may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective on its date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (6-29-71).

(Sec. 408(d)(2), 68 Stat. 512; 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2))

Dated: June 21, 1971.

WILLIAM M. UPHOLT,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticides Programs.

[FR Doc.71-9133 Filed 6-28-71;8:47 am]

Title 28—JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Chapter I—Department of Justice

[Order 462-71]

PART 0—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Subpart Q—Bureau of Prisons

INTERSTATE AGREEMENT ON DETAINERS

The Interstate Agreement on Detainers provides that whenever a person is serving a prison term in one jurisdiction and there is pending in another jurisdiction any untried indictment, information or complaint on the basis of which a detainer has been lodged against the prisoner, he may request a trial and final disposition of the matter in the latter jurisdiction. The United States became a party to this agreement pursuant to the Interstate Agreement on Detainers Act enacted December 9, 1970 (84 Stat. 1397). This order designates the Director of the Bureau of Prisons as the official to carry out certain responsibilities with respect to the Federal Government under the Agreement.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, and 5 U.S.C. 301, Subpart Q of Part 0 of Chapter I of Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

1. Section 0.96 is amended by adding a new paragraph (q) at the end thereof, to read as follows:

§ 0.96 Delegations.

* * * * *

(q) Deciding upon requests by States for temporary transfer of custody of inmates for prosecution under Article IV of the Interstate Agreement on Detainers (84 Stat. 1399) and pursuant to other available procedures.

2. A new § 0.96a is added immediately after § 0.96, to read as follows:

§ 0.96a Interstate Agreement on Detainers.

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons is designated as the United States Officer under Article VII of the Interstate Agreement on Detainers (84 Stat. 1402).

Dated: June 19, 1971.

JOHN N. MITCHELL,
Attorney General.

[FR Doc.71-9140 Filed 6-28-71;8:48 am]

[Order 463-71]

PART 5—ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

Exemptions

Section 3(d) as amplified by section 1(q), and section 3(g) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, make available to domestic corporations with foreign affiliates and to attorneys respectively an exemption from registration under certain circumstances. Corporations and attorneys desiring to avail themselves of the exemptions must, under current regulations, disclose the identity of their foreign principals annually in writing, as well as disclose it orally to the Government officials with whom they have dealings. The purpose of this order is to amend these regulations so as to remove the requirement to make an annual written disclosure to Government agencies, but retain the requirement to disclose the identity of the foreign principal to the Government official with whom the business is transacted or before whom the legal representation is undertaken.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 10 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (56 Stat. 257; 22 U.S.C. 620), Part 5 of Chapter I of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. Section 5.304(c) is amended to read as follows:

§ 5.304 Exemptions under sections 3 (d) and (e) of the Act.

* * * * *

(c) For the purpose of section 3(d) of the Act, the disclosure of the identity of the foreign person that is required under section 1(q) of the Act shall be made to each official of the U.S. Government with whom the activities are conducted. This disclosure shall be made to the Government official prior to his taking any action upon the business transacted. The burden of establishing that the required disclosure was made shall lie upon the person claiming the exemption.

* * * * *

2 Section 5.306(b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 5.306 Exemption under section 3(g) of the Act.

* * * * *

(b) If an attorney engaged in legal representation of a foreign principal before an agency of the U.S. Government is not otherwise required to disclose the identity of his principal as a matter of established agency procedure, he must make such disclosure, in conformity with this section of the Act, to each of the agency's personnel or officials before whom and at the time his legal representation is undertaken. The burden of establishing that the required disclosure was made shall lie upon the person claiming the exemption.

Dated: June 19, 1971.

JOHN N. MITCHELL,
Attorney General.

[FR Doc.71-9141 Filed 6-28-71;8:48 am]

Title 30—MINERAL RESOURCES

Chapter I—Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER O—COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY

PART 70—MANDATORY HEALTH STANDARDS — UNDERGROUND COAL MINES

Respirable Dust Standards for Intake Air Courses in Underground Coal Mines

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior under section 508 of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-173; 30 U.S.C. 801), and in accordance with section 303(b) of the Act which requires that the Secretary or his authorized representative prescribe the maximum respirable dust level in the intake air courses of each underground coal mine, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for March 9, 1971 (36 F.R. 4547), a notice of proposed rule making setting forth proposed amendments to Part 70, Subchapter O, Chapter I, Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, which prescribed the maximum respirable dust levels which must be continuously maintained in the intake air courses of each underground coal mine, and the dust sampling procedures which must be initiated by each operator to determine compliance with the dust levels for intake air.

Interested persons were afforded a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in which to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections to the proposed amendments. Only one comment was received, the substance of which was that operators of underground coal mines would have difficulty in complying with the proposed provision requiring an average concentration of 1 milligram of respirable dust per cubic meter of air, or less, effective December 30, 1972, since equipment needed to reduce the average concentration of respirable dust to this level was not commercially available. Careful consideration was given this comment, however, data available to the Bureau of Mines, consisting of respirable dust samples taken in the intake air courses of underground coal mines in accordance with 30 CFR 70.246, shows that compliance with a standard of 1 milligram of respirable dust per cubic meter of air, or less, is not difficult with use of commercially available technology.

As proposed in 36 F.R. 4547, the dust standards were expressed as "below 2