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# Emergency Rules

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Health and Human Resources Office of Family Security

In accordance with the provision of Louisiana R.S. 49:953 B, the Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Family Security, has changed the rate and methodology of reimbursement to providers of medically necessary non-emergency medical transportation, effective February 9, 1981, under the Medical Assistance Program, Title XIX of the Social Security Act as follows:

Rate of Reimbursement: Providers of services shall be reimbursed at the provider's usual rate or a rate not to exceed:

- 1) \$10.00 per one-way pick-up for the first person; and
- 2) \$5.00 per one-way pick-up for each additional person; and
- 3) 50¢ per Title XIX vehicle mile.

To exceed these maximum rates, approval by the Assistant Secretary of the Office of Family Security or his designee shall be required on a case by case basis.

Medically necessary non-emergency transportation provided by commercial aircraft, buses, or taxis shall be reimbursed at their usual and customary rate, subject to such maximum limitations as may be established by Office of Family Security.

Annual cost reports must be submitted by those providers who are reimbursed on the basis of a pick-up fee and mileage within ninety days following the provider's fiscal year end.

This change, which is necessary to contain cost, will decrease annual expenditures for non-emergency medical transportation by approximately \$1,978,560.

George A. Fischer, Secretary  
Department of Health and Human Resources

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Health and Human Resources Office of Human Development

The Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Human Development, does hereby exercise the emergency provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (R.S. 49:953 B) to adopt, effective February 15, 1981, the following amendments to the Client Placement Program policy.

### Population To Be Served By Office of Human Development, Division of Evaluation and Services

Exceptional children seeking initial placement, when the child is age twenty-five or younger, and his physical, mental, or neurological condition so deviates from the normal that they cannot without special therapy, or protective care satisfactorily participate in community living.

Exceptional persons of any age when that person is already in a restrictive placement; and continuation of restrictive placement is certified by qualified professionals to be necessary to the physical and/or emotional well-being of the exceptional person; and a review by the Regional Review Committee establishes that a plan of independent living is inappropriate to the best interests of the client.

## Mandatory Review When An Exceptional Child In Placement Approaches Age Twenty-Five

The cases of exceptional children already in placement shall be referred for review by the Regional Review Committee at least sixty days prior to the child's twenty-fifth birthday. The purpose of the review is to determine whether continued restrictive placement is in the best interests of the client. Qualified professionals (a psychiatrist and/or a psychologist) shall be consulted. The Regional Review Committee shall decide whether the placement must continue. Any decision to discontinue agency funding of the placement of an exceptional child shall be supported by a statement in writing from the qualified professionals consulted that the physical and/or emotional well-being of the client will not be adversely affected by the discontinuance. The format for referral to the Regional Review Committee is outlined in 3-625 (B).

A copy of the results of all such reviews shall be forwarded to DES State Office, Attention: Alternate Care Specialist.

The requirement that a pre-release review of such cases be made by qualified professionals will prevent the arbitrary release from a residential facility of persons unable to function independently when they have reached age twenty-five. Such a review appears to be required by La. R.S. 40:2127 (Exceptional Children's Act). The policy will expand the population served by the client placement system to include those persons already in facilities who became age twenty-five, when a review of their case situation indicates that independent living is not a feasible alternative.

Arthur J. Dixon  
Assistant Secretary

# Rules

## RULE

### Board of Elementary and Secondary Education

Rule 3.01.87 - The Board adopted procedures for determining Board approval of the list of encyclopedias and encyclopedic references to be used by school librarians as follows:

- 1) Annually, the State Dept. of Education shall select a Reference Materials Adoption Committee composed of library supervisors and school librarians - the list of Committee members shall be kept on file in the Department as a matter of public record.
- 2) The function of the Reference Materials Adoption Committee shall be to evaluate all reference materials submitted for consideration by suppliers who desire to provide reference materials to Louisiana schools.
- 3) The Adoption Committee shall submit a report to the State Department of Education on each item which it evaluates, including a written report on each item which it rejects.
- 4) The State Department of Education shall compile a list of items approved by the Adoption Committee and shall submit the list to the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education for its approval.
- 5) Local school librarians shall make selections of reference materials from the list as approved by the Board.

Rule 3.01.70v(34) - The Board adopted Certification Criteria for Education Program Evaluators, AERA Standards for Evaluation of Education Programs, Projects and Materials as follows:

Education Program Evaluators: Proposed Certification Criteria  
Level A Program Evaluators  
Level A evaluators are those persons, employed full-time and

part-time by the state or local education agencies, who design, approve and/or direct program evaluations and research on educational programs, projects and materials in the State of Louisiana. Level A evaluators are responsible for assuring that evaluation plans are executed and reported according to prescribed requirements and specifications.

#### Qualifications\*

- 1) Masters degree in education, psychology or other behavioral science areas;
- 2) Coursework which includes a minimum of eighteen hours of graduate work in the fields of research methodology, statistics and/or educational measurements;
- 3) a. Five years of professional school experience including at least two years as an evaluator of educational programs, projects and materials; or  
b. Three years of experience as an evaluator of educational programs, projects and materials; and
- 4) Successful completion of a State Department of Education inservice training program on the American Educational Research Association's (AERA) *Standards for Evaluation of Education Programs, Projects and Materials (1981)*.

\*Persons presently employed full-time with program evaluation as a major part of their job descriptions or providing program evaluation services by benefit of a contract with a local education agency or by the state education agency in the capacity of a Level A evaluator and who completes the State Department of Education inservice training for Level A evaluators will be certified upon recommendation of the State or local superintendent. No one can be certified under the clause after six months from the implementation of this policy.

#### Level B Program Evaluators

Level B evaluators are those persons who, under the direction of Level A evaluators, implement educational program evaluations and research in the State of Louisiana. Level B evaluators must be familiar with procedures and methods of educational research design and data analysis so that they can conduct the evaluation activity which is directed by Level A evaluators.

#### Qualifications\*

- 1) Masters degree in education, psychology or other behavioral sciences area;
- 2) a. Three years of professional school experience, or  
b. Three years of employment related to the specific tasks of the Level B evaluator including: drafting proposed research or evaluation designs for approval, collecting appropriate data, preparing data for analysis, developing appropriate generalizations from the data, and drafting evaluation results;
- 3) Successful completion of a State Department of Education inservice training program on the AERA *Standards for the Evaluation of Education Programs, Projects, and Materials*.

\*This certificate shall lapse if the holder shall allow a period of five consecutive years to pass in which he/she is not regularly employed in program, project and/or materials evaluation. The certificate can be renewed by presentation of evidence of six additional semester hours of coursework in the fields of research methodology, statistics and/or educational measurements.

#### Definitions

- 1) Professional school experience: For the purposes of certifying education program evaluators, experience as a teacher, administrator or other school-based professional in elementary, secondary or postsecondary education.
- 2) Program evaluator: Anyone who accepts and executes responsibility for planning, conducting and reporting evaluations.
- 3) Materials evaluation: Evaluations that assess the merit or worth of content-related physical items, including books, curricular guides, films, tapes, and other tangible instructional products (AERA, *Standards*, 1981).

4) Program evaluation: Evaluations that assess educational activities which provide services on a continuing basis and often involve curricular offerings. Examples include evaluation of a school district's reading program, a state's special education program, and a university's continuing education program (AERA, *Standards*, 1981).

5) Project evaluation: Evaluations that assess activities that are funded for a defined period of time to perform a specified task. Some examples are a three-day workshop on behavioral objectives, a two-year development effort, or a three-year career education demonstration (AERA, *Standards*, 1981).

Standards for Evaluation of Education Programs, Projects and Materials

1) The AERA *Standards for Evaluation of Education Programs, Projects and Materials* should be used as the criteria for judging evaluations performed for and by the state and local education agencies in Louisiana for project evaluators.

2) The Standards should be monitored and implemented through a "Standards Checklist" which should be field-tested by the Department of Education and revised as needed by the Task Force on Program Evaluation. The "Standards Checklist" should be published for ready access to educators and evaluators in Louisiana.

3) Training in the application of the AERA Standards in the use of the "Standards Checklist" should be a part of the required inservice training program prior to entry in the Louisiana Program Evaluator Registry.

Rule 7.02.02 - The Board adopted the following amendments to Bulletin 1508, *Pupil Appraisal Handbook*: Changes in the screening criteria relative to gifted students: Language change to read "achievement and aptitude" instead of "achievement criteria or aptitude."

Authorize Department of Education to make further exceptions on a pilot basis in some parishes to permit alternate methods for identifying students suspected of being gifted, provided that any departures from policy shall be reported to the Board and kept on file in the Department.

Add statement that if a child is found to be ineligible for a program due to screening criteria different from Bulletin 1508, the parents have the right to override the screening decision and request a full evaluation according to Bulletin 1508.

Rule 7.02.03 - The Board adopted an addition to Bulletin 1508, Section II, the Evaluation Model of the Louisiana Model of Developmental Evaluation for Handicapped Students and Severely Handicapped Preschoolers.

James V. Soileau  
Executive Director

#### RULE

#### Office of the Governor Tax Commission

The following are amendments, adoptions, and changes made to the rules and regulations of the Louisiana Tax Commission entitled *Assessment of Real and Personal Property* by the Louisiana Tax Commission pursuant to a hearing held in Baton Rouge on January 14, 1981.

Page 3 was changed to read:

#### Real Property Rules and Regulations

In making appraisals of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings for 1982, the assessors shall use the three nationally recognized approaches to value, those being cost, income, and market, where each is applicable. When applying the cost approach, each assessor shall be responsible for obtaining and keeping an updated Residential Cost Handbook and Marshall Valuation Service, published by Marshall and Swift, and shall use the building cost index and local multipliers as of January 1, 1981.

The following procedure shall be used for assessing, listing, and placing transferred property and property upon which improvements have been made after the date of the reappraisal as set by the Louisiana Tax Commission.

Improvements shall be added to the rolls January 1 following the year the improvements are completed, Orleans excepted which shall be August 1, following the year the improvements are completed. Value of the improvements will be indexed to the date of the last reappraisal.

The Assessor shall use property transfers to evaluate trends within the assessing district. These trends will be applied by the Assessor in reappraising property on the basis of at least every four years or as directed by the Commission. The Assessor may reappraise property based on property transfers more often than every four years, if the trends established by the transfers indicate that property value fluctuations are creating inequities within the assessing district by property classifications, however, the reappraisal shall not be applied on a parcel by parcel basis, but rather across the board in a given geographical area. Values would be updated and then indexed to the date of the last reappraisal.

The annual report of the Louisiana Tax Commission will be indexed to the date of the last appraisal.

The Louisiana Tax Commission hereby orders that all property be reappraised in all parishes, Orleans excepted, for the 1982 tax year. Property is to be valued as of January 1, 1981. The Louisiana Tax Commission hereby orders all property in the Parish of Orleans be reappraised for the 1983 tax year. Property in Orleans is to be valued as of January 1, 1981.

J. Reginald Coco, Jr., Chairman  
Tax Commission

## **RULES**

### **Department of Labor Office of Labor**

The following rules for the administration of the Labor Laws relating to employment standards and conditions of minors in the State of Louisiana, were amended pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act of Louisiana (R.S. 49:951, et seq.) after a public hearing held thereon on February 6, 1981.

Regulation of Conditions Under Which Minor Labor may be Used  
Rule I B. Occupations Permitted for 14 - and 15 - Year - Old Minors in Retail, Food Service, and Gasoline Service Establishments

A 14 - and 15 - year - old minor may be employed in:

- (1) Office and clerical work (including operation of office machines);
- (2) Cashiering, selling, modeling, art work, work in advertising departments, window trimming, and comparative shopping;
- (3) Price marking and tagging by hand or machine, assembling orders, packing, and shelving;
- (4) Bagging and carrying out customer's orders;
- (5) Errand and delivery work by foot, bicycle, and public transportation;
- (6) Cleanup work, including use of vacuum cleaners and floor waxers; and maintenance of grounds, but not including use of power-driven mowers or cutters;
- (7) Kitchen work and other work involved in preparing and serving food and beverages, including operation of machines and devices used in performance of such work, such as, but not limited to, dishwashers, toasters, dumbwaiters, popcorn poppers, milk shake blenders, and coffee grinders;

(8) Work in connection with cars and trucks if confined to the following:

- a. Dispensing gasoline and oil;
- b. Courtesy service on premises of gasoline service stations;
- c. Car cleaning, washing, and polishing;

NOTE: Work involving use of pits, racks, or lifting apparatus, or involving inflation of any tire mounted on a rim equipped with a removable retaining ring is not permitted.

(9) Cleaning vegetables and fruits; and wrapping, sealing, weighing, labeling, pricing, and stocking goods when performed in areas physically separated from areas where meat is prepared for sale, and outside freezers and meat coolers;

(10) Selling, offering for sale, soliciting for or displaying articles, goods, merchandise, commercial service, posters, circulars, newspapers, or magazines;

(11) Blacking or shining shoes on any street or public place, or from house to house;

(12) Processing of sugar cane or sorghum into sugar, molasses, or syrup;

(13) Processing strawberries into preserves, coldpack, juices, or other products;

(14) Delivery of, and collection for newspapers and periodicals;

(15) Work as golf caddy.

Rule II E. Occupations Not Permitted for 14 - and 15 - Year - Old Minors

A 14 - and 15 - year - old minor may not be employed in:

- (1) Any manufacturing occupation;
  - (2) Any mining occupation;
  - (3) Processing occupations such as fileting fish, dressing poultry, cracking nuts, or laundering as performed by commercial laundries, and drycleaning (except in a retail, food service, or gasoline service establishment);
  - (4) Occupations which require performance of any duties in workrooms or workplaces where goods are manufactured, mined, or otherwise processed (except to the extent expressly permitted in retail, food service, or gasoline service establishments);
  - (5) Public messenger service;
  - (6) Operating or tending hoisting apparatus or any power driven machinery;
  - (7) Occupations connected with:
    - a. Transportation of persons or property by rail, highway, air, water, pipeline, or other means;
    - b. Warehousing and storage;
    - c. Communications and public utilities;
    - d. Construction, including repair work.
- NOTE: Office and sales work in connection with subparagraphs a, b, c, and d above when not performed at the actual construction site or on transportation media are excepted.
- (8) Any of the following occupations in a retail food service, or gasoline service establishment:
- a. Work performed in or about boiler or engine rooms;
  - b. Work in connection with repair of machines or mechanical equipment;
  - c. Outside window washing and all other work that involves use of ladders and scaffolds or their substitutes;
  - d. Cooking (except at soda fountains, lunchrooms, snack bars, or cafeteria serving counters) and baking;
  - e. Occupations which involve operating, setting up, adjusting, cleaning, oiling, or repairing power driven food slicers and grinders, choppers and cutters, and bakery type mixers;
  - f. Work in freezers and meat coolers, and all work in preparation of meat for sale (except wrapping, sealing, labeling,

weighing, pricing, and stocking when such work is performed in processing areas);

g. Loading and unloading goods on and off trucks, railroad cars, and conveyors;

h. All occupations in warehouses, except office and clerical work.

#### RULE III 4. Hazardous Occupations

In the following paragraphs certain occupations are listed as hazardous. These occupations are specified both on an industry-wide basis, and on an occupational basis, regardless of the industry in which they are found.

##### A. Manufacturing or Storage Operations Involving Explosives

(1) Explosives — The term “explosives” and “articles containing explosives” mean and include ammunition, black powder, blasting caps, high explosives, primers, smokeless powder, and all goods classified and defined as explosives by the Interstate Commerce Commission in regulations governing transportation of explosives and other dangerous substances by common carriers.

(2) Plant or Establishment Manufacturing or Storing Explosive Articles — The term “plant or establishment manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components” means the land with all buildings and structures thereon which are used in connection with manufacturing, processing, or storing explosives or articles which contain explosive components.

##### (3) Nonexplosive Area

An area which meets all of the following criteria is deemed a “nonexplosive area.”

a. No work performed in the area involves handling or use of explosives.

b. The area is separated from the explosive area by a distance not less than that prescribed in the American Table of Distances for protection of inhabited buildings.

c. The area is separated from the explosive area by a fence or is otherwise located so that it constitutes a designated area.

d. Satisfactory controls have been established to prevent employees under 18 years of age who are working within the area from entering any area in or about the plant which does not meet criteria listed in above Subparagraph a. through c.

##### (4) Occupations Prohibited in Plants Which Manufacture or Store Explosives

The following occupations in or about any plant or establishment which manufactures or stores explosives are prohibited:

a. All occupations in manufacturing, mixing, transporting, or handling explosive compounds in manufacture of explosives, and all other occupations which require performance of any duties in an explosive area in which explosive compounds are manufactured or mixed;

b. All occupations involved in manufacturing, handling, or transportation of primers, and performance of any other duties in the same building in which primers are manufactured;

c. All occupations involved in priming cartridges, and performance of any other duties in the same room in which cartridges are primed;

d. All occupations involved in plate loading cartridges and in operation of automatic loading machines;

e. All occupations which involve loading, inspecting, packing, storing, and shipping blasting caps;

f. All other occupations in or about any plant or establishment which manufactures or stores explosives except when such occupation is performed in a nonexplosive area.

##### B. Occupations Involving Motor Vehicles

##### (1) Definitions

a. Motor Vehicle — The term “motor vehicle” means any automobile, truck, truck-trailer combination, trailer, semitrailers,

motorcycle, or similar vehicle which is propelled or drawn by mechanical or electrical power, and designed for use as a means of transportation, but does not mean any vehicle operated exclusively on rails.

b. Driver — The term “driver” means any individual who, in the course of employment, drives a motor vehicle at any time.

c. Gross Vehicle Weight — The term “gross vehicle weight” means the weight of the vehicle chassis, including lubricants, water, and full tank or tanks of fuel, plus the weight of the cab or drivers compartment, body, special chassis and body equipment, and payload.

##### (2) Occupations Prohibited

Any occupation as motor-vehicle driver is prohibited.

##### C. Occupations in Coal Mines

##### (1) Definitions

a. Coal — The term “coal” means any rank of coal, including lignite, bituminous, and anthracite coals.

b. Occupations In or About Any Coal Mine — The term “all occupations in or about any coal mine” means all types of work performed in any underground working, open pit, or surface part of any coal-mining plant that contributes to extraction, grading, cleaning, or other handling of coal.

##### (2) Prohibited Occupations

All occupations in or about any coal mine are prohibited.

##### D. Occupations in Connection with Mining Other than Coal

(1) Definition — The term “all occupations connected with mining, other than coal” means all work performed:

a. Underground in mines and quarries;

b. On the surface at underground mines and underground quarries;

c. In or about open-cut mines, open quarries, clay pits, and sand and gravel operations;

d. At or about placer mining operations;

e. At or about operations dredging for clay, sand or gravel;

f. At or about bore-hole mining operations;

g. In or about all metal mills, washer plants, or grinding mills which reduce bulk of extracted minerals;

h. At or about any crushing, grinding, screening, sizing, washing, or cleaning operations performed upon extracted minerals, except when such operations are performed as part of a manufacturing process outside of the area of the mine or quarry.

(2) Prohibited Occupations — All occupations in connection with mining or operation of a quarry are prohibited.

##### E. Logging and Sawmill Operations

##### (1) Definitions

a. Occupations in Logging — The term “all occupations in logging” means all work performed in connection with felling timber; bucking or converting timber into logs, poles, piles, ties, bolts, pulpwood, chemical wood, excelsior wood, cordwood, fenceposts, or similar products; collecting, skidding, yarding, loading, transporting, and unloading such products in connection with logging; and other work performed in connection with logging that is declared to be hazardous by the Assistant Secretary of Labor.

b. Occupations in Sawmilling — The term “occupations in the operation of any sawmill, lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill” means all work performed in or about any such mill in connection with storing logs and bolts; converting logs or bolts into sawn lumber, laths, shingles, or cooperage-stock, or other products of such mills; any other work performed in connection with operating any sawmill, lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill.

(2) Prohibited Occupations — All occupations in logging, and all occupations in operation of any sawmill, lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill are prohibited.

## F. Power-Driven Woodworking Machine Occupations

### (1) Definitions

a. Power-Driven Woodworking Machines — The term “power-driven woodworking machines” means all fixed or portable machines or tools driven by mechanical or electrical power, and are used or designed for cutting, shaping, forming, nailing, stapling, wire-stitching, fastening, or otherwise assembling, pressing, or printing wood veneer, or other products.

b. Off-Bearing — The term “off-bearing” means removal of material or refuse directly from a saw table or from the point of operation. Operations not considered to be off-bearing are: (1) Removal of material or refuse from a circular saw or guillotine-action veneer clipper when such material or refuse has been conveyed away from the saw table or point of operation by a gravity chute or by some mechanical means, such as a moving belt or expulsion device; (2) Carrying, moving, or transporting materials from one machine to another, or from one part of the plant to another; (3) Piling, stacking, or arranging materials to be fed into a machine by another person; and (4) Sorting, tying, bundling, or loading materials into conveyances.

### (2) Prohibited Occupations

The following occupations involved in operation of power-driven woodworking machines are prohibited:

- a. Supervising or controlling operation of any woodworking machine;
- b. Feeding materials into any woodworking machine;
- c. Helping to feed materials into any woodworking machine;
- d. Setting up and adjusting, repairing, oiling, or cleaning power-driven woodworking machines;
- e. Any off-bearing occupation such as removing materials from circular saws and guillotine-action veneer clippers.

### (3) Exemptions

Apprentices are exempt from prohibitions which apply to power-driven woodworking machine occupations.

## G. Occupations Which Involve Operation of Power-Driven Circular Saws, Band Saws, and Guillotine Shears

### (1) Definitions

a. Circular Saw — A circular saw is a machine which is equipped with a thin steel disc which has a continuous series of notches or teeth on the peripheral edge, mounted on a shaft, and used for sawing materials.

b. Band Saw — A band saw is a machine which is equipped with an endless steel band which has a continuous series of notches or teeth on one edge. The band runs over wheels or pulleys, and is used to saw materials.

c. Guillotine Shears — A guillotine shear is a machine which is equipped with a movable cutting blade, and is operated vertically to shear materials.

d. Full Automatic Feed and Ejection — The term “machine equipped with full automatic feed and ejection” means any machine which is equipped with devices which automatically feed and eject materials, and has a fixed barrier guard to prevent completely an operator or helper from placing any part of his body in the point of operation.

e. Operator — An operator is any person who operates a machine by performing the functions of starting or stopping the machine, placing materials into or removing materials from the machine, or any other function directly associated with operation of the machine.

f. Helper — A helper is any person who assists in operation of a machine by helping to place materials into or remove materials from the machine.

## H. Power-Driven Metal-Forming, Rolling, Punching, and Shearing Machine Occupations

### (1) Definitions

a. Operator — An operator is any person who operates a machine by performing such functions as starting or stopping the machine, placing materials into or removing materials from the machine, or any other function which is directly involved in operation of the machine.

b. Helper — A helper is any person who assists in the operation of a machine by helping place materials into or removing materials from the machine.

c. Forming, Rolling, Punching, and Shearing Machines — These are power-driven metal-working machines which change the shape of or cut metals by means of tools, such as dies, rolls, or knives which are mounted on rams, plungers, or other moving devices.

### (2) Prohibited Occupations

Minors are prohibited from working on occupations as operator or helper on:

- a. All rolling machines, such as beading, straightening, corrugating, flanging, or bending rolls; and on hot or cold rolling mills;
- b. All pressing or punching machines, except those which are provided with full automatic feed and ejection, and with a fixed barrier guard to prevent the hands or fingers of the operator from entering the area between the dies or cutting surfaces;
- c. All bending machines, such as apron brakes and press brakes;
- d. All hammering machines, such as drop-hammers and power hammers;
- e. All shearing machines, such as guillotine or squaring shears, alligator shears, and rotary shears.

NOTE: The occupations of setting up, adjusting, repairing, oiling, or cleaning any type of machine described in Subparagraphs a. through e. above, including those with automatic feed and ejections, are prohibited.

## I. Power-Driven Paper-Products Machine Occupations

### (1) Definitions

a. The term “operating or assisting to operate” means all work involved in starting, stopping, loading materials into, and removing materials from a machine, or any other work directly involved in operating the machine.

b. The term “paper products machine” means any power-driven machine used to manufacture or convert paper or pulp into a finished product. The term is understood to apply to such machines whether they are used in establishments that manufacture converted paper pulp products, or in any other type of manufacturing or non-manufacturing establishment.

### (2) Prohibited Occupations

a. Minors are prohibited from operating any of the following or similar machines: Arm-type wirestitcher, stapler, circular or band saw, corner cutter or mitering machine, corrugating and single or double facing machine, envelope die-cutting press, guillotine paper cutter or shear, horizontal bar scorer, laminating or combining machine, sheeting machine, scrap paper baler or vertical slotter, platen die-cutting press, platen printing press and punch press which involves hand-feeding.

b. Minors are prohibited from setting up, adjusting, repairing, oiling, or cleaning above machines, including those which do not involve hand-feeding.

(3) Exemptions — Apprentices and student-learners are exempt from all prohibitions in occupations involving power-driven paper-products machines and equipment.

## J. Power Driven Bakery Machine Occupations

### (1) Prohibited Occupations

Minors are prohibited from engaging in the following occupations: operating, assisting to operate, or setting up, adjust-