1348), and of section 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Kansas City, Mo., on February 6, 1970.

DANIEL E. BARROW,
Acting Director, Central Region.

[F.R. Doc. 70-2137; Filed, Feb. 19, 1970; 8:46 a.m.]

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 70-CE-11]

TRANSITION AREA

Proposed Designation

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations so as to designate a transition area at Grain Valley, Mo.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Central Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106. All communications received within 45 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Administration officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief. Any data, views, or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

A public docket will be available for examination by interested persons in the Office of the Regional Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106.

A new public use instrument approach procedure has been developed for the East Kansas City Airport, Grain Valley, Mo., utilizing the Blue Springs, Mo., VORTAC as a navigational aid. Consequently, it is necessary to provide controlled airspace protection for aircraft executing this new approach procedure by designating a 700-foot floor transition area at Grain Valley, Mo. The new procedure will become effective concurrently with the designation of the transition area. IFR air traffic at this location will be controlled by Kansas City approach control.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as hereinafter set forth:

In § 71.181 (35 F.R. 2134), the following transition area is added:

GRAIN VALLEY, MO.

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6½-mile radius of the East Kansas City (latitude 39°-01'00" N., longitude 94°13'00" W.); and within 5 miles each side of the 312° radial of the Blue Springs, Mo., VORTAC extending from the 6½-mile radius area to 8 miles northwest of the VORTAC, excluding the portion which overlies the Kansas City, Mo., 700-foot floor transition area.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348), and of section 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Kansas City, Mo., on February 5, 1970.

DANIEL E. BARROW,
Acting Director, Central Region.

[F.R. Doc. 70-2138; Filed, Feb. 19, 1970; 8:46 a.m.]

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 69-EA-163]

FEDERAL AIRWAY SEGMENTS

Proposed Alteration

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amendments to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would alter segments of VOR Federal airway Nos. 40, 41, and 337 in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa.

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 airspace actions proposed in this docket would:

1. Realign V-40 segment from Briggs, Ohio, to the intersection of the Youngstown, Ohio, VORTAC 177° T (182° M) radial via the Briggs VORTAC 077° T (081° M) radial.

2. Realign V-41 from the intersection of the Briggs, Ohio, VORTAC 077° T (081° M) and Youngstown, Ohio, VORTAC 177° T (182° M) radials, direct to Youngstown.

3. Realign V-337 segment from the intersection of the Briggs, Ohio, VORTAC 077° T (081° M) and Youngstown, Ohio, VORTAC 177° T (182° M) radials, direct to Akron, Ohio.

The common intersection to be formed by the realigned V-40, V-41, and V-337 would be renamed Calcutta, Pa., Intersection, an on-request reporting point.

The proposed realignment of airways is needed to provide additional radar vectoring airspace for the purpose of spacing arriving aircraft and to effect separation between aircraft arriving and departing the Pittsburgh area.

These amendments are proposed under the authority of section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348) and section 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on February 13, 1970.

T. MCCORMACK,
Acting Chief, Airspace and Air Traffic Rules Division.

[F.R. Doc. 70-2141; Filed, Feb. 19, 1970; 8:47 a.m.]

Office of Pipeline Safety

[49 CFR Part 192]

[Notice 70-2; Docket No. OPS-3B]

MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS FOR GAS PIPELINES

General Construction Requirements

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 third 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 April 20, 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 general construction requirements.

Included in this notice is proposed Subpart G of Part 192 which contains—

(1) The general requirements for installation, protection, and inspection of pipelines, other than those relating to pipe design and to the joining of pipe, that are presently contained in Chapter IV, sections 841 and 842 of the USAS B31.8 Code; and

(2) Certain of the additional requirements that were discussed in Notice 69–3, specially those described under "Cover Requirements," "Underground Clearance," and "Bends, Elbows, and Miters." These are contained in proposed §§ 192.313, 192.317, 192.331, and 192.333.

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 note. 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 revision 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.

One major difference involving several sections is a reorganization that combines similar requirements for different kinds of pipe. For example, the cover requirements for steel, cast iron, ductile iron, and plastic pipe are all stated separately at present even though they all are virtually identical in content. These are all combined in proposed § 192.333. In a few cases, requirements that appeared to be applicable only to certain types of pipe, such as steel and plastic, were obviously intended to apply to all types of pipe and the proposed regulation has been so written. 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 pipelines and mains or only to certain kinds of pipe.

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 in whole or in part from Part 195 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations—"Transportation of Liquids by Pipeline," and others are derived from various State regulations.

New requirements.—Cover. The minimum cover requirements for buried transmission pipelines would be increased to the depths set forth in proposed § 192.333. The cover requirements for buried distribution mains would be increased to a minimum of 30 inches. However, whenever a local law or regulation, established by a State or municipality, requires distribution mains to be placed in a common trench with other utilities, and makes adequate provision to prevent damage to the pipe by external forces, the local requirements would govern the depth of cover.

These proposals are intended to provide additional safety for buried pipelines and mains to reduce the risk of damage by external forces. Does increased depth of cover contribute significantly toward reducing this risk? What other industry practices are used today to achieve this end? Are there any other methods that could be used to minimize damage from external forces and if so, how do they compare in relative cost effectiveness?

Underground clearance. Under proposed § 192.331, the underground clearance required between buried pipelines or mains and other underground structures would be raised from present requirements of 6 inches for pipelines and 2 inches for mains to 12 inches for both. If this clearance is not attainable, other protective measures would have to be taken. Additional clearance would still be required for plastic piping near sources of heat to prevent any impairment of strength or serviceability.

Bends, elbows, and miters. Section 192.315 would require that pipeline and mains operated at a pressure that produces a hoop stress of 30 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength, could not have a bend within a distance equal to 1½ pipe diameters from a circumferential weld. In addition, § 192.319 (a) would prohibit miter bends of 3° or more on pipelines or mains operated at this pressure.

In commenting, state whether or not a bend can be made closer than this distance to a circumferential weld without having a detrimental effect on the weld. If this is possible, are there any special methods or techniques that should be used?

Nonsubstantive Differences—Sections 192.303, 192.305, 192.307. These sections are based on §§ 841.21 and 841.22 but the language has been drafted to be as consistent as possible with similar provisions in Part 195. The detailed inspection provisions of § 841.222 have been omitted and the general requirement that the inspection must assure construction in accordance with the requirements of this Part has been substituted.

Section 192.315. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) are applicable to steel pipe only while paragraphs (d) and (e) apply to plastic pipe. Paragraph (a) (1) is a proposed new requirement based on a provision of the California safety standards. Paragraphs (a) (2), (3), (4), and (5) and (b) and (c) are derived from §§ 841.231, 841.232, 841.235, and 841.237. Paragraph (b) clarifies § 841.232 in that the only circumferential welds that would have to be radiographically inspected because of bending are those that are subjected to stress during bending.

Paragraphs (d) and (e) come from § 842.44. The present provisions on the bending of plastic pipe limit the radius of the bend to the manufacturers' recommendations. This has been omitted since the requirement that the bends be free of buckles, cracks, and other damage accomplishes the same objective.

Section 192.323. This section is based on § 841.15 which has been separated into two paragraphs. The present requirements apply only to steel and plastic pipe although there is a separate provision in § 842.164 for providing support for cast iron pipe in unstable soils. However, to the extent that the other kinds of pipe are subjected to the same or similar situations, these requirements should apply to them as well. Therefore, this section is proposed to apply to all pipelines and mains rather than just those made of steel and plastic.

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 G as set forth below.

This notice is issued under the authority of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. section 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 February 16, 1970.

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

DERIVATION TABLE

New section	*Source*
192.301	New.
192.303	841.21 and 49 CFR 195.202.
192.305	841.22 and 49 CFR 195.204.
192.307	841.222 and 49 CFR 195.206.
192.309	841.242.
192.311(a)	842.421, 842.422, and 842.45.
192.311(b)	842.423.
192.313	841.243.
192.315(a)(1)	California Code.
192.315(a)(2)	841.235.
192.315(a)(3), (4), and (5).	841.231.
192.315(b)	841.232.
192.315(c)	841.237.
192.315 (d) and (e).	842.44.
192.317	841.234.
192.319	841.236 and California Code.
192.321	841.15, 842.164, and 842.36.
192.323(a)	841.272.
192.323(b)	841.273.
192.325 (a), (b), and (c).	842.43.
192.325(d)	842.431(a).
192.325(e)	842.431(g).
192.327	841.163 and 842.37.
192.329(a)	842.432(b).

DERIVATION TABLE

New section	*Source*
192.329(b)	842.432(c).
192.331(a)	841.162, 842.38, and Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Illinois, and Washington Codes.
192.331(b)	842.38.
192.333 (a) and (b).	841.161, 842.162, 842.222, 842.37, and Vermont, Massachusetts, and Michigan Codes.
192.333(c)	841.161, 842.163, and 842.222.
192.333(d)	New.

Subpart G—General Construction Requirements

Subpart G—General Construction Requirements

§ 192.301 Scope.

This subpart prescribes minimum requirements for constructing new pipelines and mains, and for relocating, replacing, or otherwise changing existing pipelines and mains. It applies to pipelines and mains constructed with steel, cast iron, ductile iron, copper, and plastic pipe or tubing.

§ 192.303 Compliance with specifications or standards.

Each pipeline or main must be constructed in accordance with comprehensive written specifications or standards that are consistent with the requirements of this part.

§ 192.305 Inspection—General.

Inspection must be provided for by the operator to ensure that each pipeline or main is constructed in accordance with this part. No person may be used to perform inspection unless he has been trained and is qualified in the phase of construction that he inspects.

§ 192.307 Inspection of materials.

Each length of pipe and each other component installed in a pipeline or main must be visually inspected at the site of installation to ensure that it has not been damaged in a manner that could impair its strength or reduce its serviceability.

§ 192.309 Repair of gouges and grooves in steel pipe.

(a) Each gouge or groove that causes a stress concentration in the wall of a length of steel pipe must be repaired or removed.

(b) A gouge or groove may not be repaired by insert patching. If a gouge or groove is repaired by grinding, the remaining wall thickness must be at least equal to the minimum thickness required by the tolerances in the specification to which the pipe was manufactured.

(c) If a gouge or groove cannot be repaired, a cylinder of pipe containing the gouge or groove must be removed from the pipe.

§ 192.311 Repair of plastic pipe and tubing.

(a) Each cut, scratch, gouge, groove, or other imperfection or damage that would reduce the strength of plastic pipe or tubing must be removed by cutting out a cylinder of the pipe or tubing containing the imperfection. If a cylinder is not removed, the pipe or tubing must be rejected.

(b) Plastic pipe or tubing must be visually inspected on a sampling basis to assure that sound joints are being made. Any joint that appears to be defective must be cut out.

§ 192.313 Dents.

(a) A "dent" is a depression that produces a gross disturbance in the curvature of the pipe wall without reducing the pipe wall thickness. The depth of a dent is measured as the gap between the lowest point of the dent and a prolongation of the original contour of the pipe.

(b) Each of the following dents must be removed from pipe in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) A dent that contains a stress concentrator such as a scratch, gouge, groove, or arc burn.

(2) A dent which affects the longitudinal weld or a circumferential weld.

(3) In pipe operating at a pressure that produces a hoop stress of 40 percent or more of specified minimum yield strength, a dent that has a depth of—

(i) More than ¼ inch in pipe 12¾ inches or less in outer diameter; or

(ii) More than two percent of the nominal pipe diameter in pipe over 12¾ inches in outer diameter.

(c) Each dent described in paragraph (b) of this section must be removed from the pipe by cutting out the damaged portion as a cylinder. These dents may not be repaired by pounding out or by insert patching.

§ 192.315 Bends, elbows, and branch connections.

(a) Each bend in steel pipe operating at a pressure that produces a hoop stress of 30 percent or more of specified minimum yield strength must comply with the following:

(1) A bend may not be made within a distance of one and one-half pipe diameters of a circumferential weld.

(2) A bend on pipe containing a longitudinal weld must be made with the longitudinal seam near the neutral axis of the bend.

(3) A cold field bend on pipe that is 12 inches or more in nominal diameter must not deflect the pipe more than 1½° in any length of pipe equal to the diameter.

(4) The bend must not cause buckling, cracking, or other mechanical damage to the pipe.

(5) Except for wrinkle bends, the difference between the maximum and minimum diameter of the pipe at a bend may not be more than 2.5 percent of the nominal diameter.

(b) Each circumferential weld of steel pipe that is subjected to stress during bending must be radiographically inspected.

(c) Wrought steel welding elbows and transverse segments of these elbows may not be used for changes in direction on steel pipe that is 2 inches or more in diameter unless the arc length, as measured along the crotch, is at least 1 inch.

(d) Each bend that is made in plastic pipe or tubing must be free of buckles, cracks, or other evidence of damage.

(e) Each branch connection on plastic pipe and tubing must be made with socket-type tees or with fittings specifically designed for making branch connections.

§ 192.317 Wrinkle bends.

(a) A wrinkle bend may not be made on steel pipe operating at a pressure that produces a hoop stress of 30 percent or more of specified minimum yield strength.

(b) Each wrinkle bend on pipe operating at a pressure that produces a hoop stress of less than 30 percent of specified minimum yield strength must meet the following conditions:

(1) The wrinkle bend must not have any sharp kinks.

(2) When measured along the crotch of the bend, the wrinkles must be a distance of at least one pipe diameter apart.

(3) On pipe 16 inches or larger in diameter, the bend may not have a deflection of more than 1½° for each wrinkle.

§ 192.319 Miter bends.

(a) A miter bend may not be made on steel pipe operating at a pressure that produces a hoop stress of 30 percent or more of specified minimum yield strength. A deflection of the pipe of less than 3° that is caused by misalignment is not a miter bend.

(b) A miter bend may not be made on steel pipe operating at a pressure that produces a hoop stress of less than 30 percent, but more than 10 percent, of specified minimum yield strength unless—

(1) The bend produces a deflection of 12½ degrees or less; and

(2) The bend is a distance equal to one pipe diameter or more away from any other miter bend, as measured at the crotch of the bends.

(c) A miter bend with a deflection of 90° or less may be made on steel pipe operating at a pressure that produces a

hoop stress of 10 percent or less of the specified minimum yield strength.

(d) A miter bend may not be made on plastic pipe or tubing.

§ 192.321 Protection of pipelines and mains from hazards.

(a) Each pipeline or main must be protected from washouts, floods, unstable soil, landslides, or other natural hazards that may cause the pipe to move or to sustain abnormal loads.

(b) Each pipeline or main that is exposed must be protected from accidental damage by vehicular traffic or other similar causes either by being placed at a safe distance from the traffic or by the installation of barricades.

§ 192.323 Installation of pipe in a ditch.

(a) Each pipeline or main that is installed in a ditch and operates at a pressure producing a hoop stress of 20 percent or more of specified minimum yield strength must be installed as follows:

(1) The pipe must have a firm continuous bearing on the bottom of the ditch.

(2) The pipe must fit the ditch so as not to require the use of external force to hold it in place during backfilling.

(3) Other precautions must be taken as necessary to prevent the inducement of stresses during installation in the ditch.

(b) Each ditch for a pipeline or main must be backfilled in such a manner as to—

(1) Provide firm support under the pipe; and

(2) Prevent any damage to the pipe coating from equipment or from the backfill material.

§ 192.325 General requirements for installation of plastic pipe and tubing.

(a) Each plastic pipeline and main must be installed below ground.

(b) Plastic piping that is installed in vaults or any other below grade enclosure, must be completely encased in gastight metal pipe and fittings that are adequately protected from corrosion.

(c) Plastic piping must be installed so as to minimize shear or tensile stresses that result from construction, backfill, thermal contraction, or external loading.

(d) Thermoplastic pipe or tubing that is directly buried must have a minimum wall thickness of 0.090 inches, except that pipe that is ½-inch nominal diameter or smaller, and tubing that is ¾-inch nominal diameter or smaller, may have a minimum wall thickness of 0.062 inches.

(e) Each plastic pipeline or main that is directly buried must be provided with an electrically conductive wire or another means of locating the pipe while it is underground.

§ 192.327 Casing for pipelines and mains.

Each casing on a pipeline or main under a railroad or highway must comply with the following:

(a) The casing must be designed to withstand the superimposed loads.

(b) If there is a possibility of water entering the casing, the ends must be sealed.

(c) If the ends of the casing are sealed and the sealing is strong enough to retain the maximum allowable operating pressure of the pipe, the casing must be designed to hold this pressure and to at least Type A construction requirements.

(d) If vents are installed on a sealed casing, they must be protected from the weather to prevent water from entering the casing.

§ 192.329 Casing of plastic pipe and tubing.

(a) Plastic pipe or tubing that is being encased must be inserted into the casing pipe so as to protect the plastic. The leading end of the plastic must be closed before insertion. The plastic piping must not bear on the end of the casing during insertion.

(b) If any plastic piping is exposed by removal of a section of the casing, the exposed piping must be strong enough to withstand the anticipated external loading or it must be protected with a bridging piece capable of withstanding the anticipated external loading.

§ 192.331 Clearance requirements for steel and plastic pipe.

(a) Each pipeline or main must be installed with at least 12 inches of clearance from any other underground structure. If this clearance cannot be attained, the pipeline or main must be encased, bridged, or covered with insulating material.

(b) In addition to meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, each plastic pipeline or main must be installed with sufficient clearance from any underground source of heat such as steam, hot water, or power lines to prevent any change in performance characteristics due to the heat. If this clearance cannot be attained, the plastic pipeline or main must be encased, bridged, or covered with insulating material.

§ 192.333 Cover requirements for pipelines and mains.

(a) Each buried pipeline must be installed with at least the cover prescribed in the following table:

Location	Normal excavation	Excavation of rock by blasting
Class 1 locations	30	18
Class 2, 3, and 4 locations	36	30
Drainage ditches of public roads and railroad crossings	36	36

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, each buried main must be installed with at least 30 inches of cover.

(c) Where an underground structure prevents the installation of a main with at least 30 inches of cover or where external loads may be excessive, the main must be encased, bridged, or designed to withstand any anticipated external load.

(d) A main may be installed with less than 30 inches of cover if the law of the State or municipality—

(1) Establishes a minimum cover of less than 30 inches;

(2) Requires that mains be installed in a common trench with other utility lines; and

(3) Makes adequate provision to prevent damage to the pipe by external forces.

[F.R. Doc. 70-2123; Filed, Feb. 19, 1970; 8:45 a.m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[18 CFR Part 2]

[Docket No. R-362; Order 383-1 (First Rev.)]

RELIABILITY AND ADEQUACY OF ELECTRIC SERVICE

Reporting of Data, Participation of Regulatory Personnel in Regional Councils; Request for Comments on First Revision of Statement of Policy

JANUARY 13, 1970.

Consonant with the purposes of this Commission's Order No. 383 issued June 25, 1969 (34 F.R. 11200, July 3, 1969, 42 FPC _____), and order of reconsideration issued October 21, 1969 (34 F.R. 17387, Oct. 28, 1969, 42 FPC _____), this order submits for further comment a revised Statement of General Commission Policy and Interpretation—Reliability and Adequacy of Electric Service; and a Voluntary Data Collection Format—Information on Coordinated Regional Bulk Power Supply programs.

Ordering paragraph (A) below sets forth the proposed revised form of § 2.11, Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, Reliability and Adequacy of Electric Service. Appendix A below sets forth the revised request for "Information To Be Reported By Regional Councils On Coordinated Regional Bulk Power Supply Programs" (34 F.R. 11200; July 3, 1969).

As indicated in the order of October 21, 1969, the Commission is desirous of receiving the further views and comments on both proposals by interested utility systems, regulatory authorities, utility customers, the general public and others, prior to the final action in this docket.

Our aim is to implement the cooperative procedures and voluntary action concepts of section 202(a) of the Federal Power Act. The instant revisions to the initial policy statement, as set forth herein, reflect consideration of written comments received in response to Commission Order No. 383 and oral communications directed to the Commission's staff subsequent to our order of October 21, 1969. We there stated:

> On September 15, 1969, the Commission met with representatives of the National Electric Reliability Council and agreed to the establishment of a Task Force which will meet with the Commission staff to discuss the informational requirements of the Commission pertaining to reliability and adequacy of power supply.

We contemplate that further revisions of this policy statement will be issued from time to time as the experience of the utility industry, State and Federal regulatory authorities warrant. It will be the responsibility of the Commission's Chief, Bureau of Power, subject to the general supervision of the Commission,