

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Proclamation 4989 of October 22, 1982

The President

Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Week, 1982

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Myasthenia gravis is a chronic neuromuscular disease marked by progressive weakness and abnormally rapid fatigue of the voluntary muscles. An estimated 100,000 Americans suffer from this cruel disease, and experts say that there may be as many as 100,000 others in whom the condition is as yet undiagnosed.

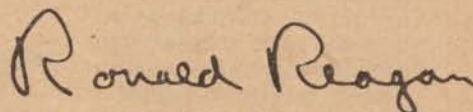
No respecter of age, racial origin, or class, myasthenia gravis strikes all elements of society. Formerly, many people with this disease died within the first few years of the illness. Today, a number of therapeutic approaches exist that give thousands of patients marked relief and allow them time to live normal life spans.

This remarkable progress has come about largely through research sponsored by the Myasthenia Gravis Foundation, Inc. and from the persistent efforts of scientists in both private and federal research institutions.

Until the cause of myasthenia gravis is discovered and a cure for it found, however, we cannot count the battle against this crippler won. There is a continuing need to intensify research on myasthenia gravis and to focus public attention on the plight of those who suffer from this condition. The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 197, has designated the period October 17 through October 23, 1982, as "Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning October 17, 1982, as "Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Week," and I call upon Government agencies and the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.



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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

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Monday, October 25, 1982

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510. The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of new books are listed in the first FEDERAL REGISTER issue of each month.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

7 CFR Part 371

Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document revises the statement of organization, functions and delegations of authority of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service as it relates to the Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine, to specifically assign functional responsibilities under Title III (and related portions of Title IV) of the Federal Seed Act which pertain to the importation of seed through foreign commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 25, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John C. Frey, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, MD 20782 (301-436-6466).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The statement of organization, functions, and delegations of authority of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, is being amended to delegate to the Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine, the responsibility for administering the provisions of Title III (and Title IV to the extent that it relates to Title III) of the Federal Seed Act (FSA) which pertain to the importation of seeds through foreign commerce.

Title III, the Foreign Commerce section of the FSA, has in the past been administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Since APHIS

currently administers the Federal Noxious Weed Act, and in order for the Department to carry out its mission more effectively and efficiently, the Secretary has delegated this responsibility to the Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Inspection Services, who in turn has delegated such authority to the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (47 FR 41725), thus allowing APHIS to sample all imported seed shipments and to inspect such samples for noxious weeds.

This rule relates to internal agency management, and therefore, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedures with respect thereto are impractical and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the *Federal Register*. Further, since this rule relates to internal agency management, it is exempt from the provisions of Executive Order 12291. Finally, this action is not a rule as defined by Pub. L. 96-354, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and thus is exempt from the provisions of that Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 371

Organization and functions
(Government agencies).

PART 371—ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

Accordingly, 7 CFR Part 371 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for Part 371 reads as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301.

2. Section 371.2 is amended by adding a new paragraph (c)(2)(xiii) to read as follows:

§ 371.2 The Office of the Administrator.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) * * *

(xiii) Title III (and Title IV to the extent that it relates to activities under Title III) of the Federal Seed Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1581-1610).

* * * * *

Issued at Washington, DC, this 13th day of October, 1982.

Harry C. Mussman,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 82-29285 Filed 10-22-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-M

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 999

Prune Imports; Minimum Quality Requirements for Imported Prunes

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the import regulation for prunes so its quality requirements conform with those prescribed by Marketing Order No. 993, which regulates the handling of dried prunes produced in California. On August 1, 1982, a continuing undersized regulation became effective under that marketing order to improve the quality of prunes used in prune products. Therefore, a similar or comparable quality-related size regulation must be added to the prune import regulation pursuant to section 8e of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended.

EFFECTIVE DATE: To become effective October 25, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: J. S. Miller, Chief, Specialty Crops Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 447-5697.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule has been reviewed under USDA guidelines implementing Executive Order 12291 and Secretary's Memorandum No. 1512-1 and has been determined to be a "non-major" rule under criteria contained therein.

William T. Manley, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because it would result in only minimal costs being incurred by the 3 known importers who have imported prunes during the past three years.

It is found that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this action until 30 days after publication in

the Federal Register (5 U.S.C. 553). The provisions of the marketing order for dried prunes produced in California establishing a continuing minimum undersized regulation became effective August 1, 1982. Therefore, pursuant to section 8e of the act this quality-related minimum must also be applied to prunes offered for importation as soon as possible. The proposal inviting written comments on this action was sent to each known importer of prunes. Consequently, importers are aware of this action and need no additional advance notice to prepare for compliance with the quality-related undersized regulation established herein. Moreover, no useful purpose would be served by delaying the effective date of this action.

Notice of this action was published in the July 29, 1982, issue of the *Federal Register* (47 FR 32724), and interested persons were given until September 30, 1982, to submit written comments. None was received.

This action is required by section 8e (7 U.S.C. 608e-1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), hereinafter referred to collectively as the "act". Section 8e of the act provides, in part, that whenever a marketing order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 8c of the act (7 U.S.C. 608c), contains any terms and conditions regulating the grade, size, quality, or maturity of prunes produced in the United States, the importation of prunes into the United States during the period of time such order is in effect shall be prohibited unless such commodity complies with the grade, size, quality, and maturity provisions of such order or comparable restrictions promulgated under section 8e. Marketing Order No. 993, as amended (7 CFR 993), regulating the handling of dried prunes produced in California (hereinafter referred to as the "order"), prescribes, grade, size, and quality provisions for such prunes.

On August 1, 1982, a continuing regulation, applicable to undersized French and non-French prunes, became effective under § 993.49(c) of the order. The undersized regulation removes from the marketable supply those French prunes passing freely through a round opening 23/32 of an inch in diameter (23/32 screen size) and those non-French prunes passing freely through a round opening 28/32 of an inch in diameter (28/32 screen size). Prunes this size are inferior in quality to larger sized prunes used for manufacturing purposes. The purpose of this regulation is to preclude the use of these very small prunes in prune products like juice,

concentrate, and jam, thereby improving their quality.

Section 993.50(g) of the order prohibits the shipment or disposition for human consumption of prunes determined by the inspection service pursuant to § 993.49(c) to be undersized prunes. Undersized prunes may be disposed of for non-human usage. Therefore, the quality-related minimum undersized regulation under the order also must be applied to prunes offered for importation pursuant to section 8e of the act.

Imported prunes generally have the same characteristics as those varieties defined in the order as French prunes, rather than those defined as non-French prunes. Therefore, the minimum undersized restriction under the order for French prunes will apply to all prunes offered for importation as a comparable quality-related size restriction.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 999

Food grades and standards, Imports, Prunes

Therefore after consideration of all relevant matter presented, including that in the notice, and other available information, it is further found that revising the 8e prune import regulation, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

PART 999—SPECIALTY CROPS; IMPORT REGULATIONS

1. Section 999.200 is amended by adding a new paragraph (a)(9) and revising paragraph (b)(2) to read as follows:

§ 999.200 Regulation governing the importation of prunes.

(a) * * *

(9) "Undersized prunes" means those prunes that pass freely through a round opening 23/32 of an inch in diameter.

(b) * * *

(2) Any person may import any lot of prunes, except any lot containing undersized prunes, into the United States for use in human consumption outlets as prune products in which the prunes lose their form and character as prunes by conversion prior to consumption if the prunes are inspected and an inspection certificate issued with respect thereto, and each lot meets the grade requirements set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of Exhibit A of this section, and the importer first files as a condition of such importation an executed "Prune Form No. 1 Prunes—Section 8e Entry Declaration".

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

Dated: October 20, 1982.

D. S. Kuryloski,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 82-29280 Filed 10-22-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

8 CFR Part 212

Documentary Requirements for Nonimmigrants; Mexican Nationals

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule adds bearers of Mexican diplomatic or official passports to the group of aliens who do not need visas to enter the United States for six months or less. Eliminating the visa requirement for certain Mexican officials is in accord with an agreement between the Department of State and the Mexican government. This waiver of the visa requirement facilitates the travel of certain Mexican officials to the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For General Information:
Stanley J. Kieszkiel, Acting Instructions Officer, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 Eye Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20536, Telephone: (202) 633-3048.

For Specific Information:
Edward K. Burns, Immigration Inspector, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 Eye Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20536, Telephone: (202) 633-3995.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: An agreement has been reached between the United States and Mexico under which military or civilian officials of either Federal government who bear diplomatic or official passports of their respective government will not require a visa to enter the receiving country for periods of six months or less. The spouse and dependent family members under 19 years of age, who are in the actual company of such an official and who themselves bear a diplomatic or official passport, will also be excepted from the visa requirement. The visa waiver applies regardless of the purpose of the entry except when the official of the sending government is going to a permanent assignment at an office of the sending government in the other country

or when an accompanying spouse or dependent family member of an official entitled to the visa waiver is entering the other country mainly for the purpose of study.

Section 212(d)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides in part for a waiver of documentary requirements by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State on the basis of reciprocity with respect to nationals of contiguous territory.

The agreement entered into between Mexico and the United States provides for such a waiver for certain officials of those countries on the basis of reciprocity. Since this order facilitates the travel of those officials and expedites processing of travels at border crossing points, compliance with 5 U.S.C. 553 as to notice of proposed rulemaking and delayed effective date is unnecessary because the rule is limited to agency practice and procedure and is of benefit to the public.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 605(b), the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This rule is not a major rule within the meaning of section 1(b) of E.O. 12291.

List of Subjects in 8 CFR Part 212

Aliens, Foreign officials, Passports and visas.

Accordingly, Chapter I of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 212—DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS: NONIMMIGRANTS; WAIVERS; ADMISSION OF CERTAIN INADMISSIBLE ALIENS; PAROLE

In § 212.1, paragraph (c) introductory text is revised, a new paragraph (c-1) is added, and the former paragraph (c-1) is redesignated paragraph (c-2) to read as follows:

§ 212.1 Documentary requirements for nonimmigrants.

(c) *Mexican nationals.* A visa and a passport are not required by a Mexican national who is in possession of a border crossing card, either Form I-186 or Form I-586, and who is applying for admission to the United States as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure; or, who is entering solely for the purpose of applying for a Mexican passport or other official Mexican document at a border Mexican Consular office in the United States. A visa is not required by a Mexican national who is a crewperson employed on an aircraft belonging to a Mexican company

authorized to engage in commercial transportation into the United States.

(c-1) *Bearers of Mexican diplomatic or official passports.* A visa shall not be required by a Mexican national bearing a Mexican diplomatic or official passport who is a military or civilian official of the Federal Government of Mexico entering the United States for six months or less for a purpose other than on assignment as a permanent employee to an office of the Mexican Federal Government in the United States and the official's spouse or any of the official's dependent family members under 19 years of age, bearing diplomatic or official passports, who are in the actual company of such official at the time of entry into the United States. This waiver does not apply to the spouse or any of the official's family members classifiable under section 101(a)(15) (F) or (M) of the Act.

(c-2) *Aliens entering pursuant to International Boundary and Water Commission Treaty.*

(Sec. 103, 104, 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1104, 1182))

Dated: October 12, 1982.

Alan C. Nelson,

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

[FR Doc. 82-29030 Filed 10-22-82; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 4410-10-M

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 217

[Req. Q; Docket No. R-0425]

Interest on Deposits; Loan Upon the Security of a Time Deposit

AGENCY: Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final interpretation.

SUMMARY: The Board of Governors has adopted an interpretation of Regulation Q—Interest on Deposits (12 CFR Part 217) concerning the terms under which a member bank may make a loan upon the security of a time deposit. Under the interpretation, a member bank, in making a loan to a depositor upon the security of his or her time deposit, must charge an interest rate on the loan of at least 1 percentage point above the annual effective rate being paid on the time deposit. The purpose of this provision is to ensure that the rules regarding the maintenance of interest rate ceilings are not violated, including rules that require penalties for early withdrawals of time deposits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 18, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gilbert T. Schwartz, Associate General Counsel (202/452-3625), Paul S. Pilecki, Senior Attorney (202/452-3281), or Beverly A. Belcamino, Legal Assistant (202/452-3623), Legal Division, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 217

Advertising, Banks, banking, Foreign banking.

PART 217—[AMENDED]

Effective October 18, 1982, pursuant to its authority under section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. §§ 371a, 371b, 461 (a)), the Board amends Regulation Q (12 CFR Part 217) by adding a new § 217.160 as follows:

§ 217.160 Loan upon the security of a time deposit.

(a) Section 217.4(f) of Regulation Q (12 CFR 217.4(f)) provides that a member bank may make a loan to a depositor upon the security of his or her time deposit as long as the rate of interest on the loan is at least 1 percentage point above the rate being paid on the deposit. The purpose of this provision is to ensure that the rules regarding the maintenance of interest rate ceilings are not violated, including rules that require penalties for early withdrawals of time deposits.

(b) Effective October 5, 1982, the Board amended Regulation D—Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions (12 CFR Part 204) to define as transaction accounts, time deposits issued in connection with an arrangement that permits the depositor to obtain credit, directly or indirectly, through the drawing of a check, draft or similar device that can be used for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third persons or others. (47 FR 44992) In considering this amendment, the Board concluded that some of these arrangements are structured using a loan secured by a time deposit with terms providing for interest on the loan to be charged at 1 percentage point over the annual simple rate being paid on the deposit when the effective rate on the deposit is higher due to the effects of compounding. For example, after daily compounding on a 365/360 basis, a 12 per cent annual simple rate being paid on a deposit results in an annual effective rate of 12.935 per cent. This result has the effect of minimizing the impact of the required 1 percentage point differential. In order to preserve the effectiveness of § 217.4(f) of Regulation Q, the Board believes the