Federal Register
Vol. 47, No. 96
Tuesday, May 18, 1982

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 12362 of May 12, 1982

Overseas Employment

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by Sections 3301 and 3302 of Title 5 and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to permit certain overseas employees to acquire competitive status upon returning to the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. A United States citizen who is a family member of a civilian employee or of a member of a uniformed service and who has completed a total of 24 months of fully satisfactory service under one or more overseas appointments in the excepted or competitive civil service, may be appointed noncompetitively to a competitive service position in the Executive branch within the United States (including Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) if he or she meets the qualifications and other requirements established by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the provisions of this Order.

Sec. 2. In order to be eligible for noncompetitive appointment to positions within the United States under this authority, such an individual must:

(a) have been appointed to an overseas position or positions while residing in the overseas area under local hire procedures approved by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management;

(b) have completed 24 months of overseas service in an appropriated fund position after January 1, 1980 within a ten year period from the date of initial appointment;

(c) have received a satisfactory or better performance rating for such overseas service;

(d) have been a family member of a civilian employee or of a member of a uniformed service (the civilian or uniformed sponsor) while serving in the overseas position or positions;

(e) have accompanied the civilian or uniformed sponsor on official assignment to an overseas post of duty while serving in the overseas position or positions; and

(f) exercise the eligibility for noncompetitive appointment within two years of returning to the United States.

Sec. 3. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement this Order, including uniform local hire procedures to assure merit selection of overseas employees.

Sec. 4. To the extent there is any conflict between this Order and Civil Service Rule 8.2 (5 CFR 8.2), the provisions of this Order shall control.

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 12, 1982.

[FR Doc. 82-13686
Filed 5-17-82; 10:32 am]
Billing code 3195-01-M

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register
Vol. 47, No. 96
Tuesday, May 18, 1982

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Parts 46 and 47

Clarification of Regulations Under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Agricultural Marketing Sevice amends its regulations relating to perishable agricultural commodities received, shipped, sold, offered to be sold in interstate and foreign commerce. 7 CFR 46.2 is amended to reflect the increased exemption used to determine license responsibility for retailers and frozen food brokers as required by the statutory amendment effectuated by Pub. L. 97–98—December 22, 1981. 7 CFR 46.45 is amended to clarify the schedule for informal disposition of misrepresentation violations, and to allow the purging of cumulative records of misrepresentation violations which were informally resolved and which are more than three (3) years old and are not involved in a formal disciplinary action. 7 CFR 47.15 and 47.20 are amended to reflect the increased monetary level necessary to "trigger" an oral hearing as required by the statutory amendment effectuated by Pub. L. 97–98—December 22, 1981.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 18, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael D. Price, Assistant Chief, Regulatory Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, Phone (202) 447–4180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These final actions have been reviewed under Secretary's Memorandum 1512–1 and Executive Order 12291 and have not been classified as major because they do not meet any of the three criteria identified under the Executive Order. These actions will not have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more nor will they have a major increase in costs of prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State or local government agencies, or geographic regions. These actions will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States based enterprises to compete with foreign based enterprises in domestic or export markets. This rule has also been reviewed with regard to the requirements of Pub. L. 96–354. William Manley, Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, has certified that these rules do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) was enacted by Congress, in 1930, to curb abuses in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. The Act establishes a code of fair trade and provides for the enforcement of contracts. The law is enforced through a system of licensing. Commission merchants, dealers and brokers are required to be licensed.

Exemption From Regulation

Retailers and certain frozen food brokers are classified as dealers but receive an exemption from the licensing requirements based on the invoice cost of perishable commodities, in the case of retailers, or value of perishable commodities handled, in the case of frozen food brokers, in a calendar year. This exemption was previously established by statute at $200,000 per calendar year. On December 22, 1981, the statute was amended by Public Law 97–98, to increase the exemption level to $230,000 per calendar year. The regulations are therefore, amended to reflect this change.

Misrepresentation Violations

On April 15, 1981, the regulations that implement the statutory provision relating to the informal resolution of misrepresentation violations were amended to clarify the procedure to be followed. A continuing review of the procedures indicates that further clarification is needed in order to fully inform the industry as to procedures which are to be followed in dealing with such violations.

First, there is found a need for clarifying the schedule for informal disposition of violations to reflect that the option of informal settlement is not restricted to a specific number of violations. Although the chart in the regulations lists seven violations, it is intended that informal settlement be considered if there are additional violations. The regulations are, therefore, amended to reflect this.

Second, there is need to amend the regulations with regard to the length of time that records of misrepresentation violations should be maintained.

Records of misrepresentation, under the current regulations, are purged if there are no further violations in the twenty-four (24) months period immediately following the most recent violation. However, if there never was a twenty-four (24) months period entirely free of any violations, then the record of such violations was maintained indefinitely. It has now been determined that this history is not necessary. The regulations are therefore amended to reflect that records of misrepresentation violations more than thirty-six (36) months old will no longer be maintained unless they have been incorporated into a formal administrative action before the end of the thirty-six (36) months period.

Jurisdictional Amount for Oral Hearings

Oral hearings are made available to parties, in formal reparation proceedings under the PACA, when the amount prayed for in the complaint or counterclaim reaches a specific monetary level, or a special need for a hearing is shown. This monetary level had been established at $3,000. However, the amount necessary to trigger an oral hearing was increased to $15,000 by Pub. L. 97–98. All requests for oral hearings after December 22, 1981, must meet the new guidelines. The regulations are therefore amended to reflect this change.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Parts 46 and 47

Agricultural commodities, Administrative practice and procedure.

Inasmuch as the amendments are either mandated by statute or procedural in nature, it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making, and postpone the effective date until thirty (30) days after publication in the **Federal Register** (5 U.S.C. 553). Therefore, 7 CFR Parts 46 and 47 are amended as follows:

PART 46—REGULATIONS (OTHER THAN RULES OF PRACTICE) UNDER THE PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1930

§ 46.2 [Amended]

1. 7 CFR 46.2 is amended by revising paragraphs (m)(2) and (n) to read as follows:

* * * * *

(m) "Dealer" means any person engaged in the business of buying or selling produce in wholesale or jobbing quantities in commerce and includes:

* * * * *

(2) Retailers, when the invoice cost of all purchases of produce exceeds $230,000 during a calendar year. In computing dollar volume, all purchases of fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables are to be counted, without regard to quantity involved in a transaction or whether the transaction was intrastate, interstate or foreign commerce;

* * * * *

(n) "Broker" means any person engaged in the business of negotiating sales and purchases of produce in commerce for or on behalf of the vendor or the purchaser, respectively, except that no person shall be deemed to be a "broker" within the meaning of the Act if such person is an independent agent negotiating sales for or on behalf of the vendor and if the only sales of such commodities negotiated by such person are sales of frozen fruits and vegetables having an invoice value not in excess of $230,000 in any calendar year.

* * * * *

§ 46.45 [Amended]

2. 7 CFR 46.45 is amended by revising paragraphs (c)(1)(iii), (d)(2), and (e)(6) to read as follows:

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) The schedule for informal disposition is as follows:

Violation		Disposition
1st		(1)
2d		(1)
	(2)	(3)
3d	$200	$250
4th	350	500
5th	500	1,000
6th	1,000	2,000
7th	2,000	2,000

[1] Warning letter.
[2] If serious violation.
[3] Very serious violation.

Informal disposition of misrepresentation violations is not limited to seven occurrences and will be considered for further violations.

* * * * *

(d) Cumulative Record. A cumulative record of licensee's misrepresentation violations will be maintained with the following limitations:

* * * * *

(2) The record of violations *not* involved in formal proceedings will be expunged if there are no violations during a twenty-four (24) month period from the date of the most recent violation, or after thirty-six (36) months from the date of said violation, unless it was made a part of a formal disciplinary complaint.

* * * * *

(e) Summary of Procedure.

* * * * *

(6) Use of record of misrepresentation. A cumulative record of misrepresentation is maintained. It is used as a basis for determining whether a warning letter should be considered, and, if so, the amount of monetary penalty which is appropriate, or whether there is cause for instituting a formal disciplinary proceeding seeking suspension or revocation of the violator's license. But after payment of a monetary penalty or after two years from the date of the last violation, no formal disciplinary use can be made of the previous record of violation. The record of misrepresentation shall be erased if there are no further violations in the twenty-four (24) month period immediately following the most recent violation, or after 36 months from the date of each individual violation unless it is involved in formal disciplinary proceedings.

PART 47—RULES OF PRACTICE UNDER THE PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT

3. 7 CFR 47.15(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 47.15 Oral hearing before the examiner.

(a) *When permissible.* (1) Where the amount of the damages claimed, either in the complaint or in the counterclaim, does not exceed $15,000 an oral hearing shall not be held, unless deemed necessary or desirable by the Division or unless granted by the examiner upon application of complainant or respondent setting forth the peculiar circumstances making an oral hearing necessary for a proper presentation of the case. In lieu of an oral hearing in any proceeding where the amount of damages claimed does not exceed $15,000 the proceeding shall be decided upon a record formed under the shortened procedure provided in § 47.20.

(2) Where the amount of damages claimed, either in the complaint or in the counterclaim, is in excess of $15,000, the procedure provided in this section (except as provided in § 47.20(b)(2)) shall be applicable.

* * * * *

4. 7 CFR 47.20 is amended by revising (b) (1) and (2) to read as follows:

§ 47.20 Shortened procedure.

* * * * *

(b) *When applicable*—(1) *Where damages claimed do not exceed $15,000.* The shortened procedure provided for in this section shall (except as provided in § 47.15(a)) be used in all reparation proceedings in which the amount of damages claimed, either in the complaint or in the counterclaim, does not exceed $15,000.

(2) *Where damages claimed exceed $15,000.* In any proceeding in which the amount of damages claimed, either in the complaint or in the counterclaim, is greater than $15,000, the examiner, whenever he is of the opinion that proof may be fairly and adequately presented by use of the shortened procedure provided for in this section, shall suggest to the parties that they consent to the use of such procedure. Parties are free to consent to such procedure if they choose, and declination of consent will not affect or prejudice the rights or interests of any party. A party, if he has not waived oral hearing, may consent to the use of the shortened procedure on the condition that depositions rather than affidavits be used. In such case, if the other party agrees, deposition shall be required to be filed in lieu of verified statements. If any party who has not waived oral hearing does not consent to the use of the shortened procedure, the proceeding will be set for oral hearing. The suggestion that the shortened procedure be used need not originate with the examiner. Any party may address a request to the examiner asking that the shortened procedure be used.

Done at Washington, D.C. on May 13, 1982.

William T. Manley,

Deputy Administrator, Marketing Program Operations.

[FR Doc. 82-13450 Filed 5-17-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

Farmers Home Administration

7 CFR Parts 1924, 1941, 1943, and 1945

Farmer Programs Insured Borrower Responsibilities and Loan Servicing Options

AGENCY: Farmers Home Administration, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) amends its regulation for supervision and servicing of Farmer Program insured borrowers. Form FmHA 1924–14, "Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities," will be used to explain borrowers' loan responsibilities and available servicing options and will be given to all applicants/borrowers during the process of loan making.

Circumstances creating the need for this amendment are cited in recent Office of Inspector General (OIG) audits indicating that many FmHA Farmer Programs insured borrowers do not understand their loan responsibilities. Also, it is FmHA policy to discuss conditions for consolidation, reamortizing, rescheduling and deferring payments of loans with applicants/borrowers; however, there is no formal document notifying the applicant/borrower of these available FmHA servicing options.

The intended effect of this action is to make sure that the conditions for consolidation, reamortizing, rescheduling and deferring payments of existing loans are explained to applicants/borrowers and, furthermore, to educate the applicant/borrower about loan responsibilities, resulting in better servicing of loan accounts.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 18, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. A. Veldon Hall, Loan Officer, Farmer Programs, Emergency Loan Division, Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), Room 5344, South Agriculture Building, Washington, DC 20250, telephone: (202) 382–1652, or Mr. George T. Moore, Acting Director, Farm Real Estate and Production Division, FmHA, Room 5322, South Agriculture Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447–5352.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule has been reviewed under USDA procedures established in Secretary's Memorandum No. 1512–1 which implements Executive Order 12291, and has been determined to be non-major because there is not an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more, or a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic or export markets.

This action does not directly affect any FmHA programs or projects that are subject to A–95 Clearinghouse review.

CFDA program numbers and titles are listed as follows:

10.404 Emergency Loans
10.406 Farm Operating Loans
10.407 Farm Ownership Loans
10.408 Grazing Association Loans
10.409 Irrigation, Drainage, and other Soil and Water Conservation Loans
10.416 Soil and Water Loans
10.428 Economic Emergency Loans

This document has been reviewed in accordance with 7 CFR Part 1901, Subpart G, "Environmental Impact Statement". It is the determination of FmHA that the proposed action does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Pub. L. 91–190, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Need for Governmental Action

Sections 1951.33 and 1951.40 of Part 1951, Subpart A of this chapter gives FmHA authority to defer, consolidate, reamortize and reschedule Farmer Program insured loans when circumstances occur that will not permit borrowers to pay as scheduled or to refinance their loans. The present policy in Farmer Programs is for County Supervisors to discuss these options with the borrowers when circumstances warrant taking one of the actions. However, there is no formal document notifying applicants/borrowers of these options or mandatory language in FmHA procedure that requires the County Supervisor to discuss these options with applicants/borrowers. Thus, FMHA decided to adopt such a document, which new borrowers or existing borrowers receiving another loan will be required to sign during the preparation and revision of Form FmHA 431–2, "Farm and Home Plan."

Part 1924, Subpart B, of this chapter, "Management Assistance to Borrowers," requires County Supervisors to provide credit counseling to all FmHA borrowers. Part 1910, Subpart A, of this chapter "Receiving and Processing Applications," requires the County Supervisors to discuss and explain applicant/borrower loan responsibilities. Therefore, action was taken to provide the County Supervisors with a formal instrument for effectively meeting these objectives.

A proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** (46 FR 54751) on November 4, 1981. That rule provided for a 60-day comment period through January 4, 1982. Comments on the proposed rule were received from one concerned group, Center For Rural Affairs. Although Form FmHA 1924–14, "Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities," was inadvertently reproduced for distribution, FmHA's review of these comments and suggestions received during the proposed rule making comment period resulted in minor changes of Form FmHA 1924–14 making it more understandable. The present inventory of Form FmHA 1924–14 will be distributed for use until exhausted, at which time the revised version reflecting FmHA's consideration of the comments received will be distributed.

The following is a discussion of the comments received.

(1) The Center For Rural Affairs commented that Form FmHA 1924–14, "Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities," is misleading to the borrowers.

We disagree because it is the intent of Form FmHA 1924–14 to call attention to FmHA borrowers of certain of their responsibilities, including that of inquiring about available FmHA loan servicing options, which are consolidation, reamortizing, rescheduling and deferring payments of existing loans. However, we do agree that the subtitle for addressing the available FmHA loan servicing options, "Additional Information," needs improvement, and therefore, have changed it to read "Available FmHA Loan Servicing Options," and made other minor changes which are more appropriate for highlighting FmHA borrower's responsibilities.

(2) They also felt that Form FmHA 1924–14 was too brief, and would not be readily understood by FmHA borrowers; and that it does not explicitly provide information which borrowers can keep in their records.

We believe this charge is not well founded. The purpose of Form FmHA 1924–14 is to notify FmHA borrowers of their responsibilities and available FmHA loan servicing options through the authorities of the Farmer Programs. Further detail in the form would not be appropriate. The change in the subtitle and other minor modifications to Form FmHA 1924–14 should adequately clarify this concern.

(3) The Center For Rual Affairs also commented that the local FmHA County and District Offices have not understood FmHA Instructions which implement Farmer Programs "deferral/moratorium servicing options" and that the use of Form FmHA 1924–14 will only partially correct such misunderstandings.

We do not agree. Current Farmer Programs loan servicing regulations do not even use the term "moratorium." However, these regulations do provide for deferrals of principal and interest payments for up to three years. This has the same effect as a moratorium on payments. Also, the FmHA borrower and County Supervisor will now be signing Form FmHA 1924–14, which provides clear and adequate information to the borrower concerning the available FmHA deferral servicing option. We believe the recommended statement signed by both the County Supervisor and borrower will adequately inform and correct any problem relative to use of deferrals.

(4) The Center for Rural Affairs also commented on a change recently made to FmHA Instruction 1960–A, "Special Servicing of Delinquent and Problem Case FmHA Farm Borrowers." Their comments on that revision were dated well after the comment period for the change had expired. Nevertheless, we will discuss them briefly. The Center suggested that FmHA Guide Letter 1960–A–1 was too brief and should include a list of circumstances under which a borrower might qualify for one of the FmHA servicing options and a description of the procedure used to apply for these options. This is not the purpose of that Guide Letter. It is merely intended to notify FmHA borrowers of their problems and how they can be corrected. Further detail in the form would not be appropriate. That will be supplied by further contact with the FmHA County Supervisor.

They also suggested that the regulation should provide formal notice of servicing options as soon as a borrower is identified as a "problem" or delinquent borrower. It is true that FmHA Guide Letter 1960–A–1 includes notification of loan servicing options available regarding consolidation, rescheduling, reamortization and deferring of accounts only to those delinquent and problem case borrowers who will have not shown substantial progress but who continue their operations for the coming year. Whether to provide notice of the type contemplated by the Center's comment is something which goes beyond the scope of the published change to FmHA Instruction 1960–A.

The Major Alternative Actions Considered Are as Follows

Continue with present policy in servicing problem case and delinquent accounts.

The FmHA County Supervisor does consider the alternatives and borrower loan responsibilities, and discusses them on a case by case basis. However, the present policy does not require that *all* borrowers be provided specific advice concerning the conditions for rescheduling, consolidating, reamoritizing and deferring payments of FmHA loans.

Revise all acceleration notices to include language describing alternatives.

An acceleration letter could be developed for notifying borrowers of alternative servicing options: However, FmHA does not consider this satisfactory. Acceleration letters are usually sent to the borrower as an early step in foreclosure proceedings and by that time all other alternatives have already been considered.

Develop a document explaining borrower's loan responsibilities and available loan servicing options.

The Farmers Home Administration adopted this alternative and developed a document, Form FmHA 1924–14, "Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities," that explains borrower responsibilities and available FmHA loan servicing options for borrowers who are unable to pay in accordance with their security instruments and other agreements with FmHA.

The projected USDA and other Federal costs and savings as a result of the final rule are undetermined.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 1924

Agriculture, Loan programs—agriculture.

7 CFR Part 1941

Crops, Livestock, Loan programs—Agriculture, Rural areas, Youth.

7 CFR Part 1943

Credit, Loan Programs—Agriculture, Recreation, Water resources.

7 CFR Part 1945

Agriculture, Disaster assistance, Intergovernmental relations, Livestock, Loan programs—Agriculture.

FmHA amends Chapter XVIII, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 1924—CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

Subpart B—Management Assistance to Individual Borrowers and Applicants

1. Section 1924.57 is amended by adding paragraph (f)(3) to read as follows:

§ 1924.57 Planning.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(3) Whenever a Farmer Program initial or subsequent loan is to be made, all items of borrower responsibility enumerated on Form FmHA 1924–14, "Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities," will be discussed and clearly understood by the applicant(s)/borrower(s). Form FmHA 1924–14 will be executed in accordance with the FMI during the preparation or revision of Form FmHA 431–2.

PART 1941—OPERATING LOANS

Subpart A—Operating Loan Policies, Procedures and Authorizations

2. Exhibit A, paragraph A, is amended to read as follows:

A. Applicant Interview

* * * * *

Form No	Name	
410–1	Application for FHA Services	*.
410–5	Request for Verification of Employment.	*.
410–8	Applicant Reference Letter	*.
410–9	Statement Required by the Privacy Act.	*.
410–10	Privacy Act Statement to References.	*.
431–1	Long-Time Farm and Home Plan	*.
431–2	Farm and Home Plan	*.
431–4	Business Analysis—Nonagricultural Enterprise.	*.
440–32	Request for Statement of Debts and Collateral.	*.
1924–14	Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities.	*.
1940–51	Crop-Share-Cash Farm Lease	*.
1940–53	Cash Farm Lease	*.
1940–55	Livestock-Share-Farm Lease	*.
1940–56	Annual Supplement to Farm Lease	*.

* * * * *

PART 1943—FARM OWNERSHIP, SOIL AND WATER AND RECREATION

Subpart A—Insured Farm Ownership Loan Policies, Procedures and Authorizations

3. Section 1943.32, paragraph (a) is amended by adding, in numerical sequence, a new entry *1924–14* to read as follows:

§ 1943.32 Loan docket processing and forms.

(a) *Forms.* * * *

FmHA form No.	Name of form	Total No. of copies	Signed by borrower	Loan docket	Copy for borrower
*	*	*	*	*	*
*1924-14	Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities	2	2	1-O	1-C.
*	*	*	*	*	*

Subpart B—Insured Soil and Water Loan Policies, Procedures, and Authorizations

4. Section 1943.82, paragraph (a) is amended by adding, in numerical sequence, a new entry *1924-14* to read as follows:

§ 1943.82 Loan docket processing.

(a) *Forms.* * * *

FmHA form No.	Name of form	Total No. of copies	Signed by borrower	Loan docket	Copy for borrower
*	*	*	*	*	*
*1924-14	Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities	2	2	1-O	1-C.
*	*	*	*	*	*

Subpart C—Insured Recreation Loan Policies, Procedures, and Authorizations

5. Section 1943.132, paragraph (a) is amended by adding, in numerical sequence, a new entry *1924-14* to read as follows:

§ 1943.132 Loan docket processing.

(a) *Forms.* * * *

FmHA form No.	Name of form	Total No. of copies	Signed by borrower	Loan docket	Copy to borrower
*	*	*	*	*	*
*1924-14	Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities	2	2	1-O	1-C.
*	*	*	*	*	*

PART 1945—EMERGENCY

Subpart B—Emergency Loan Policies, Procedures and Authorizations for Those Applications Associated With Disaster Designations Having a Beginning Incidence Period Date Prior to May 26, 1981

6. In Subpart B, Exhibit A, paragraph III. A. 6. is amended by adding in numerical sequence a new entry *1924-14* to read as follows:

6. The following FmHA Forms will be used as appropriate:

FmHA Form No.	Name	Use
*	*	*
1924-14	Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities.	*.
*	*	*

Subpart C—Economic Emergency Loans

7. In Subpart C, Exhibit A, paragraph A, is amended by adding, in numerical sequence, a new entry *1924-14* to read as follows:

A. *Application Interview.* * * *

Form No.	Name	EE
*	*	*
1924-14	Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities.	(*).
*	*	*

Subpart D—Emergency Loan Policies, Procedures and Authorizations, for Applications Associated With FmHA Disaster Designations Having a Beginning Incidence Period Date on or After May 26, 1981

8. In Subpart D, Exhibit A, Paragraph III. A. 6. is amended by adding in numerical sequence, a new entry *1924-14* to read as follows:

6. The following FmHA Forms will be used as appropriate:

Form No.	Name	Use
*	*	*
1924-14	Farmer Program Borrower Responsibilities.	(*).
*	*	*

(7 U.S.C. 1989; 7 CFR 2.23; 7 CFR 2.70)

Dated: March 29, 1982.

Charles W. Shuman,

Administrator, Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc. 82-13411 Filed 5-17-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-07-M

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 82

[Docket 82-053]

Exotic Newcastle Disease; and Psittacosis or Ornithosis in Poultry Area Quarantined

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this amendment is to quarantine a portion of Los Angeles County in California because of the existence of exotic Newcastle disease. Exotic Newcastle disease was confirmed in such portion of Los Angeles County in California on May 10, 1982. Therefore, in order to prevent the dissemination of exotic Newcastle disease, it is necessary to quarantine the affected area.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 12, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: W. W. Buisch, Chief, National Emergency Field Operations, Emergency Programs, Veterinary Services, USDA, Federal Building, Room 748, Hyattsville, MD 20782, 301-436-8073.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Order 12291 and Emergency Action

This final action has been reviewed in conformance with Executive Order 12291, and has been determined to be not a "major rule." The Department has determined that this rule will have an annual effect on the economy of less than $100 million; will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and will not have any significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, or innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic or export markets. For this rulemaking action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived their review process required by Executive Order 12291.

Dr. E. C. Sharman, Assistant Deputy Administrator, Animal Health Programs, APHIS, VS, USDA, has determined that