

The purpose of the withdrawals is to protect the recreational values within the described sites. The lands are currently segregated from location and entry under the public land laws generally, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws. No change is proposed in the purpose or segregative effect of the withdrawals.

On or before September 17, 1980, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed withdrawal continuation may present their views in writing to the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management.

Notice is hereby given that an opportunity for a public hearing is afforded in connection with the proposed withdrawal continuation. All interested persons who desire to be heard on the proposal must submit a written request for a hearing to the undersigned before September 17, 1980. Upon determination by the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, that a public hearing will be held, a notice will be published in the *Federal Register* giving the time and place of such hearing. Public hearings are scheduled and conducted in accordance with BLM Manual Sec. 2351.16B.

The authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management will undertake such investigations as are necessary to determine the existing and potential demands for the lands and their resources. He will review the withdrawal justification to insure that continuation would be consistent with the statutory objectives of the programs for which the lands are dedicated; the area involved is the minimum essential to meet the desired needs; the maximum concurrent utilization of the lands is provided for; and an agreement is reached on the concurrent management of the lands and their resources. He will also prepare a report for consideration by the Secretary of the Interior, the President, and Congress, who will determine whether or not the withdrawals will be continued and if so, for how long. The final determination on the continuation of the withdrawals will be published in the *Federal Register*. The existing withdrawals will continue until such final determination is made.

All communications in connection with this proposed withdrawal continuation should be addressed to the undersigned officer, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208.

Dated: August 1, 1980.

Harold A. Berends,
Chief, Branch of Lands and Minerals
Operations.

[FR Doc. 80-23893 Filed 8-7-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M

[Coal Lease Applications ES 15444 and ES 21181]

Coal Land in Whitley and McCreary Counties, Kentucky; Public Hearing and Availability of Environmental Assessment

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, 350 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22304 hereby gives notice that a public hearing will be held on August 28, 1980, at 7:30 P.M., in the Gatliff Auditorium, Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky 40769. Application has been made to the United States that it offer for lease certain coal resources in the public lands hereinafter described. The purpose of the hearing is to obtain public comments on the Environmental Assessment prepared and on the following items:

(1) The method of mining to be employed to obtain maximum economic recovery of the coal; (2) the impact that mining the coal in the proposed leasehold may have on the area, including but not limited to impacts on the environment; and (3) methods of determining the fair market value of the coal to be offered. Written requests to testify orally at the August 28, 1980 public hearing should be received at the Eastern States Office, 350 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22304, prior to the close of business 4:00 P.M., on August 27, 1980. People who indicate they wish to testify when they check in at the hearing room may have an opportunity to testify if time is available after the listed witnesses have been heard.

Both oral and written comments will be received at the public hearings, but speakers will be limited to a maximum of ten minutes each depending on the number of persons desiring to comment. The time limitation will be strictly enforced, but the complete text of prepared speeches may be filed with the presiding officer at the hearing, whether or not the speaker has been able to finish oral delivery in the allotted minutes. Written comments may also be submitted to Eastern States Office, at the above address, prior to close of business on August 27, 1980. Substantive comments, whether written or oral, will receive equal consideration prior to any lease offering.

In addition, the public is invited to submit written comments concerning the fair market value of the coal resource to the Bureau of Land Management and the

U.S. Geological Survey. Public comments will be utilized in establishing fair market value for the coal resources in the described lands.

Comments should address specific factors related to fair market value including, but not limited to: the quantity and quality of the coal resources, the price that the mined coal would bring in the market place, the cost of producing the coal, the probable timing and rate of production, the interest rate at which anticipated income streams would be discounted, depreciation and other accounting factors, the expected rate of industry return, the value of the surface estate (if private surface), and the mining method or methods which would achieve maximum economic recovery of the coal. Documentation of similar market transactions, including location, terms, and conditions, may also be submitted at this time.

These comments will be considered in the final determination of fair market value as determined in accordance with 30 CFR 211.63 and 43 CFR 3422.1-2. Should any information submitted as comments be considered to be proprietary by the commentator, the information should be labeled as such and stated in the first page of the submission. Comments should be sent to both the Eastern States Director, Bureau of Land Management, 350 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22304, and to the Regional Conservation Manager, Eastern Region, Geological Survey, 1725 K Street, N.W., Suite 204, Washington, D.C. 20006, to arrive no later than August 27, 1980.

Application ES 21181, 1920 acres

The coal resource to be offered is to be mined underground from the Jellico and Barren Fork seam(s) in the following lands located in the Daniel Boone National Forest, in Whitley County and McCreary County, Kentucky on the waters of Jellico Creek under the supervision of the Whitley, Kentucky District Forest Service Office. The metes and bounds description is available at the Eastern States Office at the address set out above, containing 1920 acres, and;

Application ES 15444, 409 acres

The coal resource to be offered is to be mined underground from the Barren Fork seam(s) in the following lands located in the Daniel Boone National Forest, McCreary County, Kentucky, Tract 54, on the waters of Cane Branch and Pole Road Hollow of Beaver Creek. The metes and bounds description is available at the Eastern States Office set out above.

The draft Environmental Assessment will be available for review in the Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management, at the above address. Single copies are available for distribution upon request from the office at the above address.

A copy of the Environmental Assessment, the case file and the comments submitted by the public on fair market value, except those stated in the Freedom of Information Act, will be available for public inspection at the Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management, at the address set out above.

Piefer J. VanZanden,
Associate Eastern States Director.

[FR Doc. 80-23894 Filed 8-7-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M

Bureau of Mines

Floodplain Management and Wetlands Protection Procedures

AGENCY: Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice provides Bureau of Mines final procedures for complying with Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) and Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands). The draft procedures were published in the Federal Register on May 9, 1980, (45 FR 30700).

DATE: These procedures will become effective August 8, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wilton Johnson, Division of Mineral Land Assessment, Bureau of Mines, 2401 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20241, telephone (202) 634-4743.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These procedures implement Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 and are based on Department of the Interior guidelines (520 DM 1) and the Water Resources Council Guidelines (43 FR 6030). No comments were received during the review period for comments on the draft procedures which are published here unchanged.

Dated: August 1, 1980.

Linsay Norman,
Assistant Director, Bureau of Mines.

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of these procedures is to set forth policy and guidance for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management (May 24, 1977), Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands (May 24, 1977), and the Department of the Interior Guidelines on Floodplain

Management and Wetland Protection Procedures.

2. **Policy.** It is the policy of the Bureau of Mines to exercise leadership in fulfilling the requirements of Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 by:

A. Avoiding, to the extent practicable, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of wetlands and floodplains.

B. Avoiding the direct or indirect support of wetland or floodplain development whenever there is a practicable alternative.

C. Reducing the risk of flood loss and minimizing the impact of floods on human health, safety, and welfare.

D. Assuring that planning programs and budget requests reflect consideration of the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains and wetlands.

E. Developing an integrated process to involve the public in the floodplain management decisionmaking process.

F. Adhering to the objectives of the Unified National Program for Floodplain Management.

G. Consulting with Water Resources Council (WRC), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Corps of Engineers (CE), and other institutions with expertise in the natural and beneficial values of floodplains and wetlands.

3. **Applicability.** These procedures shall apply to the following Bureau actions which may be located in or affect floodplains or wetlands:

A. Acquiring, managing, and disposing of Federal lands and facilities.

B. Providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements.

C. Conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities.

4. **Definitions.** A. Agency. An executive department, a government corporation, or an independent establishment, also including the military departments.

B. Base Flood. That flood which has a one percent change of occurrence in any given year (also known as a 100-year flood). This term is used in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to indicate the minimum level of flooding to be used by a community in its floodplain management regulations.

C. Facility. Any man-made or man-placed item or structure.

D. Flood or Flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or

complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland and/or tidal waters, and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff or surface waters from any source.

E. Floodplain. The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including floodprone areas of offshore islands including, at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The base floodplain shall be used to designate the 100-year floodplain (one percent chance floodplain). The critical action floodplain is defined as the 500-year floodplain (0.2 percent chance floodplain).

F. Minimize. To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree possible.

G. Practicable. Capable of being done within existing constraints. The test of what is practicable depends upon the situation and includes consideration of the pertinent factors such as environment, cost, and technology.

H. Preserve. To prevent modification of the natural floodplain or wetland environment or to maintain it as closely as possible in its natural state.

I. Restore. To re-establish a setting or environment in which the natural functions and values of the floodplain or wetland can again be achieved.

J. Wetlands. "Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support and under normal circumstances does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds" (as defined in Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands).

5. **Procedures.** The Division, Branch, Section, or organizational unit of the Bureau with responsibility for the proposal must complete the following steps when proposing to take an action that may impact or be located in floodplains or wetlands. All requests for new authorizations or appropriations for actions to be located in floodplains or wetlands must contain a statement of compliance with these procedures.

A. Determine Whether a Proposed Action is Located in or Will Affect a Floodplain or Wetland. The floodplain determination shall be made according to a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) floodplain map or a more detailed map of an area if available. If further information and assistance are needed, one or more of the following agencies will be consulted:

Soil Conservation Service, Corps of Engineers, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Insurance Administration, Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, Water and Power Resources Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, Delaware River Basin Commission, Susquehanna River Basin Commission, and appropriate State agencies. If a determination regarding wetlands cannot be made on the basis of definition and inspection, assistance will be sought from the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, or local planning and zoning agencies.

B. Early Public Review. If it is determined that a proposed action will be located in or impact a floodplain or wetland, the public or persons interested in or affected by the action shall be notified at the earliest possible time of intent to carry out an action in order that they may give their views on the proposal.

C. Identify and Evaluate Practicable Alternatives. If it is determined that a proposed action is located in or affects a floodplain or wetland, alternative sites must be identified and the practicability of such sites evaluated. Alternatives to be evaluated include: (1) carrying out the proposed action at a location outside the base floodplain or at a location that will not result in impacts on wetlands (alternative sites), (2) other means which accomplish the same purpose as the proposed action (alternative actions), and (3) no action.

D. Identify Impacts of the Proposed Action. the full range of impacts of direct Bureau actions and the impacts of actions supported by the Bureau must be evaluated. Since the Executive Order is based primarily on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the concepts of impact identification and assessment applicable to both NEPA and the Order are identical. The three basic types of impacts to be assessed are:

(1) Positive and negative impacts. Both must be identified so that the practicability of a proposed action can be measured. For example, draining wetlands establishes an environment which is suitable for certain uses, but at the expense of beneficial values of the wetlands.

(2) Concentrated and dispersed impacts. these impacts may result from any action. The impact is concentrated if it occurs at or near the site of an action and is dispersed if at a site remote from the action. For example, a concentrated impact of constructing a building on a wooded area is the loss of

vegetation at the site. A dispersed impact of the same action could be sedimentation downstream caused by erosion at the site.

(3) Short- and long-term impacts. Both must be analyzed to evaluate the total impact of an action or alternative. Short-term impacts are temporary changes occurring during or immediately following an activity and usually persist for a short while. Long-term impacts occur during or after an action and may take the form of delayed changes or changes resulting from the cumulative effects of many individual actions. An example of a short-term impact could be sedimentation at or below a construction site. A long-term impact could be the loss of valley floodwater storage resulting from the cumulative effects of floodplain development.

After determining that a proposed action is in a floodplain, the risk to lives and property involved in using the site must be determined. This assessment includes the identification of high hazard areas (riverine and coastal floodplains). These areas are usually those nearest the watercourse and are subject to frequent flooding.

E. Minimize, Restore, Preserve. If it is determined that a proposed action or alternative will result in harm to lives and property or impact the natural and beneficial values of or within a floodplain or wetland, modifications must be planned to reduce harm to the smallest amount possible and to insure preservation and restoration of as much of the natural and beneficial floodplain or wetland values as possible.

F. Reevaluate Alternatives. After the impacts the proposed action would have on the floodplain or wetland (step D) and methods to minimize these impacts and opportunities to restore and preserve floodplain and wetland values (step E) have been identified, the proposed action should now be reevaluated. For proposed actions in the floodplain or in wetlands, the initiating office must determine whether the action is still feasible in terms of: (1) avoiding support of floodplain or wetland development where there is a practicable alternative; (2) reducing risk of flood loss; (3) protecting human safety, health and welfare; and (4) restoring and preserving natural and beneficial floodplain values. the evaluation should lead to a determination of whether there are alternatives to the proposed action.

If there is no practicable alternative to the proposed action, consideration must be given to modifying or limiting the proposed action to minimize potential harm to or within floodplains or wetlands. New alternative actions and

sites can then be identified and previously rejected ones reevaluated for practicability based on scaled-down expectations. If neither of the above courses of action is feasible, the no action alternative must be reevaluated.

If the proposed action is outside the floodplain or wetland but has impacts which cannot be minimized, consideration must be given to modifying or relocating the action to eliminate or reduce the identified impacts or to choosing the no action alternative.

The reevaluation must include a comparison of relative adverse impacts associated with the proposed action located in and out of the floodplain or wetland, with emphasis on floodplain or wetland values. However, a site outside of a floodplain should not be chosen if the overall harm is significantly greater than that associated with the floodplain site.

G. Findings and Public Explanation. If the reevaluation results in the determination that there is no practicable alternative to locating in or impacting a floodplain, a statement of findings and public explanation must be provided, indicating how any trade off analysis was conducted in making the findings. OMB Circular A-95 and NEPA review procedures will be used to make findings available for agency and public review.

The statement of findings and public explanation must include:

(1) A description of why the proposed action must be located in the floodplain.

(2) A description of all significant facts considered in making the determination including alternative sites and actions.

(3) A statement indicating whether the actions conform to applicable State, or local floodplain protection standards.

(4) A statement indicating why the National Flood Insurance Program criteria are demonstrably inappropriate for the proposed action.

(5) A provision for publication in the Federal Register and other appropriate vehicle.

(6) A provision for a brief comment period prior to agency action (15 to 30 days).

(7) A description of how the activity will be designed or modified to minimize harm to or within the floodplain.

(8) A statement indicating how the action affects natural or beneficial floodplain values.

(9) A statement listing other involved agencies and individuals.

H. Implementation of Action. With the conclusion of the decisionmaking process described in steps A through G, the proposed action can be

implemented. However, it is the continuing responsibility of the initiating office to monitor all aspects of the project activities to insure that all requirements relating to minimization, preservation, and restoration will be observed if the proposed action will result in floodplain or wetland impacts. All proposed actions will be coordinated with the Division of Mineral Land Assessment.

6. Documentation and Circulation. Each Division will be responsible for case-by-case documentation of specific analysis of actions covered by EO 11988 and EO 11990 and for maintaining current records for reporting purposes.

For proposed actions having national significance or impact, a notice will be published in the *Federal Register* with sufficient time allowed for public review and comment. For proposed actions affecting areas of lesser geographic coverage, other public information methods such as news releases, newsletters, or public meetings will be used to inform the interested public.

Actions requiring preparation of environmental impact statements or environmental assessments will be coordinated with the Division of Planning, Office of Program Development and Evaluation. To assure interagency coordination, NEPA documents and decision statements concerning floodplains and wetlands will be circulated to the following agencies: EPA, FEMA, USGS, FWS, CE, SCS, WPRS, and State water resources agencies.

[FR 80-23924 Filed 8-7-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-53-M

Office of the Secretary

Central Arizona Project, Arizona; Proposed Allocations of Project Water to Indian Tribes

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of proposed water allocations.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this action is to propose the allocation of Central Arizona Project (CAP) water to Indian tribes. This notice proposes that 309,810 acre-feet of water be allocated to Indian reservations, with the stipulation that in times of shortages, the Indian supply would be reduced on a proportional basis with the municipal and industrial (M&I) supply. This proportion would be determined according to the amount of water used by each of the two classes in the most recent year in which a full supply was available for both classes. This action proposes to adjust

allocations made previously by the Department.

DATES: All comments and material relevant to these proposals received before October 7, 1980 will be considered. Additionally, the Department will conduct public hearings on the proposed allocations in Arizona during the month of September. The dates and places of these hearings, once set, will be published in newspapers of general circulation in Arizona and in the *Federal Register*.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions or objections regarding these proposed allocations to the Associate Solicitor for Energy and Resources, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. An administrative record of the data relied upon in making these proposed allocations will be available for inspection at the following locations: Arizona Projects Office, Water and Power Resources Service, Suite 2200, Valley Center, 201 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85073, Telephone (602) 261-3106 and Office of the Field Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, Suite 2080, Valley Center, 201 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85073, Telephone (602) 261-4756. This administrative record can be inspected by the public during regular business hours, and arrangements can be made to have specified portions copied upon payment of reasonable charges.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Lanich, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Land and Water Resources, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Telephone: (202) 343-4931.

Authority and Purpose for Allocations

I take this action in recognition of my trust responsibilities to the Indians, and pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the Act of June 17, 1902, as amended, (32 Stat. 388, 43 U.S.C. 391) and the Colorado River Basin Project Act of September 30, 1968 (82 Stat. 885, 43 U.S.C. 1501). In making these tentative decisions, I have carefully considered many interrelated factors. I have met on many occasions both in Washington and in Arizona with representatives of the central Arizona tribes, with other potential users of CAP water, and with Governor Bruce Babbitt and members of the Arizona Congressional delegation. Also, I have reviewed at length the voluminous data which this Department has compiled over many years in regard to the CAP.

In these proposals, I have adjusted the water-use priorities and allocation of water to Indians announced by Acting

Secretary of the Interior, Kent Frizzell, on October 12, 1976. 40 FR 45883. I am proposing these adjustments to correct certain omissions in the 1976 notice and to accommodate certain supervening conditions.

Among the factors which have prompted me to propose these adjustments are the following:

(1) The 1976 allocations did not provide project water to all the Indian tribes which could reasonably benefit from the project. For example, the San Carlos Apache Tribe, which was mentioned specifically in the legislative history of the project as an intended recipient of project water, did not receive any allocation.

(2) Subsequent to the 1976 decision, Congress committed the United States Government to provide the Ak-Chin lands with a permanent water supply. Additionally, U.S. Congressman Morris Udall has introduced a bill, H.R. 7640, which would similarly provide permanent water for lands of the Papago Tribe.

(3) President Carter, in his Water Policy Message to Congress of June 6, 1978, recognized that Indian reservations are intended to be maintained as permanent tribal homelands. In an arid region such as central Arizona, a relatively dependable long-term water supply is critical if these homelands are to exist.

(4) Also in his June 6, 1978 message, the President announced his Administration's intent to settle Indian water claims through negotiation, wherever possible. Several water claims are now being litigated in Arizona and others are likely to be filed. On several occasions, I have stated that, pursuant to the President's policy, CAP water will be used in the settlement of outstanding claims, where possible.

Beside the factors listed above, there is another important reason for my proposed adjustment of the 1976 allocations. Under that proposal, Indian irrigation water would have been reduced drastically after the year 2005. From 257,000 acre feet per year in the first 20 years of the project, it would be decreased in the later years of the project to either 10 percent of the project supply or 20 percent of the agricultural supply, whichever was to the tribes' advantage. It is my opinion that this abrupt reduction in Indian supply is unfair to the Indians. Under the post-2005 formula used in the 1976 allocations, the economic growth permitted on the reservations in the early years of CAP operation would be only temporary, and both the Government and the tribes would be faced with the costs of a return to

depressed economic conditions. Therefore, I have tried to assure the tribes of a more dependable supply of water throughout the life of the project.

Projected Water Supply

Before describing the procedures used to determine the allocations set forth below, I will point out certain hydrologically related aspects of the CAP. This is arid country with a limited supply of surface and groundwater, and many agricultural and M&I water users rely exclusively on groundwater. This dependence has been so great that the groundwater table has been dropping at an alarming rate. The Arizona Water Commission has estimated that the annual overdraft in the three counties of Maricopa, Pinal and Pima is 1.8 million acre feet. In response to this problem, the Arizona State Legislature, on June 11, 1980, enacted the Ground Water Management Act of 1980. This law is far-reaching and should help alleviate this serious drawdown of groundwater reserves. I commend the Governor, the Legislature, and the Arizona Groundwater Management Study Commission for their serious and sustained efforts to improve the management of Arizona's limited water resources.

Despite the virtues of this new law, however, no one expects it to "solve" Arizona's water problems; nor should anyone expect the CAP to work miracles. What the CAP will do is this: It will alleviate to some extent the agricultural drain on the groundwater supply in the early years of the project, and it will provide a supply of municipal and industrial water on a permanent basis.

In making my proposals, I have studied data prepared by the Arizona Water Commission (AWC) and by the Water and Power Resources Service. Both reports estimate the total CAP supply based on assumptions relating to the hydrology of the Colorado River Basin, local runoff, the way in which the mainstem Colorado River reservoirs are operated, the rate at which the Upper Basin states develop their supplies, and a variety of other factors. But while they are in general agreement as to the various factors involved in these calculations, the two reports make different predictions.

Based on its assumptions, the Water and Power Resources Service (WPRS) has projected that the minimum amount of Colorado River water available for diversion into the CAP during the most critical drought years will be 400,000 acre-feet. Due to losses, less than that, perhaps as little as 300,000 acre-feet,

would be delivered to users during drought years, according to WPRS.

However, the Executive Director of the Arizona Water Commission (now the Department of Water Resources) has referred to his agency's CAP projection of 550,000 acre-feet of supply for diversion in drought years and 500,000 acre-feet for actual delivery as "quite conservative." The AWC conclusion relies on the assumption that the rate of development in the Upper Colorado River Basin will be slower than that predicted by WPRS, and on different assumptions regarding the operation of Hoover Dam.

From these numbers, the disagreement between the two agencies is obvious. For the purpose of this decision, however, I am accepting neither of these projections as definitive. My proposed allocations do not reduce the tribal amounts after 2005 as did the 1976 allocations. Instead, my proposed allocations rely on the concept of a "shared priority" between Indian users and municipal and industrial users throughout the life of the project. This concept, which is discussed in more detail below, provides that these two classes of users will suffer together and proportionally in shortage years.

Although it is important to all parties involved to have accurate forecasts of Colorado River water supplies, these projections are not as important to my allocation proposals—because of the shared priority concept—as they were to Acting Secretary Frizzell's. At this point, since only time will tell which agency made better predictions about the future, I have found it useful to consider both reports in calculating the possible long-term ramifications of various allocation scenarios.

Indian Allocations

I have considered 14 reservations for allocations of CAP water. (I should explain and emphasize what I mean by an "allocation." It is an offer to contract for CAP water. By no means does the allocation, by itself, commit the Department to deliver water to the various potential users to whom water is allocated. In all cases, contracts or subcontracts must be made and executed with the Secretary of the Interior as a party to them. It is only through the contracting process that water is firmly committed to the users.) I have tried to consider the particular and unique circumstances surrounding each tribe in making my tentative decisions. I have found that there is no single formula to be used in determining the allocations of all the tribes.

I first considered the five reservations allocated water in 1976. These

reservations are the Ak-Chin, Gila River, Salt River, Papago (Chuichu) and Fort McDowell. The rationale used in making those allocations is explained in detail in the 1976 Federal Register notice. The procedure is this:

(1) The total acreage of presently developed lands on each reservation is determined.

(2) The total water requirement for each reservation is computed on the basis of a water duty of 4.59 acre-feet per acre.

(3) The number of acre-feet of non-project surface and groundwater available to each reservation is estimated.

(4) The number of acre-feet of project water required for each reservation is then obtained by subtracting the available surface and groundwater from the total water requirement.

(5) The number of acre-feet to be delivered to each tribe at the turnout points on the project canals is the amount as determined in #4 multiplied by 1.176 (which is the same as dividing by 0.85) to allow for a 15 percent loss in the distribution systems from the amount delivered canalside.

On the basis of this formula, the following allocations were made: Ak-Chin, 58,300 acre-feet; Gila River, 173,100 acre-feet; Salt River, 13,300 acre-feet; and Papago (Chuichu) 8,000 acre-feet.

In the case of the Fort McDowell tribe, it was found that the tribe had an adequate supply of water to satisfy all of its present farm requirements. However, 4,300 acre-feet were allocated to the tribe to irrigate new in-lieu lands which the tribe may receive pursuant to § 302 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act. This allocation was supported by the four other tribes.

I propose to affirm the 1976 allocations to these reservations with the stipulation, however, that they will not be reduced in the year 2005 as previously proposed.

In 1976, no allocation was made to the Camp Verde Reservation. On the basis of the formula described above, I am proposing to allocate 1,200 acre-feet of water to Camp Verde to be used on its 200 presently developed acres.

The San Carlos Tribe also did not receive an allocation, despite its eligibility for one. San Carlos presently has 1,800 developed acres. Using the above formula, the tribe would receive a gross allocation of 8,700 acre-feet, reduced by 6,000 acre-feet of available surface water, for a net allocation of 2,700 acre-feet. Additionally, I have decided that the San Carlos Reservation, because of its mountainous terrain, is in need of a supplemental

allocation to sustain it as a permanent tribal homeland. I have decided this supplemental allocation should be 10,000 acre-feet, bringing the total net CAP allocation to San Carlos to 12,700 acre-feet.

Four reservations of the Papago Tribe—San Xavier, Schuk Toak, Chuichu, and Gila Bend—have applied for an allocation of water. These reservations are the subject of H.R. 7640, which would direct the Secretary of the Interior to provide 180,000 acre-feet of "firm supplies" of water to them. My tentative allocation to Chuichu is described above. With respect to San Xavier and Schuk Toak, I have tentatively provided them with the minimum water supply needed to create an economic farming unit. For the San Xavier Tribe this is 27,000 acre-feet and for Schuk Toak, it is 10,800 acre-feet. The Gila Bend Reservation poses a different problem. This reservation is upstream of the Painted Rock Dam and virtually all irrigable lands are subject to extensive flooding. At this time, I have decided not to make a proposed allocation of water to Gila Bend; however, I invite the tribe to make its arguments as to the practicability of a CAP allocation during the public comment period.

The White Mountain Apache Tribe has asked that I not allocate any CAP water to it. I have complied with its request.

Finally, there are three small reservations within the project area to which I intend to make allocations. Two of these tribes, the Pascua Yaqui and the Tonto Apache, were recognized subsequent to the passing of the CAP authorizing legislation. The third, the Yavapai, was established prior to 1968, but was not allocated any water in 1976. My allocations to these three tribes will provide them with the minimum supply of water needed to maintain their reservations as tribal homelands. My tentative allocations are: 500 acre-feet to the Pascua Yaqui, 110 acre-feet to the Tonto Apache, and 500 acre-feet to the Yavapai.

As in the 1976 decisions, the allocations to AK-Chin, Gila River, Salt River, Fort McDowell, Chuichu, Camp Verde and 2,700 acre-feet of the San Carlos allocation are limited to irrigation uses on the reservation, except to the extent modified by the *Winters* rights discussion below.

The full allocation to San Xavier, Schuk Toak, Pascua Yaqui, Tonto Apache, and Yavapai and 10,000 acre-feet of the San Carlos allocation may be used for domestic, irrigation and M&I purposes, consistent with the purpose of maintaining tribal homelands. All of

these allocations are also limited to uses on the reservations, except to the extent modified below.

Priority of Use in Times of Shortage

While the non-Indian agricultural supply of water will vary from year to year, even under pessimistic projections of water supply, Indian agricultural users and M&I users will receive their full allocations of water in most years. However, it is likely that there will be some years, probably after the turn of the century, in which there will not be enough water to satisfy Indian and M&I users completely.

It is my proposal that in these shortage years, Indian users and M&I users will *share* a first priority on water.

Under this concept, the scheme for reducing water deliveries in times of shortage will work this way: First, miscellaneous uses would be reduced pro rata until exhausted; next, non-Indian agricultural uses would be reduced in the same way until exhausted; thereafter, water for Indian and M&I uses would be reduced on a proportional basis, and within each class on a pro rata basis. The proportional basis between these two classes would be fixed as a ratio of the amount of water used by each class in the most recent year in which a full supply was available for both classes. (A year of "full supply" is one in which the total amounts of water specified in the M&I subcontracts and the Indian contracts are delivered). For instance, if in the last year of full supply preceding a shortage year, 500,000 acre-feet were used by M&I users and 300,000 acre-feet were used by the tribes, the water in the shortage year would be reduced between the two classes on a 5 to 3 basis, i.e., if only 500,000 acre-feet of water can be delivered in the shortage year, M&I users would receive 312,500 acre-feet and Indian users would receive 187,500 acre-feet.

The pro rata diminution within each class will be based on the actual use of water in the most recent year in which a full supply was available to the class.

Under the shared priority, the tribes should receive a relatively dependable supply of water *throughout* the life of the project. In the later years of the project, as non-Indian agricultural water becomes converted to M&I uses, the ratio will change in favor of M&I use. However, I believe that the Indian supply will be more dependable than provided by the 1976 scheme.

Possible Substitution of Non-CAP Water

By improving the Indian supply in the later project years, it is apparent that the position of the M&I users will be less

favorable than under the 1976 notice. In an effort to make the M&I supply as dependable as possible, I intend to act upon suggestions by Governor Babbitt and his staff to consider the potential use of effluent water to "firm up" Indian supplies, thereby freeing more water for M&I use in shortage years.

I propose that contracts for tribal allocations and the subcontracts for M&I water contain terms which will allow the substitution of non-CAP water for Indian CAP allocations.

The general criteria for substitution will include:

(1) The suitability of the substitute water will be determined by the Secretary on stated criteria: (a) that the delivery facilities are equivalent to CAP facilities, (b) that the supply is available in comparable quantities at the time and place of need, (c) that the quality of the water meets all regulatory requirements, and (d) that the water is suitable for the beneficial use to which it is to be put;

(2) All costs of substitution will be borne by the Central Arizona Water Conservation District or by the subcontractor securing the benefit of CAP water by substitution (however, this requirement will not preclude the use of Environmental Protection Agency grants, or non-federal financial assistance, to deliver effluent water to the reservations);

(3) Any favorable cost differential for delivered water in any substitution plan must inure to the benefit of the tribes or the U.S. Government; and

(4) Negotiations for the proposed substitution of supply will be between the tribe and the party offering water. Under procedures to be developed by the Department, the Secretary will reserve the authority to approve a substitution if it is determined that tribal agreement is being withheld unreasonably.

It appears to me that there are at least two reservations on which effluent substitution could work—the Gila River and the Salt River, both in the Phoenix metropolitan area. The Phoenix area cities have reported to this Department that they are willing to discuss possible effluent substitution plans with us. They also pointed out that this is a particularly propitious time for such discussions, as they are currently considering where to build proposed waste-water treatment facilities.

No doubt, there are substantial legal, technical, and physical aspects of this concept to be worked out. But there is also no doubt that if appropriate use is made of the effluent, shortages will fall less severely on all users served by the Central Arizona Project.

Also, in an effort to identify more water which could be made available to mitigate the adverse effects of shortage years, I have directed the Assistant Secretary for Land and Water Resources to review whether operating criteria for lower-basin Colorado reservoirs permit, or could be modified to permit, the use of additional water for CAP purposes.

Credits Against Winters Rights

These proposed allocations to the tribes will be credited against the reservations' *Winters* rights, as and when finally adjudicated. This stipulation will be included in the contracts with the tribes for these allocated supplies.

To the extent that a CAP allocation is credited against finally adjudicated *Winters* rights, the reservation being so credited will be able to use such water in any manner and for any uses permitted under its *Winters* rights, as finally adjudicated.

In this context it should be added that the allocation of CAP water to the tribes will not constitute a taking, either directly or by implication, of any water rights of the tribes; nor will it constitute the Department's opinion as to the legal rights of these tribes.

Possible Additional Water for the Tribes

Except as specifically provided in the above proposed allocations, the tribal allocations are limited to irrigation uses on the reservations. The tribes, however, are not precluded from contracting for project M&I water just as any other entity in central Arizona may so contract. As long as such water has not been contracted to other users, such contracts may be made through the Secretary of the Interior. If the tribes do decide to contract for this M&I water, they should be prepared to execute a contract at the same time as other M&I users contract with the CAWCD and the Secretary.

In a related matter, the asserted needs for tribal irrigation water exceed the proposed allocations. It is my view that tribal irrigation requests above and beyond these proposed allocations should be treated in the same way as requests from other seeking irrigation water.

Non-Indian Water Use

In 1976, the Arizona Water Commission, now the Department of Water Resources, recommended water allocations for non-Indian M&I and agricultural users. In the four years since the recommendations various conditions have changed, including the proposed increased tribal allocation contained

herein, and increased estimates of the potential cost of CAP water.

In light of these changed circumstances, I have asked the DWR to revise its original recommendations for both M&I and agricultural use. I have requested that these recommendations be made by the close of the comment period on this notice.

Compliance With the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

The Bureau of Reclamation (now the Water and Power Resources Service) prepared an environmental assessment of the Indian allocations of CAP water as proposed on April 18, 1975. 40 FR 17927. The Bureau concluded in that assessment, dated June 4, 1976, that the proposed allocations did not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. The Solicitor reviewed the assessment and the negative determination and found them to be legally sufficient.

Since the preparation of that assessment, several other reports evaluating the potential environmental effects of CAP allocations have been written. These include:

An environmental assessment of the AWC-recommended M&I allocations (March, 1979);

A two-part conceptual and technical assumptions review of the AWC recommendations (November 9, 1979 and December 31, 1979);

A supplemental environmental assessment analyzing the potential M&I users rejected by the AWC (December, 1979);

A report on potential water use by non-Indian agriculture as recommended by the AWC (December, 1979).

These materials have been reviewed and considered in making the proposals contained herein. During the comment period, these reports will be considered further, as will any comments received from the public in regard to the potential environmental effects of these proposals.

Effect on Previous Decisions

My final decisions on the proposals contained herein will supersede the decisions published by Acting Secretary Frizzell on October 15, 1976 and by Secretary Morton on December 15, 1972, 37 FR 2802; and insofar as those decisions are inconsistent with my final decisions, they will be rescinded.

Dated: August 5, 1980.

Cecil D. Andrus,

Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 80-23876 Filed 8-7-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-10-M

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Motor Carrier Temporary Authority Applications

Correction

In FR Doc. 80-18774, appearing at page 42051 in the issue for Monday, June 23, 1980, make the following correction:

On page 42087, in the first column, in the paragraph beginning "MC 29910 (Sub-5-26TA)" filed by Arkansas-Best Freight System, Inc., in the 18th line, "New Hwy 8" should read "New LA Hwy 8".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

Intent To Engage in Compensated Intercompany Hauling Operations

This is to provide notice as required by 49 U.S.C. 10524(b)(1) that the named corporations intend to provide or to use compensated intercompany hauling operations as authorized in 49 U.S.C. 10524 (b).

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Alma Desk Company, P.O. Box 2250, 1301 Lincoln Drive, High Point, North Carolina 27261.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations and address of their respective principal offices.

(a) Custom Face Veneers, Inc., P.O. Box 1107, 2315 E. Kivett Drive, High Point, N.C. 27261.

(b) Dimension & Plywood, Inc., P.O. Box 586, 2315 E. Kivett Drive, High Point, N.C. 27261.

(c) Innerpack of Carolina, Inc., P.O. Box 242, 2315 E. Kivett Drive, High Point, N.C. 27261.

(d) Metal Stamping Works, Inc., P.O. Box 2002, 918 West Kivett Drive, High Point, N.C. 27261.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Aluminum Company of America, 1501 Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and address of their principal offices: (See Attachment "A".)

Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc., One World Trade Center, Suite 8151, New York, NY 10048.

REA Magnet Wire Company, Inc., 3600 East Pontiac Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46896.

Tifton Aluminum Company, Inc., P.O. Box 88, Tifton, GA 31794.

H C Products Co., P.O. Box 68, Princeville, IL 61559.

Buckeye Molding Company, 49 Second Street, New Vienna, OH 45159.

Wear-Ever Aluminum, Inc., Box 459, Chillicothe, OH 45601.

Northwest Alloys, Inc., P.O. Box 115, Addy, WA 99101.

Lincoln Manufacturing Company, Inc., P.O. Box 1229, Ft. Wayne, IN 46801.

Alcoa Inter-America, Inc., 932 Ponce De Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, FL 33134.
 PEP Industries, Inc., 6115 Robertson Avenue, Nashville, TN 37209.
 Alcoa Building Products, Inc., Suite 1200, Two Allegheny Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.
 The Stolle Corporation, 1501 Michigan Street, Sidney, OH 45365.
 Alcas Cutlery Corporation, 1116 East State Street, Olean, NY 14760.
 American Powdered Metals Company, Powder Road, North Haven, CT 06473.
 Adam Metal Supply, Inc., 625 Evans Street, Elizabeth, NJ 07207.
 Jonathan's Landing, Inc., 17290 Jonathan Drive, Jupiter, FL 33458.
 Alcoa Recycling Company, 1501 Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.
 Nash International, Inc., P.O. Box 151, East Palestine, OH 44413.
 Norcold, Inc., 1501 Michigan Street, Sidney, OH 45365.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Bangor Punta Corporation, One Green Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and addresses of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Bangor Punta Transportation, Inc. (MC-150281), One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830.
- (b) O & M Manufacturing Company, 8203 Market Street, Houston, TX 77029.
- (c) Producers Cotton Oil Company, 2907 South Maple Avenue, Fresno, CA 93717.
- (d) Pacific Technica Corporation, 460 Ward Drive, Suite E, Santa Barbara, CA 93111.
- (e) Smith & Wesson Chemical Company, Inc., 2399 Forman Road, Rock Creek, OH 44084.
- (f) S & W Ammunition Company, 2589 Forman Road, Rock Creek, OH 44084.
- (g) Piper Aircraft Corporation, 820 East Bald Eagle Street, Lock Haven, PA 17745.
- (h) Identi-Kit Company, 17985 Sky Park Circle, Suite C, Irvine, CA 92714.

The parent corporation is the Gilbert and Bennett Manufacturing Company, located on Main Street, Georgetown, Connecticut.

The wholly owned subsidiaries which will participate in this operation are: Coatings Engineering Corporation, 33 Union Street, Sudbury, Massachusetts, and Roman Wire Company, Highway 56 West, Sherman, Texas.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Chemcentral Corporation, 7050 West 71st Street, Chicago, Illinois 60638.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and the addresses of their respective principal offices:

- Chemcentral/Atlanta, 1 Alchemy Pl., Doraville, GA 30340.
- Chemcentral/Buffalo, 3709 River Rd., Town of Tonawanda, NY 14150.
- Chemcentral/Chicago, 7050 W. 71st St., Chicago, IL 60638.

- Chemcentral/Cincinnati, 4619 Reading Rd., Cincinnati 45229.
- Chemcentral/Cleveland, 21600 Drake Rd., Strongsville, OH 44136.
- Chemcentral/Dallas, 2500 Vinson St., Dallas, TX 75211.
- Chemcentral/Detroit, 13395 Huron River Dr., Romulus, MI 48174.
- Chemcentral/Grand Rapids, 2940 Stafford Ave., S.W., Wyoming, MI 49509.
- Chemcentral/Indianapolis, 1650 Luett Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46222.
- Chemcentral/Louisville, 1825 Appleton Lane, Louisville, KY 40216.
- Chemcentral/Milwaukee, 2400 S. 170th St., New Berlin, WI 53151.
- Chemcentral/New Orleans, 333 River Rd., New Orleans, LA 70181.
- Chemcentral/Oklahoma City, 7301 SW 29th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73144.
- Chemcentral/Orlando, 8400 S. Orange Ave., Orlando, FL 32809.
- Chemcentral/Pittsburgh, Parkway West, Montour Run, Pittsburgh, PA 15244.
- Chemcentral/St. Louis, 2646 Metro Blvd., Maryland Heights, MO 63043.
- Chemcentral/Toledo, 4051 South Ave., Toledo, OH 43615.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

The Clorox Company, 1221 Broadway, Oakland, California 94612.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) The Kingsford Company, 1221 Broadway, Oakland, California 94612.
- (b) Grocery Store Products, Union & Adams Streets, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380.
- (c) Moore's Food Products, Inc., 801 Rockwell Avenue, Box 128, Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin 53538.
- (d) The HVR Company, 1685 Industrial Way, P.O. Box 675, Sparks, Nevada 89431.

The parent corporation is Cold Spring Granite Company, 202 South Third Avenue, Cold Spring, Minnesota 56320.

Wholly owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operation and addresses of their respective principal offices are as follows:

- (a) Raymond Granite Company, 36772 Road 606, Raymond, CA 93653.
- (b) Texas Granite Corporation, Drawer Q, marble Falls, TX 78654.
- (c) Lake Placid Granite Co., Au Sable Forks, NY 12912.
- (d) Granit-Bronz, Inc., 202 South Third Avenue, Cold Spring, MN 56320.
- (e) General Repair & Maintenance Co., 202 South Third Avenue, Cold Spring, MN 56320.
- (f) Cold Spring Equipment Co., 202 South Third Avenue, Cold Spring, MN 56320.
- (g) Cold Spring Granite (Canada) Ltd., 202 South Third Avenue, Cold Spring, MN 56320.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

The Commodore Corporation, 400 West Brooklyn, Syracuse, Indiana 46567.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which would participate in the operations and the address of their respective principal office:

- (a) The Commodore Corporation Southern, State Road 729, Danville, Virginia 24541.
- (b) The Commodore Corporation Southern, Haleyville, Alabama 35565.
- (c) Commodore Properties, Inc., 400 West Brooklyn, Syracuse, Indiana 46567.
- (d) The Commodore Corporation of Oregon, P.O. Box 578, Lebanon, Oregon 97355.
- (e) Commodore Mobile Homes of Florida, 9430 Ulmerton Road, Largo, Florida 33541.
- (f) Commodore Contract Carriers, Inc., 400 West Brooklyn, Syracuse, Indiana 46567.
- (g) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 349, Clarion, Pennsylvania 16214.
- (h) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., 2245 West Valley Boulevard, Colton, California 92324.
- (i) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., 2415 Griffin Road, Leesburg, Florida 32748.
- (j) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., 2800 Archad Avenue, McMinnville, Oregon 97128.
- (k) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., Route #1, Box 11, Middleburg, Pennsylvania 17842.
- (l) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., 1550 Davis Street, Ottawa, Kansas 60067.
- (m) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., Excelsior Drive, Santa Fe Springs, California 90670.
- (n) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 176, Syracuse, Indiana 46567.
- (o) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., 2nd and Wake Village Road, Texarkana, Texas 75505.
- (p) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., 11 North County Road 101, Woodland, California 95695.
- (q) Commodore Home Systems, Inc., Northeast Industrial Park, Worthington, Minnesota 56187.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

ConAgra, Inc., 200 Kiewit Plaza, Omaha, Nebraska 68131.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and address of their respective principal offices: (See Exhibit "A").

Dated this 25th day of July, 1980.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Conoco, Inc., P.O. Box 2197, Houston, TX 77001.

2. Wholly owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and address of their respective principal offices:

- Coastal Oil Company, 744 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102.
- Conoco Coal Development Company, High Ridge Park, Stamford, CT 06904.
- Conoco Communications, Inc., P.O. Box 1267, Ponca City, OK 74601.
- Conoco Fuels, Inc., High Ridge Park, Stamford, CT 06904.
- Conoco Minerals, Inc., High Ridge Park, Stamford, CT 06904.

Consolidation Coal Company, 1800 Washington Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15241.
 Continental Pipe Line Company, P.O. Box 1267, Ponca City, OK 74601.
 Douglas Oil Company of California, 3160 Airway Avenue, Costa Mesa, CA 92626.
 General Facilities, Inc., P.O. Box 2197, Houston, TX 77001.
 Home Fuel Oil Company, 744 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102.
 Kayo Oil Company, 1221 East Main Street, Chattanooga, TN 37408.
 Onco Oil Company, 744 Broad Street, Newark, N.J. 07102.
 Pitt-Consol Chemical Company, 191 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N.J. 07105.
 Western Oil and Fuel Company, 1400 Lilac Drive, South, Minneapolis, MN 55416.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Cranston Print Works Company, 1381 Cranston Street, Cranston, Rhode Island 02920.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Bercen Chemical Company, Inc., 1381 Cranston Street, Cranston, Rhode Island 02920.
- (b) Cranston Trucking Company, 1381 Cranston Street, Cranston, Rhode Island 02920.
- (c) I affirm that Cranston Print Works Company is a corporation which directly or indirectly owns a 100 percent interest in the subsidiaries participating in compensated intercorporate hauling under 49 U.S.C. 10524(b), listed in the attached notice.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Deere & Company, John Deere Road, Moline, IL 61265.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiary participating in the operation, and address of their respective principal office:

John Deere, Limited, P.O. Box 1000, Grimsby, Ontario L3M4H5.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Dillard Paper Company, 3900 Spring Garden Street (27407), P.O. Box 21767, Greensboro, NC 27420.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Dillard Paper Co. (Atlanta), 50 Best Friend Road, Doraville, GA 30340, P.O. Box 1061, Atlanta, GA 30301.
- (b) Dillard Paper Company of Augusta, Inc., 1427 Marvin Griffin Road (30906), P.O. Box 1330, Augusta, GA 30903.
- (c) Dillard Paper Company (of Birmingham), 541 Republic Circle (35214), P.O. Box 11367, Birmingham, AL 35202.
- (d) Dillard Paper Company of Charlotte, Inc., 3100 Parkside Drive (28208), P.O. Box 668966, Charlotte, NC 28266.

(e) Dillard Paper Company of Greenville, Inc., Whitehorse Road (29605), P.O. Box 2067, Greenville, SC 29602.

(f) Dillard Paper Company of Macon, Inc., 3115 Hillcrest Avenue (31204), P.O. Box 4407, Macon, GA 31208.

(g) Dillard Paper Company of Raleigh, Inc., 3915 Beryl Drive (27607), P.O. Box 33354, Raleigh, NC 27606.

(h) Dillard Paper Company of Richmond, Inc., 2100 Jefferson Davis Highway (23234), P.O. Box 34748, Richmond, VA 23234.

(i) Dillard Paper Company, Inc., 2490 Patterson Avenue, SW. (24016), P.O. Box 13406, Roanoke, VA 24033.

(j) Dillard Paper Company of Rome Georgia, Inc., 305 Forsyth Street (30161), P.O. Box 1197, Rome, GA 30161.

(k) Dillard Paper Company of Wilmington, Inc., 4102 Emerson Street (28401), P.O. Box 1558, Wilmington, NC 28401.

(l) Dillard Paper Company of Winston-Salem, Inc., 3840 Kimwell Drive (27103), P.O. Box 10519, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, NC 27108.

(m) Dillard Paper Company of Bristol, Inc., 1330 Spencer Street Extension (24201), P.O. Box 60, Bristol, VA 24201.

(n) Dillard Paper Company, Inc., 2490 Patterson Avenue, SW. (24016), P.O. Box 13406, Roanoke, VA 24033.

(o) Dillard Paper Company of Knoxville, Inc., 5900 Middlebrook Pike, NW. (37921), P.O. Box 11607, Knoxville, TN 37919.

(p) The Old Dominion Paper Company, 3666 Progress Road (23502), P.O. Box 7254, Norfolk, VA 23509.

(q) The Old Dominion Paper Company, 1513 Edgemore Avenue (21801), P.O. Box 1558, Salisbury, MD 21801.

(r) Dillard Plastics, Inc., Prospect Church Road (27360), P.O. Box G, Thomasville, NC 27360.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

The Dow Chemical Company, 2030 Abbott Road, Midland, Michigan 48640.

2. Wholly owned subsidiary participating in operations, and address of principal office:

Wanda Petroleum Company, P.O. Box 52120, Houston, Texas 77052.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

General Signal Corporation, High Ridge Park, Stamford, Connecticut 06904.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Sola Basic Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 10077, Stamford, Connecticut 06904.
- (b) OZ/Gedney Company, Main Street, Terryville, Connecticut 06786.

1. Parent Corporation:

Kirsch Company, Sturgis, Mich. 49091.

2. Wholly Owned Subsidiaries:

- (a) Kirsch Window Treatments, 17352 Armstrong, Irvine, Ca. 92664.
- (b) Hostess Industries, Inc., 212 Elm St., P.O. Box 276, New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

(c) Ideal Manufacturing Company, Pinesbridge Road, Beacon Falls, Conn. 06403.

(d) Johnson Leasing Company, Sturgis, Mich. 49091.

(e) Kirsch of Canada, Limited, P.O. Box 488, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

(f) Kirsch Services, Inc., 800 Center, Tempe, Ariz. 85282.

(g) Kirsch International Corp., Sturgis, Mich. 49091.

(h) Rockware, Inc., 2124 Harlem Road, Rockford, Ill. 61111.

(i) Scotscraft, Inc., P.O. Box 463, Scottsville, Ky. 42164.

(j) Alex Stuart Designs, 20735 Superior, Chatsworth, Ca. 91311.

(k) The Union Pin Company, Greenwoods Industrial Park, P.O. Box 424, New Hartford, Conn. 06057.

(l) Vanguard Studios, 5775 N. Lindero Canyon Road, Westlake Village, Ca. 91361.

(m) Worldsbest Industries, Inc., 5025 S. Packard Ave., Cudahy, Wisc. 53110.

The parent corporation is:

Libbey-Owens-Ford Company, 811 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43695.

The wholly owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations are as follows:

- LOF Glass Inc., P.O. Box 830, Laurinburg, North Carolina 28352.
- Thermopane LOF Inc., P.O. Box 408, Clinton, North Carolina 28328.
- Tuf-flex Glass Inc., 811 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43695.
- Aeroquip Corporation, 300 South East Avenue, Jackson, Michigan 49203.
- LOF Plastics Inc., 7565 East McNichols Road, Detroit, Michigan 48234.
- Modern Tools Division, 911 Matzinger Road, Toledo, Ohio 43695.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Morgan Trailer Mfg. Co., Morgantown, PA 19543.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Trail-R-Van, Inc., Morgantown, PA 19543.
- (b) Janesville Truck Equipment Corp., 17 North Franklin Street, Janesville, Wisconsin 53545.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

National Steel Corporation, 2800 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) National Aluminum Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- (b) National Steel Service Center Inc. Parsippany, New Jersey.
- (c) Hanna Furnace Corporation, Buffalo, New York.
- (d) National Mines Corporation, Lexington, Kentucky.

- (e) Delray Connecting Railroad Company, Detroit, Michigan.
- (f) National Steel Products Company, Houston, Texas.
- (g) National Pipe & Tube Company, Liberty, Texas.
- (h) Bull Moose Tube Company, Gerald, Missouri.
- (i) American Steel Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.
- (j) United Financial Corporation of California, San Francisco, California.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Outboard Marine Corporation, 100 Sea Horse Drive, Waukegan, Illinois 60085.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Cushman Motor Sales, Inc., 14133 Arbor Place, Cerritos, California 90701.
- (b) Cushman Sales and Service of Florida, Inc., 2821 Pinewood Avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida 33407.
- (c) Cushman Sales and Service of Illinois, Inc., 300 Laura Drive, Addison, Illinois 60101.
- (d) Cushman Sales and Service of Nebraska, Inc., 1135 North 22nd Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68503.
- (e) Lawn-Boy Distributors, Inc.—New England, 122 South Street, Hopkinton, Massachusetts 01748.
- (f) Lawn-Boy Distributors, Inc.—Indiana, 2725 Tobey Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana 46219.
- (g) Lawn-Boy Distributors, Inc.—Michigan, 1365 North Cedar, P.O. Box 83, Holt, Michigan 48842.
- (h) Lawn-Boy Distributors, Inc.—Southeast, P.O. Box 43784, Atlanta, Georgia 30336.
- (i) OMC Distributors, Inc.—Dallas, 11440 Hillguard Road, Dallas, Texas 75243.
- (j) OMC Distributors, Inc.—Kansas City, 6001 Equitable Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64120.
- (k) OMC Distributors, Inc.—Minneapolis, 3070 Lunar, Eagan, Minnesota 55121.
- (l) OMC Distributors, Inc.—Ft. Wayne, 4515 Merchant Road, P.O. Box 2738, Station D, Ft. Wayne, Indiana 46808.
- (m) OMC Distributors, Inc.—San Francisco, 230 East Harris Avenue, South San Francisco, California 94080.
- (n) OMC Distributors, Inc.—Waukegan, 3504 Sunset Avenue, Waukegan, Illinois 60085.
- (o) Outboard Marine Domestic, International Sales Corporation, 37 N.E. 179th Street, P.O. Box 693530, Norland Branch, Miami, Florida 33169.
- (p) Outboard Marine International, Inc., 37 N.E. 179th Street, P.O. Box 3530, Norland Branch, Miami, Florida 33169.
- (q) Outboard Marine Asia Limited, 2 Ice House Street, St. Georges Building, Hong Kong.
- (r) Outboard Marine Belgium N.V., 72 Pathoekeweg, Brugge, Belgium.
- (s) Outboard Marine Foreign International Sales Company Limited, Tsing Yi Town Lot No. 54, NT., Hong Kong.
- (t) Ryan Equipment Co., 2055 White Bear Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55109.
- (u) Trade Winds Company, Inc., 1211 Depot Street, Manawa, Wisconsin 54949.

- (v) Outboard Marine Danmark, A/S, Skovlunde Byvej 94, DK 2740 Skovlunde.
- (w) Outboard Marine Motoren Deutschland, G.M.B.H., Verb. indungs kanal, Linkes Ufer 18, D.6800 Mannheim (Federal Republic of Germany).
- (x) Outboard Marine France S.A.R.L., 5-9 rue des Freres-Lumieres, Z.A. du Pont-Yblon, F.93150 Le Blanc Mesnil.
- (y) Outboard Marine Nederland B.V., Flevolaan 13, NL.1382 JX Weesp.
- (z) Outboard Marine Svenska A/B, Krossgatan 26-28, S-16226 Vallingby.
- (aa) Outboard Marine (UK) Limited, 8 Harrowden Road, Brackmills—Northampton.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, OK 74004.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Phillips Driscopipe, Inc., 12200 Ford Road, Suite 400, Dallas, TX 75234.
- (b) Phillips Products Co., Inc., First National Building, 167 W. Main Street, Lexington, KY 40507.
- (c) American Fertilizer & Chemical Co., P.O. Box 98, Highway 85, North of Denver, Henderson, CO 80640.
- (d) American Thermoplastics Corp., 1235 Kress, Houston, TX 77020.
- (e) Interplastic Corporation, 201 N.E. Broadway, Minneapolis, MN 55413.
- (f) Phillips Fibers Corporation, P.O. Box 66, Greenville, S.C. 29602.
- (g) Sealright Co., Inc., 605 W. 47th St., Kansas City, MO 64112.
- (h) H. P. Smith Paper Co., 5061 W. 66th St., Chicago, IL 60638.
- (i) Wall Tube & Metal Products Co., P.O. Box 330, Newport, TN 37821.
- (j) Phillips Uranium Corporation, Box "J", Crown Point, NM 87313.
- (k) Phillips Coal Company, Park Central 3, Suite 1400, 12700 Park Central Place, Dallas, TX 75251.
- (l) Applied Automation, Inc., Pawhuska Road, Bartlesville, OK 74004.
- (m) Phillips Pipe Line Co., 370 Adams Building, Bartlesville, OK 74004.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Ralston Purina Company, 835 South Eighth Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63188.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Foodmaker, Inc., 9330 Balboa Ave., San Diego, California 92112.
- (b) Steak Mate Corporation, 835 South Eighth Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63188.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Reliance Universal Inc., 1930 Bishop Lane, 1600 Waterson Towers, Louisville, Kentucky 40218.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations and address of their respective principal offices:

Asterisk denotes 100% owned by parent

- * Reliance Universal Inc., a Kentucky corporation: 4730 Crittenden Drive, Louisville, Kentucky 40209.
- 1000 Industrial Park Road, Clinton, Mississippi 39058.
- * Reliance Universal Inc., a California corporation: 1215 West Lambert Road, Brea, California 92621.
- * Reliance Universal Inc., an Illinois corporation: 1915 Industrial Avenue, Zion, Illinois 60099.
- * Reliance Universal Inc., a North Carolina corporation: Progress Street, High Point, North Carolina 27261.
- Post Office Box 580, Richmond Hill, Georgia 31324.
- Post Office Box 5681, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23455.
- * Reliance Universal Inc., an Oregon corporation: 1660 Cross Street, S.W., Salem, Oregon.
- * Reliance Universal Inc., a Texas corporation: 6901 Cavalcade, Houston, Texas 77001.
- * Reliance Universal Inc., a New Jersey corporation: Somerset Valley Industrial Campus, 100 Belmont Drive, Somerset, New Jersey 08873.
- * Reliance Universal Inc., a Virginia corporation: 2837 Roanoke Avenue Extension, Roanoke, Virginia 24015.
- * Reliance Universal Inc., a Canadian corporation: 100 Daniel Johnson Boulevard, St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada.
- * Reliance Universal (B.C.) Ltd., a Canadian corporation: 20100 Number 10 Highway, Langley, British Columbia, Canada V3A 5E7.
- * Reliance Universal Inc., of Ohio, an Ohio corporation: 500 West Whittier Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.
- 620 Liberty Road, Delaware, Ohio 43015.
- 7200 Grade Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40213.
- Route 8, Reliance Road, Melbourne, Kentucky 41059.
- P.O. Box 3288, Knoxville, Tennessee 37917.
- P.O. Box 850, Love Street, Johnson City, Tennessee 37601.
- 3701 North Graham Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28201.
- Shop Road, Columbia, South Carolina 29202.
- 6209 Old Rutledge Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee 37914.
- Steen and Thoms Run Road, Bridgeville, Pennsylvania 15017.
- * Leeder Chemicals Inc., a California corporation: 16961 Knott Avenue, La Mirada, California 90636.
- * Reliance Brooks Inc., a Kentucky corporation:

3302 East 87th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44117.

- * Reliance Universal of Puerto Rico Inc., a Kentucky corporation:
G.P.O. Box 3126, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936.
- * Reliance International Sales Corporation, a Kentucky corporation:
P.O. Box 4427, Hialeah Lake Station, Hialeah, Florida 33014.
- * Reliance Universal, N.V., a Belgium corporation:
Belgradestraat 54, 2800 Mechelen, Belgium.
- * Reliance Western Hemisphere Inc., a Kentucky corporation:
1930 Bishop Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40218.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Rexnord Inc., 4701 West Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Bellofram Corporation, Burlington, Massachusetts.
- (b) Envirex Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- (c) Fairfield Manufacturing Company, Inc., Lafayette, Indiana.
- (d) Rexnord Exploration Limited, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- (e) Rexnord International, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- (f) Rexnord Puerto Rico, Inc., Coamo, Puerto Rico.
- (g) Rockford Products Corporation, Rockford, Illinois.
- (h) Rockford Aerospace Products, Inc., Irvine, California.
- (i) Rockford Screw Products Co. of California, Montebello, California.
- (j) Rockford International, Inc., Elk Grove Village, Illinois.
- (k) Tridair Industries, Torrance, California.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

Stonecutter Mills Corporation, Spindale, North Carolina 28160.

2. Wholly owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and address of their respective principal offices:

- (a) Henson Timber Products Corporation, Duke Street, Forest City, North Carolina 28043.
- (b) Mitchell Company, Spindale, North Carolina 28160.
- (c) Rutherford Warehouse Company, Spindale, North Carolina 28160.

1. Parent corporation and address of principal office:

United States Gypsum Company, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

2. Wholly-owned subsidiaries which will participate in the operations, and addresses of their principal offices:

[100 percent of stock owned]

Corporation and principal office address	Owner
(a) A. P. Green Refractories Company, Green Boulevard, Mexico, MO 65265.	USG.
(b) The E. J. Bartells Company, 700 Powell S.W., Renton, WA 98055.	APG.
(c) Bigelow-Liptak Corporation, 21201 Civic Center Drive, Southfield, MI 48076.	APG.
(d) Bigelow-Liptak of Canada, Limited, 1631 Mattawa Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L4X 1K7.	B-L.
(e) Bigelow-Liptak Export Corporation, 8921 Railroad, Houston, TX 77021.	APG.
(f) A. P. Green Refractories (Canada), Ltd., 234 Rosemont Avenue, Weston, Ontario, Canada M9N 3C4.	APG.
(g) A. Lynn Thomas Company, Incorporated, 10 East Belt Boulevard, P.O. Box 8926, Richmond, VA 23225.	APG.
(h) Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited, 790 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1K8.	USG.
(i) C.N.G. Distribution, Limited, 790 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1K8.	CGC.
(j) Fundy Gypsum Company, Limited, Windsor, Nova Scotia, Canada B0N 2T0.	CGC.
(k) Little Narrows Gypsum Company, Limited, 790 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1K8.	CGC.
(l) Peeters Carpets, Ltd., 790 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1K8.	CGC.
(m) Durabond Products Company, 7100 North Mannheim Road, Rosemont, IL 60018.	USG.
(n) Permaistics Products, Incorporated, 7100 North Mannheim Road, Rosemont, IL 60018.	DUR.
(o) Kinkead Industries, Incorporated, 2801 Finley Road, Downers Grove, IL 60515.	USG.
(p) L&W Supply Corporation, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.	USG.
(q) Columbia Building Materials Corp., 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.	L&W.
(r) C-S-W Drywall Supply Company, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.	L&W.
(s) Gypsum Services Corporation, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.	L&W.
(t) North Bay Building Materials Co., Inc., Napa Jct. Road, Napa Junction, Vallejo, CA 94590.	L&W.
(u) Stocking Specialists, Inc., 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.	L&W.
(v) Sequoyah Carpet Corporation, Anadarko, OK 73005.	USG.
(w) Hollytex Carpet Mills, Inc., 300 North Baldwin Park Blvd., City of Industry, CA 91749.	SEQ/USG.
(x) United States Gypsum Export Company, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.	USG.
(y) USG Insulation Company, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.	USG.
(z) Wise, Jarney, Elstner and Associates, Incorporated, 330 Plingston Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.	USG.

Explanation of Abbreviations Used

- (USG)—United States Gypsum Company—Parent Corporation.
- (APG)—A. P. Green Refractories Co.—100% USG owned.
- (B-L)—Bigelow-Liptak Corporation—100% APG owned.
- (CGC)—Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited—100% USG owned.
- (DUR)—Durabond Products Company—100% USG owned.
- (L&W)—L&W Supply Corporation—100% USG owned.
- (SEQ)—Sequoyah Carpet Corporation—100% USG owned.

1. The parent corporation and address of its principal office is:

W. R. Grace & Co., Grace Plaza, 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036.

2. Wholly owned subsidiaries which are participating in the operations and

address of their respective principal offices are:

- (a) Grace Distribution Services, Inc., P.O. Box 308, Duncan, SC 29334.
- (b) American Breeders Service International, Inc., Route 1, DeForest, WI 53532.
- (c) A-1 Bit & Tool Company, P.O. Box 26292, Oklahoma City, OK 73126.
- (d) Axial Basin Coal Corporation, Stapleton Plaza, Suite 8800, 3333 Quebec Street, Denver, CO 80207.
- (e) Chance Collar Company of Louisiana, P.O. Box 899, Pearland, TX 77581.
- (f) Daylin, Inc., 10960 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 2000, Los Angeles, CA 90024.
- (g) DeZaan, Incorporated, Grace Plaza, 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.
- (h) El Torito-La Fiesta Restaurants, Inc., 2450 White Road, Irvine, CA 92714.
- (i) Far West Services, Inc., P.O. Box 19561, Irvine, CA 92713.
- (j) Gilbert/Robinson, Incorporated, P.O. Box 16000, Kansas City, MO 64112.
- (k) Handy Dan Home Improvement Centers, Inc., 10960 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 2420, Los Angeles, CA 90024.
- (l) Homco International, Inc., P.O. Box 2442, Houston, TX 77001.
- (m) MSP Industries Corporation, 6400 E 11-Mile Road, Center Line, MI 48015.
- (n) Rent-It, Inc., 9898 Bissonnet, Suite 450, Houston, TX 77036.
- (o) Sheplers, Inc., P.O. Box 9021, Wichita, KS 67277.
- (p) TRG Drilling Corp., P.O. Box 20020, Oklahoma City, OK 73156.
- (q) W. R. Grace & Co. of Canada Ltd., Grace Plaza, 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-23912 Filed 8-7-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-88]

Certain Spring Assemblies and Components Thereof, and Methods for Their Manufacture; Investigation

Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the United States International Trade Commission on June 23, 1980, and amended on July 8, 1980, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) and 19 U.S.C. 1337a, on behalf of Kuhlman Corp., 2565 West Maple, Troy, Mich. 48064. The amended complaint (hereinafter referred to as the complaint) alleges unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation into the United States of certain spring assemblies, or in their sale, because such spring assemblies infringe claims 1, 2, and 7-11 of U.S. Letters Patent 3,782,708, and are made in accordance with claims 1-37 of U.S. Letters Patent 3,866,287. Moreover, the