requirements and complies with the terms of the policy.

§400.686 Administration and maintenance.

(a) Ineligible producer data will be maintained in a system of records established and maintained by the Risk Management Agency in accordance with the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a).

(1) The ITS contains identifying information of the ineligible person, including but not limited to, name, address, telephone number, SSN or EIN, reason for ineligibility, and time period of ineligibility.

(2) Information in the ITS may be used by an authorized person. The information may be furnished to other users as may be appropriate or required by law or regulation, including but not limited to, FCIC contracted agencies, other government agencies, credit reporting agencies, and collection agencies, and in response to judicial orders in the course of litigation. The individual information may be made available in the form of various reports and notices.

(3) Supporting documentation regarding the determination of ineligibility and reinstatement or regaining of eligibility will be maintained by FCIC, or its contractors, AIPs, Federal agencies, and State agencies. This documentation will be maintained and retained consistent with the electronic information contained within the ITS.

(b) Information may be entered into the ITS by FCIC employees or contractors, or AIPs.

(c) All persons applying for crop insurance policies or with crop insurance policies continuing from a previous crop year, issued or reinsured by FCIC, will be subject to validation of their eligibility status against the ITS. Applications, transfers, or benefits approved and accepted are considered approved or accepted subject to review of eligibility status in accordance with this subpart.

(d) AIPs, partners, cooperators, and contractors must check to ensure that the persons with whom they are doing business are eligible to participate in the programs authorized under the Act. The ITS does not include all persons ineligible to receive government benefits, such as persons debarred, disqualified or suspended from receiving government benefits by an agency other than FCIC. Other sources, including but not limited to EPLS, provide data on persons ineligible to participate in programs authorized under the Act.

(6) The minor child has a separate legal interest in such person or is engaged in a separate farming operation from the individual.

(c) When a policy is terminated in accordance with this subpart:

(1) No indemnities or payments will be paid for the crop year in which the policy was terminated; and

(2) Any indemnities or payments already made for the crop year in which the policy was terminated will be declared overpayments and must be repaid in full.

(d) When the insured share of a policy is reduced in accordance with this subpart:

(1) Any indemnities or payments commensurate with the share reduced already made for the crop year in which the reduction occurred will be declared overpayments and must be repaid in full; and

(2) Any premiums paid by the insured commensurate with the share reduced will be refunded.

(e) Any insurance written by an AIP to any person who is ineligible under the provisions of this subpart is not eligible for reinsurance by FCIC. All premium subsidies, expenses, or other payments made by FCIC for insurance written for any person who is ineligible under the provisions of this subpart must be immediately refunded to FCIC.

§400.685 Criteria for regaining eligibility.

After the period of ineligibility as specified in §400.683 has ended, the ineligible person is eligible to participate in programs authorized under the Act, provided the person meets all eligibility requirements.

(a) After a person regains eligibility for crop insurance, if their policy was terminated the person must submit a new application for crop insurance coverage on or before the applicable sales closing date to obtain insurance coverage for the crop. If the date of regaining eligibility occurs after the applicable sales closing date for the crop year, the person may not participate until the following crop year unless that crop policy allows for applications to be accepted after the sales closing date.

(b) If a person who was determined ineligible according to this subpart is subsequently determined to be an eligible person for crop insurance through mediation, arbitration, appeal, or judicial review, such person’s policies will be reinstated effective at the beginning of the crop year for which the producer was determined ineligible, and such person will be entitled to all applicable benefits under such policies, provided the person meets all eligibility requirements.
Federal Assistance Program

This program is listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under No. 10.450.

Executive Order 12372

This program is not subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12372, which require intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. See the Notice related to 7 CFR part 3015, subpart V, published at 48 FR 29115, June 24, 1983.

Executive Order 12988

This proposed rule has been reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12988 on civil justice reform. The provisions of this rule will not have a retroactive effect. The provisions of this rule will preempt State and local laws to the extent such State and local laws are inconsistent herewith. With respect to any direct action taken by FCIC or action by FCIC to require the insurance provider to take specific action under the terms of the crop insurance policy, the administrative appeal provisions published at 7 CFR part 11 or 7 CFR part 400, subpart J for the informal review process of good farming practices as applicable, must be exhausted before any action against FCIC may be brought.

Environmental Evaluation

This action is not expected to have a significant economic impact on the quality of the human environment, health, or safety. Therefore, neither an Environmental Assessment nor an Environmental Impact Statement is needed.

Background

FCIC proposes to revise 7 CFR part 457, Common Crop Insurance Regulations, by revising §457.133, Prune Crop Insurance Provisions, to be effective for the 2013 and succeeding crop years. Several requests have been made for changes to improve the coverage offered, address program integrity issues, and improve clarity of the Prune Crop Insurance Provisions. The proposed changes to §457.133 are as follows:

1. FCIC proposes to remove the paragraph immediately preceding section 1 which refers to the order of priority in the event of a conflict. This same information is contained in the Basic Provisions. Therefore, it is duplicative and should be removed in the Crop Provisions.

2. Section 1—FCIC proposes to realign the definitions of “market price for standard prunes” and “substandard prunes.” These terms and definitions are no longer needed with the proposed
removal of quality adjustment for substandard prunes in section 11(e).

FCIC proposes to revise the definition of “standard prunes” to replace the phrase “grading standards” with the phrase “grade standards.” The term “grade standards,” rather than “grading standards,” is consistent with terminology in other Crop Provisions administered by FCIC and is a more accurate term.

3. Section 3—FCIC proposes to revise paragraphs (a) and (b) to remove the phrase “varietal group” and replace it with the word “type” everywhere it appears. Varietal groups are typically identified in the Special Provisions. However, prunes are not categorized by varietal group in the Special Provisions, rather they are categorized by type. Therefore, using the word “type” is more appropriate.

FCIC proposes to redesignate section 3(c) as section 3(d) and designate the undesignated paragraph following section 3(c). FCIC proposes to revise newly designated section 3(c) to add provisions to specify how yields will be reduced if an event or action occurs that may reduce the yield potential based on when the situation is reported. The current provision states that the insurance provider will reduce the yield used to establish the insured’s production guarantee, but does not tell when or how. The proposed section 3(c)(1) states that if a situation that may reduce the insured’s yield is reported before the beginning of the insurance period, the yield used to establish the insured’s production guarantee will be reduced for the current crop year regardless of whether the situation was due to an insured or uninsured cause of loss. The proposed section 3(c)(2) states that if a situation that may reduce the insured’s yield is reported after the beginning of the insurance period and the insured notifies the insurance provider by the production reporting date, the yield used to establish the insured’s production guarantee will be reduced for the current crop year only if the potential reduction in the yield used to establish the insured’s production guarantee is due to an uninsured cause of loss. The proposed section 3(c)(3) states that if a situation that may reduce the insured’s yield is reported after the beginning of the insurance period and the insured fails to notify the insurance provider by the production reporting date, an amount equal to the reduction in the yield will be added to the production to count calculated in section 3(c) for insured causes and the insurance provider will reduce the yield used to establish the insured’s production guarantee for the subsequent crop year.

FCIC also proposes to revise newly designated section 3(c) to remove the list of possible situations that affect yield and instead refer back to section 3(b), which contains the same information. This eliminates redundancy and is consistent with other perennial Crop Provisions, such as apples, grapes, and stonefruit.

4. Section 6—FCIC proposes to revise section 6(c) by removing the requirements for the insured crop to be grown on tree varieties that were commercially available at set out and tree varieties that are adapted to the area because these provisions have created confusion as to which varieties meet these requirements. FCIC proposes to add a requirement for the insured crop to be grown on trees that are listed in the Special Provisions. This provision will eliminate any confusion as to which varieties are insurable because insurable varieties will be listed in the Special Provisions. FCIC proposes to remove the requirement for trees to be irrigated because insurable practices are listed in the Special Provisions.

5. Section 8—FCIC proposes to revise section 8(a) to state that the year of application coverage begins on March 1. FCIC proposes to revise section 8(c) to remove the phrase “Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(1) of this section.” These changes will allow continuous coverage of the citrus fruit from year to year with no gaps in coverage. This proposed change is consistent with other perennial Crop Provisions, such as apples and grapes.

6. Section 9—FCIC proposes to add provisions in section 9(a) that allow insects and disease to be insurable causes of loss unless damage is due to insufficient or improper application of control measures. FCIC proposes to remove the provisions in section 9(b)(1) that excludes insects and disease from insurability unless adverse weather prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective or causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available. This will make insects and disease a presumed insurable cause of loss unless one of the stated conditions exists as opposed to a presumed uninsurable cause of loss unless one of the stated conditions exists.

7. Section 10—FCIC proposes to add a new section 10(a) to clarify the insured’s representative samples for appraisal purposes in accordance with the Basic Provisions. The rest of the provisions are proposed to be redesignated.

8. Section 11—FCIC proposes to revise section 11(b) to remove the phrase “varietal group” and replace it with the word “type” everywhere it appears. As stated above, varietal groups are typically identified in the Special Provisions. However, prunes are not categorized by varietal group in the Special Provisions, rather they are categorized by type. Therefore, using the word “type” is more appropriate.

FCIC proposes to revise the settlement of claim examples in section 11(b). FCIC proposes to revise the example by changing the term “varietal group” to “type” everywhere it appears in the example for reasons stated above. FCIC proposes to revise the example to illustrate the correct rounding of decimals and to identify units consistently. FCIC also proposes to revise the introductory paragraph of the second part of the example to clarify that information contained in the second part of the example is added to the information contained in the first part of the example. These changes are proposed to improve accuracy and readability of the example.

FCIC proposes to revise section 11(c) to replace the phrase “grade substandard or better” with the phrase “meet the definition of standard prunes.” The phrase “grade substandard or better” is no longer applicable with the proposed removal of quality adjustment for substandard prunes in section 11(e).

FCIC proposes to remove section 11(e) which removes the provisions regarding quality adjustment for substandard prunes. The calculation used to determine the quality adjustment factor was the value per ton of substandard prunes divided by the market price per ton for standard prunes. In addition, there was a statement on the Special Provisions that reduced the value per ton by the harvest cost per ton prior to calculating the quality adjustment factor. The value per ton of substandard prunes is a value published by the Prune Bargaining Association (PBA). In recent years, PBA has either not published a substandard price or has published a price that is near or below zero. In some instances, PBA’s value per ton for substandard prunes was so low that when the harvest cost per ton specified in the Special Provisions was deducted from the value per ton, the result was less than zero. When the value of substandard prunes is less than or equal to zero, substandard prune production does not count as production to count for claims purposes. The quality adjustment...
procedure was burdensome to the producer and the insurance provider who had to wait until the PBA published prices to settle claims and it generally had little to no effect on indemnities so the quality adjustment procedures are being removed from the policy. As proposed, only counting as production to count those prunes that meet the specified standards will take into consideration the quality of the prunes.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 457
Crop insurance, Prunes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Proposed Rule
Accordingly, as set forth in the preamble, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation proposes to amend 7 CFR part 457 effective for the 2013 and succeeding crop years to read as follows:

PART 457—COMMON CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 457 continues to read as follows:
Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1506(a), 1506(o).

2. Amend §457.133 as follows:
(a) Remove the definitions of “market price for standard prunes” and “substandard prunes”; and
(b) Amend the definition of “standard prunes” by removing the word “grading” and replacing it with the word “grade” in paragraph (b); and
(c) Amend section 3 to:
(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and type, if applicable;
(ii) Revise paragraph (b); and
(iii) Designate the introductory text as paragraph (c); and
(iv) Revise newly designated paragraph (c) as paragraph (d);
(d) Amend section 6 to:
(i) Revise paragraph (c); and
(ii) Remove paragraphs (d) and (e);
(e) Revise section 8(a)(1); and
(f) Amend section 8(c) by removing the phrase “Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(1) of this section, for” and replacing it with the word “For”;
(g) Amend section 9(a)(5) by removing the word “or” after the semicolon at the end of the sentence;
(h) Amend section 9(a)(6) by removing the period at the end of the sentence and adding a semicolon in its place;


In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:
(a) You may select only one price election for all the prunes in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 of the Basic Provisions, by type if applicable:

(1) The age of the interplanted crop, and type, if applicable;

(2) After the beginning of the insurance period and you notify us by the production reporting date, the yield used to establish your production guarantee will be reduced for the current crop year only if the potential reduction in the yield used to establish your production guarantee is due to an uninsured cause of loss; or

(3) After the beginning of the insurance period and you fail to notify us by the production reporting date, an amount equal to the reduction in the yield will be added to the production to count calculated in section 11(c) due to uninsured causes when determining any indemnity. We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee for the subsequent crop year.

6. Insured Crop.

8. Insurance Period.

(a) (1) For the year of application, coverage begins on March 1.


(a) * * *

7. Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures; or

8. Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to inability to market the prunes for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.


(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must leave representative samples in accordance with our procedures.

(b) * * *

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each type, if applicable, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying the result of 11(b)(1) by the respective price election for each type, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(2) if there is more than one type;

(4) Multiplying the total production to count (see section 11(c)), of each type, if applicable, by its respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(4) if there is more than one type;

(6) Subtracting the result of section 11(b)(4) from the result of section 11(b)(2) if there is only one type or subtracting the result of section 11(b)(5) from the result of section 11(b)(3) if there is more than one type; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 11(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You select 75 percent coverage level, 100 percent of the price election, and have a 100 percent share in 50.0 acres of type A prunes in the unit. The production guarantee is 2.5 tons per acre and your price election is $630.00 per ton. You harvest 10.0 tons. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50.0 acres × 2.5 tons = 125.0 ton production guarantee;

(2) 125.0 ton guarantee × $630.00 price election = $78,750 value of production guarantee;

(4) 10.0 tons × $630.00 price election = $6,300 value of production to count;

(6) $78,750 − $6,300 = $72,450 indemnity payment.

In addition to the information in the first example, you have an additional 50.0 acres of type B prunes with 100 percent share in the same unit. The production guarantee is 2.0 tons per acre and the price election is $550.00 per ton. You harvest 5.0 tons. Your total indemnity for both types A and B would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50.0 acres × 2.5 tons = 125.0 ton production guarantee;

(2) 125.0 ton guarantee × $630.00 price election = $78,750 value of production guarantee;

(3) $78,750 + $55,000 = $133,750 total value of production guarantee;

(4) 10.0 tons × $630.00 price election = $6,300 value of production to count for type A and 5.0 tons × $550.00 price election = $2,750 value of production to count for type B;

(5) $6,300 + $2,750 = $9,050 total value of production to count;

(6) $133,750 − $9,050 = $124,700 loss; and

(7) $124,700 loss × 1.000 share = $124,700 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count (in tons) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include all harvested and appraised production of natural condition prunes that meet the definition of standard prunes and any production that is harvested and intended for use as fresh fruit. The total production to count will include:

* * * * *

Signed in Washington, DC, on November 22, 2011.

William J. Murphy,
Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

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BILLING CODE 3410–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Parts 316, 317, 320, 331, 354, 355, 381, 412, and 424


RIN 0583–AC59

Prior Label Approval System: Generic Label Approval

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is proposing to amend the meat and poultry products inspection regulations to expand the circumstances in which FSIS will generically approve the labels of meat and poultry products. The Agency also is proposing to combine the regulations that provide for the approval of labels for meat products and poultry products into a new CFR part.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 3, 2012.

ADDRESSES: FSIS invites interested persons to submit comments on this proposed rule. Comments may be submitted by either of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: This Web site provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on this Web page or attach a file for lengthy comments. Go to http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments.

- Mail, including diskettes or CD-ROMs, and hand- or courier-delivered items: Send to U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), FSIS, OPPD, RMID, Docket Room, Patriots Plaza 3, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Mailstop 3782, 8–163A, Washington, DC 20250–3700.

Instructions: All items submitted by mail or electronic mail must include the Agency name and docket number FSIS–2005–0016. Comments received in response to this docket will be made available for public inspection and posted without change, including any personal information provided, to http://www.regulations.gov.

Docket: For access to background documents or comments received, go to the FSIS Docket Room at the address listed above between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Canavan, Food Technologist, Labeling and Program Delivery Division, Office of Policy and Program Development, Food Safety and Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, MD 20705–5273; Telephone (301) 504–0879; Fax (301) 504–0872.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Introduction

The Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.) direct the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain meat and poultry product inspection programs designed to assure consumers that meat and poultry products distributed to them (including imports) are safe, wholesome, not adulterated, and properly marked, labeled, and packaged. Section 2 of the FMIA (21 U.S.C. 602) and section 2 of the PPIA (21 U.S.C. 451) state that unwholesome, adulterated, or misbranded meat or meat food products are injurious to the public welfare; destroy markets for wholesome, not adulterated, and properly marked, labeled, and packaged products; and result in sundry losses to producers and processors of meat and poultry products, as well as injury to consumers. Therefore, Congress has granted to the Secretary broad authority to protect consumers’ health and welfare.

Section 7(d) of the FMIA (21 U.S.C. 607(d)) states: “No article subject to this title shall be sold or offered for sale by any person, firm, or corporation, in commerce, under any name or other marking or labeling which is false or misleading, or in any container of a