

sions, registrar, counseling and placement services, student advisers, student health and infirmary services, catalog, and commencements and convocations. The salaries of members of the academic staff whose academic appointments or assignments involve the performance of such administrative or service work may also be included to the extent that the portion so charged is supported pursuant to § 1-15.809-2. The student administration and services category also includes the staff benefits and pension plan costs applicable to the salaries and wages included therein, an appropriate share of the cost of the operation and maintenance of the physical plant, and charges representing use allowance or depreciation applicable to the buildings and equipment utilized in the performance of the functions included in this category.

§ 1-15.804-2 Expenses—instruction activity.

The expenses in this category are generally applicable in their entirety to the instruction activity. They should be allocated to applicable cost objectives within the instruction activity, including educational service agreements, when such agreements reasonably benefit from these expenses. Such expenses should be allocated on the basis of population served (computed on the basis of full-time equivalents including students, faculty, and others as appropriate) or other methods which will result in an equitable distribution to cost objectives in relation to the benefits received and be consistent with guides provided in § 1-15.305-2.

§ 1-15.305 Direct costs of educational service agreements.

Direct costs of work performed under educational service agreements will be determined consistent with the principles set forth in § 1-15.304.

§ 1-15.306 Indirect costs of the instruction activity.

The indirect costs of the instruction activity as a whole should include its allocated share of administrative and supportive costs determined in accordance with the principles set forth in §§ 1-15.804 and 1-15.306. Such costs may include other items of indirect cost incurred solely for the instruction activity and not included in the general allocation of the various categories of indirect expenses. Costs incurred for the institutions by State and local governments are allowable as provided for in § 1-15.303-6.

§ 1-15.307 Indirect costs applicable to educational service agreements.

The individual items of indirect costs applicable to the instruction activity as a whole should be assigned to (a) educational service agreements, and (b) all other instructional work through use of appropriate cost groupings, selected distribution bases, and other reasonable methods as outlined in § 1-15.305-2. A single indirect pool may be used for all educational service agreements provided this results in a reasonably equitable distribution of costs among agreements in relation to indirect support services pro-

vided. However, when the level of indirect support significantly varies for work performed either on campus or off campus under a particular agreement or group of agreements, separate cost pools should be established consistent with the principles set forth in § 1-15.307-1(b). Where direct charges are provided for under educational service agreements for such things as commencement fees, student fees, and tuition, the related indirect costs, through separate cost groupings, should be excluded from the indirect costs allocable to the service agreements.

§ 1-15.808 Indirect cost rates for educational service agreements.

An indirect cost rate should be determined for the educational service agreement pool or pools, as established under § 1-15.807. The rate in each case should be stated as the percentage which the amount of the particular educational service agreement pool is of the total direct salaries and wages of all educational service agreements identified with such pool. Indirect costs should be distributed to individual agreements by applying the rate or rates established to direct salaries and wages for each agreement. When a fixed rate is negotiated in advance of a fiscal year, the over- or under-recovery for that year may be included as an adjustment to the indirect cost for the next rate negotiation as in §§ 1-15.307-4 and 1-15.307-5.

§ 1-15.809 General standards for selected items of cost.

The standards for selected items of cost as set forth in §§ 1-15.309-1 through 1-15.309-46 applicable to research agreements shall also be applied to educational service agreements with the modifications indicated in §§ 1-15.809-1 through 1-15.809-5.

§ 1-15.809-1 Commencement and convocation costs.

Expenses incurred for convocations and commencements (see § 1-15.309-5) apply to the instruction activity as a whole. Such expenses are unallowable as direct costs of educational service agreements unless they are specifically authorized in the agreement or approved in writing by the sponsoring agency. For eligibility of allocation as indirect costs, see § 1-15.804.

§ 1-15.809-2 Compensation for personal services.

Charges to educational service agreements for personal services (see § 1-15.309-7) will normally be determined and supported consistent with the provisions of § 1-15.309-7. However, the provision for stipulated salary support will not be used for educational service agreements. Also, charges may include compensation in excess of the base salary of a faculty member for the conduct of courses outside the normal duties of such member, *Provided, That:* (a) Extra charges are determined at a rate not greater than the basic salary rate of the member; (b) salary payments for such work follow practices consistently applied within the institution; and (c) spe-

cific authorization for such charges is included in the educational service agreement.

§ 1-15.809-3 Scholarships and student aid costs.

Expenses incurred for scholarships and student aid (see § 1-15.309-35) are unallowable as either direct costs or indirect costs of educational service agreements, unless specifically authorized in the educational service agreement or approved in writing by the sponsoring agency.

§ 1-15.809-4 Student activity costs.

Expenses incurred for student activities (see § 1-15.309-40) are unallowable as either direct costs or indirect costs of educational service agreements, unless specifically authorized in the educational service agreement or approved in writing by the sponsoring agency.

§ 1-15.809-5 Student services costs.

Expenses incurred for student services (see § 1-15.309-41) are unallowable as direct costs of educational service agreements unless specifically authorized in the agreement or approved in writing by the sponsoring agency. For eligibility of allocation as indirect costs, see § 1-15.804. (Sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 390; 40 U.S.C. 480(c))

Effective date. This amendment is effective on February 22, 1973.

Dated: February 9, 1973.

ARTHUR F. SAMPSON,
Acting Administrator
of General Services.

[FR Doc. 73-3376 Filed 2-21-73; 8:45 am]

Title 49—Transportation

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBCHAPTER B—OFFICE OF PIPELINE SAFETY

[Amdt. 192-12; Docket No. OPS-15]

PART 192—TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE: MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS

Qualifications for Pipe

The purpose of this amendment to Part 192 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations is to provide greater flexibility in qualifying pipe. A change to § 192.55 permits the use of steel pipe manufactured before November 12, 1970, in compliance with an unlisted edition of a specification included in section I of Appendix B, where stated requirements are met. A change to § 192.65 permits the use of certain pipe transported by railroad before November 12, 1970, not in accordance with API RP5L1. In addition, changes to Appendices A and B add certain 1971 editions and supplements to the editions to the lists of API documents and specifications.

This amendment is based on a notice of proposed rule making (OPS Notice 72-2) issued on January 19, 1972, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (37 FR 1175) on January 26, 1972. Interested persons were afforded an opportunity to participate in the rule making by submitting written information, views, or arguments. The

opinions and data presented in the comments that were subsequently received have been fully considered and are reflected in these final rules.

A number of commentators noted that proposed § 192.55(f) could be interpreted to mean that all steel pipe manufactured prior to November 12, 1970, must be qualified exclusively by paragraph (f). However, it was not the intent that paragraph (f) be the sole method, since, even under the present rule, such pipe could be qualified in various ways under § 192.55(a) or (b). Accordingly, while retaining the present methods of qualification, § 192.55 has been amended to make clear that both new and used steel pipe manufactured prior to November 12, 1970, may also be qualified for use by meeting the substance of proposed paragraph (f).

For increased clarity and organizational consistency, the qualification standards applicable to steel pipe manufactured prior to November 12, 1970, contained in proposed § 195.55(f), are being transferred to a new section III of Appendix B. As amended, Appendix B now contains the listed pipe specifications, the standards for steel pipe of unknown or unlisted specification, and the standards for steel pipe manufactured prior to November 12, 1970, to unlisted editions of the listed specifications.

A relatively large number of commentators recommended that a hydrostatic test be allowed as an alternative to the nondestructive testing of the weld as proposed in § 192.55(f) (2) (i). The Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) agrees with the recommendations for establishing such an alternate since a water test will often open up flaws which might otherwise break out at the operating pressure of a pipeline, even after 100 percent non-destructive testing of seams. Of the various testing levels suggested, that which is based on operating pressure offers a reasonable safety approach. The testing level being adopted, which was supported by a majority of the commentators, sets the minimum at 1.25 times maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) in a class 1 location and 1.5 times MAOP in a class 2, 3, or 4 location. This provides for a test level equivalent to 90 percent of SMYS where pipe is operated to the maximum allowable stress level in class 1 and 2 locations while providing for a test level 50 percent above maximum operating pressure where the pipe is stressed to a lower level in class 3 and 4 locations.

Upon further review within the OPS in connection with the adoption of a hydrostatic test as an alternative to non-destructive inspection, it has been determined that to assure meeting the level of safety attained by the standards in Subpart J, the hydrostatic test pressure must be maintained for at least 8 hours, notwithstanding that Subpart J permits strength tests of shorter duration under certain conditions. The time requirement has been set accordingly.

Proposed § 192.55(f) (2) (ii) referred to member of the Technical Pipeline Safety the "physical properties" of pipe. One Standards Committee pointed out that

the term "physical properties" has a limited meaning to metallurgists and suggested that the term "mechanical properties" might be more appropriate. Subsequent committee discussion brought out that while "physical properties" is not the academically accepted term, it is the one generally used by industry in contrast to "chemical properties." To avoid any misinterpretations, the committee therefore agreed to accept the terminology "physical (mechanical) properties" and the final rule, now set forth in paragraph (b) (1) of section III of Appendix B, has been worded accordingly.

In proposing that § 192.65 be amended to provide for a hydrostatic test, the preamble to Notice 72-2 included a statement that fatigue cracks in the pipe caused by rail transportation would leak or break out when subjected to a high level hydrostatic test. In that connection, the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee correctly pointed out that not all fatigue cracks will be discovered by the high stress level test. However, it is not essential that all these cracks be discovered. Research and pipeline testing experience indicate that the cracks that could cause failure during operation will be disclosed by this type of test. Subcritical cracks, if not discovered by the stress imposed by the test, will cause no problem since they would not reasonably be expected to break out at the stresses associated with the maximum allowable operating pressure.

A number of commentators recommended that the test to at least 90 percent of SMYS as proposed in § 192.65(b) be revised to specify instead a hydrostatic test to at least 1.25 MAOP in class 1 locations and 1.50 MAOP in class 2, 3, and 4 locations. The recommendation is considered to have merit since the spread between operating and test pressures is the important factor. The recommendation would still result in a test level of 90 percent of SMYS where the pipe was operated to the maximum stress level allowed in class 1 and 2 locations yet provide an adequate safety margin at the lower operating stresses. Because the result of a defect in the body of the pipe caused by fatigue during transportation is essentially the same as that caused by a defect in the seam weld, the hydrostatic test level in § 192.65 is established at the same level as allowed in Appendix B.

Notice 72-2 stated that one purpose of the proposed amendment was to add the 1971 editions to the API listed pipe specifications. Shortly after Notice 72-2 was issued, the API issued Supplement 1 to API standards 5L, 5LS, and 5LX. Among the more important substantive additions, Supplement 1 provides weld ductility tests for electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe, increased criteria for penetrator checks, and allowance for the magnetic particle inspection of the entire length of welded pipe. The OPS has determined that these 1971 API Supplements are satisfactory for use and provide additional standards for qualification of pipe to the operators. They are, therefore, included in this amendment as

part of the 1971 editions of the API listed pipe specifications incorporated into Appendices A and B.

Section 4(a) of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act requires that all proposed standards and amendments to such standards be submitted to the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee and that the committee be afforded a reasonable opportunity to prepare a report on the "technical feasibility, reasonableness, and practicability of each such proposal." This amendment to Part 192 has been submitted to the committee and it has submitted a favorable report. The committee's report and the proceedings which led to that report are set forth in the public docket for this amendment which is available at the Office of Pipeline Safety.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 192 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows, effective March 22, 1973.

1. Sections 192.55 (a) (2) and (b) (2) are revised to read as follows:

§ 192.55 Steel pipe.

- (a) * * *
- (2) It meets the requirements of—
 - (i) Section II of Appendix B to this part; or
 - (ii) If it was manufactured before November 12, 1970, either section II or III of Appendix B to this part; or
- * * *
- (b) * * *
- (2) It meets the requirements of—
 - (i) Section II of Appendix B to this part; or
 - (ii) If it was manufactured before November 12, 1970, either section II or III of Appendix B to this part;

2. Section 192.65 is revised to read as follows:

§ 192.65 Transportation of pipe.

In a pipeline to be operated at a hoop stress of 20 percent or more of SMYS, no operator may use pipe having an outer diameter to wall thickness ratio of 70 to 1 or more, that is transported by railroad unless—

- (a) The transportation was performed in accordance with API RP5L1; or
- (b) In the case of pipe transported before November 12, 1970, the pipe is tested in accordance with Subpart J of this part to at least 1.25 times the maximum allowable operating pressure if it is to be installed in a class 1 location and to at least 1.5 times the maximum allowable operating pressure if it is to be installed in a class 2, 3, or 4 location. Notwithstanding any shorter time period permitted under Subpart J of this part, the test pressure must be maintained for at least 8 hours.

3. Section I of Appendix A is amended by revising paragraph B to read as follows:

* * *

B. American Petroleum Institute (API), 1801 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006, or 300 Corrigan Tower Building, Dallas, Tex. 75201.

* * *

4. Section II of Appendix A is amended by revising subparagraphs A.1, 2, 3, and 5 to read as follows:

II. Documents incorporated by reference.
A. American Petroleum Institute:

1. API Standard 5L "API Specification for Line Pipe" (1967, 1970, 1971 editions, 1971 edition plus Supplement 1).

2. API Standard 5LS "API Specification for Spiral-Weld Line Pipe" (1967, 1970, 1971 editions, 1971 edition plus Supplement 1).

3. API Standard 5LX "API Specification for High-Test Line Pipe" (1967, 1970, 1971 editions, 1971 edition plus Supplement 1).

5. API Standard 5A "API Specification for Casing, Tubing, and Drill Pipe" (1968, 1971 editions).

5. Section I of Appendix B is amended by revising the first three items to read as follows:

I. *Listed pipe specifications.* Numbers in parentheses indicate applicable editions.

API 5L—Steel and iron pipe (1967, 1970, 1971, 1971 plus Supplement 1).

API 5LS—Steel pipe (1967, 1970, 1971, 1971 plus Supplement 1).

API 5LX—Steel pipe (1967, 1970, 1971, 1971 plus Supplement 1).

6. Appendix B is amended by adding a new section III at the end thereof, to read as follows:

APPENDIX B—QUALIFICATION OF PIPE

III. *Steel pipe manufactured before November 12, 1970, to earlier editions of listed specifications.* Steel pipe manufactured before November 12, 1970, in accordance with a specification of which a later edition is listed in section I of this appendix, is qualified for use under this part if the following requirements are met:

A. *Inspection.* The pipe must be clean enough to permit adequate inspection. It must be visually inspected to ensure that it is reasonably round and straight and that there are no defects which might impair the strength or tightness of the pipe.

B. *Similarity of specification requirements.* The edition of the listed specification under which the pipe was manufactured must have substantially the same requirements with respect to the following properties as a later edition of that specification listed in section I of this appendix:

(1) Physical (mechanical) properties of pipe, including yield and tensile strength, elongation, and yield to tensile ratio, and testing requirements to verify those properties.

(2) Chemical properties of pipe and testing requirements to verify those properties.

C. *Inspection or test of welded pipe.* On pipe with welded seams, one of the following requirements must be met:

(1) The edition of the listed specification to which the pipe was manufactured must have substantially the same requirements with respect to nondestructive inspection of welded seams and the standards for acceptance or rejection and repair as a later edition of the specification listed in section I of this appendix.

(2) The pipe must be tested in accordance with Subpart J of this part to at least 1.25 times the maximum allowable operating pressure if it is to be installed in a class 1 location and to at least 1.5 times the maxi-

mum allowable operating pressure if it is to be installed in a class 2, 3, or 4 location. Notwithstanding any shorter time period permitted under Subpart J of this part, the test pressure must be maintained for at least 8 hours.

(Sec. 3, Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, 49 U.S.C. 1672; § 1.58(d), regulations of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, 49 CFR 1.58(d); the redelegation of authority to the Director, Office of Pipeline Safety, set forth in Appendix A to Part 1 of the regulations of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, 49 CFR Part 1)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on February 14, 1973.

JOSEPH C. CALDWELL,
Director, Office of
Pipeline Safety.

[FR Doc.73-3322 Filed 2-21-73;8:45 am]

Title 50—Wildlife

CHAPTER I—BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Muscatauck National Wildlife Refuge, Ind.

The following special regulation is issued and is effective February 22, 1973.

§ 33.5 Special regulations: sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

INDIANA

MUSCATATUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Muscatauck National Wildlife Refuge, Seymour, Ind., is permitted only on the six ponds designated by signs as open to fishing. These open areas comprising 160 acres are delineated on maps available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, Minn. 55111. Sport fishing shall be in accordance with all applicable State regulations subject to the following special conditions:

(1) The open season for sport fishing on the refuge shall extend from April 15, 1973, to October 1, 1973, daylight hours only.

(2) Winter fishing through the ice will be permitted during 1973, and continue through the winter on designated areas which have been determined to be safe and announced by the Refuge Manager.

(3) The use of boats is prohibited.

The provisions of these special regulations supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Part 33, and are effective through October 1, 1973.

CHARLES E. SCHEFFE,
Refuge Manager, Muscatauck,
National Wildlife Refuge,
Seymour, Ind.

FEBRUARY 12, 1973.

[FR Doc.73-3296 Filed 2-21-73;8:45 am]

Title 7—Agriculture

CHAPTER I—AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (STANDARDS, INSPECTIONS, MARKETING PRACTICES), DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 53—LIVESTOCK, MEATS, PREPARED MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS (GRADING, CERTIFICATION, AND STANDARDS)

Standards for Grades of Carcass Beef; Slaughter Cattle

This document revises the official standards of the United States for grades of carcass beef and the related standards for grades of slaughter cattle. The principal change in the carcass beef standards is the establishment of more definitive quality grade standards for beef from young bulls. Beef from bulls and stags under about 2 years of age will be graded on essentially the same standards now in effect for beef from steers. However, beef from these young bulls also will be labeled as "Bullock." Quality grades for beef from older bulls and stags are being discontinued and such beef will be yield graded only.

A slight change from the proposed standards was made to provide that the differentiation between "Bullock" and "Bull" beef would be based on skeletal maturity only. However, a provision was added for the use of color and texture of lean as factors in distinguishing steer beef from bullock or bull beef.

On March 17, 1972, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (37 FR 5626) regarding a proposed revision of the standards for grades of carcass beef (7 CFR 53.102 et seq.), and the standards for grades of slaughter cattle (7 CFR 53.201 et seq.) pursuant to sections 203 and 205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 1087 and 1090, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1622 and 1624).

A 90-day period was provided within which interested persons could submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposal.

Statement of considerations. Comments were received from individuals and groups with varied interests, from livestock producers to consumers. However, no comments were received from any individuals, firms, or organizations representing meatpackers or retailers. A total of 87 comments on the proposed revision was received. Fifty-nine favored adoption of the proposal as presented, 17 others favored grading beef from young bulls on the same standards as steers but were opposed to identifying such beef as "Bullock," and 11 were opposed to adoption of the proposal.

Of the 59 comments expressing support for the proposal as presented, 15 were from university meat and animal scientists, eight were from State extension specialists, 10 were from State Departments of Agriculture, 10 were from cattle producers and feeders, and 13 were from individuals not associated with the livestock industry. In addition, favorable