

federal register

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1974

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Volume 39 ■ Number 21

PART IV



FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE

■

PETROLEUM ALLOCATION

Miscellaneous Regulations, Rulings, and
Notices

Title 10—Energy
CHAPTER II—FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE
PART 211—MANDATORY PETROLEUM
ALLOCATION REGULATIONS

Allocation of Crude Oil

Subpart C of the Mandatory Allocation Regulations, concerning the allocation of crude oil, is amended in several respects to clarify certain aspects of that program. The amendments involve clarification of exemptions, definitions, reporting rules and the guidelines for sales relationships in crude oil allocation.

The scope section, § 211.61(a) is revised in an effort to clear up a misconception that "stripper well" crude is not subject to allocation at the refinery level. Under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, P.L. 93-159, only the first sale of such crude oil is free from control. Any subsequent sale, such as one made by the first transferee, is subject to control. Accordingly, the language of § 211.61 is adjusted to make this clear. A further amendment to Part 210 will also be issued soon to clarify that, in the case of the integrated producer and refiner, the "first sale" is deemed to occur at the transfer point where a value is established for purposes of computing the income tax depletion allowance.

Other changes involve the deletion of the separate definition of "refiner" in § 211.62. In computing the first refiners' buy-sell list issued on January 18, 1974 (39 FR 2522) it was not feasible to treat persons other than refiners who own or purchase crude oil for processing as refiners. Therefore, the prior definition of "refiner" is deleted and the general definition of "refiner" stated in § 211.51 of Subpart B fully applies to Subpart C. This amendment now conforms the definition of "refiner" with the definition used in the preparation of the buy-sell list. In accordance with this change of definition, § 211.65(g) has also been amended to clarify how crude oil processed under a processing agreement is to be treated in calculating supply capacity/ratios.

The definition of "refiner-buyer" has also been revised. After further consideration, it was determined that limiting the definition of a refiner-buyer to a refiner whose supply/capacity ratio is more than 0.02 below the national supply/capacity ratio is not desirable. Therefore, as now defined, a refiner-buyer means any refiner whose supply/capacity ratio is below the national supply/capacity ratio and who is given the opportunity to purchase crude oil during a crude oil sales period. The definition of "refiner-seller" is also amended to clarify that this term refers to any refiner whose supply/capacity ratio is above the national supply/capacity ratio and who is required to sell crude oil pursuant to the operation of Subpart C.

Section 211.64 is amended to clarify that it is the supplier/purchaser relationship in effect under contracts for sales, purchases, and exchanges of domestic crude oil on December 1, 1973, rather than the contracts themselves

which are to remain in effect for the duration of the program. Thus, if by the contractual terms, the relationship between the supplier and purchaser is altered after December 1, 1973, this change would not be allowed to occur except as otherwise provided in § 211.64(a) (1), (2), and (3), or in § 211.24.

A limitation has also been imposed on the amounts which a refiner-buyer may purchase from a refiner-seller by an amendment to § 211.65(i). A refiner-buyer may not now purchase a quantity of crude oil from a refiner-seller which, when added to the refiner-buyer's total crude oil supply will exceed 100 percent of the refiner-buyer's refining capacity.

Finally, changes have been made to the reporting requirements in § 211.66 to indicate that the amounts of crude oil processed by a refiner for a non-refiner must be reported as well as amounts of crude oil in excess of 1973 levels and crude oil produced from a stripper well lease.

Because the purpose of these amendments is to provide immediate guidance and information with respect to the mandatory petroleum allocation rules and regulations, the Federal Energy Office finds that normal rulemaking procedure is impracticable and that good cause exists for making these amendments effective in less than 30 days.

(Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-159, E.O. 11748, 38 FR 33575; Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, as amended, Pub. L. 92-210, 85 Stat. 743; Pub. L. 93-28, 87 Stat. 27; E.O. 11730, 38 FR 11345; Cost of Living Council Order 47, 39 FR 24)

In consideration of the foregoing, Part Federal Regulations is amended as set 211 of Chapter II, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, effective 11:59 p.m., January 14, 1974.

Issued in Washington, D.C., January 28, 1974.

JOHN C. SAWHILL,
 Deputy Administrator,
 Federal Energy Office.

1. Section 211.61 is revised in paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 211.61 Scope.

(a) This subpart provides for the mandatory allocation of all crude oil produced in or imported into the United States other than (1) amounts of crude oil in excess of 1973 levels, determined on a quarterly basis, and (2) the first sale of crude oil exempted pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 210.32. It also establishes a program for refinery yield control. This subpart is applicable to all producers, refiners and others who purchase or obtain crude oil for resale, transfer or use.

2. Section 211.62 is amended by deleting the definition of "refiner" and redefining the definitions of "Refiner-buyer" and "Refiner-seller" to read as follows:

§ 211.62 Definitions.

"Refiner-seller" means any refiner whose supply/capacity ratio is above the

national supply/capacity ratio and who is given the opportunity to purchase crude oil during a crude oil sales period under this subpart.

"Refiner-buyer" means any refiner whose supply/capacity ratio is below the national supply/capacity ratio and who is required to sell crude oil pursuant to the operation of this subpart.

3. Section 211.64 is revised to read as follows:

§ 211.64 Supplier/purchaser relationships.

(a) All supplier/purchaser relationships in effect under contracts for sales, purchases, and exchanges of domestic crude oil on December 1, 1973, shall remain in effect for the duration of this program except purchases and sales made to comply with this program: *Provided, however*, that (1) any contract or agreement for the sale, purchase, or exchange of domestic crude oil may be terminated by the mutual consent of both parties; (2) the provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the first sale of crude oil pursuant to § 210.32 of this chapter; and (3) the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the seller of any crude oil if the present purchaser of such crude oil refuses, after notice to the seller, to meet any bona-fide offer made by another purchaser to buy such crude oil at a lawful price above the price paid by the present purchaser.

(b) New crude petroleum may be sold to any person. Once the sale is made, the seller of such new crude petroleum shall continue to sell to that purchaser subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section.

4. Section 211.65 is amended in the last sentence of paragraph (f) to delete the section number "§ 211.13" and insert in lieu thereof the section number "§ 211.61 (a)" and paragraphs (g) and (i) are revised to read as follows:

§ 211.65 Method of allocation.

(g) Each refiner who has crude oil processed by another refiner pursuant to a processing agreement shall report to the FEO that volume of crude oil in its estimate of the available supply of crude oil. The FEO shall include that volume in the estimate of available supply of crude oil for purposes of determining the supply/capacity ratio of that refiner who is having its crude oil processed. Each refiner who processes crude oil pursuant to a processing agreement for a person other than a refiner shall report to the FEO that volume of crude oil in its estimate of the available supply of crude oil. The FEO shall include that volume in the estimate of available supply of crude oil for purposes of determining the supply/capacity ratio of the processing refiner.

(i) A refiner-buyer and refiner-seller listing shall be published by the FEO. A refiner-buyer so listed may purchase from listed refiner-sellers a quantity of crude oil during the quarter which will

result in a supply/capacity ratio for that refiner-buyer equal to the national supply/capacity ratio. However, no refiner-buyer may purchase a quantity of crude oil from a refiner-seller pursuant to this subpart, which, when added to the refiner-buyer's total crude oil supply (including crude oil otherwise exempt from this subpart) will exceed 100 percent of that refiner-buyer's refining capacity.

Section 211.66 is amended in paragraphs (c) (4) and (e) to read as follows:

§ 211.66 Procedures and Reporting Requirements.

(c) *Initial report.*

(4) The estimated amount of crude oil processed in each of its refineries for oil processed in each of its refineries for other refiners or any other person under a processing agreement during the same period.

(e) All reports required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section shall identify domestic and foreign crude oil and give the average daily volume run or estimated to be run by each refiner. Such reports shall also identify amounts of crude oil in excess of 1973 levels, determined on a quarterly basis, and crude oil produced from a stripper well lease as defined in § 210.32 of this chapter.

[FR Doc.74-2601 Filed 1-29-74; 8:45 am]

PART 211—MANDATORY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION REGULATIONS

Aviation Fuels Allocation Methods

These amendments are designed to provide interim guidelines for suppliers of aviation fuels concerning the method of allocating aviation fuels. The January 15, 1974, Federal Energy Office regulations in Subpart H, § 211.145, specified that FEO would publish certain allocated amounts of these fuels. The data upon which these amounts would be determined, however, is not presently complete. It is necessary, therefore, to change the method of allocating aviation fuels temporarily.

The change requires that suppliers of wholesale purchasers shall allocate aviation fuels as specified in § 211.11(b). Suppliers of wholesale purchasers which are also end-users shall, in addition to complying with § 211.11(b), allocate aviation fuels to meet the requirements of these purchasers in accordance with the allocation levels set forth in § 211.143. Wholesale purchasers who sell to end-users will still be required to meet the needs of their end-users in accordance with the provisions of § 211.11(c).

Because of the present situation concerning the balance of the various uses of fuels among listed levels of allocation, FEO has determined that no significant difference in amounts of fuel allocated would result between the use of the method of allocation formerly

provided and the use of the provisions of § 211.11(b). Additionally, the application of the provisions of § 211.11(b) will permit greater flexibility for suppliers to assure minimum allocation amounts at all distribution points. It is anticipated that the prior rule concerning the publication of specific amounts of aviation fuels allocable to certain users will be re-established at a future date.

Because the purpose of these amendments is to provide immediate guidance and information with respect to the mandatory petroleum allocation rules and regulations, the Federal Energy Office finds that normal rulemaking procedure is impracticable and that good cause exists for making these amendments effective in less than 30 days.

(Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-159, E.O. 11748, 38 FR 33575; Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, as amended, Pub. L. 92-210, 85 Stat. 743; Pub. L. 93-28, 87 Stat. 27; E.O. 11730, 38 FR 19345; Cost of Living Council Order 47, 39 FR 24)

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 211 of Chapter II, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below, effective 11:59 p.m., January 14, 1974.

Issued in Washington, D.C., January 28, 1974.

JOHN C. SAWHILL,
Deputy Administrator,
Federal Energy Office.

Section 211.145 is amended to read as follows:

§ 211.145 Method of allocation.

(a) Suppliers of wholesale purchasers shall allocate aviation fuels in accordance with the provisions of § 211.11(b). Suppliers of wholesale purchasers which are also end-users shall, in addition, allocate aviation fuels to meet the requirements of these end-users in accordance with the allocation levels set forth in § 211.143.

(b) Aviation fuel for international flights shall be allocated on a non-discriminatory basis among international carriers, subject to modification by the FEO following consultation with appropriate Federal agencies on a case-by-case basis if required to encourage reciprocal non-discriminatory allocation of aviation fuel for U.S. carriers engaged in international flights.

(c) International Air Carriers which have traditionally used bonded aviation fuel for international flights shall be allocated non-bonded, naphtha-base jet fuel on a case-by-case basis to reduce their shortages of bonded fuel. Upon certification by the international carrier that its supplier is unable to provide sufficient bonded fuel at a desired location, the FEO may authorize that supplier to provide non-bonded naphtha base jet fuel to that carrier. Non-bonded fuel so authorized by the FEO shall be in amounts which, when added to the bonded fuel available to that carrier, shall not exceed the allocation levels of U.S. Civil Air Carriers.

(d) Civil Air Patrol assigned to mercy missions shall be provided aviation fuel from the Department of Defense allocation.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 211.143(e), the use of aviation fuel for non-aviation purposes by a utility may not exceed those volumes of aviation fuel contracted for or purchased during the base period. Aviation fuel shall not be used for peaking as long as the utility continues service during such peaking to interruptible non-priority industrial users (except where no suitable substitute fuel is available to the user) or to any customer who can use a fuel other than aviation fuel.

[FR Doc.74-2602 Filed 1-29-74; 8:45 am]

PART 211—MANDATORY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION REGULATIONS

Residual Fuel Oil Conforming Amendments

These amendments to Subpart I, Residual Fuel Oil, are designed to establish the guidelines for suppliers to supply residual fuel oil to utilities. The amendments describe the procedure by which the announced quantity of residual fuel oil allocated to a utility must be supplied by a supplier.

Under § 211.165, describing the method of allocation, the amounts of residual fuel oil allocated to a utility will be published by FEO. Each utility will determine the portion of that amount which its suppliers must provide, based upon the percentage supplied to the utility between October 1, 1973, and December 31, 1973. Each utility must notify both the supplier and the FEO of the supplier's percentage amount, which will be applied in each month to the utility's total allocated supply to determine the supplier's obligation. The percentage calculated under § 211.165 (d) (1) (ii) will be constant during the program unless adjusted by FEO order.

In February and in subsequent months, the FEO will publish both the utility allocation amounts and the supplier percentage to apply to deliveries of residual fuel oil for the next month.

Suppliers of the period between October 1, 1973, and December 31, 1973, are the suppliers designated under the program to continue deliveries. This time frame assures the application of the most recent supply relationships with a utility. Amounts of residual fuel allocated to the utility must be delivered before any allocations are made to non-utility users. Non-utility users must be supplied with residual fuel before any residual fuel in excess of the amount allocated to a utility may be delivered to the utility. Suppliers may not pro-rate the allocation amount to a utility, but may apply the pro-rating provisions of § 211.11 to other deliveries.

The amendment establishes a time period within which a supplier must advise the utility if it cannot supply the required amount. Such a supplier may request an extension of the time for delivery, but if the request is not accepted, the supplier

and the utility may request assistance from FEO.

A technical change is also made to § 211.166 to require the reporting of certain information to FEO in addition to reports required presently by Federal Power Commission.

Because the purpose of these amendments is to provide immediate guidance and information with respect to the mandatory petroleum allocation rules and regulations, the Federal Energy Office finds that normal rulemaking procedure is impracticable and that good cause exists for making these amendments effective in less than 30 days.

(Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-159, E.O. 11748, 38 FR 33575; Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, as amended, Pub. L. 92-210, 85 Stat. 743; Pub. L. 93-28, 87 Stat. 27; E.O. 11730, 38 FR 19345; Cost of Living Council Order 47, 39 FR 24)

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 211 of Chapter II, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below, effective 11:59 p.m., January 14, 1974.

Issued in Washington, D.C., January 26, 1974.

JOHN C. SAWHILL,
Deputy Administrator,
Federal Energy Office.

1. Section 211.162 is revised to read as follows:

§ 211.162 Definitions.

For purposes of this subpart—

"Base period" means (1) with respect to all non-utility users, the month of 1973 corresponding to the current month and (2) with respect to all utility users, the period October 1, 1973, through December 31, 1973.

2. In § 211.165 paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) are revised to read as follows:

§ 211.165 Method of allocation.

(b) *General.* Based on the estimated total supply of residual fuel oil, on allocation levels set forth in § 211.163, on the State set-aside percentage, and other relevant considerations, the FEO shall determine each month the portion of total supply for non-utility use and the portion of total supply for utility use for delivery the following month in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(c) *Non-utility.* The portion of each supplier's allocable supply not directed by the FEO to be distributed for utility use shall be allocated pursuant to § 211.11. With respect to space heating uses, suppliers must comply, to the fullest extent practicable, with the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 211.164 or § 211.11, suppliers may not supply a utility in excess of the amounts established pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section until the non-utility allocations levels listed in § 211.163 have been filled, unless otherwise directed by the FEO.

(d) *Utilities.* (1) For purposes of calculating the allocation of residual fuel oil to utilities for delivery during the month of February 1974—

(i) The FEO will determine the amount of residual fuel oil allocated to each utility for delivery during the month of February and publish that determination. The volume of residual fuel oil allocated to each utility shall be based upon the total supply available for utilities, the considerations specified in § 211.163(b) and other relevant considerations.

(ii) Based upon total deliveries from suppliers during the base period, each utility shall calculate the percentage of the utility's total deliveries during the base period which were supplied by each supplier. Within 7 days following the date of notification of allocation amounts pursuant to paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section, each utility shall notify each of its suppliers and the FEO of the amount required to be supplied by each supplier for delivery in February 1974 and of the percentage of the amount allocated to each utility which each supplier must supply. The amount required to be supplied by a supplier shall be calculated by multiplying the utility's specified monthly allocation amount by the percentage of the utility's total deliveries during the base period which were supplied by the supplier.

(iii) Following notification by the utilities of the amounts and percentages required to be supplied by each supplier for delivery in February 1974, FEO will publish these percentages.

(2) For purposes of calculating the allocation of residual fuel oil to utilities for delivery in every month after February 1974—

(i) Each month, the FEO will determine the amount of residual fuel oil allocated to each utility for delivery in the following month. The volume of residual fuel oil allocated to each utility in a particular month shall be based upon the total supply available for utilities, the considerations specified in § 211.163(b) and other relevant considerations.

(ii) Following the determination in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, the FEO will publish the amounts of residual fuel oil allocated to each utility for delivery in the following month and the percentages of those amounts required to be supplied by each supplier for delivery in the following month. The amounts required to be supplied by each supplier will be calculated by multiplying each utility's specified monthly allocation amount by the percentage of the utility's total deliveries during the base period which were supplied by the supplier as computed from the information notified to FEO by the utility pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) Within 48 hours of the notification by the utility to the supplier required in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) and, within 7 days of the date of publication by the FEO

of the information set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(ii), each supplier of a utility shall notify that utility of its anticipated ability to supply, during the following month, the entire amount of residual fuel required to be supplied by that supplier. If a supplier of a utility is unable to supply its specified amount, the supplier may request an extension to the delivery period in the following month of up to 12 days. Following receipt of a request for extension, the utility must notify the supplier within 48 hours of its determination of the acceptability of the requested extension and of the amount to be delivered during the extension period. If the utility refuses to accept the extension, the supplier and utility shall notify the FEO of the reasons for the request for extension by the supplier and the refusal to accept the extension by the utility. The FEO shall then determine the amounts to be delivered and the date or dates for delivery.

(4) Suppliers and utilities may petition the FEO for adjustment to the requirements of § 211.164(a) and paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section, or assignment of a new supplier, in accordance with the procedures provided in Subpart B of Part 205 of this Chapter. Such petitions must be filed by the 10th day of the current month in order to be considered for decision or interim relief with respect to adjustment to the allocation amounts to be published in the following month or assignment of new supplier for the following month.

(5) Utilities may, and are encouraged to, by mutual agreement and after notice to FEO, apportion their respective allocated residual fuel oil volumes, other fuel volumes, or generated power among themselves.

3. In § 211.166 paragraph (d) is revised to read as follows:

§ 211.166 Procedures and reporting requirements.

(d) Suppliers of residual fuel oil to utilities shall comply with the reporting requirements of § 211.222. Utilities using residual fuel oil shall comply with the reporting requirements of the Federal Power Commission and the FEO.

[FR Doc. 74-2576 Filed 1-28-74; 1:16 am]

[Ruling 1974-1]

APPENDIX—RULINGS

Prices for Base Period Purchasers

Facts. Firm C, a refiner and supplier of middle distillate fuels sells these fuels to wholesale purchasers. Under the allocation regulation specified in 10 CFR 211.124(a), Firm C must supply those wholesale purchasers which it supplied in the base period (the month of 1972 which corresponds to the current month). Checking its records, Firm C finds that for the current month 75% of its present

wholesale purchasers were also supplied by Firm C during the base period, but that the remaining 25% were not. Firm C, therefore, replaces the 25% of its current purchasers which were not supplied during the base period with those former purchasers to which Firm C did sell fuels during the base period.

Because these former purchasers are not now buying fuel from Firm C, there is no current price being charged to them. Section 212.82(a) provides that a refiner may not charge to any class of purchaser a price in excess of the base price of that covered product except to the extent that it is prenotified and cost-justified in accordance with the provisions of § 212.82(c)-(k). Firm C must therefore establish lawful base prices for these former wholesale purchasers which are now once again purchasing from Firm C.

Issue. How does Firm C calculate the base prices it may charge the former wholesale purchasers for sales under § 211.124?

Ruling. Pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 212.82(f), Firm C has already established base prices for sales of its middle distillate fuels to particular classes of purchasers. This base price is the weighted average price at which the item was lawfully priced in transactions with the class of purchaser concerned on May 15, 1973 plus increased product costs calculated pursuant to 10 CFR 212.83(b) and the refiner incentive factor calculated pursuant to 10 CFR 212.84.

The former base period purchasers which Firm C must now resume supplying must be assigned the same base price as that assigned to other purchasers in the most similarly situated existing class of purchaser (as defined in 10 CFR 212.31). Thus, if one class of purchaser exists for purchasers who buy in bulk and one of the former purchasers buys in bulk, the base price for that former purchaser should be the same as the base price of the class of bulk purchasers.

Firm C is not permitted to use the requirements of the allocation program as a rationale for rearranging its existing pattern of classes of purchasers or creating new classes of purchasers. The pattern of classes of purchasers created for the former purchasers should, in general, correspond to the previously existing pattern of classes of purchasers. For example, if the 25 percent of the current

purchasers being replaced were patterned in classes of purchasers of which 20 percent had a low base price for contract purchases and 5 percent had a high base price for spot purchases, Firm C may not treat all of the former purchasers as falling into the class of purchaser for the spot purchases. Such a rearrangement of classes of purchasers would constitute an unlawful price increase. Instead, Firm C must fit the former purchasers into its existing classes of purchasers so that the 20 percent to 5 percent ratio is generally maintained. This same rule also applies to resellers who establish their selling prices pursuant to 10 CFR 212.93.

WILLIAM N. WALKER,
General Counsel,
Federal Energy Office.

JANUARY 25, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-2361 Filed 1-29-74;8:45 am]

APPENDIX—RULINGS

[Ruling 1974-2]

Redirected Sales Pricing

Facts. Firm A, a refiner, supplies residual fuel oil to Utility B located in the Mid-Atlantic area. Under the authority of the exception clause of § 211.164(a), the Federal Energy Office has ordered that certain of Firm A's volume of residual fuel oil under contract for delivery to Utility B now be redirected and delivered to Utility C, which is also a contract customer of Firm A for the same grade of residual fuel oil; and that another volume of residual fuel oil under contract for delivery to Utility B be redirected and delivered to Utility D, which is not a customer of Firm A and is located in a different geographical region than Utility B. Firm A treats Utility B and Utility C as separate classes of purchasers with the respective contract prices being the base prices for these two classes of purchasers.

Issue. What price may Firm A charge to Utilities C and D for the redirected volumes of residual fuel oil and what obligations, if any, exist to indemnify Utility B for the redirected fuel?

Ruling. In accordance with 10 CFR 212.82(a), Firm A may not charge Utilities C and D a price in excess of the base price except to the extent that non-product costs increases are prenotified and cost justified under the procedures

in 10 CFR 212.82(c)-(k). Because Utility C is already a purchaser from Firm A of the same product as is sold to Utility B, a base price for Utility C for that product has already been established by Firm A. Assuming that no non-product cost increases have been prenotified, Firm A may charge Utility C for the redirected volume of residual fuel oil a price not in excess of the same lawful base price as it charges Utility C under the existing contract between Firm A and Utility C.

In the case of Utility D, because it is not a customer of Firm A, no base price for Utility D has yet been established. However, Utility D is clearly stepping into the same position as Utility B and, therefore, must be considered to belong to the same class of purchaser. The base price set by Firm A for Utility D will be the same as the contractual price presently charged to Utility B, which is the base price of Utility B, except to the extent that there is a difference in transportation costs to Utility D as compared with Utility B.

As defined in 10 CFR 212.82(f), the base price is the weighted average price at which the item was lawfully priced in transactions with the class of purchaser concerned on May 15, 1973 plus increased product costs incurred between the month of measurement and the month of May 1973. Because "increased product costs" as defined in 10 CFR 212.83(b) include transportation costs, any increase or decrease in the transportation costs of Firm A caused by delivery to a different geographical area would result in a higher or lower base price to Utility D than the contractual price between Firm A and Utility B.

No obligations arise due to the redirection of fuel from Utility B which would require Utilities C and D to compensate Utility B in any manner for the quantity of fuel being directed. Of course, should Utility B in the future develop a shortage in its supply, FEO could order diversion of supplies to Utility B from Utilities C and D or any other utilities that might have a comparative surplus supply.

This same rule also applies to prices charged under the same circumstances by a reseller pursuant to 10 CFR 212.93.

WILLIAM N. WALKER,
General Counsel,
Federal Energy Office.

JANUARY 25, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-2362 Filed 1-29-74;8:45 am]

**FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE
ADVISORY COMMITTEES
Notice of Establishment**

This notice is published in accordance with the provisions of section 9(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463). Following consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, notice is hereby given that it is in the public interest to establish the following advisory committees. A description of the nature and purpose of these committees is contained in their charters which are published below.

Dated: January 22, 1974.

WILLIAM E. SIMON,
Administrator.

**STATE REGULATORY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CHARTER**

1. *Objectives and scope of activities.* The objectives of the State Regulatory Advisory Committee are to advise the Administrator, Federal Energy Office (FEO) with respect to State utility regulatory commission interests and problems related to the policy and implementation of programs to meet the current national energy crisis.

2. *Committee tenure.* In view of the goals and purposes of the Committee, it will be expected to continue beyond the foreseeable future. However, its continuation will be subject to biennial review and renewed as required by section 14 of Pub. L. 92-463.

3. *Official to whom committee reports.* The Committee will report to the Administrator, Federal Energy Office.

4. *Support services.* Necessary support for the Committee will be furnished by the Federal Energy Office.

5. *Committee duties.* The duties of the Committee are solely advisory and are stated in paragraph 1 above.

6. *Estimated annual cost.* The estimated annual operating costs for the Committee are \$20,000 and involve approximately one-half man-years of staff support.

7. *Meetings.* The Committee will meet approximately four times a year.

8. *Termination date.* The Committee will terminate two years from date of this Charter, unless prior to that date renewal action is taken by the Administrator, FEO, as described in paragraph 2 above.

9. *Determination.* Establishment of this Committee is determined to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Federal Energy Office by Executive Order No. 11748, dated December 4, 1973, which delegated to the Administrator, FEO, authority vested in the President by the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-159); section 203(a)(3) of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-379) as amended; and specified authorities under the Defense Pro-

duction Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), as amended.

Dated: January 22, 1974.

WILLIAM E. SIMON,
Administrator.

LABOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHARTER

1. *Objectives and scope of activities.* The objectives of the Labor Advisory Committee are to advise the Administrator, Federal Energy Office (FEO) with respect to general labor aspects of interests and problems related to the policy and implementation of programs to meet the current national energy crisis.

2. *Committee tenure.* In view of the goals and purposes of the Committee, it will be expected to continue beyond the foreseeable future. However, its continuation will be subject to biennial review and renewed as required by section 14 of Pub. L. 92-463.

3. *Official to whom committee reports.* The Committee will report to the Administrator, Federal Energy Office.

4. *Support services.* Necessary support for the Committee will be furnished by the Federal Energy Office.

5. *Committee duties.* The duties of the Committee are solely advisory and are stated in paragraph 1 above.

6. *Estimated annual cost.* The estimated annual operating costs for the Committee are \$20,000 and involve approximately one-half man-years of staff support.

7. *Meetings.* The Committee will meet approximately four times a year.

8. *Termination date.* The Committee will terminate two years from date of this Charter, unless prior to that date renewal action is taken by the Administrator, FEO, as described in paragraph 2 above.

9. *Determination.* Establishment of this Committee is determined to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Federal Energy Office by Executive Order No. 11748, dated December 4, 1973, which delegated to the Administrator, FEO, authority vested in the President by the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-159); section 203(a)(3) of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-379) as amended; and specified authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), as amended.

Dated: January 22, 1974.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHARTER

1. *Objectives and scope of activities.* The objectives of the Electric Utilities Advisory Committee are to advise the Administrator, Federal Energy Office (FEO) with respect to general electric utilities aspects of interests and problems related to the policy and implementation of programs to meet the current national energy crisis.

2. *Committee tenure.* In view of the goals and purposes of the Committee, it will be expected to continue beyond the foreseeable future. However, its continuation will be subject to biennial review and renewed as required by section 14 of Pub. L. 92-463.

3. *Official to whom committee reports.* The Committee will report to the Administrator, Federal Energy Office.

4. *Support services.* Necessary support for the Committee will be furnished by the Federal Energy Office.

5. *Committee duties.* The duties of the Committee are solely advisory and are stated in paragraph 1 above.

6. *Estimated annual cost.* The estimated annual operating costs for the Committee are \$20,000 and involve approximately one-half man-years of staff support.

7. *Meetings.* The Committee will meet approximately four times a year.

8. *Termination date.* The Committee will terminate two years from date of this Charter, unless prior to that date renewal action is taken by the Administrator, FEO, as described in paragraph 2 above.

9. *Determination.* Establishment of this Committee is determined to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Federal Energy Office by Executive Order No. 11748, dated December 4, 1973, which delegated to the Administrator, FEO, authority vested in the President by the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-159); section 203(a)(3) of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-379) as amended; and specified authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), as amended.

Dated: January 22, 1974.

GAS UTILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHARTER

1. *Objectives and scope of activities.* The objectives of the Gas Utilities Advisory Committee are to advise the Administrator, Federal Energy Office (FEO) with respect to general gas utility aspects of interests and problems related to the policy and implementation of programs to meet the current national energy crisis.

2. *Committee tenure.* In view of the goals and purposes of the Committee, it will be expected to continue beyond the foreseeable future. However, its continuation will be subject to biennial review and renewed as required by section 14 of Pub. L. 92-463.

3. *Official to whom committee reports.* The Committee will report to the Administrator, Federal Energy Office.

4. *Support services.* Necessary support for the Committee will be furnished by the Federal Energy Office.

5. *Committee duties.* The duties of the Committee are solely advisory and are stated in paragraph 1 above.

6. *Estimated annual cost.* The estimated annual operating costs for the

Committee are \$20,000 and involve approximately one-half man-years of staff support.

7. *Meetings.* The Committee will meet approximately four times a year.

8. *Termination date.* The Committee will terminate two years from date of this Charter, unless prior to that date renewal action is taken by the Administrator, FEO, as described in paragraph 2 above.

9. *Determination.* Establishment of this Committee is determined to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Federal Energy Office by Executive Order No. 11748, dated December 4, 1973, which delegated to the Administrator, FEO, authority vested in the President by the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-159); section 203 (a) (3) of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-379) as amended; and specified authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), as amended.

Dated: January 22, 1974.

STATE LEGISLATURE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CHARTER

1. *Objectives and scope of activities.* The objectives of the State Legislature Advisory Committee are to advise the Administrator, Federal Energy Office (FEO) with respect to general state legislative aspects of interests and problems related to the policy and implementation of programs to meet the current national energy crisis.

2. *Committee tenure.* In view of the goals and purposes of the Committee, it will be expected to continue beyond the foreseeable future. However, its continuation will be subject to biennial review and renewed as required by section 14 of Pub. L. 92-463.

3. *Official to whom committee reports.* The Committee will report to the Administrator, Federal Energy Office.

4. *Support services.* Necessary support for the Committee will be furnished by the Federal Energy Office.

5. *Committee duties.* The duties of the Committee are solely advisory and are stated in paragraph 1 above.

6. *Estimated annual cost.* The estimated annual operating costs for the Committee are \$20,000 and involve approximately one-half man-years of staff support.

7. *Meetings.* The Committee will meet approximately four times a year.

8. *Termination date.* The Committee will terminate two years from date of this Charter, unless prior to that date renewal action is taken by the Administrator, FEO, as described in paragraph 2 above.

9. *Determination.* Establishment of this Committee is determined to be in

the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Federal Energy Office by Executive Order No. 11748, dated December 4, 1973, which delegated to the Administrator, FEO, authority vested in the President by the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-159); section 203 (a) (3) of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-379) as amended; and specified authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), as amended.

Dated: January 22, 1974.

WILLIAM E. SIMON,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.74-2360 Filed 1-29-74;8:45 am]

NATIONAL SUPPLY/CAPACITY RATIO AND
REFINERS BUY-SELL LIST

Correction of Crude Oil Allocation Notice

On January 18, 1974, the Federal Energy Office issued a crude oil allocation notice setting forth the first national refiner supply/capacity ratio and the list of refiner-sellers and refiner-buyers in accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR 211.63 and 10 CFR 211.66(f) (39 FR 2522, January 22, 1974). Subsequent to the issuance of that notice, errors were discovered in the computation of both the national supply/capacity ratio and the buy-sell list which were of sufficient magnitude to warrant a complete recalculation and reissuance of a corrected supply/capacity ratio and buy-sell list. This notice hereby publishes as an Appendix, the corrected figures which supersede the supply/capacity ratio and buy-sell list issued on January 18, 1974.

The errors in the January 18 notice primarily resulted from incorrect data supplied by the refiners due to misunderstandings and incorrect interpretations of the regulations. To help remedy these initial problems of implementing the crude oil allocation program, the FEO is on this same date amending Subpart C of Part 211, Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations to further clarify the operation of the program. The FEO will also work closely with the refiners to assure their understanding of the reporting requirements of Subpart C.

Due to the republication of the buy-sell list, the FEO is also extending the date by which transactions made to comply with the crude oil allocation program must be reported to the FEO. Although § 211.66(g) requires that each transaction must be reported within fifteen days of the publication of the buy-sell list, this date is being extended an additional ten days for this initial crude oil sales period so that a refiner will be allowed to complete whatever additional transactions are necessary under the revised list. Therefore, refiners will now have 25 days from January 22, 1974 to

report transactions made to comply with the program.

The corrected supply/capacity ratio and the buy-sell list set forth as an Appendix to this notice are applicable through the period February 1, 1974-April 30, 1974. The provisions of 10 CFR, Part 211, Subpart C apply to transactions under the buy-sell list.

The listing in the Appendix covers PAD districts I through V, and the amounts shown in columns 3 and 4 of the list are in barrels of 42 gallons each, for the specified period. Column 1 lists the name of the refiner. A refiner listed with an amount in Column 3 is required, pursuant to 10 CFR 211.65(h), to offer that volume of crude oil to a refiner listed with an amount in Column 4. Refiners with amounts so listed in Column 4 have the opportunity to purchase crude oil pursuant to 10 CFR 211.65(i). Column 2 lists the supply capacity ratio as reported by each refiner.

Refiners which are entitled to purchase crude oil but have not agreed upon a sale within 25 days from January 22, 1974, may request the National Office, FEO, to order a sale. Refiner-buyers making such requests must provide the FEO with the following information:

1. Name of the refiner and of the person authorized to act for the refiner in buy-sell transactions.
2. Name and location of the refineries for which crude oil is sought, the amount of crude oil sought for that refinery, and the technical specification range of crude oil which can be processed in that refinery.
3. Names and locations of all refiners from whom crude oil has been sought under this program and the volume and specification of the crude oil sought from each.
4. Statement of any restrictions, limitations or constraints made in the purchase requests with particular respect to manner or time of deliveries and price.
5. The response of each refiner with whom a request to purchase crude oil has been placed, and the name and telephone number of the contact in each selling refinery.
6. Such other pertinent information as the FEO may request.

Issued in Washington, D.C., January 28, 1974.

JOHN C. SAWHILL,
Deputy Administrator,
Federal Energy Office.

APPENDIX

1. The National refiner supply/capacity ratio for the period February 1, 1974 through April 30, 1974 is 0.7665.

2. The list of refiner-buyers and refiner-sellers for the period February 1, 1974 through April 30, 1974 is as follows:

NOTICES

Refiner Name	S/C Ratio	Eligible sales (barrels)	Eligible purchases (barrels)
Texas Fuel & Asphalt	1.0498	5,824	0
Road Oil Sales	1.0418	13,476	0
Union Texas	1.0005	195,723	0
Cross Oil of Ark	.9791	66,224	0
Hunt Oil	.9781	282,575	0
Skelly Oil	.9692	1,290,242	0
Bay Refining/Dow	.9535	195,487	0
Conoco	.9485	5,545,434	0
Amerada-Hess	.9315	7,869,030	0
Clark Oil & Refining	.9268	1,526,879	0
Gulf Oil	.9135	11,632,484	0
Diamond Shamrock	.8987	545,964	0
Oriental Refining	.8936	14,152	0
Plateau	.8921	58,251	0
Apco Oil	.8843	397,856	0
Phillips	.8751	3,931,881	0
Champlin	.8688	1,275,364	0
Delta Refining	.8618	233,247	0
Fampriss Oil	.8607	41,893	0
La Elorta	.8517	178,906	0
Cities Service Oil	.8507	2,009,013	0
Dorchester Gas	.8426	6,771	0
Shell	.8372	6,839,744	0
Kerr-McGee	.8366	330,773	0
Tenneco	.8234	514,512	0
Amoco	.8194	4,780,021	0
Mobil	.8145	4,038,992	0
Indiana Farm Bureau	.8137	52,450	0
Eeroon Oil	.8096	46,434	0
Navajo	.8074	76,147	0
Canal Refining	.8023	10,194	0
Koch	.7991	318,791	0
Allied Materials	.7922	9,799	0
American Petrofina	.7900	397,614	0
Young Oil	.7898	4,849	0
Socal	.7797	1,191,133	0
Sound	.7745	2,434	0
Exxon	.7675	102,375	0
FEO Ratio	.7665	0	0
Pasco	.7644	0	0
Union Oil	.7644	0	93,006
Alabama Refining	.7640	0	3,034
Oil Shale	.7620	0	27,725
Fletcher	.7570	0	13,518
Sun Oil	.7565	0	500,857
Husky	.7516	0	60,958
Texaco	.7511	0	1,622,889
Vickers	.7472	0	51,606
Lundys-Thagard	.7449	0	5,763
Calumet	.7413	0	5,388
Caribou Four Corners	.7350	0	20,188
Total Leonard	.7336	0	123,662
Crystal Oil & Gas	.7315	0	45,939
National Coop	.7344	0	203,120
Quaker State	.7236	0	93,559
Mid-America Refining	.7228	0	11,664
Murphy Oil	.7217	0	431,155
Little America	.7191	0	92,344
Arco	.7039	0	4,303,414
United Refining	.6977	0	866,800
Osceola Refining	.6932	0	71,304
Rock Island	.6932	0	190,504
Marathon	.6907	0	2,036,054
The Refinery Corp	.6823	0	123,634
Thunderbird Resource	.6730	0	131,401
Tesoro	.6699	0	569,074
Winston Refining	.6690	0	0
Newhall Refining	.6662	0	75,373
CRA-Farmland	.6636	0	613,744
Charter Oil	.6570	0	306,554
Sohio	.6445	0	4,005,399
Pennzoil	.6389	0	590,301
Seminole Asphalt	.6367	0	51,388
Farm Union Cent. Ex	.6353	0	496,554
Ashland	.6347	0	4,161,267
Pomerine	.6334	0	337,734
South Western Refining	.6233	0	2,367
Eddy Refining	.6223	0	11,350
Southland Oil	.6185	0	375,336
Mohawk	.6160	0	348,647
Lakeside Refining	.6123	0	54,384

NOTICES

3915

<i>Refiner Name</i>	<i>S/C Ratio</i>	<i>Eligible sales (barrels)</i>	<i>Eligible purchases (barrels)</i>
Vulcan	.5984	0	55,484
Tonkawa	.5798	0	83,107
Gladieux Refinery	.5762	0	93,161
Commonwealth	.5409	0	3,233,432
Warrior Asphalt	.5392	0	60,685
Claiborne Gas	.5376	0	132,438
Careton Asphalt Refining	.5366	0	128,418
Coastal States	.5365	0	2,438,925
Bayou State	.5339	0	71,503
M. T. Richards	.5206	0	1,379
Hawaiian Independent	.5163	0	890,776
Texas City	.5098	0	1,524,457
Flint Chemical	.5056	0	27,868
Kentucky Oil	.5036	0	11,700
Golden Eagle Refining	.5000	0	303,381
Evangeline	.4940	0	97,008
Southwestern D&R	.4925	0	2,418,398
MacMillan	.4907	0	390,322
Somerset Refining	.4794	0	76,661
Three Rivers	.4715	0	7,503
Pride Refining	.4677	0	100,125
Witco Chemical	.4628	0	729,843
O M C	.4579	0	0
Edgington Oil	.4493	0	932,949
Sunland	.4130	0	0
Getty Oil	.4005	0	3,453,334
Edgington Oxnard	.3918	0	83,366
Crystal Refining	.3661	0	220,961
San Joaquin Oil	.3595	0	978,046
Crown Central Petroleum	.3399	0	3,030,578
South Hampton	.3304	0	41,616
U.S. Oil	.3195	0	636,527
Thriftway	.3154	0	157,326
Dineman Oil & Refining	.3101	0	101,549
Midland Coop	.2592	0	431,725
North American Petrol	.2079	0	815,409
Jet Fuel Refining	.2049	0	23,493
West Coast Oil	.2042	0	649,963
Arizona Fuels	.1865	0	266,003
Sage Creek	.1616	0	44,002
Good Hope Refining	.1615	0	1,039,992
Yetter	.1124	0	58,217
Howell	.0840	0	1,175,503
Wireback	.0399	0	77,061
J&W Refining	.0000	0	575,002
Mountaineer Refining	.0000	0	0
Wood County	.0000	0	204,660
Crown	.0000	0	682,201
Gary Western	.0000	0	427,200
Guam	.0000	0	2,012,493
Ingot Oil & Refining	.0000	0	2,012,493

[FR Doc.74-2603 Filed 1-29-74;8:45 am]

NATIONAL UTILITY RESIDUAL FUEL OIL ALLOCATION
Federal Energy Office Utility Allocation Notice

Pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 211.163(b), 211.164, and 211.165, the Federal Energy Office (FEO) hereby provides notice of the allocation to utilities of residual fuel oil for the month of February 1974.

The specified amounts of residual fuel oil allocated to each utility are set forth in the Appendix to this notice. The utility allocations were determined after review of the impact of reduced fuel supplies between utility and non-utility uses of residual fuel oil. In calculating the allocation level for each utility, the FEO considered the factors enumerated in § 211.163(b) and also the following other factors:

(1) Interim allocations were made to utilities during the month of January 1974 and additional data reflecting these allocations and actual deliveries and inventories during January was received from utilities and considered in determining the allocation for deliveries in February.

(2) Utilities residual oil needs were assumed to be reduced as the result of conservation efforts by utilities designed to achieve at least 5 percent load reduction below normal trends.

(3) Utility residual fuel use was reduced as the result of contemplated power purchases from coal-based utility systems which were considered feasible by the Federal Power Commission (FPC).

(4) Based on estimates of residual oil burn rates, and inventory positions supplied to the FPC and the FEO by the utilities, adjusted for conservation efforts and power purchases, the allocations were calculated to attain an inventory position by March 1 which would equal at least 12 days of residual oil consumption.

(5) The allocations imply inventory draw downs during February for some utilities with relatively strong inventory positions.

Allocations have been adjusted for fuel savings resulting from plants which have converted from oil to coal. It is the intent of FEO, in future allocations, to give those plants which have been recommended for conversion to coal by the FEO, but which have not yet done so, a low priority in residual fuel allocations.

The amounts shown in the Appendix are the quantities of fuel oil which are to be delivered to the utility listed during the month of February 1974. Some utilities will not be receiving any allocation amounts in February. This is due to the fact that these utilities either burn other fuel primarily and use residual fuel only for stand-by inventory purposes, or use residual fuel only in a small percentage of the plant's capacity. In some of these latter instances, even the small amount of residual fuel involved is eliminated by the conservation guides es-

tablished for utilities. By amendments to Subpart I, which are being issued on the same date as this notice, the relationship of individual suppliers to utilities is more fully described.

Within 7 days of receipt of this notice each utility is required to notify the FEO of the names of the utility's suppliers, and of the portion of the specified allocation amounts which each must supply. Following receipt of this information the FEO will republish this month's allocation listing, to show both the utilities' allocation amounts and the percentage of the allocation amounts which is supplied by each supplier.

Part of the data for this February allocation list was derived from utilities' filing of FPC Form 23. Prior to the publication of the March listing, any utility which requires residual fuel must submit a revised form 23 to the FPC, to reflect any changes in need resulting from the February allocation or other factors which would assure updated information. A copy of this revised form 23 must be delivered to the FEO by February 8, 1974. Reports should be addressed to "Data Collection", FEO, Box 2887, Washington, D.C. 20013.

JOHN C. SAWHILL,
Deputy Administrator,
Federal Energy Office.

JANUARY 26, 1974.

APPENDIX—RESIDUAL OIL ALLOCATIONS TO UTILITIES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1974

1. A NORTHEAST POWER COORDINATING COUNCIL AREA (NPCC)	
Maine:	Barrels
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.....	27,950
Central Maine Power Co.....	270,800
Maine Public Service Co.....	20,700
New Hampshire: Public Service Co. of New Hampshire.....	102,000
Massachusetts:	
Boston Edison Co.....	1,332,000
Braintree Electric Light Department.....	17,700
Eastern Utilities Associates Cos. (Montaup Electric Co.) (Blackstone Valley Electric Co., Rhode Island)	182,300
Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Co.....	21,500
Holyoke Municipal Gas & Electric Department.....	33,700
New England Electric System Cos (Massachusetts Electric Co.) (New England Power Co.) (Narragansett Electric Co., Rhode Island)	1,223,000
New England Gas & Electric Association.....	586,000
Peabody Electric Light Department.....	100
Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant.....	35,500
Connecticut:	
Northeast Utilities Cos. (Connecticut Light & Power Co.) (Holyoke Water Power Co., Massachusetts) (Western Massachusetts Electric Co., Massachusetts)	2,245,400
United Illuminating Co..... Rhode Island: Newport Electric Corp.....	775,500
New York:	
Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp.....	637,950

Consolidated Edison Co.....	4,210,400
Freeport Electric Department..	12,400
Lawrence Park Heat, Light & Power Co.....	0
Long Island Lighting Co.....	1,062,200
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp....	204,200
Orange and Rockland Utilities..	571,700
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp..	0

2. MID-ATLANTIC AREA COORDINATION AGREEMENT (MAAC)

New Jersey:	
Atlantic City Electric Co.....	80,550
General Public Utilities Integrated System Co..... (Jersey Central Power & Light Co.) (Pennsylvania Electric Co., Pennsylvania) (Metropolitan Edison Co., Pennsylvania)	444,000
Public Service Electric & Gas Co.....	1,816,500
Vineland Electric Utility.....	61,000
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Electric Co.....	1,412,400
Delaware:	
Delmarva Power & Light Co....	599,600
Dover Municipal Power Plant...	14,600
Maryland: Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.....	705,100
District of Columbia: Potomac Electric Power Co.....	771,700

3. SOUTHEASTERN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL (SERC)

Virginia: Virginia Electric and Power Co.....	2,049,800
North Carolina:	
Duke Power Co.....	0
Carolina Power & Light Co....	144,650
South Carolina:	
South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.....	259,600
South Carolina Public Service Authority.....	73,400
Georgia:	
Georgia Power Co.....	90,350
Savannah Electric & Power Co..	240,600
Florida:	
Florida Keys Electric Cooperative Association.....	6,400
Florida Power & Light Co.....	1,273,950
Florida Power Corp.....	968,600
Fort Pierce Electric Department.....	35,000
Gainesville Utilities Department.....	43,350
Gulf Power Co.....	0
Jacksonville Electric Authority..	460,600
Key West Utility Board.....	37,700
Lakeland Light & Water Department.....	91,200
Lake Worth Utilities Authority..	1,500
New Smyrna Utilities Commission.....	5,200
Orlando Utilities Commission..	361,200
Sebring Utilities Commission..	8,150
Tallahassee Electric Department.....	43,650
Tampa Electric Co.....	66,800
Vero Beach Municipal Power Plant.....	0
Mississippi:	
Mississippi Power Co.....	2,700
South Mississippi Electric Power Association.....	86,500

4. SOUTHWEST POWER POOL COORDINATION COUNCIL (SPP)

Mississippi:	
Clarksdale Public Utilities Commission.....	1,750
Yazoo City Public Service Commission.....	0

NOTICES

3917

Louisiana: Middle South Utilities Group -----	702,300	San Antonio Public Service Board -----	56,400	Ohio:	
(Mississippi Power & Light Co., Mississippi)		Texas Electric Service Co.-----	0	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co -----	61,000
(Louisiana Power & Light Co.)		Texas Power & Light Co.-----	0	Toledo Edison Co.-----	0
(New Orleans Public Service, Inc.)		West Texas Utilities Co.-----	122,400	Pennsylvania: Allegheny Power System Companies.-----	0
(Arkansas Power & Light Co., Arkansas)				(West Penn Power Co.)	
(Arkansas-Missouri Power Co., Arkansas)		6. MID-AMERICA INTERPOOL NETWORK (MAIN)		(Potomac Edison Co., Maryland)	
Arkansas:		Wisconsin:		Monongahela Power Co., West Virginia)	
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp -----	68,800	Lake Superior District Power Co.-----	0	9. WESTERN SYSTEMS COORDINATING COUNCIL (WSSC)	
Johnesboro Water & Light Plant -----	0	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.-----	0	Arizona:	
Oklahoma:		Superior Water Light & Power Co.-----	10,800	Arizona Public Service Co.-----	182,400
Blackwell Water & Light Department -----	0	Missouri: Union Electric Co.-----	0	Salt River Project.-----	100,000
Mangum Light & Power Department -----	0	Illinois:		Tucson Gas & Electric Co.-----	112,000
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.-----	0	Commonwealth Edison Co.-----	0	California:	
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative -----	0	Illinois Power Co.-----	0	Burbank Public Service Department -----	74,800
Missouri:		7. MID-CONTINENT AREA RELIABILITY COORDINATION AGREEMENT (MARCA)		Glendale Public Service Department -----	55,500
Empire District Electric Co.-----	0	Nebraska:		Imperial Irrigation District.-----	78,000
St. Joseph Light & Power Co.-----	0	Central Nebraska Power & Irrigation District.-----	0	Los Angeles Department of Water & Power.-----	1,207,500
Kansas:		Fairbury Light & Water Department -----	1,350	Pasadena Water & Power Department -----	68,600
Central Kansas Power Co.-----	2,300	Grand Island Electric Department -----	7,550	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.-----	1,428,000
Chanute Municipal Utilities.-----	7,900	Hastings Utilities.-----	0	San Diego Gas & Electric Co.-----	704,000
Coffeetown Light & Power System -----	3,550	Lincoln Electric System.-----	0	Southern California Edison Co.-----	3,579,500
Kansas Gas and Electric Co.-----	0	Nebraska Public Power District.-----	0	Colorado:	
Kansas Power & Light Co.-----	14,300	Omaha Public Power District.-----	0	Colorado Springs Department of Public Utilities.-----	0
Larned Municipal Utilities.-----	0	Minnesota:		Lamar Light & Power Department -----	0
McPherson Board of Public Utilities -----	4,900	Austin Utilities.-----	0	Public Service Co. of Colorado.-----	0
Ottawa Water & Light Department -----	150	Fairmont Water & Light Commission -----	0	New Mexico:	
Western Power Division of Central Telephone & Utilities Corp -----	8,850	Marshall Municipal Utilities.-----	1,200	Plains Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative.-----	0
Texas: Gulf States Utilities Co. (covers all) -----	224,200	Minnesota Power & Light Co.-----	50,600	Public Service Co. of New Mexico	12,600
5. ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL OF TEXAS (ERCOT)		Northern States Power Co.-----	0	Utah: Utah Power & Light Co.-----	0
Texas:		Owatonna Municipal Utilities.-----	15,400	Montana: Montana Power Co.-----	53,500
Austin Electric Department.-----	0	Iowa:		Oregon: Pacific Power & Light Co.-----	0
Bryan Municipal Electric System -----	10,650	Atlantic Municipal Utilities.-----	1,700	Washington:	
Community Public Service Co.-----	0	Interstate Power Co.-----	4,850	Puget Sound Power & Light Co.-----	108,000
Dallas Power & Light Co.-----	0	8. EAST CENTRAL AREA RELIABILITY COORDINATION AGREEMENT (ECAR)		Seattle Department of Lighting.-----	0
El Paso Electric Co.-----	0	Michigan:		Nevada:	
Garland Electric Department.-----	16,700	Clinton Municipal Light Department -----	700	Nevada Power Co.-----	28,400
Lower Colorado River Authority -----	0	Consumers Power Co.-----	282,800	Sierra Pacific Power Co.-----	57,400
Medina Electric Cooperative, Inc.-----	0	Detroit Edison Co.-----	461,900	10. NONCONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES	
		Grand Haven Board of Light and Power -----	0	Hawaii:	
		Hilldale Board of Public Utilities -----	6,000	Hawaiian Electric Co.-----	282,200
		Wolverine Electric Cooperative, Inc -----	6,500	Hilo Electric Co.-----	38,500
				Kaui Electric Co.-----	11,350
				Maui Electric Co.-----	37,600

[FR Doc.74-2595 Filed 1-28-74; 1:15 pm]

**Would you like
to know**

**IF ANY CHANGES HAVE BEEN
MADE IN CERTAIN TITLES OF THE CODE OF
FEDERAL REGULATIONS without reading
the Federal Register every day? If so, you
may wish to subscribe to the "List of
CFR Sections Affected."**



List of CFR Sections Affected

\$10.00
per year

The "List of CFR Sections Affected" is designed to lead users of the Code of Federal Regulations to amendatory actions published in the Federal Register, and is issued monthly in cumulative form. Entries indicate the nature of the changes.

Also available on a subscription basis . . .

The Federal Register Index

\$8.00
per year

Indexes covering the contents of the daily Federal Register are issued monthly and annually. Entries are carried primarily under the names of the issuing agencies. Significant subjects are also carried.

A finding aid is included at the end of each publication which lists Federal Register page numbers with the date of publication in the Federal Register.

Order from: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Note to FR Subscribers: FR Indexes and the "List of CFR Sections Affected" will continue to be mailed free of charge to regular FR subscribers.

