

#### 10. Grapevine Panel

The panel will complete the appendices of significant arthropod and nematode pests of grapevines for RSPM No. 15 (Guidelines for the Importation of Grapevines into a NAPPO Member Country). The panel will begin to work on the bacteria and fungi appendices for RSPM No. 15 and update the appendix on viruses.

#### 11. Invasive Species Panel

This panel will define the scope of invasive alien species in the context of NAPPO and will begin development of a NAPPO standard for evaluating the potential invasiveness of plants for planting. The panel will also begin development of a NAPPO standard for identifying and prioritizing pest introduction pathways (pathway analysis). In addition, the panel will coordinate and clarify NAPPO's invasive species efforts with those of the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation and other North American international treaties, conventions, and trilateral activities.

This year, the panel will coordinate with the NAPPO Working Group to develop the agenda and speakers for the Invasive Species Symposium at the October 2007 NAPPO Annual Meeting.

#### 12. Pest Risk Analysis Panel

The panel will prepare a NAPPO pest risk analysis on black stem rust, UG 99, *Puccinia graminis*, for the NAPPO Grains panel and, in collaboration with this panel, will review the latest scientific information on Karnal bunt, *Tilletia indica* Mitra.

#### 13. Phytosanitary Alert System Panel

This panel continuously posts timely pest alerts on the NAPPO web site, reviews automated data surveillance technologies to streamline data mining processes, and determines ways to improve official pest reporting through the Phytosanitary Alert System.

#### 14. Plants for Planting

The panel will report on progress in achieving the implementation plan for RSPM No. 24 (Integrated Pest Risk Management Measures for the Importation of Plants for Planting in NAPPO Member Countries). In addition, the panel will clarify the meaning of the term "origin" in ISPM No. 12 (Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates), in particular for re-exports of seeds.

#### 15. Potato Panel

The panel will finalize protocols for the detection and identification of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp.

*sepedonicus* as Appendix 6 to the NAPPO Potato Standard, RSPM No. 3, and finalize the protocols for the isolation and identification of regulated nematodes of potato as Appendix 7 to the Potato Standard. The panel will determine the accuracy of Appendix 5, Per-Shipment Testing for PVYn, based on the current knowledge of the North American PVY complex, and will identify the requirements for recognition of pest freedom for golden nematode *Globodera rostochiensis* and the potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, based on International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

#### 16. Standards Panel

The panel will coordinate and review new and amended NAPPO standards and implementation plans; provide updates on NAPPO standards and ISPMs for the NAPPO Newsletter; exchange and discuss comments on draft ISPMs within NAPPO and with other RPOs to build consensus on draft ISPMs and other issues related to the IPPC; organize conference calls and prepare NAPPO discussion documents where possible to confirm positions on key issues for North American representatives to FAO expert working groups; update the NAPPO Glossary, taking into account new definitions and standards; and review NAPPO position papers and policy documents to verify current relevance.

The PPQ Deputy Administrator, as the official U.S. delegate to NAPPO, intends to participate in the adoption of these regional plant health standards, including the work described above, once they are completed and ready for such consideration.

The information in this notice includes all the information available to us on NAPPO standards currently under development or consideration. For updates on meeting times and for information on the working panels that may become available following publication of this notice, check the NAPPO Web site on the Internet at <http://www.nappo.org> or contact Ms. Julie E. Aliaga (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above). Information on official U.S. participation in NAPPO activities, including U.S. positions on standards being considered, may also be obtained from Ms. Aliaga. Those wishing to provide comments on any of the topics being addressed by any of the NAPPO panels may do so at any time by responding to this notice (see **ADDRESSES** above) or by transmitting comments through Ms. Aliaga.

Done in Washington, DC, this 19th day of September 2007.

**Kevin Shea,**

*Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. E7-18877 Filed 9-24-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410-34-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Commodity Credit Corporation

#### Warehouse Rates for Peanuts Pledged as Collateral for a Marketing Assistance Loan

**AGENCY:** Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces to the warehouse operators operating under a Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Peanut Storage Agreement on the uniform rates that CCC will pay for storage, handling, and other associated costs for 2007 crop of peanuts.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* September 25, 2007.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mark Overbo, Deputy Director, Warehouse and Inventory Division, Farm Service Agency, USDA, STOP 0553, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-0553; telephone: (202) 720-4647; email: [mark.overbo@usda.gov](mailto:mark.overbo@usda.gov). Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The marketing assistance loan program for peanuts is authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-171) (2002 Farm Bill). Section 1307(a)(6) of the 2002 Farm Bill (7 U.S.C. 7957(a)(6)) requires CCC to pay storage, handling, and other associated costs for the 2002 through 2006 crops of peanuts that are pledged as collateral for marketing assistance loans. This authority terminates beginning with the 2007 crop of peanuts.

CCC paid storage, handling, and other associated costs for the 2002 through 2006 crop years for peanuts that were pledged as loan collateral and stored in a warehouse with an approved Peanut Storage Agreement. The statute does not authorize CCC to pay storage, handling, and other associated costs when 2007-crop peanuts are pledged as collateral for a loan. However, rates for storage and handling (in-elevation and load-out) must be established in the event that peanuts pledged as loan collateral are

forfeited to CCC. For peanuts forfeited to CCC, CCC will be responsible for storage charges beginning on the day following the loan maturity date. While CCC is not responsible for storage charges incurred on or before the loan maturity date, CCC will pay to warehouse operators any amount by which the loan amount was reduced because the producer failed to pay storage or make arrangements for storage charges through the loan maturity date. Additionally, while CCC is not responsible for in-elevation charges incurred on or before the loan maturity date, CCC will pay to warehouse operators the CCC-approved in-elevation charge and collect the amount from the producer after loan forfeiture. CCC is not responsible for load out charges or other services such as inspections or grading, unless delivery is directed by CCC or such services are requested by CCC.

Section 4(h) of the CCC Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714–714p) allows CCC to contract for the physical handling, storage, processing, servicing, and transportation of the agricultural commodities subject to its control. The terms and conditions of the CCC Peanut Storage Agreement are based on the authority provided by the CCC Charter Act.

CCC announces the following uniform rates that CCC will pay for storage, handling, and other associated costs for 2007-crop peanuts to warehouse operators with a CCC Peanut Storage Agreement:

#### **In-Elevation**

CCC will pay \$8.00 per ton in-elevation charges to the receiving warehouse, only in cases where CCC directs delivery of CCC-owned peanuts from one warehouse to another location. In cases where the producer did not prepay the in-elevation charges, CCC will pay the CCC-approved in-elevation charge at a rate of \$8.00 per ton to the warehouse operator and collect the amount from the producer after loan forfeiture.

#### **Storage**

Storage amounts may be earned at the rate of \$.089 per ton per day beginning on the day following the loan maturity date, based on a monthly storage rate of \$2.71 per ton. CCC will also use this rate to pay the storage amount by which the loan amount was reduced, when producers fail to pay storage or make arrangements for storage charges through the loan maturity date.

#### **Load-Out**

CCC will pay a load-out rate of \$8.00 per ton which includes all items

associated with loading out CCC-owned peanuts, such as weighing and placing peanuts aboard railcars or trucks. CCC will pay load-out charges only when this service is ordered by CCC.

#### **Grading and Inspection**

CCC will pay the amount of grading and inspection fees as determined by the Federal-State Inspection Service, Agriculture Marketing Service, for CCC-owned peanuts, only when CCC requests such service.

#### **Other Associated Costs**

CCC will negotiate rates on a case-by-case basis for other services for CCC-owned peanuts, such as cleaning, drying, or fumigation, when CCC requests such service.

Signed at Washington, DC, September 20, 2007.

**Teresa C. Lasseter,**

*Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.*

[FR Doc. E7–18856 Filed 9–24–07; 8:45 am]

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## **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

### **Bureau of Industry and Security**

**Action Affecting Privileges; Mohammad Fazeli; In the Matter of: Mohammad Fazeli, 1439 Saltair Fazeli Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90025; and With an Address at: 112 West 9th Street, Suite 1115, Los Angeles, CA 90015**

#### **Order Denying Export Privileges**

*A. Denial of Export Privileges of Mohammad Fazeli*

On August 7, 2006, in the U.S. District Court in the Central District of California, following a plea of guilty, Mohammad Fazeli (“Fazeli”) was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1705 (2000)) (“IEEPA”). Fazeli pled guilty to willfully attempting to export 103 Honeywell pressure sensors to Iran, through the United Arab Emirates, without the license required from the United States Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Fazeli was sentenced to one year and a day of imprisonment followed by two years of supervised release and fined \$3,000. He was released from prison on July 9, 2007.

Section 11(h) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (currently codified at 50 U.S.C. app. 2401–2420 (2000)) (“Act”) <sup>1</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222

§ 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulation <sup>2</sup> (“Regulations”) provide, in pertinent part, that “[t]he Director of the Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of \* \* \* any regulation, license or order issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act,” for a period not to exceed 10 years from the date of conviction. 15 CFR 766.25(a) and (d). In addition, § 750.8 of the Regulations states that Bureau of Industry’s (“BIS”) Office of Exporter Services may revoke any BIS licenses previously issued in which the person had an interest in at the time of his conviction.

I have received notice of Fazeli’s conviction for violating the IEEPA, and have provided notice and an opportunity for Fazeli to make a written submission to the Bureau of Industry and Security as provided in § 766.25 of the Regulations. Having received no submission from Fazeli, I, following consultations with the Office of Export Enforcement, including the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, have decided to deny Fazeli’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of six years from the date of Fazeli’s conviction.

Accordingly, *it is hereby ordered:*

I. Until August 7, 2012, Mohammad Fazeli, 1439 Saltair Fazeli Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90025, and with an address at: 112 West 9th Street, Suite 1115, Los Angeles, CA 90015 and when acting for or on behalf of Fazeli, his representatives, assigns, agents, or employees, (collectively referred to hereinafter as the “Denied Person”) may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as “item”) exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, License Exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding,

of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), as extended by the Notice of August 15, 2007 (72 FR 46137, Aug. 16, 2007), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706 (2000)) (“IEEPA”).

<sup>2</sup> The Regulations are currently codified at 15 CFR Parts 730–774 (2007).