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MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976

PART V:

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

■

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

Title 10—Energy

CHAPTER II—FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

PART 213—OIL IMPORT REGULATIONS

Allocations for the Period May 1, 1976 through April 30, 1977

On April 7, 1976, the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) issued proposed amendments to Part 213 of Chapter II, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, to provide for the commencement of the next allocation period on May 1, 1976, and to reduce accordingly the levels of fee-exempt allocations from 80% to 65% of 1973 import levels. FEA has now considered the public comments on these amendments, and hereby adopts the amendments as proposed.

The only major comment received was a request that fee-exempt allocations not be reduced, with respect to the person making the request, in accordance with the scheduled reduction specified in Section 8 of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended. However, since these reductions are mandated by the Proclamation, and wholly outside FEA's discretion, FEA is unable to take any action in furtherance of this request. To the extent that payment of fees pose a burden to any person, that person may seek relief from the Office of Exceptions and Appeals in accordance with Subpart D of Part 205 of FEA regulations.

(Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, P.L. 93–275; E.O. 11790, 39 FR 23185; Trade Expansion Act of 1962, P.L. 87–794, as amended; Proclamation No. 3279, as amended.)

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 213 of Chapter II, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below effective May 1, 1976.

Issued in Washington, D.C., April 20, 1976.

MICHAEL F. BUTLER,
General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

§ 213.5 [Amended]

1. Section 213.5 is amended in paragraph (a) by deleting the terms "1975" and "1976" wherever they appear, and by substituting therefor the terms "1976" and "1977" respectively.

§ 213.7 [Amended]

2. Section 213.7 is amended by deleting paragraph (c) and by redesignating paragraph (d) as paragraph (c).

§ 213.9 [Amended]

3. Section 213.9 is amended in paragraphs (a) and (b) by deleting the terms "1974," "1975," and "1976" wherever they appear and substituting therefor the terms "1975," "1976," and "1977" respectively, and by deleting the term ".80" wherever it appears and substituting therefor the term ".65," and by deleting paragraph (f).

§ 213.12 [Amended]

4. Section 213.12 is amended in paragraphs (a) and (b) by deleting the terms "1974," "1975," and "1976" wherever they appear and substituting therefor the terms "1975," "1976," and "1977" respectively, and by deleting paragraph (e) and redesignating paragraphs (f) and (g) as paragraphs (e) and (f) respectively.

§ 213.13 [Amended]

5. Section 213.13 is amended by deleting the terms "1974," "1975," and "1976" wherever they appear and substituting therefor the terms "1975," "1976," and "1977" respectively, and by deleting paragraph (e) and redesignating paragraphs (f) and (g) as paragraphs (e) and (f) respectively.

6. Section 213.15 is amended in paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 213.15 Allocations of residual fuel oil—District I.

* * * * *

(d) For the allocation period May 1, 1976 through April 30, 1977, each eligible applicant under this section shall receive an allocation not subject to license fee of imports of residual fuel oil into District I to be used as fuel in District I computed according to the following formula:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Applicant's average barrel-per-day allocation made pursuant to sec. 213.15 for the allocation period May 1, 1974, through Apr. 30, 1975.}}{\text{Average barrel-per-day allocations made pursuant to sec. 213.15 to all applicants for the allocation period May 1, 1974, to Apr. 30, 1975.}}\right] \times 1{,}885{,}000 \text{ bbl/d}$$

* * * * *

§ 213.16 [Amended]

7. Section 213.16 is amended in paragraph (a) by deleting the terms "1975" and "1976" and substituting therefor the terms "1976" and "1977" respectively, and by deleting the term "16,000" and substituting therefor the term "13,000."

§ 213.20 [Amended]

8. Section 213.20 is amended in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) by deleting the term "15" and by substituting therefor the term "11," and in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 213.20 Allocations of crude oil and unfinished oils—Puerto Rico.

(a) * * *

(2) For the allocation period May 1, 1976 through April 30, 1977, each eligible applicant under this paragraph shall receive an allocation not subject to license fee to import crude and unfinished oils into Puerto Rico computed according to the following formula:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Applicant's allocation pursuant to sec. 213.20(a) not subject to license fees of imports of crude and unfinished oils into Puerto Rico for the allocation period May 1, 1974, to Apr. 30, 1975, expressed in barrels per day.}}{\text{Total allocations pursuant to sec. 213.20(a) not subject to license fees of imports of crude and unfinished oils into Puerto Rico for the allocation period May 1, 1974, to Apr. 30, 1975, expressed in barrels per day.}}\right] \times 147{,}694 \text{ bbl/d}$$

* * * * *

9. Section 213.21 is amended in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a), and in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 213.21 Allocations of finished products—Puerto Rico.

(a) * * *

(2) For the allocation period May 1, 1976 through April 30, 1977, each eligible applicant under this paragraph shall receive an allocation not subject to license fee to import finished products, other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel in Puerto Rico, into Puerto Rico, computed according to the following formula:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Applicant's allocation pursuant to sec. 213.21(a) not subject to license fees of imports into Puerto Rico of finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel in Puerto Rico) for the allocation period May 1, 1974, to Apr. 30, 1975, expressed in barrels per day.}}{\text{Total allocations pursuant to sec. 213.21(a) not subject to license fees of imports into Puerto Rico of finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel in Puerto Rico) for the allocation period May 1, 1974, to Apr. 30, 1975, expressed in barrels per day.}}\right] \times 934 \text{ bbl/d}$$

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) For the allocation period May 1, 1976 through April 30, 1977, each eligible applicant under this paragraph shall receive an allocation not subject to license fee to import residual fuel oil to be used as fuel in Puerto Rico, computed according to the following formula:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Applicant's allocation pursuant to sec. 213.21(b) not subject to license fees of imports into Puerto Rico of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel in Puerto Rico for the allocation period May 1, 1974, to Apr. 30, 1975, expressed in barrels per day.}}{\text{Total allocations pursuant to sec. 231.21(b) not subject to license fees of imports into Puerto Rico of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel in Puerto Rico for the allocation period May 1, 1974, to Apr. 30, 1975, expressed in barrels per day.}}\right] \times 1{,}072 \text{ bbl/d}$$

* * * * *

10. Section 213.32 is amended in paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 213.32 Allocations of low sulphur residual fuel oil—District V.

* * * * *

(d) For the allocation period May 1, 1976 through April 30, 1977, each eligible applicant under this section shall receive an allocation not subject to license fee to import low sulphur residual fuel oil into District V to be used as fuel in District V computed according to the following formula:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Applicant's average barrel-per-day allocation made pursuant to sec. 213.32 for the allocation period May 1, 1974, through Apr. 30, 1975.}}{\text{Average barrel-per-day allocations made pursuant to sec. 213.32 to all applicants for the allocation period May 1, 1974, through Apr. 30, 1975.}}\right] \times 49{,}140 \text{ bbl/d}$$

* * * * * * *

11. Section 213.34 is amended in paragraphs (b) and (e) to read as follows:

§ 213.34 Allocations of No. 2 fuel oil—District I.

* * * * *

(b) For the allocation period May 1, 1976 through April 30, 1977, 32,500 barrels per day of imports of No. 2 fuel oil, which is manufactured in the Western Hemisphere from crude oil produced in the Western Hemisphere, will be available for allocations in District I to eligible persons having qualified terminal inputs of No. 2 fuel oil in this district.

* * * * *

(e) For the allocation period May 1, 1976 through April 30, 1977, each eligible applicant under this section shall receive an allocation of imports not subject to license fee into District I of No. 2 fuel oil according to the following formula:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Applicant's average-barrel-per-day allocation of No. 2 fuel oil into district I made pursuant to sec. 213.34 or sec. 213.26 for the allocation period Jan. 1, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1973.}}{\text{Total of all allocations expressed in barrels per day of No. 2 fuel oil into district I made pursuant to sec. 213.34 or sec. 213.26 for the allocation period Jan. 1, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1973.}}\right] \times 32{,}500 \text{ bbl/d}$$

* * * * * * *

§ 213.37 [Amended]

12. Section 213.37 is amended in paragraph (a) by deleting the term "26,000" and by substituting therefor the term "21,125," and in paragraphs (a) and (c) by deleting the terms "1975" and "1976" wherever they appear and substituting therefor the terms "1976" and "1977" respectively.

[FR Doc.76-11953 Filed 4-21-76;2:05 pm]

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

[10 CFR Parts 210, 211, 212 and 215]

MANDATORY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION AND PRICE REGULATIONS

Exemption of No. 2 Heating Oil, No. 2–D Diesel Fuel and Other Middle Distillate; Proposed Rulemaking and Public Hearing

The Federal Energy Administration hereby gives notice that, following a preliminary analysis of the effects of regulation of middle distillate pursuant to the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, (EPAA), it has tentatively concluded that middle distillate, including No. 2 heating oil and No. 2–D diesel fuel, should be exempted from its Mandatory Petroleum Allocation and Price Regulations. Therefore, by this notice of proposed rulemaking, FEA is proposing amendments that would be submitted to the Congress in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the EPAA, to exempt middle distillate from the application of the Mandatory Petroleum Allocation and Price Regulations (10 CFR Parts 210, 211 and 212), thereby converting the EPAA to standby authority with respect to the pricing and the allocation of middle distillate. Authority delegated to the Governor of Puerto Rico with respect to the allocation of middle distillate would also be revoked. In addition, FEA proposes to revoke Part 215, the Low Sulfur Petroleum Products Regulation.

FEA also gives notice that it will hold a public hearing and receive written comments with respect to its preliminary findings and views concerning this proposed exemption and all other pertinent factors related to this proposal and the potential removal of FEA controls from middle distillate. If, after all comments received during the public comment period are fully considered, FEA concludes that its preliminary findings and views are correct, amendments to exempt middle distillates from regulation will be submitted to the Congress.

Because supplies of crude oil and refined petroleum products have generally been sufficient since the end of the 1973 oil embargo, and FEA's Old Oil Allocation (Entitlements) Program has largely reduced the competitive advantage of firms with access to large amounts of price-controlled oil, it has been apparent for some time that the complex regulatory program created for the embargo shortage period may no longer be necessary to assure that the original objectives of the program are achieved with regard to some or all products. On the basis of evidence available to FEA, the existence of the price and allocation regulations respecting middle distillate now tends more to create market distortions than to achieve the objectives of the EPAA.

Although supplies were generally adequate for most of 1975, the future of the EPAA and of U.S. energy policy was uncertain. In addition, the exemption procedures provided by former section 4(g) of the EPAA were mechanically cumbersome. Exemptions could apply, for example, to only one product at a time, and could remain in effect for only 90 days. Such limitations, together with the uncertain future of the EPAA, prevented FEA from formulating and implementing a rational decontrol program during 1975.

However, the conclusion that market conditions may be appropriate for an end to price and allocation controls has been reached not only by FEA, but is shared by many members of Congress, who have urged FEA to commence the process of exempting products from regulation. In a letter to the Administrator of FEA dated November 4, 1975, for example Senators Kennedy, Durkin, Stafford, Muskie, Pastore, McIntyre, Brooke, Pell and Ribicoff stated:

> As supplies of fuel oil and other petroleum products have returned to normal levels, fuel dealers are reporting to us that the price and allocation controls may be preventing the free play of competitive forces and thereby raising consumer prices. * * *
>
> Since there is conflicting and complex evidence on this issue, we believe it is the best interest of all parties to air fully the options for action and the possible consequences of changing the allocation and price control system. We therefore feel that public hearings should be held by the Federal Energy Administration as provided by section 4(g) (2) of the Allocation Act of 1973 and the similar provision of S. 622-H.R. 7014, now in Conference. * * *
>
> As the hearing process is a lengthy one and must, of course, be followed by careful congressional review of the FEA's findings, the FEA should begin this process soon so that the Congress and the public will have full opportunity to consider this vital issue.
>
> We therefore strongly urge that you issue the public notice necessary to the commencement of public hearings on the removal of allocation and price controls from retailers and wholesalers of fuel oil and other petroleum products.

On December 22, 1975, the President signed into law the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which among other things, extended the EPAA, eliminated the cumbersome exception procedures of section 4(g)(2) and provided new and more flexible exemption procedures in section 455, which added section 12 to the EPAA. In the Conference Report to accompany S. 622, the conferees stated with respect to section 455 of the EPCA:

> The United States still faces a critical energy problem. However, the dimensions of that problem are far different from those which existed in 1973 and were addressed by the EPAA. There is no longer a general shortage of either crude oil or refined petroleum products, with the possible exception of propanes. In many ways, the supply side of the market has returned to near the per-embargo conditions which prevailed in 1972.
>
> In view of these changed conditions, a comprehensive regulatory structure * * * may no longer be necessary.
>
> Extension of the EPAA and its conversion to a standby authority offers, in addition, the potential for a smooth transition of petroleum markets from a closely regulated state to a large unregulated status subject to standby pricing and allocation authority.

[Conference Report to Accompany S. 622, Report No. 94–516, p. 023–204, December 8, 1975.]

Section 455 of the EPCA provided somewhat more flexibility in the exemption of products. Certain products may be exempted in the same proceeding, for example, and an exemption is no longer limited to 90 days in length. FEA may propose to exempt an oil or product from the regulation prescribed under section 4(a) of the EPAA if it determines that the exemption is consistent with the attainment of the public policy objectives specified in section 4(b) (1) of the EPAA and that the regulation with the exemption provides for the attainment of those objectives, to the maximum extent practicable. An amendment exempting crude oil, residual fuel oil, or a refined petroleum product with respect to a class of persons or transactions with respect to any market level, must be submitted to the Congress before it takes effect. An exemption amendment may take effect if not disapproved by either House within 15 days under expedited Congressional review procedures.

Any amendment submitted to Congress which proposes to exempt crude oil (if permissible under and consistent with the requirements and limitations of section 8 of the EPAA), residual fuel oil, or any refined petroleum product from the allocation regulations must be accompanied by a finding that the oil or product is no longer in short supply and that the exemption would not have an adverse impact on the supply of any other oil or product.

Any proposed exemption with respect to price must be accompanied by a finding that (1) competition and market forces would provide adequate protection for the consumer, and (2) such amendment would not result in inequitable prices for any class of user.

Any exemption amendment submitted to the Congress must also be accompanied by an analysis of an FEA's views on the potential economic impact of such amendment.

Any oil or refined petroleum product which is exempted from the regulation under section 4(a) of the EPAA is subject to the reimposition of the controls if FEA determines that reimposition is necessary to attain and is consistent with the objectives specified in section 4(b) (1). Subsequent reexemption of that oil or refined petroleum product would not be subject to Congressional review.

FEA is considering the exemption of No. 2 heating oil, No. 2–D diesel fuel and other middle distillate from the Mandatory Petroleum Allocation and Price Regulations at this time because recent surplus supplies indicate that market conditions appear to justify an end to controls. For purposes of this proposal, middle distillate means middle distillate as defined in the Mandatory Petroleum Allocation Regulations (10 CFR 211.51):

> "Middle distillate" means any derivatives of petroleum including kerosene, home heating oil, range oil, stove oil, and diesel fuel, which have a fifty percent boiling point in

the ASTM D86 standard distillation test falling between 371° and 700° F. Products specifically excluded from this definition are kerosene-base and naphtha-base jet fuel, heavy fuel oils as defined in VV-F-815C or ASTM D-396, grades Nos. 4, 5, and 6, intermediate fuel oils (which are blends containing No. 6 oil), and all specialty items such as solvents, lubricants, waxes and process oil.

Section 12(b) (2) of the EPAA requires that an exemption amendment apply to only one oil or one refined product category, and specifies that No. 2 heating oil and No. 2-D diesel fuel constitute a single product category. FEA is proposing the exemption of No. 2 heating oil, No. 2-D diesel fuel and other middle distillate fuels in a single notice of proposed rulemaking and has issued a single document containing its findings and views related to the exemption. Upon conclusion of the rulemaking, FEA will determine separately for the No. 2 oils and for the other middle distillate fuels whether an exemption should be adopted, and will, as required by section 12 of the EPAA, submit any exemption amendments for these product categories separately for Congressional review if FEA's findings and views support such exemptions.

Comments are requested on whether the refiners' price rules should be amended in this proceeding to limit between now and the effective date of the exemption proposed herein the reallocation of increased product costs and increased non-product costs (including any unrecovered increased costs which have been banked for future recovery) which is currently permitted with respect to products proposed to be exempted.

The refiners' cost allocation formulae of § 212.83(c) provide that the portion of a refiners' total increased costs of crude oil and increased non-product costs which are incurred in a month of measurement and which are attributable on a proportionate volumetric basis to the quantity of exempt products produced from crude oil must be excluded from the amount of increased costs which may be passed through in prices charged for covered (*i.e.*, non-exempt) products. Increased costs incurred with respect to purchases of exempt products are excluded from the total of increased costs of purchased product permitted to be included in maximum allowable prices charged for covered products. These exclusions effectively prevent increased costs incurred beginning with the month prior to the effective date of the exemption of a product and attributable to that exempt product from being passed through in prices charged for non-exempt products. However, in light of the substantial amounts of unrecovered increased costs currently allocable to maximum allowable prices for middle distillates, and in consideration of the fact that these costs could be reallocated under current price rules to maximum allowable prices for gasoline prior to the effective date of the exemption of middle distillates, FEA proposes to limit the reallocation of any such costs, effective as of the date of this notice, if the proposed exemption of middle distillates is adopted. Although no specific amendment to § 212.83 is being proposed in this regard. FEA requests comments on both the extent and the effective date of this proposed limitation in light of the seasonal pricing patterns for gasoline and certain middle distillates and any other historic pricing practices relevant to this issue. Further conforming amendments to the Mandatory Petroleum Price Regulations, beyond the simple exemption proposed herein, may be necessary so that the price rules fully reflect the exemption of products pursuant to this proceeding.

FEA has determined on the basis of currently available data that such an exemption would be consistent with the attainment of the objectives set forth in section 4(b) (1) of the EPAA. Those objectives, as amended by section 451 of the EPCA, are:

(A) Protection of public health (including the production of pharmaceuticals), safety and welfare (including maintenance of residential heating, such as individual homes, apartments and similar occupied dwelling units), and the national defense;

(B) Maintenance of all public services (including facilities and services provided by municipally, cooperatively, or investor owned utilities or by any State or local government or authority, and including transportation facilities and services which serve the public at large);

(C) Maintenance of agricultural operations, including farming, ranching, dairy, and fishing activities, and services directly related thereto;

(D) Preservation of an economically sound and competitive petroleum industry; including the priority needs to restore and foster competition in the producing, refining, distribution, marketing, and petrochemical sectors of such industry, and to preserve the competitive viability of independent refiners small refiners, nonbranded independent marketers, and branded independent marketers;

(E) The allocation of suitable types, grades, and quality of crude oil to refineries in the United States to permit such refineries to operate at full capacity;

(F) Equitable distribution of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products at equitable prices among all regions and areas of the United States and sectors of the petroleum industry, including independent refiners, small refiners, nonbranded independent marketers, branded independent marketers, and among all users;

(G) Allocation of residual fuel oil and refined petroleum products in such amounts and in such manner as may be necessary for the maintenance of exploration for, and production or extraction of—(i) fuels, and (ii) minerals essential to the requirements of the United States, and for required transportation related thereto;

(H) Economic efficiency; and

(I) minimization of economic distortion, inflexibility, and unnecessary interference with market mechanisms.

FEA's preliminary conclusions, based on information currently available to FEA, are that since supplies of middle distillate are adequate, and should continue to be sufficient, continued mandatory price and allocation controls for middle distillate are unnecessary to:

Protect public health, safety, welfare, and national defense (section 4(b) (1) (A));

Maintain all public services (section 4(b) (1) (B)) and agricultural operations (section 4(b) (1) (C));

Maintain exploration for and production or extraction of fuels (section 4(b) (1) (G)); and

Insure equitable distribution of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products (section 4(b) (1) (F)).

Because the regulations issued pursuant to the EPAA are designed only to deal with shortage conditions, the proposed exemption is necessary to the attainment of the following EPAA objectives in the current period of ample supplies:

Preservation of an economically sound petroleum industry (section 4(b) (1) (D));

Economic efficiency (section 4(b) (1) (H)); and

Minimization of economic distortions, inflexibility and interference with market mechanisms (section 4(b) (1) (I)).

Further, the proposed exemption should not have an adverse effect on allocating suitable crude oil to U.S. refineries or providing for maximum use of refinery capacities (section 4(b) (1) (E)). FEA emphasizes that these conclusions are preliminary and invites specific data, views and arguments with respect to the relationship between the objectives of the EPAA and this proposal. Any information received with respect to the objectives will be considered by FEA in formulating its final conclusions.

FEA's specific preliminary findings and conclusions and the data and information in support thereof are set forth in a document entitled "Preliminary Findings and Views Concerning the Exemption of Middle Distillate From The Mandatory Petroleum Allocation and Price Regulations" ("Preliminary Findings"). Interested persons may obtain copies of the Preliminary Findings by writing FEA, Office of Communications and Public Affairs, Publications Distribution Center, Washington, D.C. 20461. Copies will also be available and may be picked up at the FEA Press Room, Room 3138, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Tentative conclusions as set forth in the Preliminary Findings include FEA's conclusion that:

(1) Middle distillate is not in short supply.

(2) Exemption of middle distillate from the Mandatory Petroleum Allocation and Price Regulations would not have an adverse impact on the supply of any other oil or refined product subject to the EPAA.

(3) Competition and market forces are adequate to protect consumers following an exemption of middle distillate from regulation.

(4) Exemption of middle distillate from regulation will not result in inequitable prices for any class of user of middle distillate or other product.

(5) Exemption will not have adverse state or regional impacts.

(6) Exemption of middle distillates will not have an adverse effect on:

Governmental units.
Availability of consumer goods and services.
The Gross National Product (GNP).

Competition.
Small businesses.
The supply and availability of energy resources as fuel or feedstock for industry.
Consumer prices, the Consumer Price Index, or the implicit price deflator for the GNP, and the rate of unemployment.

The Preliminary Findings also indicate FEA's tentative views concerning the potential economic impacts of exempting middle distillate from the Mandatory Petroleum Allocation and Price regulations. It is FEA's view at this time that there will be no adverse impacts as a result of the proposed exemption because in FEA's judgment there will be no middle distillate price increase as a result of the proposed exemption. However, in order to solicit as wide a range of comments as possible, the economic impact analysis in the Preliminary Findings includes a hypothetical analysis which assumes a one cent per gallon increase in middle distillate prices following the exemption of middle distillate from regulation. This hypothetical analysis indicates that even if FEA's conclusion that no price increase would occur as a result of exemption is incorrect, an increase of 1¢ per gallon would not result in significant adverse economic impacts. FEA specifically invites comments on the economic impacts projected on the basis of this hypothetical increase, as well as on FEA's judgment that the exemption will not lead to a price increase and therefore no economic impacts.

It is not anticipated that there will be any adverse state or regional impacts resulting from the proposed exemption. In fact, governmental units which use large quantities of middle distillate will find that exemption will permit them to use competitive bids more easily. In addition, FEA anticipates no adverse economic impacts on the availability of consumer goods or services, the gross national product, small business or the supply and availability of energy resources as fuel or feedstock for industry. FEA expects that the proposed exemption will have a positive effect on competition. The proposed exemption is likewise expected not to cause an adverse effect on employment or consumer prices. FEA's analysis of the effects of the proposed exemption on the rate of unemployment in the U.S., on the Consumer Price Index and on the implicit price deflator for the Gross National Product are also set forth in the Preliminary Findings.

FEA proposes an effective date of July 1, 1976, for this exemption, and specifically requests comments on how much lead time would be sufficient to permit those currently subject to the regulations to complete alternative supply arrangements. In addition, FEA specifically requests comments on the proposed exemption date in light of seasonal contracting practices, summer-fill programs and the possible termination of controls on residual fuel oil.

FEA recently held a public hearing and received written comments on the reevaluation of FEA regulations issued under section 4(a) of the EPAA in terms of the objectives specified in section 4(b)(1). This reevaluation was required by section 11 of the EPAA which was added by section 454 of the EPCA. FEA requested that interested persons address six matters which the conferees believed should be considered in the reevaluation, including "* * * an evaluation of the feasibility of removing controls from the retail and/or wholesale level. * * *" Information received in the reevaluation proceeding generally indicated that continued regulation of middle distillate and other petroleum products is no longer necessary or appropriate to attain the section 4(b)(1) objectives.

FEA is proposing to revoke Part 215, the Low Sulfur Petroleum Products Regulation, which prohibits sale or receipt of petroleum products for use for burning under certain power generators that were not so using a petroleum product on December 7, 1973, and which imposes certain reporting requirements when covered power generators which burn petroleum products switch to petroleum products of a lower specified sulfur content, by weight, than that used during November 1973. The proposed exemption of residual fuel oil included a technical conforming amendment to Part 215 to reflect the exemption. This proposed exemption of middle distillate would if adopted result in an end to the effectiveness of Part 215, since the middle distillate and residual fuel oil constitute the greatest part of the fuels subject to Part 215. FEA is therefore proposing the revocation of the Low Sulfur Petroleum Products Regulation.

On March 7, 1974, the Administrator of the Federal Energy Office (FEO) delegated to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico all the authority delegated to the Administrator of FEO by section 3(a) of Executive Order 11748 with respect to the allocation of various refined petroleum products, including middle distillate (Federal Energy Office Order No. 4, March 7, 1974, 39 FR 9506, March 11, 1974). Adoption of the exemptions of No. 2 heating oil, No. 2-D diesel fuel and other middle distillate proposed herein would result in a revocation of that delegation as to the petroleum products so exempted.

Public hearings in this proceeding will be held beginning at 9:30 a.m. on May 12, 1976, and will be continued, if necessary, on May 13 in Room 3000A, 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., in order to receive comments from interested persons.

Any person who has an interest in the proposed amendment or who is a representative of a group or class of persons that has an interest in the proposed amendment, may make a written request for an opportunity to make oral presentation. Such a request should be directed to Executive Communications, FEA, Room 3309, Federal Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20461, and must be received before 4:30 p.m. May 4, 1976. Such a request may be hand-delivered to Room 3309, Federal Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington D.C., between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The person making the request should describe briefly the interest concerned; if appropriate, to state he or she is a proper representative of a group or class of persons that has such an interest; and to give a concise summary of the proposed oral presentation and a phone number where he or she may be contacted through May 6, 1976. Each person selected to be heard will be so notified b ythe FEA before 4:30 p.m., May 6, 1976, and must submit 100 copies of his or her statement to Regulations Management, FEA, Room 2214, 2000 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20461, before 4:30 p.m., on May 11, 1976.

The FEA reserves the right to select the persons to be heard at these hearings, to schedule their respective presentations and to establish the procedures governing the conduct of the hearings. The length of each presentation may be limited, based on the number of persons requesting to be heard.

An FEA official will be designated to preside at the hearings. These will not be judicial or evidentiary-type hearings. Questions may be asked only by those conducting the hearings and there will be no cross-examination of persons presenting statements. Any decision made by the FEA with respect to the subject matter of the hearings will be based on all information available to the FEA. At the conclusion of all initial oral statements, each person who has made an oral statement will be given the opportunity, if he or she so desires, to make a rebuttal statement. The rebuttal statements will be given in the order in which the initial statements were made and will be subject to time limitations.

Any interested person may submit questions, to be asked of any person making a statement at the hearings, to Executive Communications, FEA, Room 3309, Federal Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. before 4:30 p.m., May 11, 1976. Any person who makes an oral statement and who wishes to ask a question at the hearings may submit the question, in writing, to the presiding officer. The FEA or the presiding officer, if the question is submitted at the hearings, will determine whether the question is relevant, and whether time limitations permit it to be presented for answer.

Any further procedural rules needed for the proper conduct of the hearings will be announced by the presiding officer.

A transcript of the hearings will be made and the entire record of hearings, including the transcript, will be retained by the FEA and made available for inspection at the FEA Freedom of Information Office, Room 3116, Federal Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Any person may purchase a copy of the transcript from the reporter.

Interested persons are also invited to participate in this rulemaking by submitting data, views, or arguments with respect to the proposed regulations set forth in this notice to Executive Communications, Room 3309, Federal Energy Administration, Box GT, Washington. D.C. 20461.

Comments should be identified on the outside envelope and on documents submitted to the FEA, Executive Communications, with the designation "Exemption of Middle Distillate." Fifteen copies should be submitted. All comments received by May 11, 1976, and all relevant information will be considered by the Federal Energy Administration before final action is taken on the proposed regulations.

Any information or data considered by the person furnishing it to be confidential must be so identified and submitted in writing, one copy only. The FEA reserves the right to determine the confidential status of the information or data and to treat it according to its determination.

The inflationary impact of this proposal has been considered by the FEA, consistent with Executive Order 11821, issued November 27, 1974.

As required by § 7(c)(2) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93-275, a copy of this notice has been submitted to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for his comments concerning the impact of this proposal on the quality of the environment. The Administrator commented as follows:

As the proposed rulemaking indicates, FEA has prepared an environmental assessment for these proposed revisions to 10 CFR. EPA intends to review this assessment prior to commenting on the environmental impact of the proposed rulemaking. Should we identify any environmental concerns as a result of that review, we will provide comments to FEA during the general review period outlined in the draft notice of proposed rulemaking. (Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-159, as amended by Pub. L. 94-163; Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93-275; E.O. 11790 (39 FR 23185).)

In consideration of the foregoing, it is proposed to amend Chapter II, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations by revising Parts 210, 211 and 212 and by revoking Part 215, as set forth below.

Issued in Washington, D.C., April 21, 1976.

MICHAEL F. BUTLER,
General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

1. Section 210.35 is amended by adding paragraph (b) as follows:

§ 210.35 Exempted products.

* * * * *

(b)(1) Middle distillate as defined in § 211.51 of this chapter is exempt from the provisions of Part 211 of this chapter.

(2) Nos. 1 and 2 heating oils, Nos. 1-D and 2-D diesel fuel and kerosene are exempt from the provisions of Part 212 of this chapter.

2. Section 211.1 is amended in paragraph (b) by adding a new subparagraph (5) to read as follows:

§ 211.1 Scope.

* * * * *

(b) *Exclusions.* * * *

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subpart G of this part, middle distillate is excluded from this part.

3. Section 212.31 is revised in the definition of "covered products" by deleting the word "kerosene," and by deleting the phrase "No. 1 heating oil and No. 1-D diesel fuel, No. 2 heating oil and No. 2-D diesel fuel," and is also revised in the definition of middle distillates by deleting the phrase, "kerosene and aviation fuels" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "and kerosene."

4. Subpart C of Part 212 is amended by adding a new § 212.55 to read as follows:

§ 212.55 Middle distillates.

Nos. 1 and 2 heating oils, Nos. 1-D and 2-D diesel fuels, and kerosene are exempt from the provisions of this part.

5. Chapter II is amened by revoking Part 215.

[FR Doc.76-12024 Filed 4-21-76;4:47 pm]

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL UTILITY FUEL OIL ALLOCATION

Supplier Percentage Notice for May 1976

Pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 211.163(b)(2), 211.165 and 211.166(d)(2), the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) hereby provides notice of the volumes of residual fuel oil allocated to each utility and the percentage of such volumes required to be supplied by each supplier for delivery in May 1976. This information is set forth in the Appendix to this notice. Adjustments of certain supplier base period percentages have been made at the request of affected utilities and suppliers, pursuant to the criteria of 10 CFR 205.25 and are reflected in the Appendix.

The utility allocations were determined after review of the relative availability of supplies of residual fuel oil for allocation to both utility and non-utility uses. In calculating the allocation level for each utility the FEA considered all of the factors enumerated in 10 CFR 211.-163(b)(2) and also the following other factors:

1. The data contained in the Federal Power Commission (FPC) Form 23B submitted by utilities;

2. FEA's prediction that the supply level of residual fuel oil is expected to generally equate to the total demand.

The amounts shown in the Appendix are the quantities of residual fuel oil to be delivered to the utilities listed during the month of May 1976. Some utilities will not receive any allocation for this month for various reasons including the fact that these utilities burn other fuels primarily and use residual fuel oil only for standby purposes.

The Appendix provides the names of the suppliers obligated to supply each utility and each supplier's percentage and volume of each month's allocation to a utility. The first column of the Appendix lists each utility with its suppliers. The second column sets forth the recommended FEA burn level. The third and fourth columns provide each supplier's respective percentage and volume share of a utility's allocated volume of residual fuel oil. The fifth column provides the total volume of residual fuel oil for each utility from all suppliers. Following the name of certain suppliers, an additional supplier is shown in parentheses. The supplier in parentheses is presumed, on the basis of the best information available, to be the supplier of the utility's supplier. This information is provided for the convenience of such suppliers and the FEA requests that any additions or corrections in this regard be forwarded to FEA Electrical Utilities Reports, Code 47, Washington, D.C. 20461.

It is contemplated that corrections or adjustments to delivery levels for certain utilities may be required during the month of May to avoid undue hardship. FEA will consider special circumstances such as unexpected outages which cause fuel consumption to exceed FEA burn levels in any month. Such corrections or adjustments shall be made pursuant to Subparts B and C of 10 CFR Part 205.

The utility residual fuel oil allocation program is based in part on the data derived from utilities' filings of FPC Form 23B. The timely submission of FPC Form 23B is expected whether or not residual fuel oil is decontrolled effective June 1, 1976, in accordance with FEA's March 29 proposal to Congress. Reports should be addressed to FEA, Electrical Utilities Reports, Code 47, Washington, D.C. 20461.

Issued in Washington, D.C., April 20, 1976.

MICHAEL F. BUTLER,
General Counsel.

APPENDIX

RESIDUAL FUEL ALLOCATIONS TO UTILITIES FOR MARCH 1976

	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
1. NORTHEAST POWER COORDINATING COUNCIL AREA (NPCC)				
CONNECTICUT				
United Illuminating Co.	481,000			481,000
Wyatt Inc. (Exxon)		6.00	28,860	
Texaco		94.00	452,140	
Northeast Utilities	924,000			924,000
H.N. Hartwell&Sons Inc.		1.00	9,240	
Wyatt Inc (Exxon)		10.00	92,400	
Amerada Hess		68.00	628,320	
Tad Jones Co. (Gulf)		21.00	194,040	
MAINE				
Bangor Hydro Electric Co.	10,119			10,119
Sprague		100.00	10,119	
Central Maine Power Co.	103,000			103,000
Texaco		100.00	103,000	
Maine Public Service Co.	0			0
MASSACHUSETTS				
Boston Edison Co.	841,000			841,000
Sprague		12.00	100,920	
White Fuel (Texaco)		46.00	386,860	
Exxon		42.00	353,220	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	3,000			3,000
Northeast Petroleum		100.00	3,000	
E.Util.Assoc.(Montaup & Blackstone)	98,000			98,000
Texaco		100.00	98,000	
Braintree Elec. Lt. Dept.	15,893			15,893
C.K. Smith (Gold. Eagle)		100.00	15,893	
Holyoke Gas and Electric	5,752			5,752
Wyatt Inc. (Exxon)		100.00	5,752	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
Peabody Electric Lt. Dept.	0			0
Taunton Mun. Lt.	139,000			139,000
Quincy Oil Co (Exxon)		100.00	139,000	
New England Gas & Electric	623,000			623,000
New England Petroleum		84.80	528,304	
White Fuel (Texaco)		15.20	94,696	
New England Electric	1,262,000			1,262,000
Asiatic Petroleum Corp.		60.00	757,200	
Prulease		.10	1,262	
Petro-Mkt-Corp.		39.90	503,538	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Public Service of N.H.	376,000			376,000
Sprague		26.30	98,888	
CONOCO		73.70	277,112	
NEW YORK				
Central Hudson Gas & Elec.	794,150			794,150
Amerada Hess		100.00	794,150	
Consol. Edison of N.Y.	3,630,000			3,630,000
New England Petroleum		45.50	1,651,650	
Amerada Hess		22.30	809,490	
Exxon		20.80	755,040	
Texaco		11.40	413,820	
Long Island Light Co.	1,476,000			1,476,000
New England Petroleum		100.00	1,476,000	
Orange & Rockland Util.	1,041,974			1,041,974
Howard Fuel Corp.		11.20	116,701	
New England Petroleum		51.50	536,617	
Amerada Hess		29.90	311,550	
Asiatic Petroleum Corp.		7.40	77,106	
Rochester Gas & Electric	68,163			68,163
Allied Oil		29.70	20,244	
Monoco Oil Company		70.30	47,919	
Freeport, Village of	0			0

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	587,173			587,173
New England Petroleum		100.00	587,173	
RHODE ISLAND				
Newport Electric Corp.	0			0
2. MID-ATLANTIC AREA COORDINATION AGREEMENT (MAAC)				
DELAWARE				
Delmarva Power & Lt.	422,900			422,900
Gulf		8.00	33,832	
Steuart Petroleum Co.		22.00	93,038	
CONOCO		65.00	274,885	
Texaco		5.00	21,145	
Dover, City of	76,000			76,000
Texaco		100.00	76,000	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Potomac Elec. Power	649,000			649,000
Steuart Petroleum Co.		21.00	136,290	
Asiatic Petroleum Corp.		79.00	512,710	
MARYLAND				
Baltimore Gas & Electric	917,041			917,041
Amerada Hess		52.70	483,281	
Exxon		47.30	433,760	
NEW JERSEY				
Public Service Electric	1,274,700			1,274,700
Amerada Hess		78.00	994,266	
Exxon		22.00	280,434	
Vineland, City of, Elec. Util.	30,000			30,000
British Petroleum		100.00	30,000	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
Atlantic City Electric Co.	174,386			174,386
Amerada Hess		60.00	104,632	
CONOCO		40.00	69,754	
GPO Integrated System	371,332			371,332
Shipley Humble		1.00	3,713	
Amerada Hess		94.00	349,052	
Swann Oil Inc.		5.00	18,567	
PENNSYLVANIA				
Pennsylvania Power & Lt.	17,300			17,300
Amerada Hess		100.00	17,300	
Philadelphia Electric Co.	1,239,000			1,239,000
New England Petroleum		2.10	26,019	
Amerada Hess		21.50	266,385	
ARCO		28.50	353,115	
Gulf		9.00	111,510	
CONOCO		14.90	184,611	
Texaco		24.00	297,360	
3. SOUTHEASTERN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL (SERC)				
FLORIDA				
Florida Power & Light	2,418,000			2,418,000
Exxon		15.00	362,700	
Belcher Oil (Exxon)		85.00	2,055,300	
Florida Power Corp.	1,732,600			1,732,600
Amerada Hess		40.00	693,040	
Exxon		60.00	1,039,560	
Gulf Power Co.	32,751			32,751
Baker Service (Exxon)		100.00	32,751	
Tampa Electric Co.	134,522			134,522
Western (New England Petroleum)		100.00	134,522	
Fort Pierce, City of	58,500			58,500
Belcher Oil (Exxon)		100.00	58,500	
Gainesville, City of	104,157			104,157
Eastern Seaboard		100.00	104,157	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
Jacksonville Elec. Auth.	718,773			718,773
Ven Fuel Inc.		82.60	593,707	
New England Petroleum		8.70	62,533	
Amerada Hess		8.70	62,533	
Key West Utilities	67,000			67,000
Std. Oil Key West		100.00	67,000	
Lake Worth Util. Auth.	4,614			4,614
Belcher Oil (Exxon)		100.00	4,614	
Lakeland Light & Water Dept.	169,400			169,400
Belcher (Std. Oil Ky.)		100.00	169,400	
New Smyrna Beach	0			0
Orlando Utilities Comm.	411,000			411,000
Belcher		100.00	411,000	
Sebring Utilities Comm.	2,164			2,164
Union Oil of Calif.		100.00	2,164	
Tallahassee, City of	118,880			118,880
Union Oil of Calif.		100.00	118,880	
Vero Beach Municipal Power	47,563			47,563
Belcher Oil (Exxon)		100.00	47,563	
Florida Keys Elec. Coop.	7,740			7,740
Belcher Oil (Exxon)		100.00	7,740	
GEORGIA				
Georgia Power Company	92,172			92,172
New England Petroleum		100.00	92,172	
Savannah Electric & Power	315,700			315,700
Colonial Oil (Exxon)		100.00	315,700	
MISSISSIPPI				
Mississippi Power Co.	35,200			35,200
Baker Service (Exxon)		55.00	19,360	
Ergon (Intl. Trading)		45.00	15,840	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
South Mississippi Electric	31,309			31,309
Southland Oil		83.00	25,986	
Amerada Hess		17.00	5,323	
NORTH CAROLINA				
Carolina Power & Light	0			0
SOUTH CAROLINA				
S. Carolina Pub.Serv.Auth.	0			0
S. Carolina Elec.& Gas Co.	409,400			409,400
Exxon		100.00	409,400	
VIRGINIA				
Virginia Electric Power	1,138,000			1,138,000
Asiatic Petro. Corp.		16.60	188,908	
New England Petroleum		15.60	177,528	
Exxon		67.80	771,564	
4. SOUTHWEST POWER POOL COORDINATION COUNCIL (SPP)				
ARKANSAS				
Jonesboro Water & Light	1,744			1,744
Arkansas Elec.Coop.	119,814			119,814
Logicon Inc.(Shell)		80.00	95,851	
E.L.Bride (Texaco)		20.00	23,963	
COLORADO				
CT&U, S. Colo. Power Div.	0			0
KANSAS				
Central Kansas Power	0			0
Gr. Plains (CRA Farmland)		100.00	0	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
CT&U Western Power Div.	51,190			51,190
Carter Waters		4.00	2,048	
Amoco		73.00	37,369	
No. Amer. Petroleum		23.00	11,773	
Kansas Gas & Electric	204,300			204,300
Asphalt & Petro. Ind.		84.70	173,042	
Frontier Production		15.30	31,258	
Kansas Power & Light	242,700			242,700
Great Plains				
National Coop. Refinery		38.40	93,197	
Phillips Petroleum		15.50	37,618	
		46.10	111,885	
Chanute, City of	0			0
Clay Center Light & Water	0			0
Coffeyville Light & Power	8,547			8,547
CRA Farmland		100.00	8,547	
Larned Water & Electric	0			0
McPherson Bd. of Pub. Util.	4,000			4,000
National Coop. Refinery		100.00	4,000	
Ottawa Water & Light	0			0
LOUISIANA				
Central Louisiana Electric	0			0
Jonesboro Power & Light	0			0
S.W. Electric Power	143,760			143,760
Falco		100.00	143,760	
Middle South Services	1,360,000			1,360,000
E.L.Bride (OKC Ref)		1.70	23,120	
Tauber Oil Co		20.50	278,800	
Ergon.Inc (Exxon)		3.80	51,680	
Reese Oil (Sun Oil)		.30	4,080	
Shell		21.30	289,680	
Exxon		12.90	175,440	
Murphy Oil Corp		30.00	408,000	
Texaco		9.50	129,200	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
MISSISSIPPI				
Clarksdale Water & Light	8,692			8,692
Southland Oil		100.00	8,692	
Yazoo City Pub.Serv.	0			0
MISSOURI				
St Joseph Light & Power	16,400			16,400
E.L. Bride		100.00	16,400	
Empire Distric Electric	4,524			4,524
E.L. Bride		100.00	4,524	
OKLAHOMA				
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0			0
Blackwell Water & Light	0			0
Western Farmers Elec. Coop.	0			0
TEXAS				
Gulf States Utilities	475,125			475,125
LaJet		4.00	19,005	
Exxon		20.10	95,500	
South Hampton Co.		22.30	105,953	
Tenneco		16.10	76,495	
Coastal States Marketing		37.50	178,172	
5. ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL OF TEXAS (ERCOT)				
Dallas Power & Light	0			0
Houston Light & Power	31,867			31,867
Amerada Hess		100.00	31,867	

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	Recommended FEA BURN	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
Texas Electric	0			0
Texas Power & Light	0			0
West Texas Utilities	54,000			54,000
Pride Refining Inc.		100.00	54,000	
Austin City Elec. Dept.	47,619			47,619
Tesoro		100.00	47,619	
Bryan, City of	0			0
Garland, City of	0			0
Lower Colorado River Auth.	0			0
San Antonio Pub.Serv.	30,000			30,000
Tesoro		100.00	30,000	
Brazos Electric Coop.	0			0
Medina Electric Coop.	0			0
6. MID-AMERICA INTERPOOL NETWORK (MAIN)				
ILLINOIS				
Commonwealth Edison Co.	238,000			238,000
Allied Oil		98.00	233,240	
Clark Oil & Ref.Corp.		2.00	4,760	
Illinois Power Co.	32,000			32,000
Allied Oil		100.00	32,000	
MISSOURI				
Union Electric	25,500			25,500
Apex Oil Co.		100.00	25,500	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
WISCONSIN				
Superior Water & Light	9,524			9,524
Murphy Oil Corp.		100.00	9,524	
Wisconsin Elec. Power	0			0
7. MID-CONTINENT AREA RELIABILITY COORDINATION AGREEMENT (MARCA)				
IOWA				
Atlantic Municipal Utilities	6,700			6,700
Macmillan Oil Co.		100.00	6,700	
Lamoni Municipal Utilities	0			0
Interstate Power Co.	0			0
MINNESOTA				
Minnesota Power & Light	10,300			10,300
Murphy Oil		100.00	10,300	
Austin Utilities	0			0
Fairmont Water & Light	0			0
Marshall Municipal Utilities	1,000			1,000
E.L. Bride		100.00	1,000	
Owatonna Municipal Utilities	15,981			15,981
Gustafson Oil Co.		40.00	6,392	
Northwestern Ref.		60.00	9,589	
Worthington, City of	1,702			1,702
Allied Oil		100.00	1,702	
Northern States Power	4,830			4,830
E.L.Bride (Texaco Inc.)		100.00	4,830	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
NEBRASKA				
Central Nebraska Public Power	0			0
Fairbury Light & Water	0			0
Grand Island Electric	20,352			20,352
E.L. Bride		100.00	20,352	
Hastings Utilities Dept.	5,403			5,403
Carter Waters		100.00	5,403	
Lincoln Electric System	0			0
Nebraska Public Power Dist.	0			0
Omaha Pub. Power Dist.	0			0
WISCONSIN				
Lake Superior Dist.Power	0			0
8. EAST CENTRAL AREA RELIABILITY COORDINATION AGREEMENT (ECAR)				
MICHIGAN				
Clinton Light & Water	0			0
Grand Haven Bd. of Lt.& Power	140			140
Osceola Refining		100.00	140	
Hillsdale Bd. of Pub. Works	935			935
Lewis (Gladieux Refining)		100.00	935	
Consumers Power	748,629			748,629
Murphy-Miles Div. Amoco		6.00	44,918	
Enterprise Oil Co.		6.00	44,918	
Indust.Fuel & Asphalt		2.00	14,973	
Rupp Oil Company		2.00	14,973	
Consumers Power Crude		54.00	404,259	
Boron Oil (Standard)		3.00	22,459	
Gladieux Refinery		1.00	7,486	
Lakeside Refining Co.		14.00	104,808	
Total Leonard Inc.		4.00	29,945	
Osceola Refining Co.		8.00	59,890	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
Detroit Edison Co.	546,866			546,866
Enterprise Oil Co.		4.80	26,249	
Canadian Fuel Mktrs.		9.90	54,140	
Petroleum Products		5.40	29,531	
Sun Oil Ltd.		70.00	382,806	
Marathon Oil		9.90	54,140	
OHIO				
Cleveland Elec Illuminating	5,310			5,310
Allied Oil (Ashland)		100.00	5,310	
Toledo Edison	20,041			20,041
Sun Oil		100.00	20,041	
PENNSYLVANIA				
Allegheny Power Service	68,392			68,392
Allied Oil(NEPCO)		100.00	68,392	
9. WESTERN SYSTEMS COORDINATING COUNCIL (WSCC)				
ARIZONA				
Tucson Gas & Electric Co.	165,017			165,017
Golden Gate Petroleum		22.00	36,304	
Holland Oil (Tosco)		5.00	8,250	
So. Union Oil		51.00	84,159	
Navajo Refining		22.00	36,304	
Salt River Project	79,000			79,000
Gustafson Oil Co.		.90	711	
Douglas Oil Co.		2.80	2,212	
Little America		19.70	15,563	
Tesoro		12.40	9,796	
Macmillan		17.00	13,430	
Powerine Oil Co.		18.10	14,299	
San Joaquin Ref.		29.10	22,989	
Arizona Public Service Co.	198,589			198,589
Pacific Southwest		16.50	32,767	
Basin Fuels		4.00	7,944	
Union Oil of Calif		63.00	125,111	
San Joaquin Ref.		16.50	32,767	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
CALIFORNIA				
Pacific Gas & Elect. Co.	919,000			919,000
ARCO		71.30	655,247	
Phillips Petroleum		24.00	220,560	
Union Oil of Calif.		4.70	43,193	
San Diego Gas & Electric	896,000			896,000
HIRI		60.00	537,600	
Tesoro		40.00	358,400	
Burbank City Public Serv.	47,300			47,300
ARCO		100.00	47,300	
Glendale Public Services	102,000			102,000
Powerine Oil Co.		100.00	102,000	
Imperial Irrigation Dist.	61,000			61,000
Crescent Ref. & Oil (Gulf)		100.00	61,000	
Los Angeles Dept.of Water	679,000			679,000
Petrobay		7.60	51,604	
ARCO		59.80	406,042	
Edgington Oil Co.		20.90	141,911	
Newhall Refining Co.		5.00	33,950	
Powerine Oil Co.		3.20	21,728	
San Joaquin Ref.		3.50	23,765	
Southern Calif. Edison	1,506,000			1,506,000
CONOCO		2.20	33,132	
Texaco		13.00	195,780	
Standard Oil of Calif.		55.80	840,348	
Macmillan		7.80	117,468	
Pacific Resources		6.80	102,408	
Coastal States		14.40	216,864	
Pasadena Power Co.	117,543			117,543
Gold. Eagle		100.00	117,543	
COLORADO				
Pub. Serv. Colorado	4,756			4,756
CONOCO		36.40	1,731	
Ref. Corp.		43.50	2,069	
Plateau Inc.		20.10	956	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
Colorado Springs Lt.& Power	0			0
Lamar Light & Power	0			0
MONTANA				
Montana Power Company	0			0
NEVADA				
Nevada Power Company	43,100			43,100
Gustafson Oil Co.		54.00	23,274	
Husky Oil Company		46.00	19,826	
Sierra Pacific Power	0			0
NEW MEXICO				
Pub. Serv. New Mexico	0			0
Plains Elec. Generation & Transmission	0			0
OREGON				
Pacific Power & Light Co.	200			200
Std. Oil (Ind.)		100.00	200	
TEXAS				
Community Pub. Serv.	15,712			15,712
Std. Oil Texas		100.00	15,712	
El Paso Electric	101,400			101,400
Southern Union		74.50	75,543	
Tesoro		25.50	25,857	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	By Supplier Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
UTAH				
Utah Power & Light Co.	0			0
WASHINGTON				
Puget Sound Power & Light	0			0
Seattle Dept. of Lighting	0			0
Tacoma Public Utilities	0			0
10. ALASKA SYSTEMS COORDINATING COUNCIL (ASCC)				
ALASKA				
Cordova, Town of	0			0
HAWAII				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	712,398			712,398
Std. Oil Calif.		100.00	712,398	
Hilo Electric Lt.	35,239			35,239
Std. Oil Calif.		100.00	35,239	
Kauai Electric	15,919			15,919
Std. Oil Calif.		100.00	15,919	
Maui Electric	34,783			34,783
Std. Oil Calif.		100.00	34,783	

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	Recommended FEA Burn	By Supplier Pct	Barrels	TOTAL (Barrels)
11. NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (NOC)				
UNKNOWN				
Guam Power Auth.	168,380			168,380
Guam Oil and Refining		100.00	168,380	
UNKNOWN				
Puerto Rico Water Resources	1,701,129			1,701,129
Commonwealth Oil		50.00	850,564	
Puerto Rico Sun Oil		30.00	510,339	
Caribbean Gulf Ref.		20.00	340,226	
UNKNOWN				
St Croix, V.I. Water & Power	42,375			42,375
Amerada Hess		100.00	42,375	
UNKNOWN				
St Thomas, V.I. Water & Power	35,989			35,989
Amerada Hess		100.00	35,989	

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