such movement, shall be securely attached to the outside of the containers containing the regulated article, securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, or securely attached to the consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill or other shipping document; *Provided*, however, that the requirements of this section may be met by attaching the certificate or limited permit to the consignee's copy of the waybill or other shipping documents only if the regulated article is sufficiently described on the certificate, limited permit, or shipping document to identify such article.

(b) The certificate or limited permit for the movement of a regulated article shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

§ 301.91-9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector shall be furnished without cost, except as provided in 7 CFR 354. The U.S. Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of May 1984.

Elliott E. Crooks,

Acting Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 84-10717 Filed 5-3-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-M

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 908

[Valencia Orange Regulation 324; Valencia Orange Regulation 325]

Valencia Oranges Grown in Arizona and Designated Part of California; Limitation of Handling

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Regulation 324 establishes the quantity of fresh California-Arizona Valencia oranges that may be shipped to market during the period May 4–10, 1984. Regulation 325 establishes the quantity of such oranges that may be shipped during the period May 11–17, 1984. These regulations are needed to provide for the orderly marketing of fresh Valencia oranges for the periods specified due to the marketing situation confronting the orange industry.

DATES: Regulation 324 (§ 908.624) becomes effective May 4, 1984. Regulation 325 (§ 908.625) becomes effective May 11, 1984.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Doyle, 202-447-5975.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Findings.* This rule has been reviewed under USDA procedures and Executive Order 12291 and has been designated a "non-major" rule. William T. Manley, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, has certified that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

These regulations are issued under the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 908, as amended (7 CFR Part 908), regulating the handling of Valencia oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California. The agreement and order are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674). The regulations are based upon the recommendation of and information submitted by the Valencia Orange Administrative Committee and upon other available information. It is hereby found that the regulations will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

The regulations are consistent with the marketing policy for 1983–84. The marketing policy was recommended by the committee following discussion at a public meeting on February 14, 1984. The committee met again publicly on May 1, 1984, to consider current and prospective conditions of supply and demand for California-Arizona Valencia oranges. The committee reports the demand for Valencia oranges is good to excellent.

It is further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rulemaking, and postpone the effective date until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** (5 U.S.C. 553). There is insufficient time between the date when the information upon which these regulations are based became available and the effective date necessary to effectuate the declared policy of the Act. Interested persons were given an opportunity to submit information and views on the regulations at an open meeting. To effecuate the declared purposes of the Act, it is necessary to make these regulatory provisions effective as specified, and handlers have been notified of the regulations and their effective dates.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 908

Marketing agreements and orders, California, Arizona, Oranges (Valencia).

PART 908—[AMENDED]

Sections 908.624 and 908.625 are added to read as follows:

§ 908.624 Valencia Orange Regulation 324.

The quantities of Valencia oranges grown in California and Arizona which may be handled during the period May 4, 1984, through May 10, 1984, are established as follows:

(a) District 1: 235,000 cartons;

(b) District 2: 265,000 cartons;

(c) District 3: Unlimited cartons.

§ 908.625 Valencia Orange Regulation 325.

The quantities of Valencia oranges grown in California and Arizona which may be handled during the period May 11, 1984, through May 17, 1984, are established as follows:

(a) District 1: 282,000 cartons;

(b) District 2: 318,000 cartons;

(c) District 3: Unlimited cartons.

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

Dated: May 2, 1984.

Thomas R. Clark,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 84-12261 Filed 5-3-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

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7 CFR Part 910

[Lemon Regulation 462]

Lemons Grown in California and Arizona; Limitation of Handling

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes the quantity of fresh California-Arizona lemons that may be shipped to market at 300,000 cartons during the period May 6–May 12, 1984. Such action is needed to provide for orderly marketing of fresh lemons for the period due to the marketing situation confronting the lemon industry.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 6, 1984.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Doyle, Chief, Fruit Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, telephone 202-447-5975.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule has been reviewed under Secretary's Memorandum 1512-1 and Executive Order 12291, and has been designated a "non-major" rule. William T. Manley, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, has certified that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This final rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 910, as amended (7 CFR Part 910) regulating the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona. The order is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674). The action is based upon recommendations and information submitted by the Lemon Administrative Committee and upon other available information. It is hereby found that this action will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

This action is consistent with the marketing policy currently in effect. The committee met publicly on May 1, 1984, at San Bernardino, California, to consider the current and prospective conditions of supply and demand and recommended a quantity of lemons deemed advisable to be handled during the specified week. The committee reports that order business is good.

It is further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rulemaking, and postpone the effective date until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** (5 U.S.C. 553), because of insufficient time between the date when information became available upon which this regulation is based and the effective date necessary to effectuate the declared purposes of the Act. Interested persons were given an opportunity to submit information and views on the regulation at an open meeting. It is necessary to effectuate the declared purposes of the Act to make these regulatory provisions effective as specified, and handlers have been apprised of such provisions and the effective time.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 910

Marketing Agreements and Orders, California, Arizona, Lemons.

PART 910—[AMENDED]

Section 910.762 is added as follows:

§ 910.762 Lemon Regulation 462.

The quantity of lemons grown in California and Arizona which may be handled during the period May 6, 1984, through May 12, 1984, is established at 300,000 cartons.

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

Dated: May 2, 1984.

Thomas R. Clark,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 84-12240 Filed 5-3-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

8 CFR Part 223a

Refugee Travel Documents

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the existing regulation relating to refugee travel documents to provide for a more uniform definition of the term "refugee", extends the period of issuance of a refugee travel document from one to two years, and eliminates applications for extensions of refugee travel documents, thus reducing paperwork reporting requirements.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 4, 1984.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For General Information: Loretta J. Shogren, Director, Policy Directives and Instructions, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20536, Telephone: (202) 633-3048.

For Specific Information: F. Gerard Heinauer, Immigration Examiner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20536, Telephone: (202) 633-5014.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The term "refugee", as presently defined in 8 CFR 223a.1 is outdated. Refugee as defined in Section 101(a)(42) of the Act provides a more uniform definition of the term and is easily identifiable. 8 CFR 223a.1 is revised to provide that the term "refugee" be as defined in Section 101(a)(42) of the Act.

The present 8 CFR 223a.5 provides that a refugee travel document shall be valid for a period not to exceed one year from the date of issuance and its validity may be extended for a period not to exceed an additional year. The revised 8 CFR 223a.5 extends the period of validity of a refugee travel document from one to two years, and eliminates subsequent extensions.

The present 8 CFR 223a.7 provides for the extension of a refugee travel document. The revised 8 CFR 223a.7 eliminates extensions of refugee travel documents by extending the period of validity of currently valid refugee travel documents to the date two years from the original date of issuance.

Compliance with 5 U.S.C. 553 as to notice of proposed rulemaking and delayed effective date is unnecessary because this rule is interpretative and merely clarifies the provisions of an existing rule and revises procedures which reduces the paperwork reporting burden upon the public.

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

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

List of Subjects in 8 CFR Part 223a

Administrative practice and procedure, Refugees, Travel restrictions.

Accordingly, Chapter 1 of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 223a—REFUGEE TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

1. Section 223a.1 is revised to read as follows:

§ 223a.1 Definition of refugee.

For the purposes of this part, the term "refugee" shall be as defined in Section 101(a)(42) of the Act.

2. In section 223a.5, paragraph (a) is revised as follows:

§ 223a.5 Validity of refugee travel document.

(a) *General.* A refugee travel document shall be valid for not more than two years from the date of issuance and shall not be renewable. The document may be used for one or more applications for admission to the United States. It shall have no effect under the immigration laws except to show that during the period of its validity the lawful holder thereof may be accorded the status specified in the refugee travel document upon returning to the United States.

* * * * *

3. Section 223a.7 is revised as follows:

§ 223a.7 Extension.

Refugee travel documents may not be extended. However, currently valid refugee travel documents issued for a one year period without restrictions, shall be valid for a period of two years from the original date of issuance.

(Secs. 101 and 103 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, (8 U.S.C. 1101 and 1103))

Dated: April 20, 1984.

Andrew J. Carmichael, Jr.,

Associate Commissioner, Examinations Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[FR Doc. 84-12133 Filed 5-3-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 94

[Docket No. 84-023]

Change in Disease Status of Denmark Because of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Affirmation of interim rule.

SUMMARY: This document affirms the interim rule which added Denmark to the list in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) of countries declared to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and added Denmark to the list in 9 CFR 94.11(a) of countries declared to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and from which the importation of meat and other animal products into the United States is subject to special restrictions. Denmark was not listed as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease only because it was infected with foot-and-mouth disease. Data furnished to the Department establishes that foot-and-mouth disease has been eradicated from Denmark. The addition of Denmark to the lists allows the importation of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine, or fresh, chilled, or frozen meats of such animals into the United States from Denmark under certain restrcitions.

DATE: The effective date of this document is May 4, 1984.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. M. R. Crane, Import/Export Animals and Products Staff, VS, APHIS, USDA, Room 846, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782, 301-436-8170.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

A document published in the Federal Register on Janaury 16, 1984 (49 FR 1886-1887) amended 9 CFR Part 94 by adding Denmark to the list in § 94.1(a)(2) of countries declared to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and by adding Denmark to the list in § 94.11(a) of countries declared to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and from which the importation of their meat and other animal products into the United States is subject to special restrictions.

The interim rule became effective on the date it was published, January 16, 1984.

Comments were solicited for 60 days after publication of the amendments. No comments were received. The factual situation which was set forth in the document of January 16, 1984, still provides a basis for the amendments.

Executive Order 12291 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This 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 action will not have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more; 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 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.

For this rulemaking action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review process required by Executive Order 12291.

It is anticipated that fresh, chilled, or frozen pork offered for importation into the United States from Denmark will be no more than approximately 14 percent of all such pork products imported into the United States annually and less than 1 percent of the pork produced in the United States annually. It is also anticipated that fresh, chilled, or frozen beef offered for importation into the United States annually from Denmark will comprise no more than approximately 1 percent of total United States imports of this type and considerably less than 1 percent of the beef produced in the United States annually. It is also anticipated that casein offered for importation from Denmark annually will comprise less than approximately 4 percent of all United States casein imports and less than 1 percent of the casein used in the United States annually. These determinations were based on statistics compiled for 1981, the most recent full year during which Denmark exported meat and meat products into the United States.

Under the circumstances referred to above, Mr. Bert W. Hawkins, Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 94

Animal diseases, Imports, Livestock and livestock products, Meat and meat products, Milk, Poultry and poultry products, Foot-and-mouth disease.

Accordingly, the interim rule concerning the change in disease status of Denmark because of foot-and-mouth disease which was published at 49 FR 1886-1887 on January 16, 1984, is adopted as a final rule.

Authority: Sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended; secs. 4 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 19 U.S.C. 1306, 21 U.S.C. 111, 134c, 134f; 7 CFR 2.17, 2.51, and 371.2(d).

Done at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of May 1984.

D. F. Schwindaman,

Acting Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

[FR Doc. 84-12140 Filed 5-3-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-M

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Parts 317, 318 and 381

[Docket No. 83-022]

Potassium Chloride, Calcium Chloride and Magnesium Chloride as Tenderizers

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) amends the Federal meat and poultry products inspection regulations to permit the use of potassium chloride, calcium chloride and magnesium chloride as tenderizing agents. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined these substances to be generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for use in foods. The petitioner has supplied the Agency with sufficient information to satisfy the requirements of 9 CFR 318.7(a)(2) and 9 CFR 381.147(f)(2), for amending the Federal meat and poultry products inspection regulations to permit the requested use.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 3, 1984.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Daniel Jones, Chief, Standards Branch, Standards and Labeling Division, Meat and Poultry Inspection Technical Services, Food Safety and Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-7503.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Order 12291

The Department has determined in accordance with Executive Order 12291 that this final rule is not a "major rule." It will not result in an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more. There will be no major increase in costs or 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.

This rule provides for the use of potassium chloride, calcium chloride and magnesium chloride as meat and/or poultry tenderizers. The current regulations only allow enzyme tenderizers in meat and poultry products. Industry will benefit from this action through the ability to use a wider variety of tenderizing agents.

Effect on Small Entities

The Administrator has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact upon a substantial number of small entities as defined by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Pub. L. 96–354 (5 U.S.C. 601), because this will impose no new requirements on industry. The implementation of this proposed rule will merely allow meat and poultry processors to use a new class of tenderizing agents.

Comments

This is a final rule consistent with the provision of Section 318.7 of the Federal meat inspection regulations and Section 381.147 of the poultry products inspection regulations. As such, no specific request for comments is being made. However, interested parties may inform the Department if there is any available information which raises questions about this action during the 60 day period between publication of this rule and its effective date.

Background

Gooch Blue Ribbon Meats, Inc., Abilene, Texas, has submitted a petition requesting that the definition of tenderizing agents contained in the Federal meat and poultry products inspection regulations be amended to include calcium chloride, potassium chloride, and magnesium chloride and mixtures of these chlorides as tenderizing agents in meat and poultry products.

The petitioner maintains that these inorganic chloride salts cause a change in the physiochemical state of the muscle, or the ionic environment, which increases protein hydration, decreases contracture of the sarcomeres, and lessens overlap and cross-binding of the myosin and actin filaments of muscle fibers. This results in a more relaxed physical state in the muscle tissue. The petitioner claims that the combination of the above factors results in increased tenderness of the muscle.

The petitioner has supplied analytical data supporting these claims and indicating that wholesomeness is not affected when treated with inorganic chlorides. These data are available upon request from the Standards and Labeling Division at the address given.

In the **Federal Register** of July 19, 1983 (48 FR 32749) the Department published a final rule on new procedures for the routine approval of added substances in meat and poultry products. Under that rule, applicants are required to show (1) that a proposed added substance has been previously approved by FDA as GRAS or as a food additive or color additive in meat or poultry food products and (2) that the substance is listed in Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 73, 74, 81, 172, 173, 182, or 184. Once this is established, the use of the added substance will be permitted upon a further determination by USDA that the requested use in meat or poultry products is compatible with recognized or regulated uses and is suitable for that particular product or class of product.

In the instant case, these substances have been listed or affirmed as GRAS in 21 CFR Part 182 or 184, respectively. Those not currently affirmed as GRAS are the subject of rulemaking to have them so listed. Calcium chloride was affirmed as GRAS in the **Federal Register** of June 25, 1982 (47 FR 27806) and is listed in 21 CFR Part 184. Potassium chloride is listed in 21 CFR Part 182 and was proposed for GRAS affirmation in the **Federal Register** of August 20, 1982 (47 FR 36440). Magnesium chloride is listed in 21 CFR Part 182 and was proposed for GRAS affirmation in the **Federal Register** of January 21, 1983 (48 FR 2782). Furthermore, FDA has informed the Department in a letter dated January 27, 1983 that it has no objection to the proposed use of calcium chloride, potassium chloride and magnesium chloride in meat and poultry products.

The administrator concurs with FDA's conclusions regarding the safety of calcium chloride, potassium chloride and magnesium chloride. He further finds that information provided by the petitioner and the available data indicate that (a) the proposed use of these substances would have an appropriate technical effect on the product and (b) the substances would be used at the lowest amount reasonably required to accomplish their intended technical effect.

Therefore, the Department is amending the Federal meat and poultry products inspection regulations to include potassium chloride, calcium chloride, and magnesium chloride in the table of approved substances in Parts 318 and 381 (9 CFR Parts 318 and 381). The Department is also defining a new general class of substances called "tenderizing agents" under which will be listed the approved inorganic chlorides as well as the substances currently listed under "proteolytic enzymes." The latter will no longer appear as a separate heading. Finally, the Department is clarifying the labeling provisions in Parts 317 and 381 (9 CFR Parts 317 and 381) to encompass the approved inorganic chlorides by requiring a qualifying statement contiguous to the product name identifying these substances when they are used.

List of Subjects

9 CFR Part 317

Food labeling, Meat inspection, and Meat and meat food products.

9 CFR Part 318

Food additives, and Meat inspection.

9 CFR Part 381

Poultry and poultry products, Poultry inspection, Food labeling, and Food additives.

PART 317—[AMENDED]

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

1. The authority citation for Parts 317 and 318 (9 CFR Parts 317 and 318) reads as follows:

Authority: 34 Stat. 1260, 79 Stat. 903, as amended; 81 Stat. 584, 84 Stat. 91, 438; 21 U.S.C. 71 *et seq.*; 601 *et seq.*, 33 U.S.C. 1254.

2. Section 317.8 is amended by adding two new sentences to the end of paragraph (b)(25) to read as follows (9 CFR 317.8(b)(25)):

§ 317.8 False or misleading labeling or practices generally; specific prohibition and requirements for labels and containers.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(25) * * *

When approved inorganic chlorides as permitted in Part 318 of this subchapter are used on steaks or other raw meat cuts there shall appear on the label in a prominent manner, contiguous to the product name, the statement, "Tenderized with (names of approved inorganic chloride(s))" to indicate the use of such inorganic chlorides. Any other approved substance which may be in the solution shall also be included in the statement.

* * * * *

3. In § 318.7(c)(4) (9 CFR 318.7(c)(4)), a new class of substances entitled "Tenderizing Agents" is added to the chart and placed in alphabetical order. The descriptions of substance, purpose, products and amount for "Tenderizing Agents" are also added to read as follows:

§ 318.7 Approval of substances for use in the preparation of products.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(4) * * *

Class of substance	Substance	Purpose	Products	Among
Tenderizing agents	Aspergillus oryzae	To soften tissue	Raw meat cuts	Solutions consisting of water and approved proteolytic enzymes applied or injected into raw meat cuts shall not result in a gain of more than 3 percent above the weight of the untreated product.
	Aspergillus flavus oryzae group.	do	do	Do.
	Bromelin	do	do	Do.
	Ficin	do	do	Do.
	Papain	do	do	Do.
	Potassium chloride	do	do	Not more than 3 percent of a 2.0 molar solution.
	Magnesium chloride	do	do	Not more than 3 percent of a 0.8 molar solution.
	Calcium chloride	do	do	Not more than 3 percent of a 0.8 molar solution.
	Potassium, magnesium or calcium chloride.	do	do	A solution of approved inorganic chlorides injected into or applied to raw meat cuts shall not result in a gain of more than 3 percent above the weight of the untreated product.

Further the poultry products inspection regulations are amended as follows:

PART 381—POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 381 (9 CFR 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. 481 *et seq.*); the Talmadge-Aiken Act of September 28, 1962 (7 U.S.C. 450), and subsection 21(b) of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by Pub. L. 91–224 and by other laws (33 U.S.C. 1254).

2. Section 381.120 is revised by adding two new sentences to the end thereof to read as follows (9 CFR 381.120):

§ 381.120 Antioxidants; chemical preservatives; and other additives.

* * * When approved inorganic chlorides as permitted in § 381.147 of this subchapter are used in mature poultry muscle tissue, there shall appear on the label, in a prominent manner, contiguous to the product name, the statement, "Tenderized with (name of approved inorganic chloride(s))" to indicate the use of such inorganic chlorides. Any other approved substance which may be used in the solution shall also be included in the statement.

3. In § 381.147(f)(3) (9 CFR 381.147(f)(3)) a new class of substances entitled "Tenderizing Agents" is added to the chart and placed in alphabetical order. The descriptions of substance, purpose, products and amount for "Tenderizing Agents" are also added to read as follows:

§ 381.147 Restrictions on the use of substances in poultry products.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(3) * * *

Class of substance	Substance	Purpose	Products	Amount
Tenderizing agents	Aspergillus oryzae	To soften tissue	Raw poultry muscle tissue of hen, cock, mature turkey, mature duck, mature goose, and mature guinea.	Solutions consisting of water and approved proteolytic enzymes applied or injected into raw poultry tissue shall not result in a gain of more than 3 percent above the weight of the untreated product.
	Aspergillus flavusoryzae group.	do	do	Do.
	Bromelin	do	do	Do.
	Ficin	do	do	Do.
	Papain	do	do	Do.
	Potassium chloride	do	do	Not more than 3 percent of a 2.0 molar solution.
	Magnesium chloride	do	do	Not more than 3 percent of a 0.8 molar solution.
	Calcium chloride	do	do	Not more than 3 percent of a 0.8. molar solution.
	Potassium, magnesium or calcium chloride.	do	do	A solution of approved inorganic chlorides alone or in combination, applied or injected into raw poultry muscle tissue shall not result in a gain of more than 3 percent above the weight of the untreated product.

Done at Washington, D.C., on: April 13, 1984.

L. L. Gast,

Acting Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 84-12054 Filed 5-3-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-DM-M

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

12 CFR Parts 563b and 565

[No. 84-202]

Conversion to Stock Form; Liquidation Accounts

Dated: April 26, 1984.

AGENCY: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

ACTION: Temporary final rule; solicitation of comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Home Loan Bank Board is clarifying the applicability of the regulations governing the conversion to stock form of mutual insured institutions that leave the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation's insurance system. The rules are necessary to prevent evasions of the Board's conversion regulations and take effect immediately.

DATES: Effective April 26, 1984. Comments must be received by June 25, 1984.

ADDRESS: Send comments to Director, Information Services Section, Office of the Secretariat, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20552. Comments will be available for public inspection at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James C. Stewart, Attorney, Corporate and Securities Division (202-377-6457), J. Larry Fleck, Deputy Director, Corporate and Securities Division (202-377-6413) or Julie L. Williams, Director, Corporate and Securities Division, Office of General Counsel (202-377-6459).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Part 563b of the Rules and Regulations for Insurance of Accounts (the "Conversion Regulations") sets forth the requirements of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation ("Corporation" or "FSLIC") for conversions from mutual to stock form of institutions whose accounts are insured by the Corporation ("insured institutions"). *See* 12 CFR Part 563b (1983). The Conversion Regulations were promulgated pursuant to the mandate of section 402(j) of the National Housing Act ("NHA"), 12 U.S.C. § 1725(j) (1982), and reflect an extended effort to develop a conversion procedure that is equitable to account holders and insured institutions in general and that still provides an effective capital-raising tool. Although the Federal Home Loan Bank Board ("Board"), as operating head of the Corporation, has continually refined the Conversion Regulations, their guiding principles have remained constant and insured institutions have been assured of a conversion procedure that can withstand judicial scrutiny. *See York* v. *Federal Home Loan Bank Board*, 624 F.2d 495 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 449 U.S. 1043 (1980).

The Board has always considered the mutual-to-stock conversion program one of its most important responsibilities. The Board looks to the infusions of capital through conversions to stock form as a major means of building the net worth needed to protect the thrift industry from future adversity. The record number of conversions completed in the past year was one of the Board's most significant achievements, and the continued filing of conversion applications ensures that the conversion program will remain a high priority with this agency.

The success of the conversion program is in large measure attributable to the availability of a conversion procedure which equitably balances the interests of all parties affected by the conversion process. The nearly routine nature of most conversions today masks the fact that the conversion regulations were developed in an atmosphere of litigation and acrimony which lasted several decades. The promulgation of fair and workable conversion rules was a milestone in the development of a modern thrift industry. It is and has been the Board's view that maintaining the balance of interests found in the Conversion Regulations is essential to the orderly functioning of the conversion program. For this reason, the Board has always acted swiftly and forcefully to prevent practices that jeopardize the conversion program.

The Board has recently become aware of developments that indicate a misunderstanding of the application of the Conversion Regulations, which, if unaddressed, could undermine the Board's ability to carry out its statutory duty to regulate conversions of insured institutions to stock form. Insured institutions in several states have expressed interest in leaving the FSLIC system solely to take advantage of state law conversion procedures that have fewer requirements that the Board's Conversion Regulations, and which, in particular, severely reduce the rights of mutual account holders.

The Board is concerned that state law conversion procedures may abridge rights or lack certain safeguards contained in the Board's Conversion Regulations. Although the state law procedures may be appropriate for institutions in which account holders have not historically had an equity interest (*e.g.*, some state-chartered mutual savings banks), the same is not true for an institution such as a federally/chartered mutual savings and loan association in which the equity interests of account holders have long been recognized.

In developing the equitable conversion procedures required by the