

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Proclamation 6251 of February 21, 1991

The President

National Parents and Teachers Association Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Parents play a singularly influential role in the educational development of their children. Indeed, parents' encouragement and example are far more important factors than a family's social and economic background. Research clearly shows that the interest parents demonstrate in their youngster's daily studies and other school activities can significantly enhance that child's academic performance.

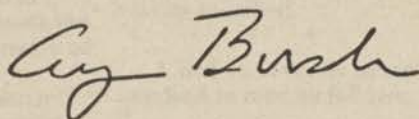
By bringing parents together in an ongoing partnership with teachers and school administrators, the Parents and Teachers Association (PTA) provides an effective means for parents to participate in the education of their children. Because every child, every school, and every community is unique, local PTAs can be an ideal vehicle for meeting specific goals and needs.

The sustained involvement and cooperation of parents are vital if we are to reach our six National Education Goals and ensure that every American has the opportunity to acquire a high quality education. Local PTA groups enable parents to express their concerns and ideas regarding their children's education, and this week we proudly salute these valued organizations.

In recognition of the contributions of PTA organizations across America, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 364 (Public Law 101-643), has designated the third week of February 1991 as "National Parents and Teachers Association Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning February 17, 1991, as National Parents and Teachers Association Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 21 day of Feb., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and 91, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.



Presidential Documents

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PROCLAMATION 3511 OF FEBRUARY 21, 1961

FILE 1

NATIONAL PATENTS AND TEACHERS ASSOCIATION WEEK, 1961

THE PRESIDENT

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Parents play a vitally important role in the educational development of their children. Their interest, encouragement, and example are the most important factors in a child's mental and emotional development. Research clearly shows that the interest parents demonstrate in their children's studies and other school activities can significantly enhance their children's academic performance.

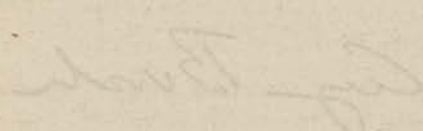
By bringing parents together in an ongoing partnership with teachers and school administrators, the National Parents and Teachers Association (NPTA) provides an effective means for parents to participate in the education of their children. Because every child, every school, and every community is unique, local NPTA chapters do as ideal vehicles for meeting specific needs and goals.

The sustained involvement and cooperation of parents are vital to the success of the National Education Goals and remain a key to every American's opportunity to acquire a high quality education. Local NPTA groups provide parents to explore their concerns and ideas regarding their children's education, and this week we proudly salute their valued contributions.

In recognition of the contributions of NPTA chapters across America, the Congress, by Public Law 86-401, the National Education Act of 1959, has designated the third week of February 1961 as "National Parents and Teachers Association Week." and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE H. W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning February 13, 1961, as National Parents and Teachers Association Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 21 day of January, the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and 61, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.



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Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 56, No. 37

Monday, February 25, 1991

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

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 51

[Docket Number (AMS-FV-89-201)]

Potatoes; Grade Standards

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule revises the voluntary United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes by establishing diameter measurements as the basis for scoring hollow heart and certain other internal defects and by rephrasing sections of the standards for clarity. The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), has the responsibility to develop and improve standards of quality, condition, quantity, grade, and packaging in order to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 27, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael J. Dietrich, Fresh Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456, (202) 447-5410.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule has been reviewed by the Department in accordance with Departmental Regulation 1512-1 and the criteria contained in Executive Order 12291 and has been determined to be a "non major" rule.

Pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et. seq.), the Administrator of AMS has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The revision of the U.S. Standards for Grades of Potatoes will not impose substantial direct economic

cost, recordkeeping, or personnel workload changes on small entities, and will not alter the market share or competitive position of these entities relative to large businesses. In addition, under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, the application of these standards is voluntary, so members of the potato industry need not have their product certified under these standards, thereby incurring no costs at all.

The United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes (7 CFR 51.1540-51.1566) were last revised in February 1972. The standards are authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621 et. seq.). The Idaho Grower Shippers Association, a major producer organization, requested that the U.S. Department of Agriculture revise the standards to require that hollow heart and certain other internal defects be scored based on specific diameter measurement rather than the current method which scores a defect if it affects the appearance of the specimen. USDA, also has sought to promote uniform application of grades by clarifying the language in several sections. USDA developed a proposal incorporating the industry's and its own revisions which was published in the *Federal Register* on July 9, 1990 (55 FR 28032-28033). Interested parties were invited to submit written comments.

The 60-day comment period ended September 10, 1990, during which time 20 comments were received.

Fourteen comments were in favor of the proposal in its entirety as likely to provide for more accurate and consistent scoring of defects.

One comment was in favor of the revision pertaining to internal defect scoring but would not endorse the additional re-wording of the standards without an additional 12 months to further review the changes. Because the fresh potato industry has been aware of a proposal to revise the current standards since August 1989 when a market survey outlining the proposed standards was distributed, AMS has determined that further time for review is unnecessary.

Five comments were in favor of the sections re-worded by USDA but opposed to revising the internal defect scoring criteria sponsored by the proponents. These individuals, however, did not offer an explanation as to why

they were against the new scoring criteria.

The AMS is responsible for developing and improving standards of quality, condition grade, and packaging in order to facilitate the marketing of agricultural commodities by encouraging uniform and consistent commercial practices. The Agency has determined this final rule will promote better scoring of internal defects, and greater and more consistent understanding of the standards by the Inspection Service, industry, and others by providing more concise and clear language for the inspection and commerce in agricultural commodities. Therefore, the rule as proposed is adopted.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 51

Agricultural commodities, Food grades and standards, Fruits, Nuts, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Vegetables.

PART 51—[AMENDED]

For reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 51 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 51 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 203, 205, 60 Stat. 1097, as amended, 1090 as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624, unless otherwise noted.

2. In § 51.1545, paragraph (b) is revised to read as follows and the tables following paragraph (b) remain unchanged:

§ 51.1545 Size.

* * * * *

(b) When size is designated as shown in Table II, the corresponding weight ranges shall apply. These size designations may be applied to potatoes packed in any size container: Provided, that the weight ranges are within the limits specified.

* * * * *

3. In § 51.1546, the introductory text is revised to read as follows:

§ 51.1546 Tolerances.

To allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling in each of the foregoing grades, the following tolerances by weight or equivalent basis, are provided as specified.

* * * * *

4. Section 51.1565 Table IV is revised to read as follows:

§ 51.1565 Internal Defects

TABLE IV.—INTERNAL DEFECTS

Defects	Damage, maximum allowed	Serious damage, maximum allowed
Occurring outside of or not entirely confined to the vascular ring		
Ingrown Sprouts, Internal Black Spot, Internal Discoloration, Vascular Browning, Fusarium Wilt, Net Necrosis, Other Necrosis, Stem End Browning.	5% waste.....	10% waste.
Occurring entirely within the vascular ring		
Hollow Heart or Hollow Heart with Discoloration	Area affected not to exceed that of a circle ½ inch in diameter in a potato 2½ inches in diameter or 6 ounces in weight. ¹	Area affected not to exceed that of a circle ¾ inch in diameter in a potato 2½ inches in diameter or 6 ounces in weight. ¹
Light Brown Discoloration (Brown Center)	Area affected not to exceed that of a circle ½ inch in diameter in a potato 2½ inches in diameter or 6 ounces in weight. ¹	Area affected not to exceed that of a circle ¾ inch in diameter in a potato 2½ inches in diameter or 6 ounces in weight. ¹
Internal Brown Spot and Similar Discoloration (Heat Necrosis).	Not more than the equivalent of 3 scattered spots ½ inch in diameter in a potato 2½ inches in diameter or 6 ounces in weight. ¹	Not more than the equivalent of 6 scattered spots ½ inch in diameter in a potato 2½ inches in diameter or 6 ounces in weight. ¹

¹ Note: Correspondingly lesser or greater areas in smaller or larger potatoes.

Dated February 19, 1991.

Kenneth C. Clayton,

Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 91-4361 Filed 2-22-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 166

[Docket No. 90-120]

Swine Health Protection

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the Swine Health Protection regulations by (1) removing Delaware, Maryland, and Texas from the list of States that have primary enforcement responsibility under the Swine Health Protection Act, and (2) adding Maryland and Texas to the list of States that do not have primary enforcement responsibility under the Swine Health Protection Act but, under cooperative agreements with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, issue licenses to persons desiring to operate a treatment facility for garbage that is to be treated and fed to swine. We are taking these actions at the request of Delaware, Maryland, and Texas, and pursuant to the Swine Health Protection Act. These actions will help ensure that requirements under the Swine Health Protection Act for the feeding of garbage to swine are enforced in Delaware, Maryland, and Texas, thereby helping to prevent the dissemination of certain swine diseases.

DATES: Interim rule effective February 25, 1991. Consideration will be given only to comments received on or before April 26, 1991.

ADDRESSES: To help ensure that your written comments are considered, send an original and three copies to Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, USDA, room 866, Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782. Please state that your comments refer to Docket 90-120. Comments received may be inspected at USDA, room 1141, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Delorias M. Lenard, Veterinary Medical Officer, Swine Diseases Staff, VS, APHIS, USDA, room 736-A, Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782, 301-436-7767.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The "Swine Health Protection" regulations (contained in 9 CFR part 166 and referred to below as the regulations) were established under the Swine Health Protection Act (contained in 7 U.S.C. 3801 *et seq.*, and referred to below as the Act). To prevent the introduction into and dissemination within the United States of certain diseases of swine, the authorities cited above regulate both the treatment of garbage that is fed to swine and the feeding of that garbage. Except for certain emergency actions, the Act provides that its provisions and the regulations are to be enforced by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United

States (the Secretary) only in States that do not have primary enforcement responsibility under the Act. The Secretary has delegated the authority for enforcing the Act to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

The Act provides that a State has primary enforcement responsibility for violations of laws and regulations concerning treatment of garbage to be fed to swine, and the feeding of that garbage, whenever the Secretary determines that the State:

(1) Has adopted adequate laws and regulations concerning both the treatment of garbage to be fed to swine, and the feeding of that garbage, and that these laws and regulations meet both the minimum standards of the Act and any regulations promulgated under the Act;

(2) Has adopted and is implementing adequate procedures for the effective enforcement of these laws and regulations; and

(3) Keeps records and makes reports showing compliance with paragraphs (1) and (2) above as the Secretary may require.

Before the publication of the interim rule, Delaware, Maryland, and Texas were listed in § 166.15(c) of the regulations as States having primary enforcement responsibility under the Act. Pursuant to a request from Delaware, Maryland, and Texas, and pursuant to the requirements of section 10 of the Act, we are removing Delaware, Maryland, and Texas from the list of States that have primary enforcement responsibility under the Act. Therefore, the provisions of the Act and the Federal regulations are now