The purpose of designating the Sanctuary is to protect and preserve an example of a pristine tropical marine habitat and coral reef terrace ecosystem of exceptional biological productivity, to expand public awareness and understanding of tropical marine environments, to improve scientific knowledge of marine ecosystems, to improve resource management techniques, and to regulate uses within the Sanctuary to ensure the health and well-being of the ecosystem and its associated flora and fauna.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 31, 1986. [The expiration of 60 days of continuous session of Congress from date of this publication—see discussion below].

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Nancy Foster, Chief, or William Thomas, Assistant Project Manager, Sanctuary Programs Division, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, NOAA, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235. (202) 634-4258.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:** Title III of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanitary Acts of 1972 has been amended twice—one in 1980 and once in 1984 (Pub. L. 92-532 as amended by Pub. L. 98-332 and Pub. L. 98-498, 10 U.S.C. 1501-1549, hereinafter referred to as the Act). The Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary was designated entirely under the process set forth in the 1980 amendments. Thus, initial references in this discussion will be to the current Act and the referenced provisions followed during the Fagatele Bay designation. Section 302(a) of the Act [section 302(a) of Pub. L. 96-332] authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to designate discrete areas of the marine environment as National Marine Sanctuaries for the purpose of protecting their conservation, recreational, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic qualities which give them national significance. Section 302(a) of the Act [section 302(f)(2) of Pub. L. 96-332] directs the Secretary to issue necessary and reasonable regulations to control any activities permitted within a designated marine sanctuary. The responsibility for administering the provisions of the Act and its authority has been delegated to the Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management within the National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (the Assistant Administrator).

In March 1982, a proposal nominating Fagatele Bay, American Samoa, as a candidate for marine sanctuary designation, was submitted to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The recommendation submitted by Governor Peter T. Coleman of American Samoa cited, among other benefits of marine sanctuary designation, the development and implementation of a comprehensive management plan that would serve to: [1] Protect the Bay's natural resources and pristine character; [2] create and enhance public awareness and understanding of the need to protect marine resources; [3] expand scientific examination of marine ecosystems associated with the high islands found in the Pacific, especially coral reefs that have been infested by the crown-of-thorns starfish, and apply scientific knowledge to the development of improved resource management techniques; and (4) allow uses of the sanctuary that are compatible with the sanctuary designation, giving highest priority to non-destructive traditional and public recreational uses.

In April 1982, NOAA placed the nominated area on the List of Recommended Areas (LRA) and, after preliminary public and agency consultation, further declared the area an Active Candidate. After preparation and distribution of an Issue Paper by NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management in May 1982, a public workshop was held in American Samoa to solicit additional comments on the feasibility of further considering the site as a national marine sanctuary.

Based on the workshop results and in consultation with other Federal agencies and the American Samoa Government, a decision was made to proceed to the next step toward designation—development of a draft environmental impact statement and sanctuary management plan (DEIS) for the proposed sanctuary. The DEIS, which contained an analysis of the draft regulations, was distributed on October 27, 1983. A public hearing was held in American Samoa on January 16, 1984 to receive testimony on the DEIS.

Comments on the DEIS were accepted until January 20, 1984. The major concern voiced by persons testifying at the public hearing was that the proposed boundary and restrictions on commercial fishing may adversely affect some commercial fishermen who use the outer portion of the bay to fish when other waters may be too rough. After consultation with the American Samoa Development Planning Office and the Office of Marine Resources, the boundary of the sanctuary was divided into zones, allowing commercial fishing...
be the outer half of the bay. These changes were reflected in the draft regulations. There were no other substantive written or verbal comments generated by the public hearing. Comments received by the NOAA on the DEIS were reviewed and, where appropriate, were incorporated into the final environmental impact statement and management plan (FEIS).

The draft regulations were published on December 4, 1985 (49 FR 47415) and comments were accepted until February 4, 1986. One reviewer noted the lack of definitions and suggested that certain definitions be added. Thus, the following terms have been included in the final regulations and defined: "benthic community", "commercial fishing", "cultural resources", "designation", "director", "management plan", "permit", "permittee", "persons", "sanctuary", "sanctuary manager", and "Secretary". There were no other major comments.

Inasmuch as the Secretary was proposed under the Act as amended in 1980 (Pub. L. 96-332), Congress determined that it would not be necessary for these regulations and Notice of Designation to be transmitted and reviewed by Congress under the new amendments to the Act (Pub. L. 98-489) [See House Report No. 98-187, 99th Congress, 1st Session, page 24: exempting from the new Congressional review procedure any proposal for which the public comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement has closed prior to the effective date of the 1984 amendments to the Act]. Hence, the Congressional review provisions of the Act as amended in 1980, Pub. L. 96-332, apply to the designation of the Sanctuary.

Accordingly, these implementing regulations and Notice of Designation shall be transmitted to Congress, and to the Governor of American Samoa, and shall take effect on July 31, 1986, the expiration of a review period of sixty (60) days of continuous session of Congress beginning on April 30, 1986, unless the Governor of American Samoa certifies to the Secretary before the end of the 60-day period beginning from the date of this publication that the designation or any of its terms is unacceptable.

Although the 1980 amendments to the Act provided a procedure for Congressional disapproval of the regulations through adoption of a concurrent resolution by both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court has since held that such disapproval procedures are unconstitutional (INS v. Chadha, 462 U.S. 919, 103 S. Ct. 2764 (1983)). NOAA will follow the ruling in INS v. Chadha in this final rule making and treat the Congressional disapproval procedure of Pub. L. 96-332 as a "report and wait" provision. NOAA will publish a notice of the effective date of these final regulations on July 31, 1986.

Other Matters

(A) Classification Under Executive Order 12291

Executive Order 12291 (E.O. 12291) defines a "major rule" as "any regulation that is likely to result in: (1) An annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more; (2) a major increase in cost or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or (3) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States based enterprises to compete in domestic or export markets.

The major activities supported by the area within the proposed sanctuary consist of small-scale recreational and subsistence activities.

Most of the activities in the proposed sanctuary are not affected by sanctuary regulations. The economic impacts on affected activities are minor and the regulations do not restrict recreational activities. Because the impact of the regulations on economic interests is minor or because the activities are not regulated at all, the Assistant Administrator has determined that this is not a "major rule" under E.O. 12291.

(B) Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

A Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required for this notice of rulemaking. These regulations set forth which activities are allowed and which are prohibited in the proposed Fagatelle Bay National Marine Sanctuary: the procedures by which persons may obtain permits for activities otherwise prohibited; and the penalties for committing prohibited acts without a permit. These rules do not directly affect "small government jurisdictions" as defined by Pub. L. 96-334, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and the rules will have no effect on small business. For the same reasons, the General Counsel has certified to the Small Business Administration that the regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the area of the proposed sanctuary under the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

(C) Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511)

This rule contains a collection of information requirement subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). The collection has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0648-0141.

The Designation Document

The Act and NOAA's general marine sanctuary regulations (15 CFR Part 922, 49 FR 44831, July 31, 1979) provide that the management system for a marine sanctuary will be established by two documents: a Designation Document and the regulations issued pursuant to sections 303(a) and 304 of the Act. The Designation Document will serve as a constitution for the Sanctuary, establishing among other things the purpose of the Sanctuary, the types of activities that may be subject to regulation within it, and the extent to which other regulatory programs will continue to be effective. Thus, the Designation Document for the Fagatelle Bay National Marine Sanctuary as published in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (Notice of Availability, 49 FR 26613, 6/13/84) is as follows:

Final Designation Document

Designation of the Fagatelle Bay National Marine Sanctuary

Preamble

Under the authority of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, Pub. L. 92-532, (the Act) certain waters off American Samoa are hereby designated a National Marine Sanctuary for the purposes of preserving and protecting this unique and fragile ecosystem.

Article 1. Effect of Designation

The designation of the Fagatelle Bay National Marine Sanctuary (the Sanctuary) described in Article 2, establishes the basis for cooperative management of the area by the Territory of American Samoa (Territory) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Within the area designated as the Sanctuary, the Act authorizes promulgation of such regulations as are reasonable and necessary to protect the values of the Sanctuary. Article 4 of the Designation lists those activities which may require regulation, but the listing of any activity does not, by itself prohibit or restrict it. Restrictions or prohibitions may be accomplished only through
may adopt all regulatory programs pertaining to fishing, including any regulations promulgated by the American Samoa Government and all permits, licenses, and other authorizations issued pursuant thereto under the following conditions:

1. No alteration or modification of any Sanctuary regulation shall become effective without the written concurrence of both the Territory and NOAA;

2. The Territory shall be responsible for enforcing all Sanctuary regulations to ensure protection for the values of the Sanctuary. NOAA will engage in enforcement activities only if requested by the Territory or if there has been significant failure to provide adequate enforcement as determined under this Section.

(b) Where the Territory shall propose any alteration or modification of the regulations described in Article 4, such alteration or modification shall be submitted to NOAA for agreement and simultaneous proposal in the Federal Register. Such alteration or modification shall be finally adopted unless, based on the comments received on the Federal Register notice and after consultation with the Territory, NOAA determines that the regulations with the proposed amendments do not provide reasonable and necessary protection for the values of the Sanctuary.

(c) Should NOAA preliminary determine that there has been significant failure to provide adequate enforcement, it shall notify the Territory of this deficiency and suggest appropriate remedial action. If, after consultation, NOAA and the Territory are unable to agree that a deficiency exists or on an appropriate remedial action, NOAA may issue a final determination in writing specifying the deficiency and the appropriate action together with the reasons therefore. No less than sixty (60) days prior to issuing a final determination that calls for NOAA to take enforcement action, NOAA shall submit the proposed determination to the Governor of American Samoa. If the Governor finds that NOAA enforcement is unnecessary to protect the values of the Sanctuary, the Governor shall inform NOAA of his objections within thirty (30) days after receipt of the proposed determinations and NOAA shall give such finding presumptive weight in making its final determination.

(d) All applicable regulatory programs will remain in effect, and all permits, licenses, and other authorizations issued pursuant thereto will be valid within the Sanctuary unless inconsistent with any regulation implementing Article 4. The Sanctuary regulations will set forth any certification procedures.

Section 2. Defense Activities. The regulation of those activities listed in Article 4 shall not prohibit any activity conducted by the Department of Defense that is essential for national defense or because of emergency. Such activities shall be conducted consistently with such regulations to the maximum extent practicable. All other activities of the Department of Defense are subject to Article 4.

Article 6. Alteration to this Designation

(a) This designation may be altered only in accordance with the same procedures by which it has been made, including public hearings, consultation with interested Federal and Territorial agencies and the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, and approval by the Governor of American Samoa and the President of the United States.

Article 7. Funding

In the event that a reduction in the funds available to administer the Sanctuary necessitates a reduction in the level of enforcement provided by the Territory, the resulting reduced level of enforcement shall not, by itself, constitute a basis for finding deficiency under Article 5, Section 1.

[End of Designation Document]

Before any additional activities may be regulated on other than an emergency basis, the Designation must be amended through the entire designation procedure including public hearings.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 941

Administrative practice and procedure. Environmental protection. Marine resources. Natural resources.


Paul M. Wolff,
Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog Number 11.425, Marine Sanctuary Program

Accordingly, 15 CFR Part 941 is added as follows:

PART 941—FAGATELE BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
REGULATIONS

Sec.

941.1 Authority.
941.2 Purpose.
941.3 Scope of regulations.
941.4 Boundaries.
941.5 Definitions.
§ 941.3 Scope of regulations.

The provisions of this Part apply only to the area defined by regulation as the Fagatuala Bay National Marine Sanctuary (the Sanctuary). Neither these provisions nor any permit issued under its authority shall be construed to relieve a person from any other requirements imposed by statute or regulation of the Territory of American Samoa or of the United States. In addition, no statute or regulation of the Territory of American Samoa shall be construed to relieve a person from the restrictions, conditions, and requirements contained in this Part.

§ 941.4 Boundaries.

The Sanctuary is a 163-acre (0.25 sq. mi.) coastal embayment formed by a collapsed volcanic crater on the island of Tutuila, American Samoa. The site is divided into two Subzones, A and B, and includes Fagatuala Bay in its entirety up to mean high high water (MHHW). The seaward boundaries are defined by straight lines between the following points, as approved by the NOAA Charting Services Branch, and the American Samoa Department of Public Works:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point</th>
<th>Pt. No</th>
<th>Subzone</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fagatuala Point</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>14°22'15&quot;S</td>
<td>170°45'5&quot;W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motulaulua Benchmark</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>14°22'15&quot;S</td>
<td>170°45'5&quot;W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagatuala Point</td>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>14°22'45&quot;S</td>
<td>170°45'27&quot;W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockout Point</td>
<td>2-2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>14°22'45&quot;S</td>
<td>170°45'27&quot;W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 941.5 Definitions.

(a) “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

(b) “Assistant Administrator” means the Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or his or her successor or designee.

(c) “Benthic Community” means the assemblage of organisms, substrate, and structural formations found at or near the bottom that is periodically or permanently covered by water.

(d) “Commercial Fishing” means any activity that results in the sale or trade for intended profit of fish, shellfish, algae, or corals.

(e) “Cultural Resources” means any historical or cultural feature, including archaeological sites, historic structures, shipwrecks, and artifacts.

(f) “Designation” means the action taken by the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe, through a Designation Document and implementing rules and regulations, the terms for establishing the Sanctuary.

(g) “Director” means Director of the Development Planning Office, Territory of American Samoa or the head of any successor agency.

(h) “The Management Plan” means the document that outlines the day-to-day operations of the Fagatuala Bay National Marine Sanctuary and includes, but is not limited to, provisions for Research, Interpretation, Surveillance, and Enforcement, and Administration.

(i) “Permit” means any document issued under Federal or territorial authority, signed by an authorized official, and specifying the permitted actions.

(i) “Permittee” means any person issued a valid permit as defined in (i) above and pursuant to the requirements of these regulations.

(k) “Persons” means any private individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity; or any officer, employee, agent, department, agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government, or any State or local unit of government.

(l) “The Sanctuary” means the Fagatuala Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

(m) “Sanctuary Manager” means the person hired by NOAA to manage and operate the Sanctuary.

(n) “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce, or his or her successor or designee.

§ 941.6 Management and enforcement.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has primary responsibility for the management of the Sanctuary pursuant to the Act. The American Samoa Development Planning Office (DPO) will assist NOAA in the administration of the Sanctuary, and act as the lead agency, in conformance with the Designation Document, these regulations, and the terms and provisions of any grant or cooperative agreement. In accordance with § 922.32(b) of the National Marine Sanctuary Program Regulations, 15 CFR Part 922, NOAA may act to deputize enforcement agents of the American Samoa Government (ASG) to enforce these regulations. If NOAA chooses to exercise this provision, a memorandum of understanding shall be executed between NOAA and the ASG or the person(s) or entity authorized to act on their behalf. Prosecution of violations will be carried out by NOAA in accordance with § 941.10 of these regulations.

§ 941.7 Allowed activities.

All activities except those specifically prohibited by § 941.8 may be carried out within the Sanctuary subject to all prohibitions, restrictions, and conditions imposed by other authorities.

§ 941.8 Activities prohibited or controlled.

(a) Unless permitted by the Assistant Administrator in accordance with § 941.11, or as may be necessary for national defense, or to respond to an emergency threatening life, property or the environment, the following activities are prohibited or controlled in Subzones A and B of the Sanctuary. All prohibitions and controls will be applied consistently with international law. Refer to § 941.10 for penalties for commission of prohibited acts.

(i) Taking and Damaging Natural Resources: (i) No person shall gather, take, break, cut, damage, destroy, or possess any invertebrate, coral, bottom formation, or marine plant.
(ii) No person shall take, gather, cut, image, destroy, or possess any crown of thorns starfish (Acanthaster planci).

(iii) No person shall possess or use poisons, electrical charges, explosives, or similar environmentally destructive methods.

(iv) No person shall possess or use spearguns, including such devices known as Hawaiian slings, pole spears, harpoons, pneumatic and spring-loaded spearguns, bows and arrows, bang sticks, or any similar taking device.

(v) No person shall possess or use seines, trammel nets, or any fixed net.

(vi) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any item listed in these paragraphs found in the possession of a person within the Sanctuary have been used, collected, or removed from within the Sanctuary.

[2] Operation of Vessels. (1) No vessel shall approach closer than 200 feet to a vessel displaying a dive flag except at a speed of three knots.

(2) All vessels from which diving operations are being conducted shall fly in a conspicuous manner the international code flag alphabet "A."

(3) All vessels shall be operated to avoid striking or otherwise causing damage to the natural features of the Sanctuary.

[3] Discharges. No person shall litter, deposit, or discharge any materials or substances of any kind into the waters of the Sanctuary.

[4] Disturbance of the Benthic Community. Disturbance of the benthic community by dredging, filling, dynamiting, bottom trawling, or any alteration of the seabed shall be prohibited.

[5] Removing or Damaging Cultural Resources. No person shall remove, damage, or tamper with any historical or cultural resource within the boundaries of the Sanctuary.

[6] Taking of Sea Turtles. No person shall ensnare, entrap, or fish any sea turtle while it is listed as a threatened or endangered species as defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.

[7] Use of Dangerous Weapons. Except for law enforcement purposes, no person shall use or discharge explosives or weapons of any description within the Sanctuary boundaries. Distress signaling devices, necessary and proper for safe vessel operations, and knives generally used by fishermen and swimmers are not considered weapons for purposes of this subsection.

[8] Other Prohibitions. No person shall mark, deface, or damage in any way, or displace or remove or tamper with any signs, notices, or placards whether temporary or permanent, or with any monuments, stakes, posts, or other boundary markers related to the Sanctuary.

(b) In addition to those activities prohibited or controlled in accordance with § 941.8(e), the following activities are prohibited or controlled in Subzone A:

(1) Taking and Damaging Natural Resources. (i) No person shall possess or use fishing poles, handlines, or trolls.

(ii) Commercial fishing shall be prohibited.

(c) The prohibitions in this section are not based on any claim of territoriality and will be applied to foreign persons and vessels only in accordance with recognized principles of international law, including treaties, conventions, and other international agreements to which the United States is signatory.

§ 941.9 Other Authorities.

No license, permit or other authorization issued pursuant to any other authority may validly authorize any activity prohibited by § 941.8 unless such activity meets the criteria stated in § 941.11(a), (b), and (d), and is specifically authorized by the Assistant Administrator.

§ 941.10 Penalties for commission of prohibited acts.

Section 307 of the Act, 16 U.S.C. 1437, authorizes the assessment of a civil penalty not more than $50,000.00 for each violation of any regulation issued pursuant to the Act. and further authorizes a proceeding in rem against any vessel used in violation of any such regulation. NOAA will apply to all penalties under the Act the consolidated civil procedure regulations set forth in 15 CFR Part 904.

§ 941.11 Permit procedures and criteria.

(a) Under special circumstances an activity otherwise prohibited by § 941.8 of these regulations may be allowed by permit. The activity must be conducted for research or educational purposes designed to enhance understanding of the Sanctuary environment or to improve resource management decision-making. The activity must also be judged not to cause long-term or irreversible harm to the resources of the Sanctuary. A permit may be granted by the Assistant Administrator of NOAA in consultation with the Development and Planning Office.

(b) Any person in possession of a valid permit issued by the Assistant Administrator in accordance with this section may conduct the specified activity in the Sanctuary if such activity is:

(1) Related to research involving Sanctuary resources:

(2) To further the educational value of the Sanctuary:

(3) For salvage or recovery operations.

(c) Permit applications shall be addressed to the Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management, ATTN: Sanctuary Programs Division, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 3260 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20535. An application shall include a description of all proposed activities, equipment, methods, and personnel involved, and a timetable for completion of the proposed activity. Copies of all or other required licenses or permits shall be attached.

This information collection has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0648-0141.

(d) In considering whether to grant a permit, the Assistant Administrator shall evaluate such matters as:

(1) The general professional and financial responsibility of the applicant;

(2) The appropriateness of the methods being proposed for the purpose(s) of the activity;

(3) The extent to which the conduct of any permitted activity may diminish or enhance the value of the Sanctuary as a source of recreation, education, or scientific information;

(4) The end value of the activity;

(5) In addition to meeting the criteria in § 941.11(a) and (c) the applicant also must demonstrate to the Assistant Administrator that:

(1) The activity shall be conducted with adequate safeguards for the environment; and

(2) The environment shall be returned to, or will regenerate to, the condition which existed before the activity occurred.

(f) In considering an application submitted pursuant to this Section, the Assistant Administrator shall seek and consider the views of the Sanctuary Manager and Director. The Assistant Administrator also may seek and consider the views of any other person or entity, within or outside of the Territorial Government, and may hold a public hearing, as he deems appropriate.

(g) The Assistant Administrator may.
Food and Drug Administration
21 CFR Part 882
[Docket No. 84N-0362]

Neurological Devices; Effective Date of Requirement for Premarket Approval; Implanted Diaphragmatic/Phrenic Nerve Stimulator

Correction

In FR Doc. 86-7722, beginning on page 12100 in the issue of Tuesday, April 8, 1986, make the following correction: On page 12100, in the third column, in the paragraph headed “7. Tissue toxicity”, the next to last word in the first line should read “stimulator”.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing, Federal Housing Commissioner
24 CFR Parts 201, 203, and 234
[Docket No. N-86-1599; FR-222]

Mortgage Insurance; Changes to the Maximum Mortgage Limits for Single Family Residences, Condominiums and Manufactured Homes and Lots

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner, HUD.

ACTION: Notice of revisions to FHA maximum mortgage limits for high-cost areas.

SUMMARY: This Notice amends the listing of areas eligible for “high-cost” mortgage limits under certain of HUD's insurance authorities under the National Housing Act by adding the limits of nineteen designated high-cost areas to the list. Mortgage limits are adjusted in an area when the Secretary determines that middle- and moderate-income persons have limited housing opportunities because of high prevailing housing sales prices.

DATE: Effective Date: April 28, 1986.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For single family: Brian Chappelle, Director, Single Family Development Division, Room 9270; telephone (202) 755-8720. For manufactured homes: Christopher Peterson, Director, Office of Title I Insured Loans, Room 9160; telephone (202) 755-6880. 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20410. [These are not toll-free numbers.]