

week, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for lemons and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this regulation, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such lemons; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this regulation effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this regulation will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject hereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof. Such committee meeting was held on June 8, 1976.

(b) *Order.* (1) The quantity of lemons grown in California and Arizona which may be handled during the period June 13, 1976, through June 19, 1976, is hereby fixed at 250,000 cartons.

(2) As used in this section, "handled", and "carton(s)" have the same meaning as when used in the said amended marketing agreement and order.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: June 10, 1976.

CHARLES R. BRADER,
Deputy Director, Fruit and
Vegetable Division, Agricultural
Marketing Service.

[FR Doc.76-17805 Filed 6-10-76; 11:52 am]

[Lime Reg. 2]

PART 911—LIMES GROWN IN FLORIDA

Limitation of Handling

This regulation fixes the quantity of Florida limes that may be shipped to fresh market during the weekly regulation period June 13-19, 1976. It is issued pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and Marketing Order No. 911. The quantity of limes so fixed was arrived at after consideration of the total available supply of Florida limes, the quantity currently available for market, lime prices, and the relationship of season average returns to the parity price for Florida limes.

§ 911.302 Lime Regulation 2.

(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 911, as amended (7 CFR Part 911; 37 FR 10497), regulating the handling of limes grown in Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations and information submitted by the Florida Lime Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and

order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such limes, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) The need for this regulation to limit the quantity of limes that may be marketed during the ensuing week stems from the production and marketing situation confronting the Florida lime industry.

(1) The committee has submitted its recommendation with respect to the quantity of limes which it deems advisable to be handled during the succeeding week. Such recommendation results from consideration of the factors enumerated in the order. The committee further reports the fresh market demand for limes continues about unchanged from last week. Fresh shipments for the weeks ended June 5, 1976, and May 29, 1976, were 19,449 bushels and 28,826 bushels, respectively.

(ii) Having considered the recommendation and information submitted by the committee, and other available information the Secretary finds that the quantity of limes which may be handled should be fixed as hereinafter set forth.

(3) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rulemaking procedure, and postpone the effective date of this regulation until 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this regulation is based became available and the time when this regulation must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. The committee held an open meeting during the current week, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for Florida limes, and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this regulation, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such limes; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this regulation effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this regulation will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject hereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof. Such committee meeting was held on June 8, 1976.

(b) *Order.* (1) The quantity of limes grown in Florida which may be handled during the period June 13, 1976, through June 19, 1976, is hereby fixed at 32,000 bushels.

(2) As used in this section, "handled" and "limes" have the same meaning as when used in said amended marketing agreement and order, and "bushel" means 55 pounds of limes.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674.)

Dated: June 9, 1976.

CHARLES R. BRADER,
Deputy Director, Fruit and
Vegetable Division, Agricultural
Marketing Service.

[FR Doc.76-17146 Filed 6-10-76; 8:45 am]

CHAPTER XVIII—FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCHAPTER C—LOANS PRIMARILY FOR PRODUCTION PURPOSES

[FmHA Instruction 441.3]

PART 1831—OPERATING LOANS

Operating Loan Processing

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Section 1831.32 of Subpart B of Part 1831, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (37 FR 14858; as amended at 38 FR 14155) is amended. Paragraph (v) (7) is revised to add language allowing for a change in notice requirements for secured parties holding an interest in inventory property; paragraph (v) (11) is revised to make reference to the necessity of issuing State Supplements to provide for the 1972 version of the UCC, if it has been adopted in a particular State. These amendments are being published without notice of proposed rulemaking because they merely recognize changes in State laws in those States which have adopted the Model UCC. For that reason public notice and procedure thereon is unnecessary.

In § 1831.32 paragraphs (v) (7) and (v) (11) are amended by adding a sentence to the end of each paragraph to read as follows:

§ 1831.32 Loan forms and routines.

(v) Taking security instruments.

(7) Additional actions required to perfect a purchase money interest in inventory. . . . When determined necessary by the State Director and OGC, a State Supplement will be issued to further explain the requirements for perfecting a purchase money security interest in inventory.

(11) Requirements by State Office. . . . State Supplements will also be issued when considered necessary by the State Director and OGC to reflect any State Statutory changes in its version of the UCC.

(7 U.S.C. 1989; 42 U.S.C. 1480; Sec. 10 P.L. 93-357, 88 Stat. 392; delegation of authority by the Sec. of Agri., 7 CFR 2.23; delegation of authority by the Asst. Sec. for Rural Development, 7 CFR 2.70)

Effective date. These amendments are effective on June 11, 1976.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

FRANK B. ELLIOTT,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc.76-17061 Filed 6-10-76; 8:45 am]

[FmHA Instruction 441.2]

PART 1832—EMERGENCY LOANS

Emergency Loan Policies, Procedures and Authorizations

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENT

Section 1832.33 of Subpart A of Part 1832, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (40 FR 42321) is amended. Paragraph (a) (7) is revised to add language pertaining to a change in notice requirements for several parties holding an interest in inventory property in accordance with 1972 amendments to the Uniform Commercial Code. This amendment is published without notice of proposed rulemaking because it merely recognizes changes in State laws in those States which have adopted the Model UCC. For that reason, public notice and procedures thereon are unnecessary.

As amended, § 1832.33(a) (7) is amended by adding a sentence to the end of this paragraph as follows:

§ 1832.33 Taking security instruments.

(a) *Chattels and crops.* * * *

(7) *Perfecting a purchase money security interest in inventory.* * * * When determined necessary by the State Director and OGC, a State Supplement will be issued to further explain the requirements for perfecting a purchase money security interest in inventory.

(7 U.S.C. 1989; 42 U.S.C. 1480; Sec. 10 P.L. 93-357, 88 Stat. 392; delegation of authority by the Sec. of Agri., 7 CFR 2.23; delegation of authority by the Asst. Sec. for Rural Development, 7 CFR 2.70)

Effective date. This amendment is effective on June 11, 1976.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

FRANK B. ELLIOTT,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc.76-17060 Filed 6-10-76; 8:45 am]

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

CHAPTER I—ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 76—HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE SWINE DISEASES

Release of Area Quarantined

This amendment excludes Hillsborough County in New Hampshire from the areas quarantined by the regulations in 9 CFR Part 76, as amended, because of

hog cholera. Therefore, the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of swine and swine products from or through quarantined areas contained in 9 CFR Part 76, as amended, do not apply to the excluded area, but the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of swine and swine products from non-quarantined areas contained in said Part 76 apply to the excluded area. No areas in the continental United States remain under quarantine.

Accordingly, Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, restricting the interstate movement of swine and certain products because of hog cholera and other communicable swine diseases is hereby amended in the following respect:

§ 76.2 [Amended]

In § 76.2, paragraph (e) (2) relating to the State of New Hampshire is deleted.

(Secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, 1265, as amended; sec. 1, 75 Stat. 481; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; (21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114g, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, 134b, 134f); 37 FR 28464, 28477; 38 FR 19141.)

Effective date: The foregoing amendment shall become effective June 4, 1976.

The amendment relieves restrictions no longer deemed necessary to prevent the spread of hog cholera and must be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to affected persons. It does not appear that public participation in this rulemaking proceeding would make additional relevant information available to the Department.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendment are impracticable and unnecessary and good cause is found for making it effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, DC, this 4th day of June 1976.

J. M. HEJL,
Deputy Administrator,
Veterinary Services.

[FR Doc.76-16721 Filed 6-10-76; 8:45 am]

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), NEWCASTLE DISEASE (AVIAN PNEUMOENCEPHALITIS), AFRICAN SWINE FEVER, AND HOG CHOLERA: PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED IMPORTATIONS

Change in Disease Status of Switzerland; Swine Vesicular Disease

The purpose of these amendments is to add Switzerland to the list of countries considered to be free of swine vesicular disease.

Statement of considerations. These amendments will add Switzerland to the list of countries in § 94.12(a) which are considered to be free of swine vesicular disease, and to the list of countries in § 94.13 which are declared to be free of swine vesicular disease in § 94.12(a) but

which supplement their national meat supply by the importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of swine from countries where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist; or which have a common border with such countries; or which have certain trade practices that are less restrictive than are acceptable to the United States.

On basis of a review of documents submitted by the responsible authorities of Switzerland and an on-site inspection made by a Veterinary Services veterinarian, it has been determined that Switzerland is free of swine vesicular disease. Switzerland, however, has common borders with countries where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist.

Accordingly, Part 94, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, is hereby amended as follows:

§ 94.12 [Amended]

1. In § 94.12(a) the name of "Switzerland" is added immediately after the reference to "Rumania."

§ 94.13 [Amended]

2. In § 94.13, in the first sentence of the introductory paragraph the name of "Switzerland," is added immediately after the reference to "Yugoslavia,".

(Sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; secs. 2, 3, 4, and 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132 (31 U.S.C. 111, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f); 37 FR 28464, 28477; 38 FR 19141.)

Effective date: The foregoing amendments shall become effective June 11, 1976.

The amendments relieve certain restrictions presently imposed but no longer deemed necessary to prevent the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of swine vesicular disease, and they must be made effective immediately to be of maximum benefit to affected persons.

It does not appear that public participation in this rulemaking proceeding would make additional relevant information available to the Department.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendments are impracticable and unnecessary, and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 8th day of June 1976.

PIERRE A. CHALOUX,
Acting Deputy Administrator,
Veterinary Services.

[FR Doc.76-17059 Filed 6-10-76; 8:45 am]

CHAPTER III—ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION

Sanitary Requirements for Vehicles

• **Purpose.** The purpose of this document is to amend the Federal meat in-

spection regulations and the poultry products inspection regulations to clarify the sanitary requirements for vehicles which carry meat or poultry products. *

This amendment is issued pursuant to the authority contained in section 14 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 463), and in sections 21 and 24 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 621, 624), Part 381 of the poultry products inspection regulations (9 CFR Part 381.190) and Parts 308 and 325 of the Federal meat inspection regulations (9 CFR Parts 308.12, 325.1).

Statement of Considerations.—A total of 22 comments were received pursuant to a notice of rulemaking published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (38 FR 27069) concerning the proposal to amend the regulations to clarify the requirement that trucks and other means of conveyance used to carry meat or poultry products be clean and sanitary to insure against possible adulteration of such products.

Six favored the proposal. Four of these were from private citizens who saw it as a positive step toward further assuring that consumers receive only wholesome food. One was from a wholesale meat dealers' association supporting the proposal as a means of cleaning up the trucks it observed delivering meat to its members. One was from a USDA employee favoring it as a means of assigning definite authority to inspectors to control the cleanliness of vehicles transporting meat and poultry products.

Three comments opposed the proposal. All three were from poultry industry groups who felt the proposal generally was giving the USDA too much authority and control over the physical condition of vehicles transporting meat and poultry. The Department believes it must have the right to reject unclean or otherwise unacceptable vehicles to prevent the possible adulteration of such products during transit. There is ample authority in the Federal meat and poultry products inspection Acts to support this action; however, the regulations are not clear in this respect. These amendments clarify this matter and place the regulated industry on notice of its responsibility to prevent adulteration of meat, meat food products and poultry products by assuring that conveyances which are utilized to transport such products are clean and sanitary.

Some of the criteria for determining whether product moved in a conveyance could become adulterated are included in the regulation.

One State Department of Agriculture questioned whether the proposal was meant to apply to the transportation of meat carcasses by custom farm slaughterers for the owner thereof. The regulation will apply to the transportation of meat carcasses by custom farm slaughterers for the owners thereof as custom slaughterers are not exempt from the adulteration requirements set forth in the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Twelve comments favored the proposal in principle, but objected to some parts of it or questioned the possible in-

terpretation of some of the language. Ten of these comments were from poultry processors' and poultry industry organizations. The major point made in these comments was that poultry products are packaged prior to transportation and are, therefore, protected from adulteration or contamination. They point out that, under this circumstance, the requirement that such products be transported in a closed vehicle would work a hardship on direct purchasers of poultry products such as schools, hospitals, etc., who pick up poultry in pickup trucks, school buses, station wagons, etc., which would not meet the requirements set forth in the proposal. The National Canners' Association pointed out that all their members' products are hermetically sealed in containers and are amply protected against outside contamination or adulteration. Each of these twelve commenters felt a provision should be included to allow packaged products to be hauled in open or partially open conveyances. The Department agrees that it is not necessary for product which is sufficiently wrapped, packaged, or otherwise enclosed to prevent adulteration by airborne contaminants to be shipped in a completely enclosed conveyance, and the proposal has been changed accordingly in regard to both meat and poultry products.

The comments also expressed concern that so-called "nit picking" and "red tagging" of vehicles would result in processors being unable to get anyone to haul their products. To the extent that such concern is justified, the Department deems that it is outweighed by the interest of the consumer in sanitary conditions for transportation of meat and poultry products.

The original proposal appeared to require that vehicles used to transport meat and poultry products be airtight. Such a requirement is impractical and was not intended. That requirement has been restated to require only tight fitting doors and other covers.

In addition, several changes have been made in the proposal to clarify the meaning and intent of these amendments.

Therefore, Parts 308 and 325 of the meat inspection regulations and Part 381, Subpart S, of the poultry products inspection regulations are amended as set forth below:

PART 308—SANITATION

1. The Table of Contents is amended to reflect the new section heading for § 308.12 to read as follows:

§ 308.12 Second-hand tubs, barrels, and other containers.

2. Paragraph (b) of § 308.12 is revoked, and the "(a)" designation is deleted.

PART 325—TRANSPORTATION

1. The Table of Contents of Part 325 is amended to reflect a new section heading for § 325.1, and § 325.1 is amended by

changing the section heading and by adding a new paragraph (c) as follows:

§ 325.1 Transactions in commerce prohibited without official inspection legend or certificate; exceptions; and vehicle sanitation requirements.

(c) No person, engaged in the business of buying, selling, freezing, storing, or transporting, in or for commerce, meat or meat food products capable of use as human food, or importing such articles, shall transport, offer for transportation, or receive for transportation in commerce or in any State designated under § 331.2 of this subchapter, any such meat or meat food product which is capable of use as human food and is not wrapped, packaged, or otherwise enclosed to prevent adulteration by airborne contaminants, unless the railroad car, truck, or other means of conveyance in which the product is contained or transported is completely enclosed with tight fitting doors or other covers for all openings. In all cases, the means of conveyance shall be reasonably free of foreign matter (such as dust, dirt, rust, or other articles or residues), and free of chemical residues, so that product placed therein will not become adulterated. Any cleaning compound, lye, soda solution, or other chemical used in cleaning the means of conveyance must be thoroughly removed from the means of conveyance prior to its use. Such means of conveyance onto which product is loaded, being loaded, or intended to be loaded, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any official establishment. The decision whether or not to inspect a means of conveyance in a specific case, and the type and extent of such inspection shall be at the Program's discretion and shall be adequate to determine if product in such conveyance is, or when moved could become, adulterated. Circumstances of transport that can be reasonably anticipated shall be considered in making said determination. These include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, duration and distance of trip, nature of product covering, and effect of restowage at stops en route. Any means of conveyance found upon such inspection to be in such condition that product placed therein could become adulterated shall not be used until such condition which could cause adulteration is corrected. Product placed in any means of conveyance that is found by the inspector to be in such condition that the product may have become adulterated shall be removed from the means of conveyance and handled in accordance with § 318.2(d) of this subchapter.

PART 381—POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION REGULATIONS

4. The Table of Contents of Part 381, Subpart S, is amended to reflect a new heading for § 381.190, and § 381.190 is amended by changing the section heading and by adding a new paragraph (c) as follows:

§ 381.190 Transactions in slaughtered poultry and other poultry products restricted; vehicle sanitation requirements.

(c) No person, engaged in the business of buying, selling, freezing, storing, or transporting, in or for commerce, poultry products capable of use as human food, or importing such articles, shall transport, offer for transportation, or receive for transportation, in commerce or in any State designated under § 381.221, any poultry product which is capable of use as human food and is not wrapped, packaged, or otherwise enclosed to prevent adulteration by airborne contaminants, unless the railroad car, truck, or other means of conveyance in which the product is contained or transported is completely enclosed with tight fitting doors or other covers for all openings. In all cases, the means of conveyance shall be reasonably free of foreign matter (such as dust, dirt, rust, or other articles or residues), and free of chemical residues, so that product placed therein will not become adulterated. Any cleaning compound, lye, soda solution, or other chemical used in cleaning the means of conveyance must be thoroughly removed from the means of conveyance prior to its use. Such means of conveyance onto which product is loaded, being loaded, or intended to be loaded, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any official establishment. The decision whether or not to inspect a means of conveyance in a specific case, and the type and extent of such inspection shall be at the Inspection Service's discretion and shall be adequate to determine if poultry product in such conveyance is, or when moved could become, adulterated.

Circumstances of transport that can be reasonably anticipated shall be considered in making said determination. These include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, duration and distance of trip, nature of product covering, and effect of restorage at stops en route. Any means of conveyance found upon such inspection to be in such condition that poultry product placed therein could become adulterated shall not be used until such condition which could cause adulteration is corrected. Poultry product placed in any means of conveyance that is found by the inspector to be in such condition that the poultry product may have become adulterated shall be removed from the means of conveyance and handled in accordance with § 381.145(b).

(Secs. 21 and 24, 34 Stat. 1264, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 621, 624; Sec. 14, 71 Stat. 441, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 463; 37 FR 28464, 28477)

It does not appear that further public participation in rulemaking proceedings on these amendments would make additional information available to the Department which would alter the decision in this matter. Therefore, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that further notice or other public rulemaking proceedings on these amendments are impracticable and unnecessary.

These amendments shall become effective September 9, 1976.

Done at Washington, D.C., on June 7, 1976.

F. J. MULHERN,
Administrator, Animal and Plant
Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc.76-16886 Filed 6-10-76;8:45 am]

PART 314—HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED OR OTHER INEDIBLE PRODUCTS AT OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Parasitic Liver Handling

• Purpose. The purpose of this docket is to change requirements for special treatment of livers condemned because of certain parasites. •

Pursuant to authority contained in the Federal Meat Inspection Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), this document amends § 314.10 of the Federal meat inspection regulations (9 CFR 314.10) to allow certain condemned and denatured livers to be removed from official establishments without cooking or freezing, to require others to be destroyed, and to eliminate unnecessary certification requirements in connection with their transportation.

Statement of Considerations. On November 13, 1975, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (40 FR 52854) regarding this matter. Interested persons were given 60 days in which to submit to the Hearing Clerk of the Department views and comments concerning the proposed amendment.

The Department received six written comments; four supported the amendment, one opposed it, and one wanted to be sure that the requirement that abscesses be removed would be enforced. Those supporting the amendment represented three meatpackers and an industry association. The one opposition comment was received from a consumer advocate who was concerned about parasitism in young children who might consume pet food. These parasites are destroyed by the ordinary processing to which commercial pet foods are subjected, so there is no danger of transmission to either children or pets. This regulation will be enforced to assure that only properly trimmed livers are allowed to leave official establishments.

One of the proponents requested that the parasitic livers be packed separately from normal livers. Livers allowed to leave official establishments under this regulation will be denatured and labeled as an inedible product to readily distinguish them from inspected and passed livers.

No new information was presented in the comments which would require changing the regulation as proposed. Therefore, after considering all the relevant information available to the Department, including comments received pursuant to the notice, § 314.10 is adopted as set forth in the proposal.

(Sec. 21, 34 Stat. 1260, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 621; 37 FR 28464, 28477.)

It does not appear that further public rulemaking procedure on these amendments would make additional relevant information available to the Department which would alter the decision in this matter. Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found that further rulemaking proceedings are impracticable and unnecessary.

This amendment shall become effective June 11, 1976.

Done at Washington, D.C. June 7, 1976.

F. J. MULHERN,
Administrator Animal and Plant
Health Inspection Service.

Section 314.10 is revised to read as follows:

§ 314.10 Livers condemned because of parasitic infestation and for other causes; conditions for disposal for purposes other than human food.

(a) Livers condemned on account of hydatid cysts shall be disposed of by tanking pursuant to the provisions of § 314.1 of this subchapter if condemned at official establishments having facilities for tanking; otherwise they shall be destroyed pursuant to the provisions of § 314.3 of this subchapter.

(b) Livers condemned because of parasites other than hydatid cysts; and livers condemned because of telangiectasis, angioloma, "sawdust" condition, cirrhosis, carotenosis, or other nonmalignant change, benign abscesses, or contamination, when these conditions are not associated with infectious diseases in the carcasses, may be shipped from an official establishment only for purposes other than human food, and only if all tissue affected with abscesses is removed and destroyed within the establishment, and all livers are processed and denatured, with any agent prescribed in § 325.13(a) (1) or (2) or (5), and in accordance with § 325.13(a) (6) of this subchapter. This provision for movement from an official establishment is made solely under the Federal Meat Inspection Act and is not intended to relieve or modify any other applicable requirements under any other law regarding the movement of such articles, for purposes other than use as human food.

(c) Livers condemned because of conditions described in paragraph (b) of this section shall be in containers plainly marked "inedible".

[FR Doc.76-16887 Filed 6-10-76;8:45 am]

PART 318—ENTRY INTO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS; REINSPECTION AND PREPARATION OF PRODUCTS

PART 381—POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION REGULATIONS

Official Marks, Devices, and Certificates; Export Certificates; Certification Procedures; Citation Change for Voluntary Poultry Inspection

• Purpose. The purpose of this document is to change the citations to the