

accordance with that section, specifically sections 2.B.4 and 2.B.5, this action has been environmentally assessed (EA completed), and the Coast Guard has determined that it will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. An environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact have been prepared and are available for inspection and copying from QMC T.E. Kjerulff, Coast Guard Group Miami, Florida, (305) 535-4448.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waterways.

Temporary Regulations

In consideration of the foregoing, part 100 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

PART 100—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233, 49 CFR 1.46 and 33 CFR 100.35.

2. A temporary section 100.35T-07-007 is added to read as follows:

§ 100.35T-07-007 Miami Beach, FL.

(a) Regulated Area.

(1) A regulated area is established by a line joining the following points:

25°46'.3 N, 080°07'.85 W; thence to, 25°46'.3 N, 080°06'.82 W; thence to, 25°51'.3 N, 080°06'.2 W; thence to, 25°51'.3 N, 080°07'.18 W; thence along the shoreline to the starting point. All coordinates reference Datum: NAD 1983.

(2) A spectator area is established in the vicinity of the regulated area for spectator traffic and is defined by a line joining the following points, beginning from:

25°51'.3 N, 080°06'.15 W; thence to, 25°51'.3 N, 080°05'.85 W; thence to, 25°46'.3 N, 080°06'.55 W; thence to, 25°46'.3 N, 080°06'.77 W; and back to the starting point. All coordinates reference Datum: NAD 1983.

(3) A buffer zone of 300 feet separates the race course and the spectator areas.

(b) Special local regulations.

(1) Entry into the regulated area by other than event participants is prohibited unless otherwise authorized by the Patrol Commander. At the completion of scheduled races and departure of participants from the regulated area, traffic may resume normal operations. At the discretion of the Patrol Commander, between scheduled racing events, traffic may be permitted to resume normal operations.

(2) A succession of not fewer than 5 short whistle or horn blasts from a patrol vessel will be the signal for any and all vessels to take immediate steps to avoid collision. The display of an orange distress smoke signal from a patrol vessel will be the signal for any and all vessels to stop immediately.

(3) Spectators are required to maintain a safe distance from the race course at all times.

(c) *Effective date.* These regulations become effective at 11:30 a.m. and terminate at 4:30 p.m. EDT on April 20, 1997.

Dated: March 3, 1997.

R.C. Olsen, Jr.,

*Acting Captain U.S. Coast Guard,
Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. 97-6735 Filed 3-17-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-14-M

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

35 CFR Part 61

RIN 3207-AA35

Health, Sanitation and Communicable Disease Surveillance; Correction

AGENCY: Panama Canal Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Panama Canal Commission published in the Federal Register of July 11, 1996, a document to eliminate the requirement for disinfecting vessels under certain conditions as set out by the World Health Organization (WHO).

DATES: March 18, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: J. M. Ebernez, Director of Admeasurement, Marine Bureau, Panama Canal Commission, telephone in Balboa, Republic of Panama, 011/507-272-4567, or Ruth Huff, Assistant to the Secretary for Commission Affairs, Office of the Secretary, Panama Canal Commission, International Square, 1825 I Street NW, Suite 1050, Washington, DC 20006-5402, (Telephone: (202) 634-6441).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Panama Canal Commission published a document in the July 11, 1996, Federal Register, (61 FR 36497) section § 61.155(e) was incorrect. On page 36497, in the third column, paragraph (e) should read as follows:

§ 61.155 Vessels; yellow fever.

* * * * *

(e) The disinfecting required under paragraph (a) of this section shall not be required when the index of *Aedes aegypti* in Panama exceeds the 1.0 index

level established by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Dated: March 13, 1997.

John A. Mills,

Secretary, Panama Canal Commission.

[FR Doc. 97-6787 Filed 3-17-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3640-04-P

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

45 CFR Part 1611

Eligibility: Income Level for Individuals Eligible for Assistance

AGENCY: Legal Services Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Legal Services Corporation ("Corporation") is required by law to establish maximum income levels for individuals eligible for legal assistance. This document updates the specified income levels to reflect the annual amendments to the Federal Poverty Guidelines as issued by the Department of Health and Human Services.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 18, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Victor M. Fortuno, General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation, 750 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20002-4250; 202-336-8810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 1007(a)(2) of the Legal Services Corporation Act ("Act"), 42 U.S.C. 2996f(a)(2), requires the Corporation to establish maximum income levels for individuals eligible for legal assistance, and the Act provides that other specified factors shall be taken into account along with income.

Section 1611.3(b) of the Corporation's regulations establishes a maximum income level equivalent to one hundred and twenty-five percent (125%) of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Since 1982, the Department of Health and Human Services has been responsible for updating and issuing the Poverty Guidelines.

The revised figures for 1997 set out below are equivalent to 125% of the current Poverty Guidelines as set out at 62 FR 10856 (March 10, 1997).

List of Subjects in 45 CFR Part 1611

Legal services.

PART 1611—ELIGIBILITY

1. The authority citation for Part 1611 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1006(b)(1), 1007(a)(1) Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 2996e(b)(1), 2996f(a)(1), 2996f(a)(2).

2. Appendix A of Part 1611 is revised to read as follows:

APPENDIX A OF PART 1611—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION 1997 POVERTY GUIDELINES*

Size of family unit	All states but Alaska and Hawaii ¹	Alaska ²	Hawaii ³
1	\$9,863	\$12,338	\$11,338
2	13,263	16,588	15,250
3	16,663	20,838	19,163
4	20,063	25,088	23,075
5	23,463	29,338	26,988
6	26,863	33,588	30,900
7	30,263	37,838	34,813
8	33,663	42,088	38,725

*The figures in this table represent 125% of the poverty guidelines by family size as determined by the Department of Health and Human Services.

¹For family units with more than eight members, add \$3,400 for each additional member in a family.

²For family units with more than eight members, add \$4,250 for each additional member in a family.

³For family units with more than eight members, add \$3,913 for each additional member in a family.

Dated: March 13, 1997.

Victor M. Fortuno,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 97-6830 Filed 3-17-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7050-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 24 and 101

[WT Docket No. 95-157; FCC 97-48]

Plan for Sharing the Costs of Microwave Relocation

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: By this Second Report and Order, the Commission amends certain aspects of the microwave relocation rules, which were first established in the Emerging Technologies proceeding and were modified and clarified in the First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making in this docket. Specifically, the Commission adjusts the relocation timetables for the broadband PCS C, D, E, and F blocks by shortening the voluntary negotiation period applicable to each block for non-public safety incumbents by one year. This change will facilitate the relocation process for the most recently licensed PCS blocks and will create incentives for all parties to enter into early negotiations. The Commission does not alter the timetable for public safety incumbents in the broadband PCS C, D, E, and F blocks. In addition, the Commission permits microwave incumbents to participate in the cost-sharing program adopted in the First Report and Order. The cost-sharing

program currently allows PCS licensees who relocate microwave incumbents to obtain reimbursement rights and collect reimbursement under the cost-sharing plan from later-entrant PCS licensees that benefit from the relocation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 19, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Hamra, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, (202) 418-0620.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Second Report and Order, adopted February 13, 1997 and released February 27, 1997. The complete text of this Second Report and Order is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Room 230, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC, and also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, at (202) 857-3800, 2100 M Street, NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037.

I. Background

1. In the Emerging Technologies proceeding, ET Docket No. 92-9, 57 FR 49020 (October 29, 1992) the Commission reallocated the 1850-1990, 2110-2150, and 2160-2200 MHz bands from private and common carrier fixed microwave services to emerging technology services. In that proceeding the Commission established the procedures for relocating 2 GHz microwave incumbents to available frequencies in higher bands or to other media. These procedures are intended to encourage incumbents to negotiate relocation agreements with emerging technology licensees or manufacturers of unlicensed devices to accelerate the deployment of emerging technologies.

2. The relocation process established in that proceeding provided two negotiation periods that must expire before an emerging technology licensee may request involuntary relocation of the incumbent. The first is a fixed two-year period for voluntary negotiations—three years for public safety incumbents, e.g., police, fire, and emergency medical licensees—commencing with the Commission's acceptance of long form (Form 600) applications for emerging technology services. During that time period, the emerging technology providers and microwave licensees may negotiate any mutually acceptable relocation agreement. Such negotiations are strictly voluntary. At any time following the conclusion of the voluntary negotiation period, the emerging technology licensee may initiate a one-year mandatory negotiation period—two years for public safety licensees. During this period the parties are required to negotiate in good faith. If the parties fail to reach an agreement during these periods, the emerging technology provider may request involuntary relocation of the existing facility. As a condition of relocation, however, the emerging technology licensee is required to pay the cost of relocating the incumbent to a comparable facility.

3. In the Commission's First Report and Order in WT Docket 95-157, 61 FR 29679 (June 12, 1996) the Commission adopted a cost-sharing formula that allows a PCS licensee who relocates an incumbent microwave system to obtain reimbursement rights and collect reimbursement from later-entrant PCS licensees that benefit from the relocation under a cost-sharing plan administered by the industry. The Commission also addressed concerns