

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of April 1985 as National Child Abuse Prevention Month. As we observe this time, let us all consider the wholesome and secure development of our children on whom we depend to advance our national character and values.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

Ronald Reagan

[FR Doc. 85-8547

Filed 4-5-85; 11:46 am]

Billing code 3195-01-M

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 5316 of April 4, 1985

World Health Week and World Health Day, 1985

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

World Health Day, which marks the founding of the World Health Organization, serves to remind us that good health is a priceless commodity, which all the world's people should have the opportunity to enjoy throughout their life span.

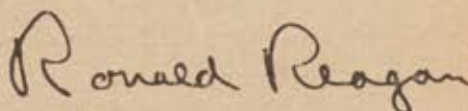
The theme for World Health Day, 1985, "Healthy Youth: Our Best Resource," is particularly appropriate this year, which has been selected by the United Nations as International Youth Year. Today's youth represent a tremendous potential for society. In all countries, rich and poor, this group is the healthiest age group of all and is far better educated than preceding generations. They have survived the infectious diseases of childhood, such as measles, whooping cough, and polio. But they are also the most vulnerable to lifestyle practices that threaten later adulthood—poor food habits, cigarette smoking, abuse of alcohol and drugs, and inadequate exercise. It is our responsibility as parents and teachers to educate our youth on the importance of avoiding harmful drugs, practicing good safety measures, maintaining a proper diet, and getting regular exercise.

Furthermore, on World Health Day, the United States is pleased to join its fellow members of the World Health Organization in promoting healthy growth, and in pledging our continued support for efforts to improve the health of people throughout the world.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 50, has designated the week of April 1 through April 7, 1985 as "World Health Week" and designated April 7, 1985 as "World Health Day," and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these events.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning April 1 through April 7, 1985, as World Health Week, and April 7, 1985 as World Health Day. I call upon all of the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities and by practicing the lifestyles that promote good health.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.



Presidential Documents

Proclamation 5317 of April 4, 1985

Education Day, U.S.A., 1985

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In order to achieve its highest goals, education must be more than just a training in facts and figures, or even in basic skills, as important as they are. It must also include instruction in the deepest ethical values of our civilization.

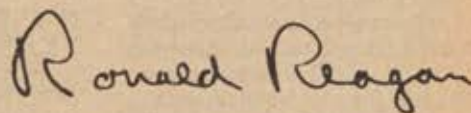
Very few Americans have done more to promote these ethical values as the basis of civilization than Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the leader of the worldwide Lubavitch movement. The word "Lubavitch" comes from the name of a Russian city and means city of love. That is very appropriate because, of all the ethical values which inform our civilization, none is more important than love—love of wisdom, love of our fellowman, and love of our Creator.

These are the values which Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson exemplifies. And they are the values, with their roots in the Seven Noahide Laws, which have guided the Lubavitch movement throughout its history. They are the essence of education at its best, and we should be certain that we pass on this precious heritage to all young Americans.

In recognition of Rabbi Schneerson's contributions and in honor of his 83rd birthday, which falls this year on April 2, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 186, has designated April 2, 1985, as "Education Day, U.S.A." and authorized and requested the President to issue an appropriate proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, April 2, 1985, as Education Day, U.S.A., and I call upon the people of the United States, and in particular our teachers and other educational leaders, to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.



Washington, D.C. 20540

February 1, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you regarding the matter of the recent visit of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States. I have been informed that the Ambassador's visit was a significant event in the history of U.S.-Soviet relations. I am interested in learning more about the details of this visit and the impact it may have on the future of our relationship with the Soviet Union.

I am also interested in learning more about the role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in monitoring and reporting on international events. I am sure that your agency plays a vital role in keeping the public informed about the activities of foreign governments and their representatives in the United States.

I am sure that your agency will continue to provide us with the most accurate and up-to-date information available. I am sure that your efforts will be appreciated by the American people.

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Sincerely,
 [Signature]

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 50, No. 67

Monday, April 8, 1985

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 week.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

7 CFR Part 1a

Law Enforcement Authorities

AGENCY: Department of Agriculture.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the regulations governing the law enforcement authorities granted to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture by the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, Pub. L. 97-98.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 8, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: L.L. Free, Assistant Inspector General, Administration, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-6915.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In order to provide needed law enforcement authorities to agents of the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture, Congress granted arrest, search and seizure, and firearms authorities to the Office of Inspector General. These authorities have been implemented in accordance with rules issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. The authorities are exercised by designated agents who are engaged in the investigation of alleged or suspected criminal violations of the various statutes administered by the Department under the authority provided in section 6, or described in section 9, of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

This amendment makes the limitation on the exercise of these authorities consistent with the necessities of carrying firearms in the performance of the agents' duties.

This rule is a rule of agency procedure and practice and related to internal

agency management. 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. Lastly, 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 the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1a

Law enforcement.

PART 1a—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, 7 CFR Part 1a is amended as follows:

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

Authority: Section 1337, Pub. L. 97-98; 5 U.S.C. 301; 5 U.S.C. App. I.

2. Sections 1a.2 and 1a.4 of Part 1a, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations are revised to read as follows:

§ 1a.2 Authorization.

Any official of the Office of Inspector General who is designated by the Inspector General according to §§ 1a.3 and 1a.5 of this part and who is engaged in the performance of his/her official duties under the authority provided in section 6, or described in section 9, of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), is authorized to—

(a) Make an arrest without a warrant for any criminal felony violation subject to § 1a.4, if such violation is committed, or if the official has probable cause to believe that such violation is being committed, in his/her presence;

(b) Execute and serve a warrant for an arrest, for the search of premises, or the seizure of evidence if such warrant is issued under authority of the United States upon probable cause to believe that any criminal felony violation, subject to § 1a.4, has been committed; and

(c) Carry a firearm.

§ 1a.4 Limitations.

The powers granted by §§ 1a.2(a) and 1a.2(b) shall be exercised only when a designated official is engaged in an investigation of alleged or suspected felony violations of statutes

administered by the Secretary of Agriculture or any agency of the Department.

Dated: April 2, 1985.

John R. Block,

Secretary of Agriculture.

[FR Doc. 85-8310 Filed 4-5-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-23-M

Food and Nutrition Service

7 CFR Parts 272 and 273

[Amdt. No. 261]

Food Stamp Program; Alaska Thrifty Food Plan

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On May 1, 1984, the Department issued an interim rule establishing separate food stamp allotment levels for rural and urban Alaska. Comments were solicited from interested parties through July 2, 1984. This action announces that the method for establishing Alaska rural and urban allotments remains unchanged. This action also addresses the comments received and explains the Department's analysis of those comments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective May 8, 1985. The interim final rule was effective May 1, 1984; and revised food stamp allotments, to take into account food cost differentials in rural and urban areas, were implemented on August 1. These rural and urban allotments were updated on October 1, 1984. This update took into account changes in the cost of food, reduced by one percent, in accordance with the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended. Allotments were further adjusted on November 1, 1984, to eliminate the one percent reduction, in accordance with Pub. L. 98-473. The next adjustment in rural and urban allotments will be effective October 1, 1985, based on changes in the cost of food.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas O'Connor, Supervisor, Issuance and Benefit Delivery Section, Program Design and Rulemaking Branch, Program Planning, Development and Support Division, Family Nutrition Programs, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

Alexandria, Virginia 22302, (703) 756-3427.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Classification

Executive Order 12291

The Department has reviewed this rule under Executive Order 12291 and Secretary's Memorandum No. 1512-1. There is no cost involved in this action. It simply makes final an interim rule which is already in effect, and the interim rule had minimal costs. This rule will not have significant adverse effects upon competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or upon the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic or export markets. Therefore, the Department has classified the rule as "not major".

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This action has been reviewed with regard to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164, September 19, 1980). Robert E. Leard, Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service, has certified that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. These provisions have been in effect in the State of Alaska since August 1, 1984, and this action makes no changes in current procedures.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This regulation does not contain reporting or recordkeeping requirements subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Background

The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Pub. L. 97-98), enacted on December 22, 1981, provides, in part, for differing allotment levels for rural and urban Alaska to recognize significantly higher food costs in rural Alaska. On May 1, 1984, the Department issued an interim rule implementing this provision of law.

A full explanation of the rationale and purposes of that interim rule was provided when it was published at 49 FR 18458-18463 May 1, 1984. This action announces that the Department is making no changes to the interim rule, which is currently in effect. This final rule explains the Department's rationale in maintaining the current rule, as well as the Department's response to public comments on it.

Unless otherwise stated, the rationale contained in the interim rule should be regarded as a basis for the final action. Thus, a thorough understanding of the

grounds for the final action may require reference to the interim rule.

Nine individuals or organizations commented on the interim rule. All comments were carefully considered. Three comments were received from Governmental offices, five comments were received from advocate groups, and one private citizen commented. This action addresses comments received by the Department.

Data Base

The Department used data from the State Division of Personnel (SDP) to establish food costs in the State's county equivalent areas. Many commenters objected to the use of these data. Three commenters objected that the data were out of date. One commenter stated that the SDP data were inappropriate to establish rural and urban allotments, and two commenters said these data were insufficient and unrepresentative. One commenter noted that many changes have occurred in Alaska since 1976, which are not reflected in the SDP data. Commenters noted that as a result of the problems with the SDP data, certain areas were misclassified as urban which should have been rural.

Some commenters suggested alternate data bases. These were more up-to-date than the SDP data base, but they did not cover as many areas of the State. One alternate data base provided detailed results of the commenter's own survey of food prices in 15 places in the Aleutian Islands, Kodiak Island Borough, and Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon. (These areas are currently classified as urban.) This data base suggests greater price variations in some places classified as urban than are shown in the SDP data. However, this 15-place survey did not provide sufficient information to redesign the rule, because there was no comparable information for most of the State. There was also no information on how the places surveyed were selected.

As a result of comments, the Department reconsidered its use of the SDP data. Comments did not indicate that a more up-to-date and comprehensive data base existed. Thus, the Department's reconsideration resulted in a reconfirmation of the SDP data, because the reasons for which it was selected are still valid. That is, the SDP data base has several advantages. This data base contained food cost data for county equivalent areas which represented 95 percent of the population within the State. For the remaining 5 percent, there is a compatible data base available from the Alaska Department of Commerce. After considering all relevant factors, the SDP data continue

to be preferable to any other data base because they are from a single point in time and because they provide broader coverage. Therefore, the Department is retaining the SDP data base used in the interim rule.

The Department is aware, however, that efforts are being undertaken by the State agency, and others, to supply more up-to-date data for many areas of the State. These data may ultimately provide sufficient information to warrant a reconsideration of the Department's earlier decision. Therefore, when these data are available and provided to the Department, they will be reviewed carefully to determine the need for a reassessment.

County Equivalent Concept

In the May 1 rule, the Department used the 23 county equivalents in Alaska as the geographic units upon which to base the designations of urban and rural. Each county equivalent was designated as either urban or rural based on its geographic locale and whether its food costs (weighted by food stamp participants) were comparatively high or low.

Two commenters explicitly disagreed with the concept of county equivalents because it resulted in designating all places in a county equivalent area with the same urban or rural designation. Commenters stated that this approach hurt people residing in places with high food prices and small populations since these places count for less in the Department's equation. This is so because their smaller populations provide them with a lower weight than high population areas. The result is that an entire county equivalent area might be designated urban, even though a small place within that area had very high prices. Likewise a small place within a rural area could have relatively low food prices, but it would still be considered rural if most of the food stamp participants in that county equivalent lived in places with high food prices.

To use smaller entities than county equivalents, a place-by-place designation of urban or rural would have to be made. To accomplish this, the Department would have to have food prices for each place. Such comprehensive data on food prices do not exist. In addition, the Department does not consider a place-by-place designation as desirable because it could encourage fraud and abuse. The Department's urban-rural definition minimizes the extent to which there is a patchwork quilt of urban and rural areas.

throughout the State. Thus the definition eases the administrative burden of administering the dual allotment system since it results in a clearer and simpler demarcation of urban and rural.

Because of these reasons, the Department decided to retain the use of the county equivalent concept.

Urban-Rural Definition

The Department's designation of each county equivalent area as urban or rural was based upon each area's food prices. The urban differential of 6.04 percent and the rural differential of 50.7 percent were obtained by taking a weighted average of the food prices in urban and rural areas, respectively. Rural areas were those areas with food prices greater than 130 percent of Anchorage costs.

Many commenters raised objections to the results of the use of the Department's methodology. That is, they suggested that certain areas which the Department had classified as urban be reclassified as rural. However, there was no objection to, or alternative proposed to, the actual approach or to the use of 130 percent as the dividing line. Essentially, commenters wanted the definition applied to smaller entities within county equivalent areas (see above discussion). Therefore, the Department did not change the urban-rural definition.

Conclusion

After a careful review and analysis of the comments received, the Department does not find cause to change the interim rule. Therefore, the Department is adopting the interim rule published at 49 FR 18458, May 1, 1984.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs No. 10.551, Food Stamps)

(91 Stat. 958 (7 U.S.C. 2011-2029))

Dated: April 2, 1985.

Mary C. Jarratt,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-8363 Filed 4-5-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-30-M

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 905

[Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerine, and Tangelo Reg. 6, Admt. 35]

Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, and Tangelos Grown in Florida; Amendment of Grade Requirements

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Amendment to final rule.

SUMMARY: This action lowers the minimum grade requirement for domestic and export shipments of Florida Honey tangerines from Florida No. 1 Golden to U.S. No. 2 Russet during the period April 3, 1985 to August 18, 1985. The change in minimum grade of such fruit recognizes the grade composition of the available fruit supply and is in the interest of growers and consumers.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 3, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Doyle, Chief, Fruit Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, telephone 202-447-5875.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final action 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 determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This amendment is issued under the marketing agreement and Order No. 905 (7 CFR Part 905), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines and tangelos grown in Florida. The agreement and order are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674).

This action is based upon recommendations and information submitted by the Citrus Administrative Committee, and upon other available information. Shipments of Honey tangerines are currently regulated by grade and size under Orange, Grapefruit, Tangerine and Tangelo Regulation 6, which is effective on a continuing basis. It is hereby determined that it is necessary to continue for the remainder of the current season the regulation of Honey tangerines to avoid a disruption of the orderly marketing of such fruit in the public interest.

Relaxation of the current minimum grade requirement for April 3, 1985 to August 18, 1985, specified herein, reflects the committee's and the Department's appraisal of the need to revise the grade requirement applicable to fresh shipments of Florida Honey tangerines in recognition of the current and prospective supply and demand for such fruit. The committee reports increased amounts of rind discoloration of Honey tangerines. Some handlers are having difficulty packing fruit to meet current quality requirements causing a reduction in the supply of Honey tangerines for fresh market. For the season through March 24 disposition of Honey tangerines totaled 740,000 boxes

or about 94 percent of the crop. This amendment is necessary to provide consumers with an adequate supply of acceptable quality fruit. On and after August 19, 1985 the grade regulation for Honey tangerines would change to Florida No. 1.

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 amendment is based and the effective date necessary to effectuate the declared purposes of the act. This amendment relieves restrictions on shipments of Florida Honey tangerines. Handlers have been apprised of such provisions and the effective date.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 905

Marketing Agreements and Orders, Florida, Grapefruit, Oranges, Tangelos, Tangerines.

PART 905—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, the provisions of § 905.306 are amended by revising the following entry in Table I, paragraph (a), applicable to domestic shipments, and Table II paragraph (b), applicable to export shipments, to read as follows:

§ 905.306 Orange, Grapefruit, Tangerine and Tangelo Regulation 6.

(a) * * *

TABLE I

Variety	Regulation period	Minimum grade	Minimum diameter (inches)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tangerines:			
Honey	4/3/85-8/18/85.	U.S. No. 2 Russet.	2 1/4
	On and after 8/19/85.	Florida No. 1	2 1/4

(b) * * *

TABLE II

Variety	Regulation period	Minimum grade	Minimum diameter (inches)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tangerines:			
Honey	4/3/85-8/18/85.	U.S. No. 2 Russet.	2 1/4