

PART 330—FEDERAL PLANT PEST REGULATIONS; GENERAL; PLANT PESTS; SOIL, STONE, and QUARRY PRODUCTS; GARBAGE

4. The authority citation for part 330 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 147a, 150bb, 150dd–150ff, 161, 162, 164a, 450, 2260; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 111, 114a; 136 and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 42 U.S.C. 4331, and 4332; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(c).

5. In § 330.300a, the words “South Saanich” are removed and the words “Central Saanich” are added in their place.

Done in Washington, DC, this 22nd day of September 1997.

Terry L. Medley,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 97–25489 Filed 9–24–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 981

[Docket No. FV97–981–3 FIR]

Almonds Grown in California; Revision to Requirements Regarding Inedible Almonds

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Agriculture (Department) is adopting, as a final rule, without change, the provisions of an interim final rule revising the administrative rules and regulations of the California almond marketing order regarding inedible almonds. Under the terms of the order, handlers are required to obtain inspection on almonds received from growers to determine the percent of inedible almonds in each lot of any variety. Handlers are then required to dispose of a quantity of almonds in excess of 1 percent of the weight of almonds reported as inedible to non-human consumption outlets. This rule allows alternative methods of determining handlers' inedible disposition obligations in such instances. It will add flexibility to the order's rules and regulations and will help ensure that the integrity of the quality control provisions is maintained.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 27, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martin Engeler, Assistant Regional

Manager, California Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, 2202 Monterey Street, suite 102B, Fresno, California 93721; telephone: (209) 487–5901, Fax: (209) 487–5906; or George Kelhart, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, Room 2525–S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090–6456; telephone: (202) 720–2491, Fax: (202) 720–5698. Small businesses may request information on compliance with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, room 2525–S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090–6456; telephone: (202) 720–2491, Fax: (202) 720–5698.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 981, as amended (7 CFR part 981), regulating the handling of almonds grown in California, hereinafter referred to as the “order.” The marketing agreement and order are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), hereinafter referred to as the “Act.”

The Department of Agriculture (Department) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with the Secretary a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. A handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing the Secretary would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction to review the Secretary's ruling on the petition, provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after date of the entry of the ruling.

This rule revises the administrative rules and regulations of the California almond order regarding inedible

almonds. Under the terms of the order, handlers are required to obtain inspection on almonds received from growers to determine the percent of inedible almonds in each lot of any variety. Handlers are then required to dispose of a quantity of almonds in excess of 1 percent of the weight of almonds reported as inedible to non-human consumption outlets. The quantity of almonds required to be disposed of is the handler's inedible disposition obligation. However, there are times when an incoming inspection sample may not be drawn, may be lost, or the size of the sample drawn may be too small for an inedible weight to be determined. This rule provides handlers with the opportunity in such cases to substantiate to the Board the weight of almonds received, the edible and inedible kernel weights, and the adjusted kernel weight. Such information can often be obtained from an outgoing inspection certificate. The inedible disposition obligation may then be based on that information. If a handler is only able to substantiate the approximate weight of almonds received, an inedible disposition obligation of 10 percent of the weight of almonds received in that particular lot may be applied, upon agreement between Board staff and the handler. The appropriate weight received can often be obtained from a weighmaster's weight certificate. In adding these procedures to the text of the rules and regulations, this rule will add flexibility to the rules and regulations and will help ensure that the integrity of the quality control provisions of the order is maintained. This change was unanimously recommended by the Board.

Section 981.42(a) of the almond order requires handlers to obtain incoming inspection on almonds received from growers to determine the percent of inedible kernels in any variety. Handlers are required to report such inedible determination for each lot received to the Board. Inedible kernels are those kernels, pieces, or particles of kernels with any defect scored as serious damage (excluding the presence of web and frass), or damage due to mold, gum, shrivel, or brown spot, as defined in the United States Standards for Grades of Shelled Almonds, or which have embedded dirt not easily removed by washing. Edible kernels are kernels, pieces, or particles of almond kernels that are not inedible. Section 981.42(a) also provides authority for the Board, with the approval of the Secretary, to establish rules and regulations necessary and incidental to

the administration of the order's incoming quality control provisions.

Section 981.442(a)(4) of the order's administrative rules and regulations specifies that the weight of inedible kernels in each lot of any variety of almonds in excess of 1 percent of the kernel weight received by a handler shall constitute such handler's inedible disposition obligation. Inedible kernels accumulated in the course of processing must be disposed of in non-human consumption outlets such as Board approved oil crushers, feed manufacturers, and animal feeders. Requiring handlers to meet this obligation helps to ensure that each handler's outgoing shipments of almonds are relatively free of almonds with serious damage, and the number of kernels with minor damage should be minimal. Thus, the intent of the order's inedible program is to help ensure that only quality almonds are ultimately shipped into market channels.

At a meeting on May 9, 1997, the Board recommended that § 981.442 of the order's administrative rules and regulations be revised to allow alternative methods of establishing handlers' inedible disposition obligations in certain instances. The Board recommended that this rule be in effect for the beginning of the 1997-98 crop year which began on August 1, 1997.

Discussions at this and prior meetings of the Board's Quality Control Committee indicated that a considerable amount of activity occurs at handlers' facilities when handlers are receiving almonds from growers. For example, handlers may be receiving, moving, processing, and shipping several lots of almonds at a rapid pace. During this time, incoming inspection for some lots of almonds may be inadvertently missed due to the high level of activity. In addition, samples are occasionally lost or the size of the samples drawn are too small for kernel weight determinations. Board staff commented that there are instances where handlers notice that an error was made and contact the Board's staff in an effort to comply with the order's rules and regulations. Board staff also indicated that this is not a large problem but that it does occur occasionally.

Thus, the Board recommended that for any lot of almonds where a sample is not drawn, is lost, or is too small for the kernel weight to be determined, the handler may establish and substantiate, to the Board's satisfaction, the weight of the almonds received, the edible and inedible kernel weights, and the adjusted kernel weight. Adjusted kernel weight means the actual gross weight of

any lot of almonds less the following: the weight of containers; moisture of kernels in excess of 5 percent; shells (if applicable); processing loss of 1 percent for deliveries with less than 95 percent kernels; and trash or other foreign material. In such instances, the handler's inedible disposition obligation will be based on that information. If the handler is only able to establish and substantiate the approximate received weight, an inedible disposition obligation of 10 percent of such received weight may be applied, upon agreement between Board staff and the handler.

This change will add flexibility to the order and will help ensure that the integrity of the order's quality control provisions is maintained. The Board estimates that for the past 3 years, about 3.05 percent of the almonds received by handlers from growers were inedible. Thus, the Board's recommended 10 percent disposition obligation for lots of almonds where an inedible weight was not determined exceeds historical averages. This should provide a disincentive for handlers to purposely avoid inspection, while providing handlers an opportunity to maintain compliance with order requirements.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities.

Accordingly, AMS has prepared this final regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

There are approximately 97 handlers of California almonds who are subject to regulation under the marketing order and approximately 7,000 almond producers in the regulated area. Small agricultural service firms have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those having annual receipts of less than \$5,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those having annual receipts of less than \$500,000.

Currently, about 58 percent of the handlers ship under \$5,000,000 worth of almonds and 42 percent ship over \$5,000,000 worth on an annual basis. In addition, based on acreage, production, and grower prices reported by the National Agricultural Statistics Service,

and the total number of almond growers, the average annual grower revenue is approximately \$156,000. In view of the foregoing, it can be concluded that the majority of handlers and producers of California almonds may be classified as small entities.

This rule revises the administrative rules and regulations of the almond order regarding inedible almonds. Section 981.42(a) of the order requires handlers to obtain inspection on almonds received from growers to determine the percent of inedible almonds in each lot of any variety. Section 981.42(a) also provides authority for the Board, with the approval of the Secretary, to establish rules and regulations necessary and incidental to the administration of the order's incoming quality control provisions.

Under § 981.442(a)(4) of the order's administrative rules and regulations, handlers are required to dispose of a quantity of almonds in excess of 1 percent of the weight of almonds reported as inedible in non-human consumption outlets. However, there are times when a sample may not be drawn, may be lost, or the size of the sample drawn may be too small for an inedible kernel weight to be determined. This rule revises § 981.442(a)(4) to allow a handler's inedible disposition obligation in such cases to be based on documentation provided by the handler, to the satisfaction of Board staff. If sufficient documentation is not available, an inedible disposition obligation of 10 percent of the received weight may be applied. This change adds flexibility to the regulations while maintaining the integrity of the order's quality control provisions. This rule was unanimously recommended by the Board and will be in effect beginning with the 1997-98 season which began on August 1, 1997.

Regarding the impact of this rule on handlers and growers in terms of cost, providing handlers with the option of accepting an inedible disposition obligation based on appropriate documentation or accepting an obligation of 10 percent for lots where a sample was not drawn, was lost, or was too small for an inedible weight to be determined are options that will be made available to all handlers, both large and small. Handlers receive lower prices for inedible almonds that must be sold in non-human consumption outlets as opposed to edible almonds that can be sold in normal market channels. For example, handlers receive about 28-35 cents per pound for almonds used for crushing into oil and about 2-3 cents per pound for almonds used for animal

feed. Price levels for sales of edible almonds to normal market outlets vary significantly from year to year depending on available supplies and market conditions and can range from \$1.00–\$3.00 per pound. If inedible almonds were allowed to be sold in normal market channels, consumer and buyer satisfaction would likely decrease because poor quality almonds were being made available. Buyers would likely purchase fewer almonds and demand for almonds would thus decline, which would in turn decrease returns to growers and handlers, both large and small.

Thus, this rule will add flexibility to the rules and regulations and help ensure that the integrity of the order's quality control provisions is maintained. As previously mentioned, the Board estimates that for the past 3 years, about 3.05 percent of the almonds received by handlers from growers were inedible. The Board's recommended 10 percent disposition obligation for lots where an inedible weight was not determined exceeds historical averages. This rule also provides handlers an opportunity to maintain compliance with order requirements.

An alternative to this change would be to not incorporate these options into the order's administrative rules and regulations. Thus, in cases where an inedible disposition obligation was inadvertently not obtained, such handlers would be considered to be out of compliance with order requirements and subject to penalties under the Act. However, the Board determined that it would be in the industry's best interest to provide alternative methods of determining inedible disposition obligations. This will allow handlers additional options in the rules and regulations to remain in compliance with order requirements and the integrity of the order's incoming quality control program will still be maintained.

This rule will not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large almond handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sectors. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the information collection requirements that are contained in this rule have been previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and have been assigned OMB No. 0581–0071. In addition, as noted in the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, the Department has not identified any

relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap or conflict with this rule.

Further, the Board's meeting was widely publicized throughout the almond industry and all interested persons were invited to attend the meeting and participate in Board deliberations. Like all Board meetings, the May 9, 1997, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express their views on this issue.

Also, the Board has a number of appointed committees to review certain issues and make recommendations to the Board. The Board's Quality Control Committee met on April 23, 1997, and discussed this inedible disposition obligation issue in detail. That meeting was also a public meeting and both large and small entities were able to participate and express their views. Finally, interested persons were invited to submit information on the regulatory and information impacts of this action on small businesses.

An interim final rule concerning this action was issued by the Department on July 8, 1997, and published in the Federal Register on July 14, 1997 (62 FR 37485). Copies of the rule were mailed or sent via facsimile to all almond handlers. Finally, a copy of the rule was made available through the Internet by the Office of the Federal Register. No comments were received in response to the interim final rule.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the Board's recommendation, and other information, it is found that finalizing this interim final rule, without change, as published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 37485, July 14, 1997), will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 981

Almonds, Marketing agreements, Nuts, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

PART 981—ALMONDS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

Accordingly, the interim final rule amending 7 CFR 981 which was published at 62 FR 37485 on July 14, 1997, is adopted as a final rule without change.

Dated: September 19, 1997.

Robert C. Keeney,

Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 97–25412 Filed 9–24–97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 999

[Docket No. FV97–999–1 IFR]

Specialty Crops; Import Regulations; Extension of Reporting Period for Peanuts Imported Under 1997 Import Quotas

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This rule removes the 23-day reporting requirement and establishes a new date for importers to report disposition of peanuts imported under 1997 peanut import quotas. This rule also establishes a 120-day reporting period for any peanuts imported after the 1997 import quotas are filled. The 23-day reporting period established in the import regulation is impractical given the volume of peanuts imported under January 1 and April 1 peanut import quotas. This is an administrative change for the 1997 peanut quota periods only. This rule is deemed necessary by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) to provide peanut importers with sufficient time to meet the quality and reporting requirements of the peanut import regulation.

DATES: Effective September 29, 1997. Comments received by October 27, 1997 will be considered prior to issuance of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this action. Comments must be sent in triplicate to the Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2525–S, Washington, DC 20090–6456; fax 202–720–5698. Comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be made available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Tichenor, Senior Marketing Specialist, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2525–S, Washington, DC 20090–6456; tel: (202) 720–6862; fax (202) 720–5698. Small businesses may request information on compliance with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, room 2525–S, P.O. Box