

As amended, the Cotton Research and Promotion Order (7 CFR part 1205) (Order) was approved by producers and importers voting in a referendum held July 17–26, 1991, and the amended Order was published in the **Federal Register** on December 10, 1991, (56 FR 64470). A proposed rule implementing the amended Order was published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1991, (56 FR 65450). Implementing rules were published on July 1 and 2, 1992, (57 FR 29181 and 57 FR 29431, respectively).

The total value of assessment levied on cotton imports is the sum of two parts. The first part of the assessment is based on the weight of cotton imported—levied at a rate of \$1 per bale of cotton, which is equivalent to 500 pounds, or \$1 per 226.8 kilograms of cotton. The second part of the import assessment (referred to as the supplemental assessment) is based on the value of imported cotton lint or the cotton contained in imported cotton products—levied at a rate of five-tenths of one percent of the value of domestically produced cotton. The current assessment on imported cotton is \$0.012013 per kilogram of imported cotton.

The Act provides that “Any *de minimis* figure as established under this paragraph shall be such as to minimize the burden in administering the assessment provision but still provide for the maximum participation of imports of cotton in the assessment provisions of this chapter.” 7 U.S.C. 2116(c)(2). The Import Assessment Table in paragraph (b)(3) of § 1205.510 of the Cotton Research and Promotion Rules and Regulations indicates the total assessment rate (\$ per kilogram) due for each Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) number that is subject to assessment. Subparagraph (i) of this same paragraph provides for an exemption from assessment for any line item entry of cotton appearing on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) entry documentation whose calculated assessment is two dollars (\$2.00) or less. This *de minimis* exemption was established to minimize the administrative burden of collecting import assessments, which was originally estimated to be \$2.00 per line item, where administrative costs would exceed the actual value of the assessment.

The *de minimis* figure is an estimate of administrative burden, which is equivalent to the transactions costs of collecting the cotton fee. The *de minimis* provision was necessary to avoid instances where the transactions

costs of collecting the cotton fee exceeded the cotton fee being collected.

In January 2014, AMS became aware of CBP’s automation processes in connection with documenting and collecting assessments. CBP indicated that the documentation and collection process is automated and costs have been significantly decreased. Taking into account technological advancements in the fee collection process, CBP no longer charges USDA for the collection of assessments on agricultural commodities. This has eliminated the administrative burden associated with the collection of assessments.

AMS is striking subparagraph (i) under paragraph § 1205.510(b)(3) of the Cotton Research and Promotion Rules and Regulations and appending to the paragraph section the language currently in subparagraph (ii). This action reflects the technological efficiencies of the CBP import documentation process by eliminating the *de minimis* provisions in the regulations, and, therefore, helps to ensure that the assessments collected on imported cotton and the cotton content of imported products will be the same as those paid on domestically produced cotton. In addition, AMS is modifying the definition of cotton in § 1205.12 to include imported cotton that previously was exempted due to the *de minimis* exemption. With this action, importers who previously imported *de minimis* amounts of cotton may now be eligible to participate in the sign-up period for a continuance referendum that would determine whether a continuance referendum is favored.

Summary of Comments

A proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** on December 16, 2014, with a comment period of December 11, 2015, through January 11, 2016 (80 FR 76873). No comments were received by AMS. The proposed rule may be viewed at www.regulations.gov.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1205

Advertising, Agricultural research, Cotton, Marketing agreements, Reporting and Recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 1205 is amended as follows:

PART 1205—COTTON RESEARCH AND PROMOTION

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1205 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2101–2118.

■ 2. Revise § 1205.12 to read as follows:

§ 1205.12 Cotton.

The term *cotton* means all Upland cotton harvested in the United States and all imports of Upland cotton, including the Upland cotton content of products derived thereof.

■ 3. In § 1205.510, paragraph (b)(3) is revised to read as set forth below (the Import Assessment Table remains unchanged):

§ 1205.510 Levy of assessments.

* * * * *

(b) * * *
 (3) The following table contains Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) classification numbers and corresponding conversion factors and assessments. The left column of the following table indicates the HTS classifications of imported cotton and cotton-containing products subject to assessment. The center column indicates the conversion factor for determining the raw fiber content for each kilogram of the HTS. HTS numbers for raw cotton have no conversion factor in the table. The right column indicates the total assessment per kilogram of the article assessed. In the event that any HTS number subject to assessment is changed and such change is merely a replacement of a previous number and has no impact on the physical properties, description, or cotton content of the product involved, assessments will continue to be collected based on the new number.

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Dated: June 10, 2016.
Elanor Starmer,
Administrator.
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 1214

[Document Number AMS–SC–15–0072]

Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and Information Order; Late Payment and Interest Charges on Past Due Assessments

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule prescribes late payment and interest charges on past due assessments under the Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and

Information Order (Order). The Order is administered by the Christmas Tree Promotion Board (Board) with oversight by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Under the Order, assessments are collected from domestic producers and importers and used for research and promotion projects designed to maintain and expand the market for fresh cut Christmas trees. This rule implements authority contained in the Order that allows the Board to collect late payment and interest charges on past due assessments. Late payment and interest charges will begin to accrue on unpaid assessments beginning 30 days after the effective date of this rule. This action contributes to effective administration of the program. This rule also provides authority for the crop year and fiscal period to be changed through administrative action. These changes were unanimously recommended by the Board.

DATES: *Effective* June 16, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Victoria Carpenter, Marketing Specialist, Promotion and Economics Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, Stop 0244, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Room 1406-S, Washington, DC 20250-0244; telephone: (202) 720-9915; facsimile: (202) 205-2800; or electronic mail: VictoriaM.Carpenter@ams.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under the Order (7 CFR part 1214). The Order is authorized under the Commodity Promotion, Research, and Information Act of 1996 (1996 Act)(7 U.S.C. 7411-7425).

Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules and promoting flexibility. This action has been designated as a “non-significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has waived the review process.

Executive Order 13175

This action has been reviewed in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 13175, Consultation

and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. The review reveals that this regulation will not have substantial and direct effects on Tribal governments and will not have significant Tribal implications.

Executive Order 12988

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. It is not intended to have retroactive effect. Section 524 of the 1996 Act provides that it shall not affect or preempt any other Federal or State law authorizing promotion or research relating to an agricultural commodity.

Under section 519 of the 1996 Act (7 U.S.C. 7418), a person subject to an order may file a written petition with USDA stating that an order, any provision of an order, or any obligation imposed in connection with an order, is not established in accordance with the law, and request a modification of an order or an exemption from an order. Any petition filed challenging an order, any provision of an order, or any obligation imposed in connection with an order, shall be filed within two years after the effective date of an order, provision, or obligation subject to challenge in the petition. The petitioner will have the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. Thereafter, USDA will issue a ruling on the petition. The 1996 Act provides that the district court of the United States for any district in which the petitioner resides or conducts business shall have the jurisdiction to review a final ruling on the petition, if the petitioner files a complaint for that purpose not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of USDA's final ruling.

Background

This rule prescribes late payment and interest charges on past due assessments. The Order is administered by the Board with oversight by USDA. Under the Order, assessments are collected from domestic producers and importers and used for research and promotion projects designed to maintain and expand the market for fresh cut Christmas trees. This rule implements authority contained in the Order and the 1996 Act that allows the Board to collect late payment and interest charges on past due assessments. This action was unanimously recommended by the Board and will contribute to effective administration of the program.

Section 1214.52(a) of the Order specifies that the funds to cover the Board's expenses shall be paid from assessments on producers and importers, donations from persons not subject to assessments, and from other funds available to the Board. Paragraphs

(b) and (c) specify that the collection of assessments on Christmas trees that are cut and sold or imported will be the responsibility of the producer who produces the Christmas trees or causes them to be cut, or the importer who imports Christmas trees for marketing in the United States.

Section 1214.52(e) specifies that “a late payment charge, may be imposed on any producer or importer who fails to remit to the Board, the total amount for which any such producer or importer is liable on or before the due date established by the Board. In addition to the late payment charge, an interest charge may be imposed on the outstanding amount for which the producer or importer is liable. The rate for late payment and interest charges shall be specified by the Secretary through rulemaking.”

The Order was implemented in November 2011, but immediately stayed. The stay was lifted on April 7, 2014, and the program is currently in effect. Domestic assessments were due February 15, 2016. This will be the first assessment collection by the Board. Importers will be responsible for paying the assessment directly to the Board 30 calendar days after importation. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Customs) will not be collecting on imports for the 2015 season. Producers or importers who domestically produce or import less than 500 trees annually are exempt from assessment.

This rule implements authority contained in the Order and the 1996 Act that allows the Board to collect late payment and interest charges on past due assessments.

Late payment and interest charges will begin to accrue on unpaid assessments beginning 30 days after the effective date of the final rule. A late payment charge of \$250 will be applied to any unpaid assessments for producers and importers that are delinquent in paying their assessment. If the assessment is paid after February 15, but up to 29 days after the effective date of this final rule, no late payment charge will be imposed. The late payment charge will be increased to \$500 after 90 days after the effective date of this final rule. Additionally, a 1.5 percent interest charge per month will be imposed on unpaid assessments and fees owed, beginning 30 days after the effective date of this final rule. The delay of the imposition of late payment and interest charges only applies to the initial period of assessment collection. Assessment funds are used by the Board for activities designed to benefit all industry members. Thus, it is important that all assessed entities pay their

assessments in a timely manner. Entities who fail to pay their assessments on time would be able to reap the benefits of Board programs at the expense of others. In addition, they would be able to utilize funds for their own use that should otherwise be paid to the Board to finance Board programs.

Board Recommendation

The Board met on July 17, 2015, and unanimously recommended specifying rates of late payment charges and interest on past due assessments in the Order's regulations. Specifically, the Board recommended that a late payment charge of \$250 be applied to late assessments for producers and importers that are delinquent in paying their assessment 30 days after the due date. The late payment charge will increase to \$500 after 90 days of delinquency. Additionally, a 1.5 percent interest charge per month will be imposed on late assessments and fees owed, beginning 30 days after the assessment due date. This fee structure is not overtly burdensome on small producers or importers, but does create the incentive to promote timely payment of assessments due. This action contributes to the efficient administration of the program.

This action will help facilitate program administration by providing an incentive for entities to remit assessments in a timely manner, with the intent of creating a fair and equitable process among all assessed entities. Accordingly, a new Subpart C is added to the Order for rules and regulations, and a new section 1214.520 is added to Subpart C.

This rule also makes one additional change to the Order. This rule revises the definition of crop year and fiscal period as defined in sections 1214.5 and 1214.8, respectively. The Board recommended this change because USDA revised the crop year and fiscal period during the promulgation process from what was originally proposed by the industry. The Board wants the flexibility to change these dates if necessary. The terms crop year and fiscal period will be revised by adding language to allow the Board to change the crop year or fiscal period administratively through Board action.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), AMS is required to examine the impact of this rule on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has considered the economic impact of this action on such entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to such actions so that small businesses will not be disproportionately burdened. The Small Business Administration (SBA) defines, in 13 CFR part 121, small agricultural producers as those having annual receipts of no more than \$750,000 and small agricultural service firms (producers and importers) as those having annual receipts of no more than \$7.5 million.

According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), it is estimated that there are 15,494 farms that sold cut Christmas trees in the United States. According to NASS, the value of cut Christmas trees sold in 2012 was \$808,644,000. Dividing that value by the number of farms yields an average annual producer revenue of \$52,191. Therefore it is estimated that all farms that sold Christmas trees had revenue under \$750,000.

Likewise, based on Customs data, it is estimated there are 153 importers of Christmas trees. Using 2014 Customs data, all importers import less than \$7.5 million worth of Christmas trees annually. Thus, all domestic producers and importers of Christmas trees would be considered small entities.

Regarding the value of the commodity, as mentioned above, based on 2012 NASS Census of Agriculture data, the value of the domestic cut Christmas trees was about \$808.6 million. According to Customs data, the value of 2014 imports was about \$25.8 million.

This rule prescribes late payment and interest charges on past due assessments under the Order. The Order is administered by the Board with oversight by USDA. Under the Order, assessments are collected from producers and importers of Christmas trees that are cut and sold or imported.

This rule will add a new section 1214.520 that will specify a late payment charge of \$250 to be applied to late assessments for producers and importers that are delinquent in paying their assessment 30 days after the due date. The late payment charge will be increased to \$500 after 90 days of delinquency. Additionally, a 1.5 percent interest charge per month will be imposed on late assessments and fees owed, beginning 30 days after the assessment due date. This section will be included in a new Subpart C—Provisions Implementing the Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and Information Order. This action was unanimously recommended by the Board and is authorized under section

1214.52(e) of the Order and section 517(e) of the 1996 Act.

In addition, one other change is being made to the Order. It will revise the definition of crop year and fiscal period as defined in sections 1214.5 and 1214.8, respectively. The Board recommended this change because USDA revised the crop year and fiscal period during the promulgation process from what was originally proposed by the industry. The Board wants the flexibility to change these dates if necessary. The terms crop year and fiscal period will be revised by adding language to allow the Board to change the crop year or fiscal period administratively through Board action.

Regarding the economic impact of this rule on affected entities, this action imposes no costs on producers and importers who pay their assessments on time. It merely provides an incentive for entities to remit their assessments in a timely manner. For all entities who are delinquent in paying assessments, both large and small, the charges will be applied uniformly. As for the impact on the industry as a whole, this action will help facilitate program administration by providing an incentive for entities to remit their assessments in a timely manner, with the intent of creating a fair and equitable process among all assessed entities.

Additionally, as previously mentioned, the Order provides for an exemption for entities that produce or import less than 500 Christmas trees.

Regarding alternatives, one option to the action is to maintain the status quo and not prescribe late payment and interest charges for past due assessments. However, the Board determined that implementing such charges would help facilitate program administration by encouraging entities to pay their assessments in a timely manner. The Board reviewed rates of late payment and interest charges prescribed in other research and promotion programs and concluded that the late payment charge and the interest charge contained in this rule are appropriate.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the information collection and recordkeeping requirements that are imposed by the Order have been approved under OMB control number 0581–0093. This rule results in no changes to the information collection and recordkeeping requirements previously approved and imposes no additional reporting and recordkeeping burden on domestic producers and importers of Christmas trees.

As with all Federal promotion programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. Finally, USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the use of the Internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

Regarding outreach efforts, the Board met on July 17, 2015, and unanimously recommended these changes to the Order. All of the Board's meetings, including meetings held via teleconference, are open to the public and interested persons are invited to participate and express their views.

A proposed rule concerning this action was published in the **Federal Register** on March 1, 2016 (81 FR 10530). The proposal was made available through the Internet by USDA and the Office of the Federal Register. A 15-day comment period ending March 16, 2016, was provided to allow interested persons to submit comments. No comments were received.

After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the information and recommendation submitted by the Board and other available information, it is hereby found that this rule, as hereinafter set forth, is consistent with and will effectuate the purposes of the 1996 Act.

It is further found that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** (5 U.S.C. 553) because this is the initial year for the collection of assessments under the Order, on the 2015 harvest, and assessments were due on February 15, 2016. Importers are responsible for paying assessments directly to the Board 30 calendar days after importation. The Board would like to implement this incentive as soon as possible to facilitate the initial collection of assessments. Additionally, this action was unanimously recommended by the Board. Further, a 15-day comment period was provided for in the proposed rule and no comments were received.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1214

Administrative practice and procedure, Advertising, Consumer information, Christmas trees, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 1214 is amended as follows:

PART 1214—CHRISTMAS TREE PROMOTION, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION ORDER

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 1214 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7411–7425; 7 U.S.C. 7401.

■ 2. Section 1214.5 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1214.5 Crop year.

Crop year means the period August 1 through July 31 or such other period approved by the Secretary.

■ 3. Section 1214.8 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1214.8 Fiscal period.

Fiscal period means the period August 1 through July 31 or such other period approved by the Secretary.

■ 4. Subpart C, consisting of § 1214.520, is added to read as follows:

Subpart C—Provisions Implementing the Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and Information Order

§ 1214.520 Late payment and interest charges for past due assessments.

(a) A late payment charge shall be imposed on any producer or importer who fails to make timely remittance to the Board of the total assessments for which such producer or importer is liable. The late payment charge will be imposed on any assessments not received within 30 calendar days of the date they are due. This one-time late payment charge shall be \$250 and will be increased to \$500 after 90 days of delinquency.

(b) In addition to the late payment charge, 1.5 percent per month interest on the outstanding balance, including any late payment charge and accrued interest, will be added to any accounts for which payment has not been received by the Board within 30 calendar days after the date the assessments are due. Such interest will continue to accrue monthly until the outstanding balance is paid to the Board.

Dated: June 10, 2016.

Elanor Starmer,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2016–14150 Filed 6–14–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2015–3635; Directorate Identifier 2015–NM–037–AD; Amendment 39–18553; AD 2016–12–04]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Model A318 series airplanes; A319 series airplanes; A320–211, –212, –214, –231, –232, and –233 airplanes; and A321 series airplanes. This AD was prompted by an evaluation by the design approval holder (DAH) indicating that certain structural repair manual (SRM) inspection requirements for the fuselage skin repairs are insufficient to detect cracks. This AD requires an inspection to determine whether any fuselage external skin (doubler) repairs have been accomplished, an inspection for cracking of certain repaired external fuselage skin areas in the fuselage, and repair if necessary. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct fatigue cracking of the fuselage skin, which could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

DATES: This AD becomes effective July 20, 2016.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of July 20, 2016.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Airbus, Airworthiness Office—EIAS, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 44 51; email account.airworth-eas@airbus.com; Internet <http://www.airbus.com>. You may view this referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425–227–1221. It is also available on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2015–3635.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>