of proposed 36 CFR Part 66 (42 FR 5374; January 28, 1977).

(s) "Reclamation action" refers to any Bureau of Reclamation undertaking, project, project proposal or an operation and maintenance activity. It includes any work carried out under Reclamation licenses, permits, contracts, funded activities or Reclamation small loans to private individuals or corporations.

(t) "Reclamation jurisdiction" (or administration) includes all Bureau of Reclamation withdrawn public lands and private lands which the Bureau of Reclamation has acquired in fee title or has a lesser interest in the form of a lease, easement, license or permit.

(u) "Significance" means important to history or prehistory as determined by application of the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.6) and in consultation with local interest groups, the SHPO, and the Archeologist, E. & R. Center.

(v) "Site" means the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures. Examples are battlefields, historic campgrounds, ancient trails or gathering places, deposits of cultural debris and historic farms.

(w) "State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)" is the State official, designated pursuant to 36 CFR Part 60, responsible for liaison with Federal agencies in implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Executive Order 11593.

(x) "Structure" is a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by humans, it is often an engineering project large in scale.

(y) "Survey" refers to a study relevant to an area in order to locate and evaluate the cultural resources that are, or may be, present. See § 422.3(b)(1) for a more extensive discussion of surveys.

[FR Doc. 78-28368 Filed 10-6-78; 8:45 am]

[4910-14-M]

Title 46—Shipping

CHAPTER I—COAST GUARD, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[CG 78-108]

MERCHANT VESSEL SAFETY REGULATIONS

Miscellaneous Editorial Amendments

AGENCY: U.S. Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document revises addresses and agency organizational information and corrects typographical and editorial errors in the Merchant Vessel Safety Regulations. The presence of outdated addresses and organizational information and typographical and editorial errors in the regulations creates difficulties for those persons who must use the regulations. These amendments should eliminate resulting confusion by bringing the regulations up to date.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These amendments are effective on October 5, 1978.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Frank K. Thompson, Merchant Marine Technical Division (G-MMT/82), U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590, 202-426-2174.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Since the amendments in this document are simply editorial or administrative, the Coast Guard finds for good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553 (b) and (d) that notice and public procedure are unnecessary and that these amendments may be made effective in less than 30 days.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal persons involved in drafting this rule are Mr. Frank K. Thompson, Office of Merchant Marine Safety, Project Manager and Lt. G. S. Karavitis, Office of Chief Counsel, Project Attorney.

DISCUSSION OF RULE

Current regulations, which permit the submittal of various types of plans for approval to field technical offices of certain Districts, do not reflect the fact that the 5th Coast Guard District may exercise approval authority for the geographical area covered by that district. The 5th District is added to the list of Coast Guard districts to which plans may be submitted and the area of responsibility of the 3d District is amended accordingly. The address given, in these same regulations, for the 8th Coast Guard District is out of date. The correct address is being substituted.

Additionally, typographical errors and accidental omissions that have been detected are corrected. A table showing requirements for certain hose installations which was erroneously printed with dual entries is also being corrected.

The Coast Guard has evaluated this rule under the Department of Transportation "Policies for Improving Government Regulations" published on March 8, 1978 (43 FR 9582). Since this rule merely updates and corrects portions of Title 46, there will be no environmental or economic impacts.

In consideration of the foregoing, Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 50—GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. In § 50.20-5, by revising paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) and adding a new paragraph (d)(5) to read as follows:

§ 50.20-5 Procedures for submittal of plans.

(d) * * *

(1) Commander, 3d Coast Guard District(mmt), Governors Island, New York, N.Y. 10004, for the geographical area covered by the 1st and 3d Coast Guard Districts.

(2) Commander, 8th Coast Guard District(mmt), Hale Boggs Federal Building, 500 Camp Street, New Orleans, La. 70130, for the geographical area covered by the 2d, 7th, and 8th Coast Guard Districts.

* * *

(5) Commander, 5th Coast Guard District(mmt), Federal Building, 431 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, Va. 23705, for the geographical area covered by the 5th Coast Guard District

* * *

PART 56—PIPING SYSTEMS AND APPURTENANCES

§ 56.25-5 [Amended]

2. In the second sentence of § 56.25-5(a), by striking the reference "§ 56.30-10(c)(5)" and inserting in its place "§ 56.30-10(b)(5)."

§ 56.50-50 [Amended]

3. In the first sentence of § 56.50-50(e), strike the word "direction" following the words "shall have such" and insert in its place the word "direct."

4. By inserting Table 56.50-105(a) after § 56.50-105(a)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 56.50-105 Low temperature piping.

(a) * * *
(1) * * *
(ii) * * *

Table 56.50-105(a).—Charpy V-notch energy multiplying factors

Charpy V-notch specimen size ¹	Factor for minimum energy, average of 3 specimens ¹	Factor for minimum energy single specimen ¹
10×10 mm.....	1.....	2/3
10×7.5 mm.....	5/6.....	5/9
10×5.0 mm.....	2/3.....	4/9
10×2.5 mm.....	1/2.....	1/3

¹Straight line interpolation for intermediate values is permitted.

5. By correcting Table 56.60-25(c) to read as follows:

§ 56.60-25 Nonmetallic materials.

* * *

TABLE 56.60-25(c) - INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS FOR NONMETALLIC FLEXIBLE HOSE

Type of Service	Maximum service pressure (p.s.i.)	Type cover required	Required hose reinforcement	Where permitted
Vital fresh and salt water -----	150	Self-extinguishing ¹ -----	Wire or polyester -----	(^{2,3}).
Nonvital fresh and salt water -----	150	do ¹ -----	do-----	(⁴).
Nonvital water and pneumatic -----	50	do ¹ -----	None-----	(⁴).
Do-----	150	do ¹ -----	Fiber-----	(⁴).
Lube oil and fuel Systems -----		do ^{1, 5} -----	Wire-----	For Flexibility only. ⁶
Fluid power systems -----		do ¹ -----	Wire or polyester -----	(⁷).

RULES AND REGULATIONS

6. By correcting table 56.95-10 to read as follows:

§ 56.95-10 Type and extent of examination required.

TABLE 56.95-10-MANDATORY MINIMUM NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTS FOR WELDS

Class	Material	Nominal diameter ¹	Wall thickness ¹	Tests ^{2, 3}			Notes
				RT ⁴	MT ⁵	PT ⁶	
I, I-L, II-L	Any material	<3"	≤3/8"	No	No	No	(7,8)
I, I-L, II-L	P-1 materials or C-Mo P-3	≥3"	≤3/8"	No ⁷	Yes	No	(7,8)
		<3"	>3/8"	Yes	No	No	
I, I-L, II-L	Materials other than P-1 or C-Mo P-3	≥3"	≤3/8"	No ^{7,9}	Yes	Yes	(7,8,9,10)
I, I-L, II-L	Any material	≥3"	>3/8"	Yes	No	No	(11)
		≥18"	Any	No	No	No	
II	do	<18"	Any	No	No	No	

PART 71—INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

PART 91—INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

PART 189—INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

7. In §§ 71.65-15, 91.55-15, and 189.55-15, by revising paragraphs (a)(3)(i) and (a)(3)(ii) and adding new paragraph (a)(3)(v) to read as follows:

§ -15 Procedure for submittal of plans.

(a) ***

(3) ***

(i) Commander, 3d Coast Guard District(mmt) Governors Island, New York, N.Y. 10004, for the geographical area covered by the 1st and 3d Coast Guard Districts.

(ii) Commander, 8th Coast Guard District(mmt), Hale Boggs Federal Building, 500 Camp Street, New Orleans, La. 70130, for the geographical area covered by the 2d, 7th, and 8th Coast Guard Districts.

(v) Commander, 5th Coast Guard District(mmt), Federal Building, 431 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, Va. 23705, for the geographical area covered by the 5th Coast Guard District.

PART 111—ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

9. In § 111.05-5, by revising paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (b)(4)(ii) and adding a new paragraph (b)(4)(v) to read as follows:

§ 111.05-5 Plan approval.

(b) ***

(4) ***

(i) Commander, 3d Coast Guard District(mmt), Governors Island, New York, N.Y. 10004, for the geographical area covered by the 1st and 3d Coast Guard Districts.

(ii) Commander, 8th Coast Guard District(mmt), Hale Boggs Federal Building, 500 Camp Street, New Orleans, La. 70130, for the geographical area covered by the 2d, 7th, and 8th Coast Guard Districts.

(v) Commander, 5th Coast Guard District(mmt), Federal Building, 431 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, Va. 23705, for the geographical area served by the 5th Coast Guard District.

(5 U.S.C. 552, 14 U.S.C. 633)

NOTE.—The Coast Guard has determined that this document does not contain a

major proposal requiring preparation of an Economic Impact Statement under Executive Order 11821, as amended, and OMB circular A-107.

Dated: September 29, 1978.

J. B. HAYES,
Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard
Commandant.

[FR Doc. 78-28202 Filed 10-6-78; 8:45 am]

[4910-59-M]

Title 49—Transportation

CHAPTER V—NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Docket No. FE 77-05; Notice 5]

PART 533—AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY STANDARDS FOR NONPASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Definition of "Basic Engine"; Technical Amendment

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Technical amendment.