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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 29

Tobacco Inspection; Alternative Packaging for Burley Tobacco

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Clarification.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to clarify and correct a statement in the "SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION" of a final rule concerning official grading published by the Department in the Federal Register on September 7, 1983. The statement was in reference to the close monitoring by the Department of untied, sheeted sales to insure strict compliance with a 250-pound maximum weight per sheet. Such weight monitoring is currently a State-regulated function.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 2, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lionel S. Edwards, Director, Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Room 502 Annex Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-2567.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A final rule was published at 48 FR 40365, September 7, 1983, amending the Department's regulations to provide for official grading of untied, sheeted sales of burley tobacco. The authority for promulgating these regulations is contained in the Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 731; 7 U.S.C., 511 *et seq.*).

In the "SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION" of the rulemaking document, the Department, in addressing a public comment stated: "A comment by a buying concern which consistently had been opposed to

untied, sheeted sales stated that if untied, sheeted sales were allowed that the action be conditioned by (1) Compliance with the regulations regarding leaf orientation; (2) a 250-pound maximum weight per sheet; and (3) one sheet only should constitute a 'lot.' These conditions are well received. The Department, in an effort to provide improved services to the industry, shall closely monitor untied, sheeted sales across the burley belt to insure strict compliance with the aforesaid conditions."

While items (1) and (3) are specifically addressed in the revised regulations in the final rule published at FR 40365, September 7, 1983, item (2) is not. Weight limitations are presently controlled at the State rather than the federal level. Therefore, the Department is giving notice that the part of the above statement regarding weight monitoring is hereby revised to indicate that such monitoring is the responsibility of the states and not the federal inspector.

Dated: October 27, 1983.

C. W. McMillan,

Assistant Secretary, Marketing and Inspection Services.

[FR Doc. 83-29714 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

7 CFR Part 906

Oranges and Grapefruit Grown in Texas; Special Purpose Exemption

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This interim rule permits shipment of Texas oranges and grapefruit mixed with other kinds of fruit, such as apples and avocados, exempt from certain container and pack requirements under certain conditions. Such action is designed to expand the market for such oranges and grapefruit by authorizing another type of special purpose shipment.

DATES: Effective date: November 2, 1983.

Comments due: December 2, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send two copies of comments to the Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 1077, South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Doyle, Chief, Fruit Branch, F&V AMS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, telephone 202-447-5975.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This interim rule has been reviewed under Secretary's Memorandum 1512-1 and Executive order 12291 and has been designated a "non-major" rule. William T. Manley, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, has certified that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This action is designed to promote orderly marketing of the Texas orange and grapefruit crops for the benefit of producers, and will not substantially affect costs for the directly regulated handlers. Any comments relating to economic impact on small entities should be filed within the 30 days provided.

This interim rule is issued under the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 906, as amended (7 CFR Part 906), regulating the handling of oranges and grapefruit grown in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas. The agreement and order are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674). The action is based upon the recommendations and information submitted by the Texas Valley Citrus Committee and upon other available information. It is hereby found that this action will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Shipment of oranges and grapefruit mixed with other types of fruit, such as apples and avocados, is not permitted under current regulations, as such shipments would not meet certain container and pack requirements. This rule would exempt such shipments from such container and pack requirements by permitting oranges and grapefruit mixed with other types of fruit to be shipped as special shipments under the provisions specified in § 906.42 subject to certain conditions. One such condition is that at least 50 percent, by count, of the contents of any container of mixed fruit be oranges and/or grapefruit. The purpose of this condition is to ensure that Texas oranges and grapefruit are prominently featured in mixed packs of fruit. Another condition is that such mixed fruit shipments be made in containers not larger than the

7/10 bushel carton, in that containers larger than such carton are considered unsuitable for this type of shipment. The other condition establishes minimum grade requirements for both grapefruit (U.S. No. 1), and oranges (a modified U.S. Combination grade). This condition recognizes that such mixed fruit packs are a special type of shipment intended for a distinct market which demands high quality fruit. Grapefruit and oranges in such shipments would also be subject to the current minimum size assessments, and inspection and certification requirements. This action is intended to expand the market for Texas oranges and grapefruit.

It is found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rulemaking, and postpone the effective date of this interim rule until 30 days after publication in the *Federal Register* (5 U.S.C. 553) because of insufficient time between the date when information became available upon which this rule is based and the effective date necessary to effectuate the declared purposes of the Act. Interested persons were given an opportunity to submit information and views on this rule at an open meeting. Handlers have been apprised of this rule's provisions and the effective time. The 1983-84 Texas orange and grapefruit shipping season has already begun, and handlers need to make use of this rule's provisions as soon as possible. This rule relieves restrictions on the handling of oranges and grapefruit, and it provides 30-day comment period. A longer comment period would be contrary to the public interest, as any comments on the effect of the rule need be received within 30 days, so that any necessary changes can be made promptly to enhance orderly marketing of Texas citrus. All comments received will be considered prior to finalization of this interim rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 906

Marketing agreements and orders, Oranges, Grapefruit, Texas.

PART 906—[AMENDED]

Therefore, § 906.120(c) of Subpart—Rules and Regulations (§§ 906.120–906.151) is amended by adding a new paragraph (c)(4) and by revising current paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 906.120 Fruit exempt from regulations.

(c) * * *

(4) Oranges and grapefruit may be handled exempt from container and pack regulations issued pursuant to

§ 906.40(d), under the following conditions:

(i) Such oranges and/or grapefruit are mixed with other types of fruit;

(ii) Such oranges and/or grapefruit constitute at least 50 percent, by count, of the contents of any container, and any such container is not larger than a 3/10 bushel carton; and

(iii) Such grapefruit grade at least U.S. No. 1, and such oranges grade at least U.S. Combination (with not less than 60 percent, by count, of the oranges in any lot grading at least U.S. No. 1).

(e) *Terms.* The term "bushel" means a unit of measure equivalent to 2,150.42 cubic inches; the term "level full" means that the fruit is level with the top edge of the bottom section of the carton; the term "six-pack" means any container with a capacity of one-fourth of a bushel, the term "basket" means any container made of interwoven material; the term "closed" means closed in accordance with good commercial practices; and terms relating to grade mean the same as in the U.S. Standards for Grades of Grapefruit (Texas and States other than Florida, California, and Arizona) (7 CFR 51.620–51.653), or in the U.S. Standards for Grades of Oranges (Texas and States other than Florida, California, and Arizona) (7 CFR 51.680–51.714).

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

Dated: October 28, 1983.

Russell L. Hawes,
*Acting Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable
Division, Agriculture Marketing Service.*

[FR Doc. 83-29780 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

11 CFR Part 114

[Notice 1983-28]

Nonpartisan Communications by Corporations and Labor Organizations

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; Transmittal of Regulations to Congress.

SUMMARY: The Federal Election Commission regulations at 11 CFR 114.3 and 114.4 governing contributions and expenditures by corporations and labor organizations for nonpartisan communications have been revised and transmitted to Congress pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 438(d). The revisions were initiated in response to issues raised in several advisory opinions which the Commission has issued in this area.

The revisions clarify the classes of persons to whom nonpartisan communications may be made under each section and indicate the types of communications which are permissible. They also expand the types of publications which may be distributed to the general public by corporations and labor organizations to include nonpartisan voting records and voter guides. Further information on the revised regulations is contained in the supplementary information which follows.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Further action, including the announcement of an effective date, will be taken by the Commission after these regulations have been before the Congress 30 legislative days in accordance with 2 U.S.C. 438(d).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Susan E. Propper, Assistant General Counsel, 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463, (202) 523-4143 or (800) 824-9530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission has considered public comments received in response to its Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (45 FR 56349; August 25, 1980) and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (46 FR 44964; September 8, 1981). The proposed regulations were first transmitted to Congress on March 1, 1983, (48 FR 9236; March 4, 1983); but were withdrawn on April 21, 1983, to seek further public comment (48 FR 17566; April 22, 1983). Following the close of the comment period on the Commission's Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (48 FR 17567; April 22, 1983), the Commission held a second round of public hearings on August 9 and 10, 1983.

The Commission notes that many commentators raised issues that cannot be resolved in the context of this rulemaking. For instance, concern was expressed over perceived differences between the Commission's proposed rules and those of the Internal Revenue Service in this area. While efforts have been made to make the Commission's rules consistent with those of the IRS, any remaining differences result from the fact that the mandate and jurisdiction of each agency is different. See, 2 U.S.C. 438(f). Concern was also raised regarding the inclusion of corporations that are exempt from federal taxation under section 501 (c) (3) or (c) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the Act does not specifically exclude such nonprofit corporations from the broad prohibition against contributions and expenditures by corporations in connection with federal

elections. As that statutory prohibition is the basis for these regulations, the Commission may not exempt nonprofit corporations from the scope of the regulations in the absence of a clear legislative intent to do so.

2 U.S.C. 438(d) requires that any rule or regulation prescribed by the Commission to carry out the provisions of Title 2, United States Code, be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate prior to final promulgation. The following regulations were transmitted to Congress on October 27, 1983.

Explanation and Justification of 11 CFR 114.3 and 114.4.

Section 114.3 Disbursements for Communications in Connection with a Federal Election to Restricted Class.

Section 114.3(a) General.

Paragraph (a)(1) sets forth the basic rule of 2 U.S.C. 441b(b)(2)(A), which allows corporations and labor organizations to communicate with their restricted class on any subject. A corporation's restricted class includes its stockholders, executive and administrative personnel and their families. The restricted class of labor organizations has been redefined in this paragraph to include the organizations' executive and administrative personnel and their families, as well as members and their families. This inclusion is consistent with the legislative intent "that unions, insofar as they are employers, stand in the same shoes as corporations." See, generally, H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 1057, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. 64 (1976).

This paragraph also distinguishes between the communications that may be made to the restricted class and those that may be made to the general public as permitted under 11 CFR 114.4. Finally, language has been added to paragraph (a)(1) to make it clear that national banks and corporations organized pursuant to a Congressional enactment may not make contributions or expenditures for partisan communications to the general public in connection with any election, including State and local elections.

Paragraph (a)(2) clarifies the application of § 114.3 to incorporated membership organizations, incorporated trade associations, incorporated cooperatives, and corporations without capital stock. The restricted class of these organizations has been redefined to include families of members. This addition is consistent with the provisions defining the restricted classes of corporations and unions under 2

U.S.C. 441b, both of which include families.

Section 114.3(b) Reporting Partisan Communications.

This paragraph generally follows current § 114.3(b) while clarifying which disbursements for communications to the restricted class must be reported.

Section 114.3(c) Means of Making Partisan Communications.

This paragraph generally follows current § 114.3(c), but explains that the kinds of communications listed in this subsection are examples of those for which disbursements must be reported under paragraph (b).

Section 114.3(c)(1) Partisan Publications.

Paragraph (c)(1) generally follows current § 114.3(c)(1). However, section (c)(1)(ii) has been revised to state that a corporation or labor organization may use brief quotations from speeches or other materials prepared by a candidate in expressing its own views under this section.

Section 114.3(c)(2) Partisan Candidate and Party Appearances.

Paragraph (c)(2) expands current § 114.3(c)(2) by eliminating the requirements that a meeting at which a candidate or party representative appears to address members of the sponsor's restricted class be one that is "regularly scheduled" and "primarily held for other purposes." In addition, this paragraph now permits the presence of employees who are outside the restricted class, a limited number of invited guests and observers, and representatives of the news media at such meetings. At the Commission's public hearing on these regulations the presence of such persons was described as a necessary element of such meetings and, therefore, the Commission was urged to provide an exception for them under this section. The Commission notes, however, that this provision is limited to those employees necessary to administer the meeting. Similarly, the presence of invited guests and observers is limited to speakers, recipients of awards, and other persons specially invited to attend such a meeting and is not intended to permit a sponsor to invite large numbers of persons outside the solicitable class, such as rank and file employees of a corporation, whose presence would otherwise trigger the rules governing nonpartisan appearances under § 114.4.

Section 114.3(c)(3) Partisan Phone Banks.

Paragraph (c)(3) generally follows current § 114.3(c)(3).

Section 114.3(c)(4) Partisan Registration and Get-Out-The-Vote Drives.

Paragraph (c)(4) generally follows current § 114.3(c)(4).

Section 114.4 Expenditures for Communications in Connection with a Federal Election to the Restricted Class and the General Public.

Section 114.4(a) Nonpartisan Communications by a Corporation or Labor Organization to its Restricted Class.

Section 114.4(a)(1) General.

Paragraph (a)(1)(i) makes clear that corporations and labor organizations may make the nonpartisan communications permitted under this section just to their restricted class if they so choose. It also clarifies the distinction between this section and § 114.3, which describes communications that may only be made to the restricted class. As in § 114.3, this section adds "executive and administrative personnel" to the restricted class of labor organizations.

Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) was added to clarify the application of this section to incorporated membership organizations, incorporated trade associations, incorporated cooperatives and corporations without capital stock. These organizations are treated as corporations for the purpose of making the communications to the general public permitted under § 114.4 (b) and (c). As in § 114.3, the restricted class of these organizations has been expanded to include families of members.

Section 114.4(a)(2) Nonpartisan Candidate and Party Appearances on Corporate Premises or at a Meeting, Convention or Other Function.

This section generally follows current § 114.4(b)(1) but has been revised to include meetings, conventions or other functions sponsored by the corporation, regardless of whether they are held on corporate premises. Also, the category of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates that may request to appear at such meetings is more specifically defined under paragraph (a)(2)(ii) than in the current regulations to reduce the burden on sponsoring organizations that must provide a forum under this rule.

It should be noted that the operation of this subsection involves appearances in connection with a federal election.

Such appearances can be distinguished from those in which an incumbent, who may also be a "candidate" under the Act, is requested to appear in his or her capacity as an officeholder at a public meeting sponsored by a corporation or labor organization. If the discussion at the meeting is limited to issues of concern to the sponsoring organization or its industry and avoids any reference to campaign activity, the sponsor may finance the meeting without triggering the "same opportunity to appear" requirements of this paragraph. See e.g., Advisory Opinion 1980-22.

Section 114.4(a)(3) Nonpartisan Candidate and Party Appearances on Labor Organization Premises or at a Meeting, Convention or Other Function.

This section generally follows current § 114.4(b)(2) and, like § 114.4(a)(2), has been expanded to include nonpartisan candidate and party appearances at meetings, conventions or other functions sponsored by the labor organization which are not held on its premises.

Section 114.4(b) Nonpartisan Communications by Corporations and Labor Organizations to the General Public.

Section 114.4(b)(1) General.

This paragraph clarifies that the communications described in § 114.4(b) may be made to the general public. It also permits the sponsor of a communication made under this section to identify itself or include its logo on materials prepared and distributed under this section, consistent with the Commission's decision in Advisory Opinion 1980-55.

Section 114.4(b)(2) Nonpartisan Registration and Voting Communications.

This paragraph has been added to incorporate the Commission's decision in Advisory Opinion 1980-20 into the regulations. It broadens the class of persons to whom a nonpartisan registration or voting communication may be made to include members of the general public. Under current § 114.4(c)(1), such communications are limited to employees of the corporation or labor organization.

Paragraph (b)(2)(i) contains three factors that the Commission may consider in determining whether a communication made under this section is nonpartisan. The first two factors generally follow current § 114.4(c)(1)(ii) but permit the list of candidates, if included, to name only those running for a particular seat or office rather than requiring the sponsor to print all the

candidates on the official ballot. The third factor generally follows current § 114.4(c)(1)(i).

Paragraph (b)(2)(ii) expands the list of media through which a communication may be made under this section from that set forth in current § 114.4(c)(1).

Section 114.4(b)(3) Official Registration and Voting Information.

This subsection generally follows the provisions of current § 114.4(c)(2). Paragraph (b)(3)(iii) has been included consistent with the Commission's decision in Advisory Opinion 1980-55. That paragraph provides that a corporation or labor organization may donate funds to State or local election administrators to pay for the printing and distribution costs of official registration materials and voter information.

Section 114.4(b)(4) Voting Records.

This paragraph permits corporations and labor organizations to prepare and distribute nonpartisan voting records which contain a factual recital of an incumbent's or candidate's vote on bills and other measures. Voting records that contain indices or scores of votes on specific issues would be permissible if they are based on an individual's actual vote on a bill or other legislative measure. The preparation and distribution of such voting records under this subsection may not be for the purpose of influencing a Federal election.

Section 114.4(b)(5) Voter Guides.

Under paragraph (b)(5)(i), corporations and labor organizations may prepare and distribute nonpartisan voter guides which describe a candidate's position on campaign issues. Corporations and labor organizations may submit questions to candidates on one or more campaign issues and then print their responses. To ensure the nonpartisanship of such publications, this subsection lists six factors which the Commission may consider in determining whether a particular voter guide is nonpartisan. These factors are intended to be illustrative, not exhaustive, and are based in part upon factors articulated by the Internal Revenue Service in Revenue Rulings 78-248 and 80-282. The first factor in paragraph (b)(5)(i)(A) is whether the questionnaires are sent to all candidates running for a particular office. With regard to Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates however, only those candidates seeking a major party's nomination or who are on the general election ballot in enough States to win a majority of the electoral votes need be

included. While permitting the sponsoring organization to impose restrictions on the length of the candidates' responses, paragraph (b)(5)(i)(B) requires that the sponsor reprint the candidates' responses without change or additional comment. If the candidates' responses exceed the stated word limit, the sponsor may choose to print the responses either in their entirety or after deleting that part of each response which exceeds the word limit.

Furthermore, under paragraph (b)(5)(i)(C), the Commission may consider whether the wording of the questions is slanted to suggest the sponsor's viewpoint on any issue. The next factor, in paragraph (b)(5)(i)(D), concerns whether the voter guide expresses an editorial opinion or indicates support for or opposition to any candidate or political party. Paragraph (b)(5)(i)(E) would permit the inclusion of biographical information on each candidate in the voter guide, such as schools attended, degrees earned, past employment and any office held. The sponsoring organization would also be allowed to limit the number of words on this information. Finally, paragraph (b)(5)(i)(F) concerns whether the voter guide is distributed in the geographic area in which the sponsoring organization normally operates.

Paragraph (b)(5)(ii) follows current § 114.4(c)(3). The reference to civic and nonprofit organizations in the current provisions of § 114.4(c)(3) has been changed to "nonprofit organization which is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c) (3) or (4) and which does not support, endorse or oppose candidates or political parties." Publications obtained from such organizations need not comply with the guidelines set forth at paragraphs (b)(5)(i) (A) through (F); however, they may not favor one candidate or political party over another.

Section 114.4(c) Nonpartisan Registration and Get-Out-The-Vote Drives.

Section 114.4(c)(1) Requirements for Conducting Nonpartisan Drives.

This paragraph generally follows current § 114.4(d). References to civic and nonprofit organizations in the current provisions of § 114.4(d) have been changed in the revised regulations to "nonprofit organization which is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c) (3) or (4) and which does not support, endorse or oppose candidates or political parties." In addition, this paragraph now permits co-

sponsorship by a State or local election agency. To meet the requirement that the drive be "conducted" by the tax-exempt organization or election agency, one or more persons from such co-sponsors must participate in the administration of the drive. This requirement does not preclude, however, the presence of corporate or labor organization personnel or members to assist in the activity. Paragraph (c)(1)(ii) allows corporations and labor organizations to set up a table or rack on their own premises for distributing official voting information without co-sponsorship with a tax-exempt organization.

Section 114.4(c)(2) Donation of Funds.

This paragraph incorporates the Commission's decision in Advisory Opinion 1980-55 into the regulations by providing that corporations and labor organizations may donate funds to State or local election administrators and nonpartisan tax-exempt organizations to defray the costs of registration and voting drives conducted by such officials and organizations.

Section 114.4(c)(3) Use of Personnel and Facilities.

This paragraph generally follows the provisions of current § 114.4(d)(3).

Section 114.4(c)(4) When Co-sponsorship Not Required.

This paragraph has been added to incorporate the Commission's decision in Advisory Opinion 1980-45. Pursuant to this paragraph, a nonpartisan tax-exempt organization may conduct registration and voting drives without the need for a co-sponsor.

Section 114.4(c)(5) Identification of Drive Sponsors.

This paragraph requires that any materials produced for use in connection with a registration or get-out-the-vote drive aimed at the general public contain the names of all the sponsors of the drive.

Section 114.4(d) Incorporated Membership Organizations, Incorporated Trade Associations, Incorporated Cooperatives and Corporations Without Capital Stock.

This paragraph permits corporations without capital stock, and incorporated membership organizations, trade associations and cooperatives to invite candidates, their representatives or the representatives of political parties to address the members or employees of the organization subject to the requirements of § 114.4(a)(2).

Conforming Amendments

Several conforming amendments have been made to other sections of Part 114. These amendments reflect the addition of a labor organization's executive and administrative personnel and the families of members of a membership organization to the restricted class of each type of organization.

List of Subjects in 11 CFR Part 114

Business and industry, Elections, Labor.

11 CFR Part 114 is amended as follows:

1. By revising §§ 114.3 and 114.4 paragraphs (a)-(d) as follows:

§ 114.3 Disbursements for communications in connection with a Federal election to restricted class.

(a) *General.* (1) A corporation may make communications including partisan communications to its stockholders and executive or administrative personnel and their families on any subject. A labor organization may make communications including partisan communications to its members and executive or administrative personnel and their families on any subject. Corporations and labor organizations may also make the nonpartisan communications permitted under 11 CFR 114.4 to their restricted class or any part of that class. No corporation or labor organization may make contributions or expenditures for partisan communications to the general public in connection with a federal election and no national bank or corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress may make contributions or expenditures for partisan communications to the general public in connection with any election to any political office including any State or local office.

(2) An incorporated membership organization, incorporated trade association, incorporated cooperative or corporation without capital stock may communicate with its members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families, as permitted in 11 CFR 114.3 (a)(1) and (c), and shall report disbursements for partisan communications to the extent required by 11 CFR 100.8(b)(4) and 104.6.

(b) *Reporting Partisan Communications.* Disbursements for partisan communications made by a corporation to its stockholders and executive or administrative personnel and their families or by a labor organization to its members and executive or administrative personnel and their families shall be reported to

the extent required by 11 CFR 100.8(b)(4) and 104.6.

(c) *Means of Making Partisan Communications.* The means of making partisan communications for which disbursements must be reported under 11 CFR 114.3(b) include, but are not limited to, the examples set forth in 11 CFR 114.3(c) (1) through (4).

(1) *Partisan Publications.* Printed material of a partisan nature may be distributed by a corporation to its stockholders and executive or administrative personnel and their families or by a labor organization to its members and executive or administrative personnel and their families, provided that:

(i) The material is produced at the expense of the corporation or labor organization; and

(ii) The material constitutes a communication of the views of the corporation or the labor organization, and is not the republication or reproduction in whole or in part, of any broadcast, transcript or tape or any written, graphic, or other form of campaign materials prepared by the candidate, his or her campaign committees, or their authorized agents. A corporation or labor organization may, under this section, use brief quotations from speeches or other materials of a candidate that demonstrate the candidate's position as part of the corporation's or labor organization's expression of its own views.

(2) *Partisan Candidate and Party Appearances.* A corporation may allow a candidate or party representative to address its stockholders and executive or administrative personnel, and their families, at a meeting, convention or other function of the corporation. A labor organization may allow a candidate or party representative to address its members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families, at a meeting, convention or other function of the labor organization. Employees outside the restricted class of the corporation or labor organization who are necessary to administer the meeting, limited invited guests and observers, and representatives of the news media may also be present during a candidate or party representative appearance under this section. The candidate or party representative may ask for contributions to his or her campaign or party, or ask that contributions to the separate segregated fund of the corporation or labor organization be designated for his or her campaign or party. The incidental solicitation of persons outside the

corporation's or labor organization's restricted class who may be present at the meeting as permitted by this section will not be a violation of 11 CFR 114.5(g).

(3) *Partisan Phone Banks.* A corporation may establish and operate phone banks to communicate with its stockholders and executive or administrative personnel, and their families, urging them to register and/or vote for a particular candidate or candidates, and a labor organization may establish and operate phone banks to communicate with its members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families, urging them to register and/or vote for a particular candidate or candidates.

(4) *Partisan Registration and Get-Out-The-Vote Drives.* A corporation may conduct registration and get-out-the-vote drives aimed at its stockholders and executive or administrative personnel, and their families, or a labor organization may conduct registration and get-out-the-vote drives aimed at its members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families. Registration and get-out-the-vote drives include providing transportation to the polls. Such drives may be partisan in that individuals may be urged to register with a particular party or to vote for a particular candidate or candidates, but assistance in registering or voting may not be withheld or refused on a partisan basis, and if transportation or other services are offered in connection with a registration or get-out-the-vote drive, such transportation or services may not be withheld or refused on a partisan basis.

§ 114.4 Expenditures for Communications in Connection with a Federal Election to the Restricted Class and the General Public.

(a) *Nonpartisan Communications by a Corporation or Labor Organization to its Employees or its Restricted Class.* (1) *General.* (i) A corporation may make the nonpartisan communications permitted under 11 CFR 114.4 (b) and (c) to its stockholders, executive or administrative personnel, other employees, and their families. A labor organization may make such communications to its members, executive or administrative personnel, other employees, and their families. Communications which a corporation or labor organization may make only to its solicitable class are found at 11 CFR 114.3.

(ii) An incorporated membership organization, incorporated trade association, incorporated cooperative or corporation without capital stock may

make the communications permitted under 11 CFR 114.4 (b) and (c) to its members, executive or administrative personnel, other employees, and their families, as provided by 11 CFR 114.4(d). The organizations covered under this section will be treated as corporations for the purpose of making communications to the general public under 11 CFR 114.4 (b) and (c).

(2) *Nonpartisan Candidate and Party Appearances on Corporate Premises or at a Meeting, Convention or Other Function.* Corporations may permit candidates, candidates' representatives or representatives of political parties on corporate premises or at a meeting, convention, or other function of the corporation to address or meet stockholders, executive or administrative personnel, and other employees of the corporation, and their families, under the conditions set forth in 11 CFR 114.4(a)(2) (i) through (v).

(i) If a candidate for the House or Senate or a candidate's representative is permitted to address or meet employees, all candidates for that seat who request to appear must be given the same opportunity to appear;

(ii) If a Presidential or Vice Presidential candidate or candidate's representative is permitted to address or meet employees, all candidates for that office who are seeking the nomination of a major party or who are on the general election ballot in enough States to win a majority of the electoral votes and who request to appear must be given the same opportunity to appear;

(iii) If representatives of a political party are permitted to address or meet employees, representatives of all political parties which had a candidate or candidates on the ballot in the last general election or which are actively engaged in placing or will have a candidate or candidates on the ballot in the next general election and who request to appear must be given the same opportunity to appear;

(iv) A corporation, its stockholders, executive or administrative personnel, or other employees of the corporation or its separate segregated fund shall make no effort, either oral or written, to solicit or direct or control contributions by members of the audience to any candidate or party in conjunction with any appearance by any candidate or party representative under this section; and

(v) A corporation, its stockholders, executive or administrative personnel or other employees of the corporation or its separate segregated fund shall not, in conjunction with any candidate or party representative appearance under this section, endorse, support or oppose any

candidate, group of candidates or political party.

(3) *Nonpartisan Candidate and Party Appearances on Labor Organization Premises or at a Meeting, Convention or Other Function.* A labor organization may permit candidates, candidates' representatives or representatives of political parties on the labor organization's premises or at a meeting, convention, or other function of the labor organization to address or meet members, executive or administrative personnel, and other employees of the labor organization, and their families, if the conditions set forth in 11 CFR 114.4 (a)(2) (i) through (iii) and 11 CFR 114.4(a)(3) (i) and (ii) are met.

(i) An official, member, or employee of a labor organization or its separate segregated fund shall not make any effort, either oral or written, to solicit or direct or control contributions by members of the audience to any candidate or party representative under this section.

(ii) An official, member, or employee of a labor organization or its separate segregated fund shall not, in conjunction with any candidate or party representative appearance under this section, endorse, support or oppose any candidate, group of candidates or political party.

(b) *Nonpartisan Communications by Corporations and Labor Organizations to the General Public.* (1) *General.* A corporation or labor organization may make the communications described in 11 CFR 114.4(b) (2) through (5) to the general public. The corporation or labor organization may include its logo or otherwise identify itself as the sponsor of the communication.

(2) *Nonpartisan Registration and Voting Communications.* A corporation or labor organization may make nonpartisan registration and get-out-the-vote communications to the general public.

(i) For purposes of 11 CFR 114.4(b)(2), the following are factors that the Commission may consider in determining whether a registration or get-out-the-vote communication is nonpartisan:

(A) It neither names nor depicts any particular candidate(s) or it names or depicts all candidates for a particular Federal office without favoring any candidate(s) over any other(s);

(B) It names no political party(s) except that it may include the political party affiliation of all candidates named or depicted under 11 CFR 114.4(b)(2)(i)(A);

(C) It is limited to urging acts such as voting and registering and to describing

the hours and places of registration and voting.

(ii) A corporation or labor organization may make communications permitted under this section through posters, billboards, broadcasting media, newspapers, newsletters, brochures, or similar means of communication with the general public.

(3) *Official Registration and Voting Information.* (i) A corporation or labor organization may distribute to the general public, or reprint in whole and distribute to the general public, any registration or voting information, such as instructional materials, which has been produced by the official election administrators.

(ii) A corporation or labor organization may distribute official registration-by-mail forms to the general public if registration by mail is permitted by the applicable State law.

(iii) A corporation or labor organization may donate funds to State or local agencies responsible for the administration of elections to help defray the costs of printing or distributing registration or voting information and forms.

(iv) the information and forms referred to in 11 CFR 114.4(b)(3)(i) through (iii) must be distributed in a nonpartisan manner, and the corporation or labor organization may not, in connection with the distribution, endorse, support, or otherwise promote registration with or voting for a particular party or candidate.

(4) *Voting Records.* A corporation or labor organization may prepare and distribute to the general public the voting records of Members of Congress as long as the preparation and distribution is not for the purpose of influencing a Federal election.

(5) *Voter Guides.*

(i) A corporation or labor organization may prepare and distribute to the general public nonpartisan voter guides consisting of questions posed to candidates concerning their positions on campaign issues and the candidates' responses to those questions. The following are factors that the Commission may consider in determining whether a voter guide is nonpartisan:

(A) the questions are directed to all of the candidates for a particular seat or office, giving the candidates equal time to respond, except that in the case of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates the questions may be directed only to those candidates seeking the nomination of a major party or to those appearing on the general election ballot in enough States to win a majority of the electoral votes;

(B) The voters guide reprints verbatim the responses of each candidate to whom questions were sent, without any additional comment, editing, or emphasis, although the sponsoring organization may impose limitations on the number of words per response when the questions are initially sent to the candidates for their comments;

(C) The wording of the questions presented does not suggest or favor any position on the issues covered;

(D) The voter guide expresses no editorial opinion concerning the issues presented nor does it indicate any support for or opposition to any candidate or political party;

(E) The sponsor may ask each candidate to provide biographical information such as education, employment positions, offices held, and community involvement and may impose a limitation on the number of words per submission;

(F) The voter guide is made available to the general public in the geographic area in which the sponsoring organization normally operates.

(ii) A corporation or labor organization may distribute voter guides or other types of brochures describing the candidates or their positions which are obtained from a nonprofit organization which is exempt from Federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) or (4) and which does not support, endorse or oppose candidates or political parties. Publications obtained from such nonprofit organizations need not comply with the guidelines set forth at 11 CFR 114.4(b)(5)(i), but they may not favor one candidate or political party over another.

(c) *Nonpartisan Registration and Get-Out-The-Vote Drives.* (1) *Requirements for Conducting Nonpartisan Drives.* (i) A corporation or labor organization may support nonpartisan voter registration drives which are not limited to its restricted class if the conditions in paragraph (c)(1)(i) (A) through (C) of this section are met. A corporation or labor organization may support nonpartisan get-out-the-vote drives, such as by transporting people to the polls, which drives are not limited to its restricted class if the conditions of paragraph (c)(1)(i) (A) through (C) of this section are met.

(A) The corporation or labor organization shall jointly sponsor the drives with a nonprofit organization which is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) or (4) and which does not support, endorse or oppose candidates or political parties, or with a State or local agency which is responsible for the administration of elections; and

(B) The activities shall be conducted by the tax-exempt organization or by person authorized by a State or local agency; and

(C) These services shall be made available without regard to the voter's political preference.

(ii) For the purposes of 11 CFR 114.4(c)(1)(i)(B), a corporation or labor organization which provides space on the corporation's or labor organization's premises for a table, rack or booth from which official registration or voting information is distributed to the general public, and which provides its employees or members to aid in the distribution of such materials, shall not be considered to be "conducting" a registration or voting drive.

(2) *Donation of Funds.* A corporation or labor organization may donate funds to be used for nonpartisan registration drives to State or local agencies responsible for the administration of elections and to nonprofit organizations which are exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) or (4) and which do not support, endorse or oppose candidates or political parties.

(3) *Use of Personnel and Facilities.* A nonpartisan tax-exempt organization, or by persons authorized by the State or local agency, in conducting nonpartisan registration and get-out-the-vote activities, may utilize the employees and facilities of a corporation or the employees or members and facilities of a labor organization.

(4) *When Co-Sponsorship Not Required.* A nonprofit organization which is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) or (4) and which does not support, endorse or oppose any candidates or political parties may conduct nonpartisan voter registration and get-out-the-vote activities on its own without a cosponsor.

(5) *Identification of Drive Sponsors.* All materials prepared for distribution to the general public in connection with the registration or voting drive shall include the full names of all drive sponsors.

(d) *Incorporated Membership Organizations, Incorporated Trade Associations, Incorporated Cooperatives and Corporations without Capital Stock.* An incorporated membership organization, incorporated trade association, incorporated cooperative or corporation without capital stock may permit candidates, candidates' representatives or representatives of political parties to address or meet members and employees of the organization, and their families, on the organization's premises or at a meeting, convention or other

function of the organization, provided that the conditions set forth in 11 CFR 114.4(a)(2) (i) through (v) are met.

(e) *Nonpartisan Candidate Debates.*

Conforming Amendments

2. By revising § 114.1(a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(ii), the introductory text of (c), and (c)(2)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 114.1 Definitions.

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) Communications by a corporation to its stockholders and executive or administrative personnel and their families or by a labor organization to its members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families, on any subject;

(ii) Nonpartisan registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns by a corporation aimed at its stockholders and executive or administrative personnel, and their families or by a labor organization aimed at its members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families;

(b) * * *

(c) "Executive or administrative personnel" means individuals employed by a corporation or labor organization who are paid on a salary rather than hourly basis and who have policymaking, managerial, professional, or supervisory responsibilities.

(1) * * *

(2) * * *

(iv) Individuals who may be paid by the corporation or labor organization, such as consultants, but who are not employees, within the meaning of 26 CFR 31.3401(c)-1, of the corporation or labor organization for the purpose of income withholding tax on employee wages under Internal Revenue Code of 1954, section 3402.

3. By revising § 114.5(g)(2) and (l) as follows:

§ 114.5 Separate segregated funds.

(g) * * *

(2) A labor organization, or a separate segregated fund established by a labor organization is prohibited from soliciting contributions to such a fund from any person other than its members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families.

(l) *Methods permitted by law to labor organizations.* Notwithstanding any other law, any method of soliciting voluntary contributions or of facilitating the making of voluntary contributions to

a separate segregated fund established by a corporation, permitted by law to corporations with regard to stockholders and executive or administrative personnel, shall also be permitted to labor organizations with regard to their members and executive or administrative personnel.

4. By revising 114.7 (a), (e) and (h) as follows:

§ 114.7 Membership organizations, cooperatives or corporations without capital stock.

(a) Membership organizations, cooperatives, or corporations without capital stock, or separate segregated funds established by such persons may solicit contributions to the fund from members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families, of the organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock.

(e) There is no limitation upon the number of times an organization under this section may solicit its members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families.

(h) A membership organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock may communicate with its members and executive or administrative personnel, and their families, under the provisions of § 114.3.

5. By revising § 114.8 (h) and (i) as follows:

§ 114.8 Trade associations.

(h) *Communications other than solicitations.* A trade association may make communications, other than solicitations, to its members and their families under the provisions of § 114.3. When making communications to a member which is a corporation, the trade association may communicate with the representatives of the corporation with whom the trade association normally conducts the association's activities.

(i) *Trade association employees.* (1) A trade association may communicate with its executive or administrative personnel and their families under the provisions of § 114.3; a trade association may communicate with its other employees under the provisions of § 114.4.

(2) A trade association may solicit its executive or administrative personnel and their families under the provisions of § 114.5(g); a trade association may solicit its other employees under the provisions of § 114.6.

(2 U.S.C. 441b, 437d(a)(8))

Dated: October 27, 1983.

Danny Lee McDonald,
Chairman, Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc. 83-29643 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5715-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 83-CE-53-AD; Amendment 39-4764]

Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd. Models BN-2, BN-2A and BN-2B Islander airplanes equipped with wing tip tanks (Mod NB/M/364) except MKIII Trislander Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new Airworthiness Directives (AD), applicable to certain Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd., Models BN-2, BN-2A and BN-2B Islander airplanes equipped with wing tip tanks (Mod NB/M/364) except MKIII Trislander Series airplanes, which requires changes to the wing tip fuel tank selector switches, placarding and indicator lamps. Two accidents involving fuel mismanagement have occurred. The modifications of the switches, placarding and indicators will reduce the possibility of mismanagement of the tip tank fuel system.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 8, 1983. Compliance: Within 100 hours time-in-service, but no later than December 31, 1983.

ADDRESSES: Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd. Service Bulletin No. BN-2/SB.157, dated March 14, 1983, applicable to this AD may be obtained from Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd., Bembridge, Isle of Wight, England. A copy of this information is also contained in the Rules Docket, FAA, Office of Regional Counsel, Room 1558, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A. Astorga, Aircraft Certification Staff, AEU-100, Europe, Africa and Middle East Office, FAA c/o American Embassy, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Telephone 513.38.30; or L. Werth, Foreign FAR 23 Section, FAA ACE-109, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. Telephone (816) 374-6932.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations to include an AD requiring changes in the wing tip fuel tank selector switches, system placarding and selection indicator lamps on certain Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd., Models BN-2, BN-2A and BN-2B Islander Series airplanes was published in the *Federal Register* on May 31, 1983 (48 FR 24089, 24090). The proposal resulted from the findings of two accident investigations which indicated the pilots may not have understood proper operation of the fuel system. The manufacturer initiated changes in the wing tip fuel tank selector switches, system placarding and selection indicator lamps, on aircraft currently in production and made available a kit and instructions in Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd. Service Bulletin No. BN-2/SB.157, dated March 14, 1983, for incorporating these changes on airplanes in service with wing tip tanks (Mod NB/M/364) installed.

The United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority (UKCAA), who has responsibility and authority to maintain the continuing airworthiness of these airplanes in the United Kingdom classified this Service Bulletin and the actions recommended therein by the manufacturer as mandatory to assure the continued airworthiness of the affected airplanes. On airplanes operated under United Kingdom registration, this action has the same effect as an AD on airplanes certified for operation in the United States. The FAA relies upon the certification of the UKCAA combined with FAA review of the pertinent documentation in finding compliance of the design of these airplanes with the applicable United States airworthiness requirements and the airworthiness and conformity of products of this design certificated for operation in the United States.

The FAA has examined the available information related to the issuance of Service Bulletin No. BN-2/SB.157, dated March 14, 1983, and the mandatory classification of this Service Bulletin by the UKCAA.

Based on the foregoing, the FAA has determined that the condition addressed by Service Bulletin No. BN-2/SB.157, dated March 14, 1983, is an unsafe condition that may exist on other products of the same type design certificated for operation in the United States. Consequently, an AD was proposed which would require changes in the wing tip fuel tank selector switches, placarding and indicator lamps on the affected airplanes.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to comment on the

proposal. No comments or objections were received on the proposal or the FAA determination of the related cost to the public.

The FAA has noted, however, that to insure clarity and full compliance with the AD, reference should be made to the specific flight manual supplement that must be incorporated in the flight manual of each particular airplane model. Also a paragraph authorizing incorporation of the supplements in the AFM by a certificated pilot was inadvertently omitted from the notice. Thus the NPRM as published has been changed by:

(1) Inserting subparagraph (a)(1) immediately after paragraph (a).

This paragraph specifies the supplement that must be inserted in the appropriate airplane flight manual for each of the affected airplanes.

(2) Inserting subparagraph (a)(2) immediately after subparagraph (a)(1). This paragraph permits individuals holding a pilot certificate to accomplish the flight manual revision.

The costs that are associated with this AD are estimated to be \$140 for each of the 34 airplanes in service. The total is estimated to be \$4,760. For these reasons, the rule is not considered to be a major rule under the criteria of Executive Order 12291. Few, if any, small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act would be affected.

Accordingly, the rule is adopted with the above discussed changes.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Aviation safety, Aircraft.

Adoption of the Amendment

PART 39—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, § 39.13 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 39.13) is amended by adding the following new AD:

Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd: Applies to Models BN-2, BN-2A and BN-2B Islander Series Airplanes equipped with wing tip tanks (Mod NB/M/364) certificated in any category except BN-2A MKIII Series Trislander Airplanes.

Compliance: Required within 100 hours time-in-service after the effective date of this AD, but no later than December 31, 1983, unless already accomplished.

To preclude fuel mismanagement and possible fuel starvation, accomplish the following:

(a) Modify the wing tip tank fuel management system in accordance with steps 1. through 12. of the ACTION section of Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd. Service Bulletin No. BN-2/SB.157, dated March 14, 1983.

(1) Upon completion of the modification described in paragraph (a) Update and annotate the appropriate airplane flight manual as follows:

(i) BN-2A-3 Model: insert Issue 4 of Supplement No. 8 to Section 7 of Flight Manual FM/10 dated March 4, 1983;

(ii) BN-2A-9 Model: insert Issue 2 of Supplement No. 16 to Section 7 of Flight Manual FM/2 dated March 4, 1983;

(iii) BN-2A-21 Model: insert Issue 4 of Supplement No. 8 to Section 7 of Flight Manual FM/10 dated March 4, 1983;

(iv) BN-2A-27 Model: insert Issue 2 of Supplement No. 1 to Section 7 of Flight Manual FM/20 dated March 4, 1983;

(v) BN-2B-21 Model: insert Issue 3 of Supplement No. 1 to Section 7 of Flight Manual FM/43 dated March 4, 1983;

(vi) BN-2B-27 Model: insert Issue 5 of Supplement No. 1 to Section 7 of Flight Manual FM/42 dated March 4, 1983.

Note:— The requirement for insertion of specific revisions in the affected Airplane Flight Manuals does not prohibit incorporation of later revisions containing the same information.

(2) The requirement of paragraph (a)(1) of this AD may be accomplished by the holder of a pilot certificate issued under Part 61 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) on any airplane owned or operated by him. The person accomplishing this action must make the appropriate aircraft maintenance record entry as prescribed by FAR 91.173.

(b) Aircraft may be flown in accordance with FAR 21.197 to a location where this AD can be accomplished.

(c) An equivalent method of compliance with this AD, if used, must be approved by the Manager, Aircraft Certification Staff, AEU-100, Europe, Africa and Middle East Office, FAA, c/o American Embassy, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

This amendment becomes effective on December 8, 1983.

(Secs. 313(a), 601 and 603 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421 and 1423); 49 U.S.C. 106(g) (Revised, Pub. L. 97-449 January 12, 1983); Sec. 11.89 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Sec. 11.89)).

Note.— For the reasons discussed earlier in this rulemaking action, the FAA has determined that this regulation is not considered to be major under Executive Order 12291 or significant under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979). It is further certified under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act that this rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities since it involves few, if any, small entities. A final evaluation has been prepared for this regulation and has been placed in the docket. A copy of it may be obtained by contacting the Rules Docket under the caption "ADDRESSES."

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on October 21, 1983.

John E. Shaw,

Acting Director, Central Region.

[FR Doc. 83-29660 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

14 CFR Parts 71 and 75

[Airspace Docket No. 83-AWA-23]

Alteration of VOR Federal Airways and Jet Routes; State of Louisiana

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule realigns segments of VOR Federal Airways V-114, V-212, V-245 and Jet Routes J-50 and J-58; and establishes new airways V-542 and V-544. This rule is issued due to the decommissioning of the Alexandria, LA, VORTAC and the upgrading of the Esler, LA, VOR.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 19, 1984.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Boyd V. Archer, Airspace and Air Traffic Rules Branch (AAT-230), Airspace-Rules and Aeronautical Information Division, Air Traffic Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20591; telephone (202) 426-8626.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On August 29, 1983, the FAA proposed to amend Parts 71 and 75 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Parts 71 and 75) to realign segments of VOR Federal Airways V-114, V-212, V-245 and Jet Routes J-50 and J-58; and to establish new V-542 and V-544 [48 FR 39080]. The FAA has decommissioned the Alexandria, LA, VORTAC and simultaneously the Esler, LA, VOR has been upgraded with new solid state equipment, changed to a VORTAC, and will be commissioned. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received. Except for editorial changes, these amendments are the same as the proposed in the notice. Sections 71.123 and 75.100 of Parts 71 and 75 of the Federal Aviation Regulations were republished in Advisory Circular AC 70-3A dated January 3, 1983.

The Rule

These amendments to Parts 71 and 75 of the Federal Aviation Regulations are

to realign segments of VOR Federal Airways V-114, V-212, V-245 and Jet Routes J-50 and J-58; and to establish new V-542 and V-544. The FAA has decommissioned the Alexandria, LA, VORTAC and simultaneously the Esler, LA, VOR has been upgraded with new solid state equipment, changed to a VORTAC, and has been commissioned.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Parts 71 and 75

VOR Federal airways, Jet routes, Aviation safety.

Adoption of the Amendments

PARTS 71 AND 75—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, § 71.123 and § 75.100 of Parts 71 and 75 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Parts 71 and 75), are amended, effective 0901 GMT, January 19, 1984, as follows:

1. V-114 [Amended]
By deleting the words "Alexandria, LA, including a north alternate from Gregg County to Alexandria via Shreveport, LA, and INT Shreveport 176° and Alexandria 302° radials; INT Baton Rouge, LA, 307° and Lafayette, LA, 042° radials; 7 miles wide (3 miles north and 4 miles south of centerline) Baton Rouge; New Orleans, LA, including a north alternate from Alexandria to New Orleans via INT Alexandria 109° and New Orleans 312° radials, excluding the portion within R-3801B, R-3801C and R-3801D," and substituting the words "via INT Gregg County 121° and Esler, LA, 288° radials; Esler; Baton Rouge, LA; to New Orleans, LA."
 2. V-212 [Amended]
By deleting the words "Alexandria, LA" and substituting the words "via INT Lufkin 086° and Esler, LA, 253° radials; Esler" and also deleting "including a north alternate via Natchez, MS"
 3. V-245 [Amended]
By deleting the words "Alexandria, LA, via"
 4. V-542 [New]
From Gregg County, TX; via Shreveport, LA; via INT Shreveport 166° and Esler, LA, 288° radials; Esler; via INT Esler 122° and New Orleans, LA, 312° radials; New Orleans.
 5. V-544 [New]
From Esler, LA; via Natchez, MS; to McComb, MS.
 6. J-50 [Amended]
By deleting the words "INT of the Lufkin 086° and the Alexandria, LA, 270° radials; Alexandria;"
 7. J-58 [Amended]
By deleting the words "Alexandria, LA; INT of the Alexandria 126° and the New Orleans, LA, 295° radials; New Orleans" and substituting the words "Esler, LA; New Orleans, LA"
- (Secs. 307(a) and 313(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348(a) and 1354(a)); (49 U.S.C. 106(g) [Revised, Pub. L. 97-449, January 12, 1983]); and 14 CFR 11.69)
- Note.**—The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body

of technical regulation for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a "major rule" under Executive Order 12291; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on October 25, 1983.

John W. Baier,

Acting Manager, Airspace-Rules and Aeronautical Information Division.

[FR Doc. 83-29660 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

14 CFR Part 91

[Docket No. 21022A; Reg. Notice No. 91-100]

Emergency Air Traffic Regulations

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Update of emergency air traffic regulations.

SUMMARY: Section 91.100 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) (14 CFR 91.100) requires aircraft operators to comply with emergency air traffic regulations issued under that section and covered by Notices to Airmen (NOTAM's) that are also issued under that section. This document provides notice of regulations already adopted that were immediately effective under § 91.100, for which the FAA has also issued NOTAM's. It adds, to Notice 91-100, emergency regulations implementing Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR) No. 44, as amended, that were necessary to respond to a shortage in air traffic control personnel. **EFFECTIVE DATE/TIME:** As stated in each regulation listed.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on the listed regulations, in duplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Chief Counsel, Attn: Rules Docket (AGC-204), Docket No. 21022A, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591. Comments may be examined in the Rules Docket, Room 915, weekdays, except Federal holidays, between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: B. Keith Potts, Airspace-Rules and Aeronautical Information Division, Air Traffic Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence