

of VOR Federal airway Nos. 6, 14, 45, and 435.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the airspace docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Eastern Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, John F. Kennedy International Airport, Jamaica, N.Y. 11430. All communications received within 30 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendments. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

An official docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the General Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. An informal docket also will be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

The FAA proposes the following airspace actions:

1. Designate VOR Federal airway No. 6 south alternate segment from Waterville, Ohio, to Cleveland, Ohio, via the intersection of Waterville 108° T (110° M) and Cleveland 258° T (261° M) radials.

2. Realign VOR Federal airway No. 14 segment from Findlay, Ohio, to Cleveland via the intersection of Findlay 095° T (097° M) and Cleveland 241° T (244° M) radials.

3. Extend VOR Federal airway No. 45 from Waterville to the Vermilion, Ohio, Intersection (intersection of Waterville 085° T (087° M) and Cleveland 335° T (338° M) radials).

4. Realign VOR Federal airway No. 435 segment from Rosewood, Ohio, to Sandusky via the intersection of Rosewood 045° T (046° M) and Sandusky 221° T (224° M) radials.

These proposed airway actions are designed to improve the traffic handling capability within the Cleveland terminal area.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1348; sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1655(c))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on March 4, 1970.

H. B. HELSTROM,  
Chief, Airspace and Air  
Traffic Rules Division.

[F.R. Doc. 70-2995; Filed, Mar. 11, 1970;  
8:49 a.m.]

[ 14 CFR Part 75 ]

[Airspace Docket No. 70-CE-3]

JET ROUTE SEGMENT

Proposed Alteration

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering an amendment to Part 75 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that

would realign Jet Route No. 35 between Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the airspace docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Central Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106. All communications received within 30 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

An official docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the General Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. An informal docket also will be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

A segment of J-35 is presently aligned from the Memphis, Tenn., VORTAC direct to the St. Louis, Mo., VORTAC.

The FAA proposes the realignment of J-35 segment from the Memphis VORTAC direct to the Farmington, Mo., VORTAC direct to the St. Louis VORTAC.

The proposed realignment of J-35 would facilitate the transition of aircraft into and out of the St. Louis area and reduce controller workload and clearance verblage.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1348; sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1655(c))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on March 3, 1970.

H. B. HELSTROM,  
Chief, Airspace and Air  
Traffic Rules Division.

[F.R. Doc. 70-2994; Filed, Mar. 11, 1970;  
8:49 a.m.]

Office of Pipeline Safety

[ 49 CFR Part 192 ]

[Notice 70-3; Docket No. OPS-3C]

MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS FOR GAS PIPELINES

Minimum Requirements for Customer's Meters, Service Regulators and Service Lines

The Department of Transportation is developing proposals for the comprehensive minimum Federal safety standards for gas pipeline facilities and for the transportation of gas, as required by section 3(b) of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968. This notice of proposed rule making is the fourth of a series of notices by which the proposed Federal safety standards will be issued for public comment.

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of these proposed

rules by submitting written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the regulatory docket and notice number and be submitted in duplicate to the Office of Pipeline Safety, Department of Transportation, 400 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. Communications received before May 6, 1970, will be considered before taking final action on the notice. All comments will be available for examination by interested persons at the Office of Pipeline Safety before and after the closing date for comments. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of comment received:

The first notice in this series was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 21, 1969 (Notice 69-3; 34 F.R. 18556). That notice discussed both the Department's plan for establishing the minimum Federal standards and the source materials to be used in developing proposals for these standards. It also proposed, without stating specific regulatory language, several requirements for inclusion in the minimum Federal standards. This notice sets forth the specific regulations that are being proposed as minimum requirements for customer's meters, service regulators and service lines.

Included in this notice is proposed Subpart H of Part 192 which contains the general requirements for locating and installing customer's meters and service regulators, for the installation and testing of service lines, and for service line connections to main piping, that are presently contained in chapter IV, sections 348 and 349 of the USAS B31.8 Code.

Although these proposed regulations closely parallel the presently effective interim standards that are set forth in the USAS B31.8 Code, a number of differences will be noted. For the most part, these are nonsubstantive in nature.

A number of Code provisions are not included on the basis that they contain unnecessarily detailed specifications for which a performance requirement already existed or could be readily substituted. Any person reviewing the proposed regulation who feels that the omission of any language or the manner of revisions would decrease the presently required level of safety should state his conclusions and supporting reasons in his comments. Similarly, if a proposed performance requirement does not appear to be an adequate substitute for an omitted specification requirement, this should also be stated with supporting reasons.

To the maximum extent possible, the proposed regulations combined similar requirements for different kinds of pipe. For example, the requirements for cast iron service lines and for ductile iron service lines, and also the requirements for the installation of steel, plastic, or copper service lines into and under buildings, are all stated separately for each type of pipe in the B31.8 Code, even though they are all virtually identical in content. These are all combined in proposed §§ 192.431 (cast iron and ductile iron service lines) and 192.411(e) and

(f) (installation of service lines into and under buildings). Additionally, § 192.417 (b) (2) would combine in one section requirements concerning rubber gaskets in compression fittings that are now stated separately but identically for service line connections to steel mains (§ 849.223(c)), for service line connections to cast iron mains (§ 849.322), and for service line connections to ductile iron mains (§ 849.422).

In a few cases, requirements that appeared to be applicable only to certain types of pipe, such as steel or plastic, were obviously intended to apply to all types of pipe and the proposed regulation has been so written (see for example, proposed § 192.417(b) (1), based on § 849.522 (c)). Other requirements that are intended to be applicable only to certain types of pipeline have been retained as such. Consequently, each section of the proposed regulations should be examined to determine whether it is applicable to all service lines or mains, or only to certain kinds of pipe.

#### SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

*Section 192.413(d).* The requirement in § 849.12(d) that certain service line valves on high pressure service lines be designed and constructed so as to minimize the possibility of the removal of the core of the valve by accident or with ordinary household tools, would be extended to cover all service line valves on high pressure service lines, instead of only those installed inside of a building, or in a confined location outside of a building.

In commenting, state whether or not this is the actual practice followed today by the industry, and the cost-benefit ratio of such a requirement. Would it be feasible to also extend this requirement to service line valves on low pressure service lines?

*Sections 192.419 and 192.421.* As is the case throughout these proposed regulations, methods for connecting service lines to steel mains, and to cast iron or ductile iron mains, that are stated permissively in the Code (§§ 849.223, 849.32, and 849.42), are made mandatory. Are there other equally safe ways of accomplishing service line to main connections? If so, in commenting, describe these additional methods, indicating the type of main to which they apply.

*Section 192.427(c).* Although based on § 849.152 (b) and (c), this section would be changed to conform to a proposed NARUC Model Code recommendation that the word "lesser" be changed to "greater." As § 849.152(b) is now written, using the word "lesser," a service line with a maximum operating pressure of 200 p.s.i.g. is required to be tested only to 100 p.s.i.g.

*Section 192.427(d)* refers to testing of "plastic service lines," although § 849.152 (d) on which it is based, refers only to "service lines" without specifying what kind. However, since the reference to § 842.5 contained in § 849.152(d) concerns testing of plastic piping, it was concluded that the omission of the word "plastic" was inadvertent, and that

§ 849.152(d) was actually intended to cover only plastic service lines.

*Section 192.415(b)* is based on 849.13 (c) which requires an outside valve on all service lines 2 or more inches in diameter, or operated at a pressure greater than 10 p.s.i.g., or supplying buildings where large numbers of persons assemble. In view of the experience in Gary, Ind., in June 1969, and the subsequent recommendations of the National Transportation Safety Board in February 1970, proposed § 192.415(b) would require that all service lines have gas shutoff valves located outside of buildings in readily accessible locations.

#### NONSUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

In this notice, the following sections of proposed Subpart H make no substantive changes in the provisions of the B31.8 (1968) Code on which they are based. However, if the comments received in response to the questions set forth below indicate the desirability of changes, the language of the proposed sections may be revised in the final rule to reflect these comments.

*Section 192.409(b).* This paragraph is based on the provision in § 848.4 that "The use of standard weight close nipples is prohibited" in the installation of meters and regulators. The proposed NARUC Model Code recommended the insertion of the words "all thread" before the word "nipples". It was believed that the reason behind this prohibition and the NARUC clarification would be satisfied by a requirement that threaded nipples used in installing meters or regulators must have sufficient unthreaded length to permit proper use of tools without damaging the threads, and that pipe used for threaded nipples must have the wall thickness of standard wall pipe, since light wall pipe will not allow a proper thread. Does this provision meet all the purposes of the prohibition against use of standard weight close nipples in § 848.4? Should the word "close" be retained in the prohibition in this section?

*Section 192.409 (a) and (b).* This section is based on § 848.2 and would provide that an iron or aluminum case meter may not be used at a pressure that is higher than the "manufacturer's rating for the meter", while a new tinned steel case meter may not be used at a pressure higher than 50 percent of the "manufacturer's test pressure". Are the methods used by manufacturers for rating meters uniform throughout the industry? Does "manufacturer's rating" mean the same thing as "manufacturer's test pressure"? In commenting, state whether it is possible to set a different standard that would be more objective than "manufacturer's rating".

*Section 192.413(e),* based on § 849.12 (e), would provide that each service line valve installed on a high pressure service line must be tested by the manufacturer or the operator to establish that it is capable of meeting operating conditions. Is there any reason why this testing requirement should not be extended to valves on low pressure service lines as well?

*Section 192.423(a)* would require that a metal service line connection to a plastic main must use a compression type connection or transition fitting. This section is based on § 849.522(b) which requires "suitable fittings" for this purpose. Are there other equally safe and suitable methods for this type of service line to main connection?

*Section 192.427(b),* like § 849.152(a) on which it is based, provides no minimum leak test requirements for service lines which operate at a pressure under 1 p.s.i.g. This is inconsistent with a recommendation of the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee that pipelines and mains to be operated at less than 1 p.s.i.g. be tested to at least 10 p.s.i.g. for at least 5 minutes. Should such a requirement be included for service lines to be operated at less than 1 p.s.i.g.?

To assist persons in reviewing and commenting on the proposed regulations, this notice contains a derivation table showing, to the extent possible, the source of proposed requirements. In most cases, this is the USAS B31.8 Code although some requirements are derived from the proposed NARUC Model Code.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Department proposes to amend Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations by adding a new Part 192 to contain Subpart H as set forth below.

This notice is issued under the authority of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. § 1671 et seq.), Part 1 of the Regulations of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation (49 CFR Part 1), and the delegation of authority to the Director, Office of Pipeline Safety, dated November 6, 1968 (33 F.R. 16468).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on March 6, 1970.

W. C. JENNINGS,  
Acting Director,  
Office of Pipeline Safety.

#### SUBPART H

##### DERIVATION TABLE

New section	Source
192.403	848.1, 848.31.
192.405(a)	848.32.
192.405(b)	848.33.
192.405(c)	848.34.
192.407	848.4, NARUC Model Code.
192.409	848.2.
192.411 (a), (b) and (c)	849.11.
192.411(d)	849.21(c).
192.411(e)	849.222(a), 849.521(a), and 849.62(b).
192.411(f)	849.222(b), 849.521(b), and 849.62(c).
192.413 (a), (b), and (c)	849.12 (a), (b), and (c).
192.413(d)	849.12(d).
192.413(e)	849.12(e).
192.415	849.13.
192.417(a)	849.14.
192.417(b) (1)	849.522(c).
192.417(b) (2)	849.223(c), 849.322(c), and 849.422.
192.419	849.223.
192.421(a)	831.33(b), 831.33(c), 849.32, and 849.42.

SUBPART H—Continued  
DERIVATION TABLE—continued

New section	Source
192.421(b)-----	849.322 and 849.422.
192.421(c)-----	849.321 and 849.421.
192.423-----	842.39 and 849.522.
192.425-----	849.63.
192.427(a)-----	849.151.
192.427(b), (c), and (c)-----	849.152 and NARUC Model Code.
192.429(a)-----	849.21.
192.429(b)-----	849.221.
192.431-----	849.31 and 849.41.
192.433(a)-----	849.51(a).
192.433(b)-----	849.52.
192.433(c)-----	849.521.
192.435(a)-----	849.611(c).
192.435(b)-----	849.62(a).

Subpart H—Customer's Meters, Service Regulators, and Service Lines

Sec.	Scope.
192.401	Customer's meters and regulators: Location.
192.405	Customer's meters and regulators: Protection from damage.
192.407	Customer's meters and regulators: Installation.
192.409	Customer's meter installations: Operating pressure.
192.411	Service lines: Installation.
192.413	Service lines: Valve requirements.
192.415	Service lines: Location of valves.
192.417	Service lines: General requirements for connections to main piping.
192.419	Service lines: Connections to steel mains.
192.421	Service lines: Connections to cast iron or ductile iron mains.
192.423	Service lines: Connections to plastic mains.
192.425	Service lines: Connections to copper mains.
192.427	Service lines: Testing after construction.
192.429	Service lines: Steel.
192.431	Service lines: Cast iron and ductile iron.
192.433	Service lines: Plastic.
192.435	Service lines: Copper.

§ 192.401 Scope.

This subpart prescribes minimum requirements for installing customer's meters and service regulators, and for service lines. It applies to steel, cast iron, ductile iron, plastic, and copper service lines, to their testing after construction, to service line connections to mains, and to valves used on service lines.

§ 192.403 Customer's meters and regulators: Location.

(a) Each meter and service regulator, whether inside or outside of a building, must be installed in a readily accessible location that provides protection from corrosion and other damage.

(b) Each service regulator installed within a building must be located near the point of service line entrance.

(c) Each meter installed within a building must be located in a ventilated place no closer than 3 feet to any source of ignition or heat which might damage the meter.

(d) On each service line requiring series regulation in accordance with ----- (presently 845.53(a) of the B31.8 Code), the upstream regulator must be located outside the building.

§ 192.405 Customer's meters and regulators: Protection from damage.

(a) *Back-pressure regulators and check valves.* (1) If the utilization equipment might induce a vacuum at the customer's meter, a back-pressure regulator must be installed downstream from the meter.

(2) A check valve or equivalent must be installed downstream of the customer's meter if—

(i) The utilization equipment might induce a back pressure;

(ii) The utilization equipment is connected to a source of oxygen or compressed air; or

(iii) Liquefied petroleum gas or other supplementary gas is used as stand-by and might flow back into the meter.

(b) *Service regulator vents and relief vents.* The outside terminal of each service regulator vent and relief vent must—

(1) Have a rain and insect resistant fitting;

(2) Be located at a place where gas from the vent can escape freely into the atmosphere and away from any opening into the building; and

(3) Be protected from damage by submergence in areas where flooding may occur.

(c) *Pits and vaults.* Each pit or vault that houses a customer's meter or regulator at a place where there is vehicular traffic must be capable of supporting that traffic.

§ 192.407 Customer's meters and regulators: Installation.

(a) Each meter and each regulator must be installed so as to minimize stresses upon the connecting piping and the meter.

(b) Threaded nipples used in installing meters and regulators must have sufficient unthreaded length to permit proper use of tools in making up joints, without damaging the threads. Pipe used for threaded nipples must meet the wall thickness requirements of standard wall pipe as defined in USAS B36.10, "Wrought Steel and Wrought Iron Pipe" (1959).

(c) Connections made of lead or other easily damaged material may not be used in the installation of meters or regulators.

§ 192.409 Customer's meter installations: Operating pressure.

(a) An iron or aluminum case meter may not be used at a pressure that is higher than the manufacturer's rating for the meter.

(b) A new tinned steel case meter may not be used at a pressure that is more than 50 percent of the manufacturer's test pressure, and a rebuilt tinned steel case meter may not be used at a pressure that is more than 50 percent of the pressure used to test the meter after rebuilding.

§ 192.411 Service lines: Installation.

(a) *Depth.* Each buried service line must be installed with at least 12 inches of cover in private property and at least 18 inches of cover in streets and roads. Where an underground structure prevents installation at those depths, the

service line must be encased, bridged, or strengthened to withstand any anticipated external load.

(b) *Support and backfill.* Each service line must be properly supported at all points on undisturbed or well-compacted soil, and material used for backfill must be free of rocks and building materials.

(c) *Grading for drainage.* Where condensate in the gas might cause interruption in the gas supply to the customer, the service line must be graded so as to drain into the main or into drips at the low points in the service line.

(d) *Protection against piping strain and external loading.* Each service line must be installed so as to minimize piping strain and external loading.

(e) *Installation of service lines into buildings.* Each underground service line installed below grade through the outer foundation wall of a building must—

(1) In the case of a steel or copper service line, be encased in a sleeve or otherwise protected against corrosion;

(2) In the case of plastic service line, be encased in a rigid sleeve with protection from shearing action and backfill settlement; and

(3) Where a sleeve is used, be sealed at the foundation wall to prevent leakage into the building.

(f) *Installation of service lines under buildings.* Each underground service line installed under a building must be encased in a gastight conduit. If the service line supplies the building it underlies, the conduit and the service line must extend into a normally usable and accessible part of the building, and at the point where the conduit terminates, the space between the conduit and the service line must be sealed to prevent gas leakage into the building.

§ 192.413 Service lines: Valve requirements.

(a) Each service line must have a service line valve that meets the applicable requirements of Subparts B and D of this Part.

(b) A soft seat service line valve may not be used if its ability to control the flow of gas could be adversely affected by exposure to excessive heat.

(c) A valve incorporated in a meter bar, that permits the meter to be bypassed, may not be used as a service line valve.

(d) Each service line valve on a high-pressure service line must be designed and constructed so as to minimize the possibility of the removal of the core of the valve by accident or with ordinary household tools.

(e) Each service line valve installed on a high-pressure service line must be tested by the operator or by the manufacturer to establish that it is capable of meeting the operating conditions.

§ 192.415 Service lines: location of valves.

(a) *Relation to regulator or meter.* Each service line valve must be installed upstream of the regulator, or if there is no regulator, upstream of the meter.

(b) *Outside valves.* Each service line must be equipped with a shut-off valve

in a readily accessible location outside the building.

(c) *Underground valves.* Each underground valve must be located in a covered durable curb box or standpipe that permits ready operation of the valve and is supported independently of the service line.

§ 192.417 *Service lines: General requirements for connections to main piping.*

(a) *Location.* Each service line connection to a main must be located at the top of the main or, if that is not practical, at the side of the main, so as to minimize the possibility of dust and moisture being carried from the main into the service line.

(b) *Compression-type connection to main.* Each compression-type service line to main connection must—

(1) Be designed and installed to effectively sustain the longitudinal pull-out or thrust forces caused by contraction or expansion of the piping, or by external or internal loading; and

(2) If compression fittings with rubber or rubberlike gaskets are used to connect the service line to the main connection fitting in a manufactured gas system, use gaskets that effectively resist that kind of gas.

§ 192.419 *Service lines: Connections to steel mains.*

(a) Each service line connected to a steel main must be connected by either—

(1) Welding a service line tee or similar device to the main;

(2) Using a service line clamp or saddle on the main; or

(3) Welding a steel service line directly to the main.

(b) If the method described in subparagraph (1) or (2) of paragraph (a) of this section is used, then compression fittings or welded connections must be used to connect the service line to the main connection fitting.

§ 192.421 *Service lines: Connections to cast iron or ductile iron mains.*

(a) Each service line connected to a cast iron or ductile iron main must be connected by drilling and tapping the main, except that if a threaded tap is being inserted, the diameter of the tapped hole may not be more than 25 percent of the nominal diameter of the pipe, unless covered by a reinforcing sleeve.

(b) Compression fittings or welded connections must be used to connect the service line to the main connection fitting.

(c) A service line connection may not be brazed directly to a cast iron or a ductile iron main.

§ 192.423 *Service lines: Connections to plastic mains.*

(a) Each metal service line connection to a plastic main must use a compression type connection or transition fitting.

(b) Each plastic service line connection to a plastic main must be done in accordance with the requirements of § 192.261.

§ 192.425 *Service lines: Connections to copper mains.*

Each service line connection to a copper main must use a copper or cast bronze service line tee or an extension fitting, sweat brazed to the copper main.

§ 192.427 *Service lines: Testing after construction.*

(a) Each service line must be tested against leakage before being placed in service. The service line connection to the main must be included in the test if feasible.

(b) Each service line operated at a pressure of 1 p.s.i.g. or more, but not more than 40 p.s.i.g., must be given a leak test with air or gas at a pressure of not less than 50 p.s.i.g. for at least 5 minutes before being placed in service.

(c) Each service line operated at pressures of more than 40 p.s.i.g. must be tested to the maximum operating pressure or 100 p.s.i.g., whichever is the greater, except that each steel service line stressed to 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield must be tested in accordance with the requirements for mains in \_\_\_\_\_ (presently 841.4 of the B31.8 Code).

(d) Except where modified by the pressure requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, each plastic service line must be tested in accordance with the applicable provisions of \_\_\_\_\_ (presently 842.5 of the B31.8 Code).

§ 192.429 *Service lines: Steel.*

(a) *Design.* Steel service pipe operated at less than 100 p.s.i.g. pressure must be designed for a minimum of 100 p.s.i.g. pressure.

(b) *Installation of steel service lines in bores.* If a service line of coated steel pipe is installed by boring, driving, or other similar method, precautions must be taken to prevent damage to the coating during installation.

§ 192.431 *Service lines: Cast iron and ductile iron.*

(a) Cast iron pipe less than 6 inches in diameter may not be used for service lines.

(b) If cast iron pipe or ductile iron pipe is used for a service line, that portion of the service line which extends through the building wall must be of steel pipe.

(c) A cast iron or ductile iron service line may not be installed in unstable soil or under a building.

§ 192.433 *Service lines: Plastic.*

(a) Plastic pipe and tubing may not be used for service lines where the piping strain or external loading will be excessive.

(b) A plastic service line may not be installed above ground, except that a plastic service line may terminate above ground and outside the building if—

(1) The above ground part of the plastic service line is completely enclosed in a rigid metal tube or pipe of a minimum wall thickness of 0.035 inches, that is protected from corrosion, and extends a minimum of 6 inches below grade; and

(2) The plastic service line and its casing are not used to support the customer's meter or its connecting piping.

(c) A plastic service line inside a building may not be exposed.

§ 192.435 *Service lines: Copper.*

(a) The minimum wall thickness for copper pipe or tubing used for service lines may not be less than type "L" as specified in ASTM B88.

(b) Each copper service line installed within a building must be un concealed and protected against external damage.

[F.R. Doc. 70-2965; Filed, Mar. 11, 1970; 8:46 a.m.]

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[ 18 CFR Parts 101, 201 ]

[Docket No. R-381]

### ACCOUNTING TREATMENT FOR EXPENDITURES FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

#### Notice of Extension of Time

MARCH 4, 1970.

Upon consideration of the requests for an extension of time filed by the American Gas Association and the Independent Natural Gas Association of America, notice is hereby given that the time is extended to and including April 16, 1970, within which any interested person may file views and comments in writing to the notice of proposed amendments of the Uniform System of Accounts Under the Federal Power Act and the Natural Gas Act to Reflect Changes in Accounting Treatment of Research and Development Expenditures issued January 27, 1970.

GORDON M. GRANT,  
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 70-3019; Filed, Mar. 11, 1970; 8:51 a.m.]

[ 18 CFR Parts 101, 104, 105, 201, 204, 205 ]

[Docket No. R-379]

### ACCOUNTING TREATMENT FOR LAND HELD FOR FUTURE UTILITY USE AND FOR PROFITS OR LOSSES REALIZED THROUGH SALES OF THOSE LANDS

#### Notice of Extension of Time

MARCH 4, 1970.

Upon consideration of the requests for an extension of time filed by the American Gas Association and the Independent Natural Gas Association of America, notice is hereby given that the time is extended to and including April 30, 1970, within which any interested person may file data, views, and comments in writing to the notice of proposed rulemaking issued January 22, 1970, in the above-designated matter.

GORDON M. GRANT,  
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 70-3018; Filed, Mar. 11, 1970; 8:50 a.m.]