

exhibits and showings are described in Section 68.200 (a) through (k). These requirements are also specified in the application form. The information is used by the Common Carrier Bureau to determine whether such equipment meets the criteria set forth in Part 68 of the Commission's rules. This is necessary in order to prevent improperly designed equipment from causing harm to the nation's telephone network.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-2501 Filed 1-31-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

Notice of Public Information Collections Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval

January 29, 1997.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before March 5, 1997. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Dorothy Conway, Federal Communications, Room 234, 1919 M

St., N.W., Washington, DC 20554 or via internet to dconway@fcc.gov and Timothy Fain, OMB Desk Officer, 10236 NEOB 725 17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20503 or fain—t@a1.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collections contact Dorothy Conway at 202-418-0217 or via internet at dconway@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Approval No.: 3060-0410.

Title: Forecast of Investment Usage Report and Actual Usage of Investment Report.

Form No.: FCC 495A, FCC 495B.

Type of Review: Extension of an existing collection.

Respondents: Businesses or others for profit.

Number of Respondents: 150.

Estimate Hour Per Response: 40 hours per response.

Total Annual Burden: 12,000.

Needs and Uses: The Forecast of Investment Usage and Actual Usage of Investment Reports are needed to detect and correct forecast errors that could lead to significant misallocation of network plant between regulated and nonregulated activities. FCC's purpose is to protect the regulated ratepayer from subsidizing the nonregulated activities of rate regulated telephone companies.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-2534 Filed 1-31-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[FEMA-1158-DR]

Minnesota; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Minnesota (FEMA-1158-DR), dated January 16, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 16, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magda Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated

January 16, 1997, the President declared a major disaster under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.*), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Minnesota, resulting from severe winter storms beginning January 3, 1997, and continuing, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ("the Stafford Act"). I, therefore, declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Minnesota.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes, such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide reimbursement for the costs of equipment, contracts, and personnel overtime that are required to clear one lane in each direction along snow emergency routes (or select primary roads in those communities without such designated roadways), and routes necessary to allow the passage of emergency vehicles to hospitals, nursing homes, and other critical facilities. Additional assistance may be added, if warranted. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency under Executive Order 12148, I hereby appoint Gary Pierson of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this declared disaster.

I do hereby determine the following areas of the State of Minnesota to have been affected adversely by this declared major disaster:

FEMA will provide reimbursement for the costs of equipment, contracts, and personnel overtime that are required to clear one lane in each direction along snow emergency routes (or select primary roads in those communities without such designated roadways), and routes necessary to allow the passage of emergency vehicles to hospitals, nursing homes, and other critical facilities to the counties of Becker, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Clay, Clearwater, Cottonwood, Douglas, Faribault, Grant, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Mahanomen, Marshall, Martin, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pipestone, Polk, Pope, Red Lake, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Roseau, Stevens,

Swift, Traverse, Watonwan, Wilkin, and Yellow Medicine.
(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance)
James L. Witt,
Director.
[FR Doc. 97-2565 Filed 1-31-97; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6718-02-P

[FEMA-1153-DR]

Nevada; Amendment to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster for the State of Nevada, (FEMA-1153-DR), dated January 3, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 17, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magda Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster for the State of Nevada, is hereby amended to include the Hazard Mitigation Grant program in those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the catastrophe declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of January 3, 1997:

The Independent City of Carson City and the counties of Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, Storey, and Washoe, including the Walker River Paiute tribal lands located in Lyon, Churchill, and Mineral Counties for Hazard Mitigation assistance. (Already designated for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance).
(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance)

Lacy E. Suiter,
Executive Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate.
[FR Doc. 97-2564 Filed 1-31-97; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6718-02-P

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting

Announcing an Open Meeting of the Board

Time and Date: 9:00 a.m. Thursday, February 6, 1997.

Place: Board Room, Second Floor, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006.

Status: The entire meeting will be open to the public.

Matters to be Considered During Portions Open to the Public:

- Qualified Thrift Lender Test—Interim Final Rule
- Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle AHP First-Time Homebuyer Set-Aside Program.

Contact Person for More Information:
Elaine L. Baker, Secretary to the Board, (202) 408-2837.

Rita I. Fair,

Managing Director.

[FR Doc. 97-2702 Filed 1-30-97; 12:51 pm]

BILLING CODE 6725-01-P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Docket No. 86-9]

A/S Ivarans Rederi v. Companhia De Navegacao Lloyd Brasileiro, et al.; Order

This case originated with the complaint of A/S Ivarans Rederi ("Ivarans") filed in 1986, which sought a cease and desist order and reparations for violations of the Shipping Act, 1916, 46 U.S.C. § 801 *et seq.* (1982) ("1916 Act"), and the Shipping Act of 1984, 46 U.S.C. app. § 1701 *et seq.* ("1984 Act"), resulting from attempts by respondent carrier members of the Brazil/U.S. Atlantic Coast Pool Agreement (FMC No. 10027) ("Respondents"), to enforce an arbitration award obtained in Brazil. The Commission's proceeding was discontinued in 1990 with the understanding that no further efforts to enforce the arbitration award would be undertaken by the parties pursuant to rulings by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit that enforcement of the arbitration award would result in violation of the 1984 Act. Nevertheless, it appears that a new effort to enforce the arbitration award is being made in Brazil by one of the original six Respondents, Companhia de Navegacao Maritima Netumar ("Netumar"). Therefore, Ivarans filed the Motion to Reinstate Complaint and for a Cease and Desist Order ("Motion") which is before us.

Background

Ivarans, a party to Agreement No. 10027, a revenue pooling agreement in the northbound Brazil/U.S. Atlantic coast trade, filed its complaint against the other members of the Agreement in 1986. In addition to Netumar and Ivarans, the Respondents and parties to the Agreement were Companhia de Navegacao Lloyd Brasileiro ("Lloyd Brasileiro"), another Brazilian-flag carrier, referred to along with Netumar and the U.S.-flag carrier (originally Moore-McCormack succeeded by United States Lines, (S.A.) Inc. ("USLSA")) as

the "National-Flag Lines," and Empresa Lineas Maritimas Argentinas, S.A. ("ELMA"), A. Bottachi S.A. de Navigacion C.F.I.I. ("Bottachi"), and Van Nievelt Goudriaan and Co., B.V. ("Hopal"), referred to as the "Non-national Flag Lines."

The Agreement divided the pool cargo among the members, assigning an 80 per cent share to the National-Flag Lines, divided equally between Brazilian and U.S.-flag lines, and a 20 per cent share to the Non-national Flag Lines; provided for a minimum number of sailings per pool period for each member carrier; established penalties for over-carriage; and provided for automatic suspension of the pool when any party or combination of parties exceeding one third of the total pool share failed to provide the minimum number of sailings.

In 1982, Moore-McCormack, then the only U.S.-flag carrier member, fell substantially short of its minimum 40 sailings. The other members of the Agreement sought substantial penalties from Ivarans which had carried a greater proportion of the trade cargo as a result of Moore-McCormack's missed sailings. Pursuant to the Agreement's provision for arbitration, an arbitration panel was assembled in Brazil. The panel ruled that the Agreement had not been suspended during the 1982 pool period. The panel found that Ivarans owed some \$1,475,017 in over-carriage penalties to be paid to the other agreement parties in proportion to their pool shares. However, the panel reasoned that, because Moore-McCormack's failure to make its sailings had been voluntary, the over-carriage penalties due Moore-McCormack's corporate successor, USLSA, should be paid instead to the remaining Agreement parties in proportion to their pool shares.

Ivarans then filed its FMC complaint, contending that the interpretation of the Agreement by the other parties and the arbitration panel was inconsistent with the Agreement's own terms and the Commission's intention in approving the Agreement and thus, enforcement of the arbitration award would result in implementation of the Agreement not in accordance with its terms in violation of the 1984 and 1916 Acts. The presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") agreed with the arbitration panel's interpretation of the Agreement, but found that the remedy fashioned by the arbitration panel was unauthorized by the Agreement and that its implementation would result in a violation of the 1984 Act.

The Commission adopted this finding, agreeing with the ALJ that the thrust of