

§ 1951.302 Authorities and responsibilities.

County Supervisors are responsible for borrower supervision and servicing and collecting all Single Family Housing loans as prescribed by this Subpart under the general guidance and supervision of District Directors and State Office personnel. Where a servicing and collection contract has been entered into between the FmHA National Office and a contractor, the contractor is responsible for those servicing and collection actions contracted for and RH loans covered by the contract.

(42 U.S.C. 1480; 7 CFR 2.23, 7 CFR 2.70)

Dated: September 1, 1982.

Michael E. Brunner,

Acting Administrator, Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc. 82-25835 Filed 9-17-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-07-M

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Parts 309 and 381

[Docket No. 81-041F]

Expanded Use of Microbiological Screening Procedures

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the Federal meat and poultry products inspection regulations to provide implant screening of livestock and poultry suspected of being contaminated by antimicrobial residues. In the past, suspect livestock and poultry carcasses and parts of carcasses were retained until tissue sample test results could be obtained from USDA laboratories. Implementation of this rule will permit the use of a swab test on premises to detect the presence of antimicrobial residues in suspect animals. By using this test, inspection personnel will be able to determine if the suspect product can be passed and released, or if the product must be retained for additional testing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 20, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dr. John E. Spaulding, Director, Residue Evaluation and Surveillance Division, Science Program, Food Safety and Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, (202) 447-2807.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Executive Order 12291**

The Agency has determined, in accordance with Executive Order 12291, that this proposal is not a "major rule". It will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. It will not result in a major increase in costs of prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State or local government agencies, or geographic regions. It will not have a significant adverse effect on competition, employment, investment, productivity, or the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic or export markets.

The only alternative to this final rule would be the continuation of current procedures which require retention of all suspect carcasses and parts while appropriate testing for antimicrobial residues is being conducted by USDA laboratories. While continuation of these procedures would eliminate the expenses of establishing implant testing, it is anticipated that the long term savings of a Swab Test on Premises (STOP) operation outweigh the expenses of establishing it. Expansion of STOP would result in more expeditious determinations regarding suspect carcasses and parts. FSIS scientists have been able to reduce the cost of establishing this program by developing a microbiological test plate which remains stable at room temperatures for at least 6-9 months. Previously the test plates were not stable this long.

Effect on Small Entities

The Administrator has determined that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities as defined by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Pub. L. 96-354 (5 U.S.C. 601), because it places no new requirements on industry. It only would affect USDA implant operating procedures.

Background

Pursuant to section 4 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 604) and section 6(b) of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 455(b)), the Department of Agriculture conducts post-mortem inspection of carcasses and parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, and other equines; and chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas, respectively. The purpose of the inspection is to detect adulterated carcasses and parts, and prevent their use as human food.

On March 12, 1982, the Agency proposed to amend the Federal meat

and poultry products inspection regulations to establish implant testing procedures that would determine whether carcasses or parts of carcasses had been contaminated with antimicrobial residues (47 FR 10856). The proposed implant testing would be used to determine whether the suspect product was safe, wholesome, and unadulterated and could therefore be released, or whether the product should be retained until additional testing could be conducted by USDA laboratories.

Comments

The Agency received 10 comments in response to the proposal: 4 from meat and poultry processors, 4 from meat and poultry trade associations, 1 from a State university, and 1 from a private citizen. Six of the comments favored the proposal and 4 opposed its promulgation. The substantive comments can be grouped according to 3 general issues. The issue most often addressed by the comments was that processing delays might result from the testing. Alternative testing and animal identification were the other 2 issues. These 3 issues are addressed below.

1. *Processing delays resulting from the testing.* Five of the comments addressed processing delays that could be attributed to the testing procedure. The most frequently expressed concern was that processing delays could be caused by unreliable testing results and/or over-administration of the test. One commentator was concerned that inaccurate results could necessitate further testing and thus inappropriate retention of product. Another of the comments suggested that inspection personnel would conduct unnecessary testing which would result in processing delays.

The Agency has considered each of these comments. The introduction of these procedures in testing cull dairy cattle (9 CFR 309.16(a)) has not resulted in processing delays; nor have any questions arisen concerning over-administration of the test or the accuracy of the test results. In fact, 2 of the comments from meat processors discuss the time and money savings they have experienced since the initiation of the STOP program.

Further, the Agency believes that processing delays should be greatly reduced by implant screening. The past testing procedures required that samples be sent to USDA laboratories for analysis. Decisions concerning product adulteration resulting from residue contamination had to be deferred from 1 to 2 weeks, depending upon the time required to transmit the tissue samples,

conduct the tests and receive the testing results. Now these decisions can be made within 18 hours after the sample is taken. This procedure eliminates the need to retain suspect product longer than overnight unless the test results indicate the presence of unacceptable residue levels. Such results would be subject to confirmation by further testing in a USDA laboratory.

Testing accuracy is indicated by the fact that the inplant STOP testing procedures are the same as initial testing procedures in use at USDA laboratories for the past 5 to 6 years.

2. Alternative testing. Two of the comments mentioned alternative testing. One comment from a meat processing company suggested that the testing be used as a preslaughter tool for determining residue levels.

The agency has recently announced the institution, in cooperation with Producer Associations, of the Total Residue Avoidance Program (TRAP). TRAP focuses on preventing residue problems at the producer level. This program should help to avert large-scale residue problems. The program will offer, in part, preslaughter residue testing. Because the program is under development the Agency does not anticipate any regulatory action at this time. Additional information on TRAP is available by contacting Dr. John Spaulding, (202) 447-2807.

A second comment regarding alternative testing was offered by a State university. The comment included a research publication detailing the development of a procedure that used an adhesive tape method to determine residue levels.

The Agency has reviewed the publication but is not taking any action based upon it at this time. This testing procedure is not within the scope of the original proposal and therefore, if meritorious, should be the subject of a petition for a separate proposal.

3. Animal identification. One comment from a meat trade association opposed the implementation of STOP until mandatory animal identification is instituted. The comment asserted that processors may suffer losses when contaminated product can not be traced back to its original source.

While animal identification may reduce losses to processors, those processors that keep adequate records should be able to trace back the vast majority of animals to their point of origin. In any case, this matter is beyond the scope of this proceeding and should be addressed in separate rulemaking.

Final Rule

After careful consideration of the comments presented, the Agency has decided to publish the final rule as proposed. This final rule permits inplant screening of any species of livestock or poultry to detect the presence of unlawful levels of antimicrobial residues. *Indexing Terms.* As required by 1 CFR 18.20 (46 FR 7162, January 22, 1981) the following are the indexing terms for this regulation:

List of Subjects

9 CFR Part 309

Ante-mortem inspection and meat inspection.

9 CFR Part 381

Ante-mortem inspection and poultry inspection.

PART 309—ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION

1. The authority citation for Part 309 reads as follows:

Authority: Sections 4 and 21, 34 Stat. 1260, 1264, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 603, 604, 621; 81 Stat. 584, 588, 592, 593, 42 FR 35625, 35626, 35631.

2. Section 309.16(a) (9 CFR 309.16(a)) is revised to read as follows:

§ 309.16 Livestock suspected of having biological residues.

(a) Except as provided by paragraph (c) of this section, livestock suspected of having been treated with or exposed to any substance that may impart a biological residue that would make the edible tissues unfit for human food or otherwise adulterated, shall be handled in compliance with the provisions of this paragraph. They shall be identified at official establishments as "U.S. Condemned." These livestock may be held under the custody of a Program employee, or other official designated by the Administrator, until metabolic processes have reduced the residue sufficiently to make the tissues fit for human food and otherwise not adulterated. When the required time has elapsed, the livestock, if returned for slaughter, must be re-examined on ante-mortem inspection. To aid in determining the amount of residue present in the tissues, officials of the Program may permit the slaughter of any such livestock for the purpose of collecting tissues for analysis for the residue. Such analysis may include the use of inplant screening procedures designed to detect the presence of antimicrobial residues in any species of livestock.

* * *

PART 381—MANDATORY POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION

3. The authority citation for Part 381 reads as follows:

Authority: Section 14 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act, as amended by the Wholesome Poultry Products Act (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*); the Talmadge-Aiken Act of September 28, 1962, (7 U.S.C. 450); and Subsection 21(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by Pub. L. 91-224 and by other laws (33 U.S.C. 1254).

4. Section 381.74 (9 CFR 381.74) is revised to read as follows:

§ 381.74 Poultry suspected of having biological residues.

When any poultry at an official establishment is suspected of having been treated with or exposed to any substance that may impart a biological residue that would make their edible tissues adulterated, they shall, at the option of the operator of the establishment, be processed at the establishment and the carcasses and all parts thereof retained under U.S. Retained tags, pending final disposition in accordance with § 381.80, of this Part, and other provisions in Subpart K; or they shall be slaughtered at the establishment and buried or incinerated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. Alternatively, such poultry may be returned to the grower, if further holding is likely to result in their not being adulterated by reason of any residue. The Inspection Service will notify the other Federal and State agencies concerned of such action. To aid in determining the amount of residue present in the poultry, officials of the Inspection Service may permit the slaughter of any such poultry for the purpose of collecting tissues for analysis of the residue. Such analysis may include the use of inplant screening procedures designed to detect the presence of antimicrobial residues in any species of poultry.

Done at Washington, D.C., on September 8, 1982.

Donald L. Houston,
Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 82-25851 Filed 9-17-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-DM-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Ch. I, Parts 1, 20, 21 and 73

Minor Clarifying Amendments

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its regulations to codify nomenclature changes required by a reorganization of NRC staff activities; to reflect the reassignment of the responsibility for implementing the Paperwork Reduction Act and for preparing the monthly *Nuclear Regulatory Commission Issuances*; to indicate a change in the commercial telephone number for the NRC's Region IV Office; and to announce that the NRC Region IV Uranium Recovery Field Office, located in Denver, Colorado, will become operational on October 4, 1982. The amendments are necessary to inform the public of these administrative changes to NRC regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 20, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Philips, Chief, Rules and Procedures Branch, Division of Rules and Records, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Telephone 301-492-7086.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 10 CFR Chapter I: On October 16, 1981, the Commission announced a reorganization of NRC staff activities. This reorganization will be accomplished through a regionalization program that will enlarge the role of the NRC's regional offices. The objectives of reorganization are to improve control over requirements imposed on NRC licensees and focus the priorities of the agency and the nuclear industry on those requirements having the greatest safety significance. As a result of the reorganization, certain nomenclature changes are required to reflect the expanded role of the regional offices.

10 CFR Part 1: The NRC has transferred the implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act and the responsibility for the preparation of *Nuclear Regulatory Commission Issuances*, including managing the collection, review, and publication of Office, Board, and Commission documents, from the Division of Rules and Records to the Division of Technical Information and Document Control. These transfers will result in a more efficient pairing of resources and responsibilities. In addition, on June 16, 1982, the Commission decided to locate the Region IV Uranium Recovery Field Office in Denver, Colorado. The Field Office will be responsible for health, safety, and environmental reviews; the licensing of uranium recovery facilities,

which include mills and in-situ operations; providing technical assistance to Agreement States regarding uranium recovery facilities; and performing inspections of these facilities.

On October 4, 1982, the NRC Region IV Uranium Recovery Field Office will become operational. The address for the Field Office is 730 Simms Street, P.O. Box 25325, Denver, Colorado 80225.

10 CFR Parts 20, 21, and 73: (1) Effective August 1, 1982, the commercial telephone number for the NRC's Region IV Office located at 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Arlington, Texas, will be changed to 817-860-8100; (2) Effective October 4, 1982, the NRC Region IV Uranium Recovery Field Office, located at 730 Simms Street, P.O. Box 25325, Denver, Colorado 80225, will become operational. The telephone number for the Denver Field Office will be (Commercial) 303-234-7232. (FTS) 234-7232.

Because these are nonsubstantive amendments dealing with administrative procedural matters, good cause exists for finding that the notice and comment procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) are unnecessary and for making the amendments effective upon publication.

List of Subjects

10 CFR Part 1

Organization and functions.

10 CFR Part 20

Byproduct material, Licensed material, Nuclear materials, Nuclear power plants and reactors, Occupational safety and health, Packaging and containers, Penalty, Radiation protection, Reporting requirements, Special nuclear material, Source material, Waste treatment and disposal.

10 CFR Part 21

Nuclear power plants and reactors, Penalty, Radiation protection, Reporting requirements.

10 CFR Part 73

Hazardous materials—transportation, Nuclear material, Nuclear power plants and reactors, Penalty, Reporting requirements, Security measures.

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, and 5 U.S.C. 552 and 553, the following amendments to 10 CFR Chapter 1 and 10 CFR Parts 1,

20, 21, and 73 are published as a document subject to codification.

(Sec. 161, Pub. L. 83-703, 68 Stat. 948, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2201))

CHAPTER I—NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

1. In 10 CFR Chapter I, all references to "Regional Director" are changed to read "Regional Administrator," and all references to "Nuclear Regulatory Commission Inspection and Enforcement Regional Office" are changed to "Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regional Office."

PART 1—STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

2. In § 1.3, paragraph (b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.3 Location of principal offices and Regional Offices.

(b) The addresses of the NRC Regional Offices (see § 1.64) are:
 Region I, USNRC, 631 Park Avenue, King of Prussia, PA 19406
 Region II, USNRC, 101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100, Atlanta, GA 30303
 Region III, USNRC, 799 Roosevelt Road, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137
 Region IV, USNRC, 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 1000, Arlington, TX 76012
 USNRC, Region IV Uranium Recovery Field Office, 730 Simms Street, P.O. Box 25325, Denver, CO 80225
 Region V, USNRC, 1450 Maria Lane, Suite 210, Walnut Creek, CA 94596

3. In § 1.41, paragraphs (d) and (f) are revised to read as follows:

§ 1.41 Office of Administration.

(d) The Division of Technical Information and Document Control is responsible for implementing the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511) and for planning and directing the production (exclusive of writing) and control of NRC documents. Its responsibilities include typing services, publication and graphics; NRC management directives; document evaluation, dissemination, storage, and retrieval; and the preparation and publication of the *Nuclear Regulatory Commission Issuances*.

(f) The Division of Rules and Records is responsible for NRC implementation of the Freedom of Information Act and

the Privacy Act; directing the coordinating NRC Local Public Document Room activities; preparing the NRC Regulatory Agenda; publishing "NRC Rules and Regulations," and

reviewing and preparing notices and amendments to NRC regulations, including the processing of petitions for rulemaking.

PART 20—STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

4. In Part 20, Appendix D is revised to read as follows:

APPENDIX D.—UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION REGIONAL OFFICES

	Address	Telephone (24 hrs)
Region I: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.	USNRC, 631 Park Ave., King of Prussia, PA 19406	(213) 337-5000, (FTS) 488-1000.
Region II: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Virgin Islands, and West Virginia.	USNRC, 101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100, Atlanta, GA 30303	(404) 221-4503, (FTS) 242-4503.
Region III: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.	USNRC, 799 Roosevelt Road, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137	(312) 932-2500, (FTS) 384-2500.
Region IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.	USNRC, 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 1000, Arlington, TX 76102	(817) 860-8100, (FTS) 728-8100.
Region IV Field Office	USNRC, Region IV Uranium Recovery Field Office, 730 Simms Street, P.O. Box 25325, Denver, CO 80225.	(303) 234-7232, (FTS) 234-7232.
Region V: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and U.S. territories and possessions in the Pacific.	USNRC, 1450 Maria Lane, Suite 210, Walnut Creek, CA 94596	(415) 943-3700, (FTS) 463-3700.

PART 21—REPORTING OF DEFECTS AND NONCOMPLIANCE

5. In footnote 1 of § 21.2, the commercial telephone number for NRC Region IV (Dallas) is revised to read as follows and the telephone number for

the NRC Region IV Uranium Recovery Field Office is added to read as follows:

§ 21.2 Scope.

IV (Dallas)..... (817) 860-8100
IV Uranium Recovery Field Office

(Denver)..... (303) 234-7232

PART 73—PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF PLANTS AND MATERIALS

6. In Appendix A of Part 73, the telephone number for Region IV is revised to read as follows:

APPENDIX A.—UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION REGIONAL OFFICES

Region IV: 1 Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.	USNRC, 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 1000, Arlington, TX 76102	(817) 860-8100, (FTS) 728-8100.
Region IV Field Office	USNRC Region IV Uranium Recovery Field Office, 730 Simms Street, P.O. Box 25325, Denver, CO 80225.	(303) 234-7232, (FTS) 234-7232.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this 13th day of September 1982.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

William J. Dircks,

Executive Director for Operations.

[FR Doc. 82-25844 Filed 9-17-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-M

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 226

[Reg. Z; TIL-1]

Truth in Lending; Official Staff Commentary Update

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final official staff interpretation.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Appendix C to 12 CFR Part 226, the staff of the Federal Reserve Board is publishing in final form an update to the official staff commentary to Regulation Z (Truth in Lending), as revised effective April 1, 1981. The commentary applies and interprets the requirements of the

revised Regulation Z to open-end and closed-end consumer credit and is intended to substitute for individual Board and staff interpretations of the regulation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 17, 1982, but reliance optional until April 1, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Contact the following attorneys in the Division of Consumer and Community Affairs, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, at (202) 452-3667 or (202) 452-3867:

Subpart A—Gerald Hurst, Rugenia Silver
Subpart B and Appendices—Ruth Amberg, Jesse Filkins, Lynn Goldfaden, Gerald Hurst, John Wood
Subpart C and Appendices—Clarence Cain, Lucy Griffin, Rugenia Silver,

Susan Werthan, Claudia Yarus, Steven Zeisel

Subpart D—Lynn Goldfaden, Rugenia Silver

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: (1) *General.* Effective October 13, 1981 (46 FR 50288, Oct. 9, 1981), an official staff commentary was published to interpret Regulation Z, as revised effective April 1, 1981. Creditors now have the option of complying with revised Regulation Z and the commentary, but compliance does not become mandatory until October 1, 1982 (Pub. L. 97-110, December 26, 1981). The commentary is designed to provide general guidance to creditors in applying the regulation to specific transactions. Periodic updates will provide the vehicle for additional staff interpretations that may be necessary as significant new questions