In general the analysts were asked to be consistent with their decisions and to avoid over-analyzing events. All events greater than 10˚ from station KIV were located with constrained depths using the PDE depths for events with PDE associations. The "preferred" origin for events that had both JSPC and PDE locations (specified by the **prefor** field in the **event** table) was JSPC for events that were less than 10˚ from station KIV and PDE for events that were greater than 10˚.

One of the more difficult regimes to locate events was the 2˚ to 10˚ regional distance range in which the waveforms were relatively complex with many secondary arrivals that were often more energetic than the first arrivals. In this distance range the relatively small network aperture causes the network to behave much like a seismic array with P-arrival times determining the network to event azimuth and S-P times determining the network to event distance. The location program, **LocSat**, used arrival time uncertainties as weighting factors in the inversion procedure and we found that these measurements needed to be carefully made in order to yield the best locations. It was necessary to keep the S-arrival time uncertainties much higher than the P uncertainties so that the P-arrival times drove the azimuth determination without being unduly effected by the much larger scatter in S-arrival times.

Because of the small number of stations in the network combined with station down time and periods during which the radio telemetry links were unreliable, there were many events for which we could only pick arrivals on two stations. We attempted to locate such events as long as there were P and S arrival picks for both stations.

Independent determinations of m_b magnitudes using the CNET stations were made and these magnitudes are included as part of this information product. The procedure we used for computing CNET m_b is given below.

- Uncorrected network magnitudes were computed for a set of 249 events that were listed in the PDE using P-wave amplitude and period measurements made during the location/association process and the standard Veith-Clawson distance and depth dependent m_b correction factors. The network magnitude was computed from a straight average of station magnitudes after throwing out large outliers.
- Magnitude differences relative to the PDE magnitudes were computed for each event and were plotted as a function of distance which is shown in figure 7. This plot indicates a systematic log distance-magnitude bias function. A straight line relationship between magnitude bias and log distance was computed using standard linear regression. A distance dependent network magnitude correction factor was formulated which produced zero mean CNET m_b - PDE m_b statistics.
- The CNET m_b magnitude correction factor was applied to all network magnitude estimates.

A total of 645 events were located and/or associated and a list of these events is given in Appendix 1. The column labeled **evid** refers to the event index in the database and is used to uniquely identify individual events. The column labeled **orid** refers to the origin (or hypocenter) index and is used to uniquely identify individual origins. (Note that an origin in the database is equivalent to a single hypocenter.) In cases where an event was located by CNET and was not in the PDE, then there will be a single **orid** entry for the event with author (**auth**) JSPC. In cases where an event was not locatable by CNET and was associated with a PDE event, then there will be a single **orid** entry for the event with author (**auth**) PDE. In cases where the event was locatable by CNET and was also associated with an entry in the PDE catalog, then there are two **orid** entries for the event with both authors. 292 events were listed in the PDE and 353 were not. 383 events were locatable by CNET alone and 262 events were determined by association with the PDE catalog but were not locatable from CNET