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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 532

Prevailing Rate Systems

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is issuing a final rule moving the survey order month of the McLennan, Texas, Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) Federal Wage System (FWS) wage survey from April to May. In addition, the rule permanently changes the schedule for the McLennan wage area's full-scale surveys, which are conducted once every 2 years, from even to odd numbered fiscal years. This change better aligns the McLennan survey with the timing of another FWS survey conducted in a nearby wage area.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 13, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Allan Summers (202) 606–2848.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 14, 1991, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published a proposed rule (56 FR 5959) to move the survey order month of the McLennan, Texas, Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) Federal Wage System (FWS) wage survey from April to May. In addition, it proposed to permanently change the schedule for full-scale surveys at McLennan, which are conducted once every 2 years, from even to odd numbered fiscal years. The proposed regulations provided a 30-day period for public comment. OPM received no comments during this period. The proposed rule is being adopted as a final rule.

Pursuant to section 553(d)(3) of title 5 of the United States Code, the Director finds that good cause exists to make this amendment effective in less than 30 days. The regulation is being made effective immediately because of the need to conduct a full scale salary survey in May 1991 at McLennan, Texas.

E.O. 12291, Federal Regulation

I have determined that this is not a major rule as defined under section 1(b) of Executive Order 12291, Federal Regulation.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that these regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because they would affect only Federal employees and Federal agencies.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 532

Administrative practice and procedure, Government employees, Wages.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Constance Berry Newman,

Director.

Accordingly, OPM amends 5 CFR part 532 as follows:

PART 532—PREVAILING RATE SYSTEMS

1. The authority for part 532 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5346; Section 532.707 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552, Freedom of Information Act, Pub. L. 92–502.

2. Appendix B to subpart B is amended by revising the wage area listing for McLennan, Texas, to read as follows:

Appendix B to Subpart B of Part 532—Nationwide Schedule of Nonappropriated Fund Regular Wage Surveys

* * * * *

State	Wage area	Beginning month of survey	Fiscal year of full-scale survey odd or even
*	*	*	* *
Texas	McLennan	May	Odd.
*	*	*	* *

[FR Doc. 91–11221 Filed 5–10–91; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6325–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 51

[Docket Number FV-90-203]

Fresh Tomatoes; Grade Standards

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action revises the voluntary United States Standards for Grades of Fresh Tomatoes. When the voluntary U.S. standards are used, the size of the tomatoes in any standard type shipping container must be marked with one of four mandatory size designations (small, medium, large and extra large), each with a 1/32 inch overlap. This will eliminate the commingling of different sizes within a container. The California Tomato Board, the Florida Tomato Committee, the Florida Tomato Growers Exchange, the Florida Tomato Exchange, and the National Tomato Handler's Association, representing a major part of the fresh market tomato growers, packers, and wholesalers, had jointly requested that the United States Department of Agriculture update the size section of the U.S. Grade Standards for Fresh Tomatoes. The groups recommending this action indicated that these changes will promote uniform trading practices. The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), has the responsibility to develop and improve standards of quality, condition, quantity, grade, size, and packaging in order to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Leanne L. Skelton, Fresh Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 96456, room 2056 South Building, 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 "nonmajor" 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. This revision of U.S. Standards for Grades of Fresh Tomatoes 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. This action revises the U.S. Standards for Grades of Fresh Tomatoes which will bring the standards into conformity with current marketing and packaging methods. In addition, under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, the application of these standards is voluntary.

The United States Standards for Grades of Fresh Tomatoes were last revised in April 1976. The standards are issued under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*). The California Tomato Board, the Florida Tomato Committee, the Florida Tomato Growers Exchange, the Florida Tomato Exchange, and the National Tomato Handler's Association requested that § 51.1859 of the United States Standards for Grades of Fresh Tomatoes be amended to require that when the voluntary U.S. Standards are used, the size of the tomatoes in any standard type shipping container be marked on the container, establish four mandatory size designations (small, medium, large and extra large), each with a 1/32 inch overlap, and require that only one size be marked on a container. This will eliminate the commingling of different sizes within a container, if the voluntary U.S. standards are utilized. A proposal to revise the U.S. Standards for Grades of Fresh Tomatoes was published in the **Federal Register** on November 1, 1990 [55 FR 46070–46071] and invited interested parties to submit written comments.

The 60-day comment period ended December 31, 1990, during which time 290 comments were received.

Two hundred and thirteen comments, in favor of the proposal as published, were in the form of preprinted postcards signed by a wide variety of interested parties including growers, shippers, brokers, repackers, purveyors, wholesalers, sales personnel, consumers, researchers, consultants, box suppliers, and employees in tomato packinghouses. Although some of the postcards were from other areas of the United States they were primarily from the State of Florida.

Thirty-three additional comments, also in favor of the proposal, were form letters mostly from California signed by growers, shippers, repackers, brokers and a university professor.

Three comments, in form letter style, opposed the revision to the standard. However, none of these indicated a reason for opposition.

Additionally, one comment, from a grower/shipper in California was in favor of the revision if "vine ripe" tomatoes could continue to be place packed. Place packing is the practice of hand placing tomatoes in the package and using larger or smaller tomatoes in the corners of packages to ensure a tightly filled pack. This is done largely to prevent damage to the tomatoes caused by movement within the package. The standard would not prevent place packing as there would continue to be a tolerance of 10 percent allowed for offsize. Therefore, this could be done without actually commingling different sizes. Both Florida and California packers are currently packing tomatoes in place packs as well as in bulk 25-pound cartons and they do not expect to have problems meeting the requirements of the new standards. Furthermore, the use of the U.S. standards is voluntary.

In addition to the form letters and preprinted postcards, thirty-seven individual letters were received. Thirty-one comments were in favor of the revisions, stating that the changes will unify the tomato industry nationwide by providing only one definition for sizing tomatoes. Six comments received were opposed to the revision stating that "vine ripe" tomatoes are necessarily packed in a different manner than "muture/gassed green" tomatoes, and that these are sold by count-size, rather than weight. Four of these comments recommended a phase-in, or trail period, allowing the current and proposed standards to be used. The Agency feels that a phase-in, trial or study period is unnecessary and would cause confusion in the marketplace. One comment suggested that the revision will cause increased production costs, and thereby have a detrimental effect on production, and ultimately the consumers. One comment, from an importer of Mexican tomatoes, said the revision will limit the availability of fresh tomatoes during the winter months if another severe freeze were to happen in Florida. Additionally, he said it will reverse the progress toward the free trade agreement between the United States and Mexico. None of these comments provided data or analysis to support their views. In the absence of such information, and in light of the strong support from large segments of the tomato industry, the Agency has concluded that the proposed revisions in the U.S. Standards for Grades of Fresh Tomatoes would advance the purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The current standards to not require that the size be specified on the container. However, the current standards do provide that when the size of tomatoes is specified according to the size designations of section 51.1859, the size of the tomatoes must be within the ranges of the diameters specified. Current standards have six size designations with no overlap between size designations in that section, and commingling is allowed.

The revision will require any standard type shipping container to be marked. This means any container weighing 30 pounds or less, except consumer containers, will have to be marked to one of the size designations set forth in Table I if the voluntary U.S. standards are being utilitzed. Since the revision also requires that a container be marked with just one size, it will eliminate commingling of sizes such as medium-large, when tomatoes are certified to the U.S. grade. Consumer packages and their master containers will be exempt. However, if consumer packages or their master containers are marked, they can only be marked with a size listed in Table I, and then the same requirements will apply to this package as any other. If consumer packages or master containers are not marked in accordance with Table I, then size will not be determined unless specifically requested.

In addition, because they are too small to meet the size designations of Table I, cherry tomatoes, pear shaped tomatoes, and other similar types are exempt from marking requirements, but may be specified in terms of minimum diameter or minimum and maximum diameter.

When containers are marked either with a size designation or with a minimum, or a minimum and maximum diameter, the markings on at least 85 percent of the containers in a lot must be legible.

The groups recommending these revisions demonstrated that these changes will promote more uniform trading practices for the industry. They also asserted that by allowing sizes to overlap, the revised standards will eliminate difficulty they now experience in sizing tomatoes to meet existing size requirements. The Agency notes that the existing U.S. Standards for Grades of Fresh Tomatoes were developed prior to the widespread use of characteristically oblong, as opposed to the more traditional spherical-shaped, varieties.

Therefore, it appears that the revisions, as proposed, should be 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. 1087, as amended, 1090 as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 51.1859 is revised to read as follows:

§ 51.1859 Size.

(a) The size of tomatoes packed in any standard type shipping container shall be specified and marked according to one of the size designations set forth in Table I. Individual containers shall not be marked with more than one size designation. Consumer packages and their master container are exempt; however, if they are marked, the same requirements would apply.

(1) When containers are marked in accordance with Table I, the markings on at least 85 percent of the containers in a lot must be legible.

(2) In determining compliance with the size designations, the measurement for minimum diameter shall be the largest diameter of the tomato measured at right angles to a line from the stem end to the blossom end. The measurement for maximum diameter shall be the smallest dimension of the tomato determined by passing the tomato through a round opening in any position.

(b) In lieu of markeing containers in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section or specifying size in accordance with the dimensions defined in Table I, for Cerasiforme type tomatoes commonly referred to as cherry tomatoes and Pyriforme type tomatoes commonly referred to as pear shaped tomatoes, and other similar types, size may be specified in terms of minimum diameter or minimum and maximum diameter expressed in whole inches, and not less than thirty-second inch fractions thereof, or millimeters in accordance with the facts.

(1) Tomatoes of these types are exempt from marking requirements. However, when marked to a minimum or minimum and maximum diameter, the markings on at least 85 percent of the containers in a lot must be legible.

(c) For tolerances see § 51.1861.

TABLE I

Size designation	Inches	
	Minimum diameter [1]	Maximum diameter [2]
Small	$2\frac{4}{32}$	$2\frac{9}{32}$
Medium	$2\frac{8}{32}$	$2\frac{17}{32}$
Large	$2\frac{16}{32}$	$2\frac{25}{32}$
Extra large	$2\frac{24}{32}$	

[1] Will not pass through a round opening of the designated diameter when tomato is placed with the greatest transverse diameter across the openings.

[2] Will pass through a round opening of the designated diameter in any position.

Dated: May 2, 1991.

Daniel Haley,

Administrator

[FR Doc. 91-11309 Filed 5-10-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

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7 CFR Part 905

[Docket No. FV-91-274IR]

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

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This interim final rule temporarily relaxes minimum grade and size requirements for domestic and export shipments of Valencia and other late type oranges, and grade requirements for domestic shipments of red and white seedless grapefruit. These relaxations are based on current and prospective crop and market demand conditions and maturity levels and size compositions of the remaining 1990–91 season Valencia and other late type orange and grapefruit crops grown in Florida.

DATES: *Effective* May 6, 1991. Comments which are received by June 12, 1991 will be considered prior to issuance of any final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this rule to: Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2525–S, Washington, DC 20090–6456. Three copies of all written material shall be submitted, and they will be made available for public inspection at the office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours. All comments should reference the docket number, date, and page number of this issue of the Federal Register.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary D. Rasmussen, Marketing Specialist, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2525–S, Washington, DC 20090–6456; telephone (202) 475–3918.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This interim final rule is issued under Marketing Agreement and Marketing Order No. 905, both as amended (7 CFR part 905), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos grown in Florida. The order is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), hereinafter referred to as the Act.

This rule has been reviewed by the Department of Agriculture (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 requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

There are about 90 Florida citrus handlers subject to regulation under the marketing order covering oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos grown in Florida, and about 12,000 producers of these citrus fruits in Florida. Small agricultural producers have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those having annual receipts of less than $500,000, and small agricultural service firms are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than $3,500,000. A minority of these handlers and a majority of the producers may be classified as small entities.

The Citrus Administrative Committee (CAC), which administers the order locally, met April 2, 1991, and unanimously recommended the grade and size relaxations. The relaxations are based on the CAC's assessment of current crop conditions and the remaining available supply of marketable Valencia and other late type oranges and grapefruit. The CAC meets prior to and during each season to review the handling requirements, effective on a continuous basis, for each regulated citrus fruit. CAC meetings generally are open to the public, and interested persons may express their views at these meetings. The Department reviews CAC recommendations and information submitted by the CAC and other available information and determines whether modification, suspension, or termination of the handling requirements would tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Section 905.306 (7 CFR 905.306) specifies minimum grade and size requirements for Florida citrus. Interim final rules were issued on October 19, 1990 (55 FR 42844, October 24, 1990) and on March 8, 1991 (56 FR 10791, March 14, 1991) that amended § 905.306 (7 CFR 905.306). These interim final rules temporarily relaxed the handling requirements for Florida citrus. Requirements for domestic shipments are specified in § 905.306 in table I of paragraph (a), and for export shipments in Table II of paragraph (b).

This action further amends § 905.306 by temporarily relaxing the handling requirements for Florida citrus as follows:

1. Reduces the minimum grade requirement for domestic and export shipments of Valencia and other late type oranges to U.S. No. 1 Golden from U.S. No. 1 for the period May 6, 1991, through September 22, 1991. The internal quality requirements of the U.S. No. 1 Golden grade are the same as those of the U.S. No. 1 grade. The external requirements of U.S. No. 1 Golden permit more discoloration than allowed under the U.S. No. 1 grade;

2. Reduces the minimum size requirement for domestic and export shipments of Valencia and other late type oranges to 2–4/16 inches in diameter (size 163) from 2–8/16 inches in diameter (size 125) for the period May 6, 1991, through September 22, 1991;

3. Reduces the minimum grade requirement for domestic shipments of white seedless grapefruit to U.S. No. 2 from Improved No. 2 for the period May 6, 1991, through May 19, 1991, and further reduces such requirement to U.S. No. 2 Russet for the period May 20, 1991, through August 18, 1991. The internal quality requirements of the U.S. No. 2 Russet grade are the same as the requirements for the Improved No. 2 and U.S. No. 2 grades. The external requirements of the U.S. No. 2 and U.S. No. 2 Russet grades permit additional amounts of discoloration than allowed under the Improved No. 2 grade; and

4. Reduces the minimum grade requirement for domestic shipments of red seedless grapefruit to U.S. No. 2 Russet from U.S. No. 2 for the period May 6, 1991, through August 18, 1991. The internal quality requirements of the U.S. No. 2 Russet grade are the same as those for the U.S. No. 2 grade. Externally, more discoloration is permitted under the U.S. No. 2 Russet grade than under the U.S. No. 2 grade.

The CAC recommended this action based on analysis of the grade and size composition of this season's remaining Florida Valencia and other late type orange and grapefruit crops. Relaxing the minimum grade requirements for Valencia oranges, and red and white seedless grapefruit as specified is expected to assure that fresh markets are supplied with the best quality fruit available from this season's remaining crops. These relaxations pertain only to the external characteristics of the fruit, not the internal quality, and recognize the fact that the external appearance of these fruits tends to deteriorate during the latter part of the season. Relaxing the minimum size requirement for Valencia and other late type oranges as specified is expected to make smaller fruit available of acceptable maturity and flavor to meet consumer needs. This action is expected to enable handlers to maximize shipments to fresh market channels consistent with the overall size and quality of the remaining crops and anticipated market demand.

The Valencia and other late type orange season normally begins in January and ends with shipment of late-bloom fruit during the following September, while the grapefruit shipping season normally begins in September and continues through the following August.

The minimum grade and size requirements for grapefruit imported into the United States specified in § 944.106 (7 CFR 944.106) were temporarily suspended beginning March 11, 1991, by a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on March 14, 1991. The grapefruit import requirements were issued under section 8e of the Act (7 U.S.C. section 608e–1).

Orange import requirements are specified in § 944.312 (7 CFR part 944), and are effective under section 8e of the Act. That section requires that oranges imported into the United States must meet the same minimum grade and size requirements as those specified for Texas oranges in § 906.365 (7 CFR Part 906.365) effective under Marketing Order No. 906. The findings and determinations for imported oranges in Part 944 are not changed by this action. Thus, no change in § 944.312 is necessary, and orange import requirements would continue to be based upon the requirements for Texas oranges.

Under the marketing order for Florida citrus, handlers may ship up to 15 standard packed cartons (12 bushels) of fruit per day, and up to two standard packed cartons of fruit per day in gift packages which are individually addressed and not for resale, under exemption provisions. Fruit shipped for animal feed is also exempt under specific conditions. In addition, fruit shipped to commercial processors for conversion into canned or frozen products or into a beverage base are not subject to the handling requirements.

This action reflects the CAC's and the Department's appraisal of the need to relax the grade and size requirements as hereinafter set forth. The Department's view is that this action will have a beneficial impact on producers and handlers since it would allow Florida citrus handlers to ship those grades and sizes of fruit available to meet consumer needs consistent with this season's crop and market conditions.

Based on the above, the Administrator of the AMS has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant matter presented, the information and recommendations submitted by the CAC, and other information, it is found that the relaxation set forth below will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is also found and determined, upon good cause, that it is impracticable, unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice prior to putting this rule into effect, and that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this action until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because: (1) This action relaxes grade and size requirements currently in effect for Valencia and other late type oranges and the grade requirements for red and white seedless grapefruit; (2) Florida orange and grapefruit handlers are aware of this action, which was recommended by the CAC at a public meeting, and they will need no additional time to comply with the relaxed requirements; (3) shipment of the 1990–91 season Florida orange and grapefruit crops is currently in progress, and (4) this rule provides a 30-day comment period, and any comments received will be considered prior to issuance of a final rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 905

Grapefruit, Marketing agreements, Oranges, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Tangelos, Tangerines.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 905 is amended as follows:

PART 905—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, AND TANGELOS GROWN IN FLORIDA

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 905 continues to read as follows:

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

Note: This section will appear in the annual Code of Federal Regulations.

§ 905.306 [Amended]

2. Section 905.306, as amended by interim final rules published at 56 FR 10791 on March 14, 1991, is amended as follows:

A. In paragraph (a), Table I, the entries for "Valencia and other late type oranges", "seedless, red grapefruit", and "seedless, except red grapefruit" are revised to read as set forth below.

B. In paragraph (b), Table II, the entries for "Valencia and other late type oranges" are revised to read as follows:

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

(a) * * *

TABLE I

Variety (1)	Regulation period (2)	Minimum grade (3)	Minimum diameter (inches) (4)
Oranges			
* * *	*	* * *	
Valencia and other late type	05/06/91–09/22/91	U.S. No. 1 Golden	$2\frac{4}{16}$
	On and after 09/23/91	U.S. No. 1	$2\frac{6}{16}$
* * *	*	* * *	
Grapefruit			
* * *	*	* * *	
Seedless, red	05/20/91–08/18/91	U.S. No. 2 Russet (External); U.S. No. 1 (Internal)	$3\frac{5}{16}$
	08/19/91–10/20/91	Improved No. 2 (External); U.S. No. 1 (Internal)	$3\frac{5}{16}$
	On and after 10/21/91	Improved No. 2 (External); U.S. No. 1 (Internal)	$3\frac{9}{16}$
Seedless, except red	05/06/91–05/19/91	U.S. No. 2 (External); U.S. No. 1 (Internal)	$3\frac{5}{16}$
	05/20/91–08/18/91	U.S. No. 2 Russet (External); U.S. No. 1 (Internal)	$3\frac{5}{16}$
	On and after 08/19/91	Improved No. 2 (External); U.S. No. 1 (Internal)	$3\frac{9}{16}$
* * *	*	* * *	

(b) * * *

TABLE II

Variety (1)	Regulation period (2)	Minimum grade (3)	Minimum diameter (inches) (4)
Oranges			
* * *	*	* * *	
Valencia and other late type	05/06/91–09/22/91	U.S. No. 1 Golden	$2\frac{4}{16}$
	On and after 09/23/91	U.S. No. 1	$2\frac{6}{16}$
* * *	*	* * *	

Dated: May 8, 1991.

Robert C. Keeney,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 91-11301 Filed 5-10-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

8 CFR Parts 103, 286, and 299

[INS No. 1312-91]

RIN 1115-AB78

Establishment of Pilot Programs to Charge a User Fee at Selected Ports of Entry

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This rule implements section 210 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991, Public Law 101-515, by establishing criteria for pilot programs under which user fees may be charged and collected for inspection services provided at one or more land border ports of entry. This rule is necessary to enhance inspection services at land border ports of entry, while still safeguarding our borders.