

Identification administrators would request additional blocks of numbers from the designated nonprofit organization when their allocated blocks were all assigned. Identification numbers would be marked on eartags with easy to read numbers and, potentially, machine readable codes. It would be the identification administrators' responsibility to prevent duplication of numbers and to maintain records of animals that are identified. They would also cooperate with APHIS for disease control purposes.

Participation in using the AIN System would be voluntary. Producers who wished to continue using their current systems of identification could continue to do so. Many producers already use official eartags to identify their livestock. Although switching to the AIN system could result in a small increase in costs associated with the new eartags, those costs could be offset by a reduced need for multiple identification devices.

We recognize that the AIN System may be used to identify livestock on forms and devices other than eartags, such as registration papers. Our regulations do not preclude such uses. The only change to our regulations that we believe is necessary to allow use of the AIN System is to our definition of *official eartag*.

The AIN System is compatible with current U.S. methods of livestock identification and with universal identification systems in other countries, including Canada and the European Union. APHIS' regulatory records could be adapted to accept the AIN System for all recordkeeping related to the interstate and international movement of animals, semen, embryos, and related animal products.

The AIN System has been demonstrated in the United States under a dairy industry initiative called the National Farm Animal Identification and Records (F.A.I.R.) pilot project. Under the National F.A.I.R. pilot project, which began in the spring of 1998, 60,000 to 70,000 dairy cattle have been identified using the AIN system. The Council on Dairy Cattle Breeding (CDBC) administers the system.

We invite comments concerning the implementation and use of the AIN System on official eartags. In particular, we are soliciting comments from all livestock industries, including the beef, dairy, equine, sheep, swine, and goat industries, concerning the system's lack of a State prefix, the administration of the AIN System, and the concept of a universal identification system, in

general, as opposed to multiple systems of identification.

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 111–113, 114, 114a, 114a–1, 115–117, 120–126, 134b, and 134f; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(d).

Done in Washington, DC, this 28th day of February 2000.

Bobby R. Acord,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 00–5164 Filed 3–2–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–U

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 590

[Docket No. 99–012P]

RIN 0583–AC71

Fee Increase for Egg Products Inspection—Year 2000

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is proposing to increase the fees FSIS charges egg products plants for providing overtime and holiday inspection services. These proposed fee increases reflect the total cost of inspection, including the national and locality pay raise for Federal employees, applicable overhead costs, and other inspection costs. FSIS is proposing to make the fee increases effective thirty days after the final rule is published. The Agency is also proposing to delete the reference to regulations governing the voluntary grading of eggs.

DATES: Comments must be received by May 2, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Submit one original and two copies of written comments to FSIS Docket Clerk, Docket #99–012P, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Room 102, Cotton Annex, 300 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20250–3700. All comments submitted in response to this proposal will be available for public inspection in the Docket Clerk's Office between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information concerning policy issues, contact Daniel Engeljohn, Ph.D., Director, Regulations Development and Analysis Division, Office of Policy, Program Development, and Evaluation, FSIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 112, Cotton Annex, 300 12th

Street, SW., Washington, DC 20250, (202) 720–5627, fax number (202) 690–0486.

For information concerning fee development, contact Michael B. Zimmerer, Director, Financial Management Division, Office of Management, FSIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 2130–S, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250, (202) 720–3552.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA) (21 U.S.C. 1031 *et seq.*), provides for the inspection of egg products by Federal inspectors at official plants. Federal inspection protects the health and welfare of consumers by assuring that egg products are wholesome, not adulterated, and properly labeled and packaged.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) was responsible for administering the EPIA from its enactment in 1970 until 1995. At that time, the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103–354; 7 U.S.C. 6981) delegated food safety responsibilities to the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food Safety. The Department subsequently revised its regulations to transfer egg product inspection functions under the EPIA to FSIS. AMS retained those functions related to the shell egg surveillance program. The regulations governing the inspection of eggs and egg products (9 CFR part 590) were transferred to Part 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations on December 31, 1998 (63 FR 72352).

The cost of mandatory inspection (excluding such services performed on holidays or on an overtime basis) is borne by FSIS. However, plants pay for inspection services performed on holidays or on an overtime basis. There has not been a change in overtime and holiday fees for egg products inspection services since the transfer of program functions from AMS to FSIS in May 1995. AMS established and implemented the current fees in November 1994. These fees reflect only the direct costs of inspection at that time and are insufficient to recover FSIS's current costs for delivery of inspection service.

In order to recover the full cost of inspection, FSIS is proposing overtime and holiday fees for egg products inspection services that are the same as overtime and holiday fees for meat and poultry inspection.

In its analysis of projected costs for January 1, 2000 to September 30, 2000, FSIS has identified increases in the

costs that it will incur in providing overtime and holiday inspection services. Based on its analysis, FSIS is proposing to amend § 590.126 of 9 CFR to increase the fee for providing overtime inspection services from \$26.16 per hour per program employee

to \$39.76 per hour per program employee. For holiday services, FSIS proposes to amend § 590.128(a) to increase the fee from \$17.44 per hour per program employee to \$39.76 per hour per program employee. Although these proposed fee increases are large,

they reflect the total cost of inspection, including national and locality pay raises for Federal employees, applicable overhead costs, and other inspection costs. The current fees and the proposed increases are reported in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—CURRENT AND PROPOSED FEES FOR OVERTIME AND HOLIDAY INSPECTION SERVICES

Service (\$/hr.)	Current	Proposed
Overtime Inspection Services	26.16	39.76
Holiday Inspection Services	17.44	39.76

The proposed fees are based on the full Agency cost for meat, poultry and egg products inspection services (Table 2). These costs are then divided by the total hours of inspection to obtain the hourly rate. FSIS intends to charge egg products establishments requesting overtime and holiday inspection

services the same rate charged meat and poultry establishments for these services. Table 2 shows salary, overhead, and other inspections costs for FY 98 and the added inflation and Federal pay increase used to obtain the total amount from which the proposed rates are derived. Overhead costs are the

indirect costs for administration and management associated with providing inspection services. Other inspection costs include direct costs for travel and laboratory support costs associated with inspection services.

TABLE 2.—COMPONENTS OF PROPOSED FEE—AGENCY INSPECTION COSTS

Component	\$Thousand	Percent
Direct Salaries	57,242	56.86
Inflation and Pay Increase	7,951	7.91
Overhead	22,197	22.05
Other Inspection Costs (Travel and Laboratory Support)	13,282	13.17
Total	100,671	100

Beginning with the Federal fiscal year 2001, which starts October 1, 2000, FSIS intends to review annually its fees for overtime and holiday egg products inspection services to allow for necessary adjustments on a fiscal year basis. The fiscal year approach is an accepted accounting principle and will facilitate more consistent and timely proposals to adjust fees and assist the Agency and affected industry to plan for these fee adjustments.

The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, provides the authority for collection of fees approximately equal to the cost of voluntary egg grading programs. Therefore, AMS retains the responsibility of changing the fees set out in the regulations governing the grading of eggs (7 CFR Part 55). FSIS is proposing to amend 9 CFR 590.130 to delete the reference to regulations governing the collection of fees associated with the voluntary grading of eggs.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because this proposed rule has been determined to be not significant, the Office of Management and Budget

(OMB) did not review it under Executive Order 12866.

The Administrator, FSIS, has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact, as defined by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601), on a substantial number of small entities. There are 73 egg products firms, and all but 5 would be classified as small on the basis of the Small Business Administration size definitions (having under 100 employees in a stand-alone establishment or under 500 employees in an in-line establishment).

FSIS believes that the small plants in the egg products industry would not be affected adversely by the fee increases provided for because they reflect only a small increase in the costs currently borne by those entities that elect to use overtime and holiday inspection services. These holiday and overtime inspection services are generally sought by plants with larger production volume, greater complexity and diversity in the products they produce, and the need for on time delivery of large volumes of product by their clients—generally large commercial or institutional establishments. Plants with smaller production are unlikely to use a

significant amount of overtime and holiday inspection services. FSIS expects that plants seeking FSIS services are likely to have calculated that the incremental costs of overtime and holiday inspection services would be less than the incremental expected benefits of additional revenues they would realize from additional production.

Economic Effects

Under the proposed fees, the Agency expects to collect nearly \$2.5 million in revenues for FY 2000, compared to the \$1.5 million under current fees. The total volume of U.S. egg product production in 1998 was 3.2 billion pounds. The increase in cost per pound of product associated with the overtime and holiday fee increase is \$0.0003. Even in a competitive industry like egg products, this amount of increase in annual production costs, if firms choose to use the service, would have an insignificant impact on profits and prices. The increase in costs per firm would be about \$13,700. On average, this would not be a significant increase in annual production costs given the volume of production. Egg product

firms produce an average of 44.3 million pounds of product annually.

TABLE 3.—REVENUES FOR INSPECTION SERVICES

Current	Proposed
\$Thousand	
1,482	2,460

The industry is also likely to pass through a significant portion of the fee increase to consumers because of the inelastic nature of the demand curve facing these firms. Research has shown that consumers are unlikely to significantly reduce demand for meat and poultry products, including egg products, when prices increase. Huang estimates that demand would fall by .36 percent for a one percent increase in price (Huang, Kao S., A Complete System of U.S. Demand for Food, USDA/ERS Technical Bulletin No. 1821, 1993, p.24). Because of this inelastic nature of demand and the competitive nature of the industry, individual firms are not likely to experience any change in market share due to an increase in inspection fees.

Executive Order 12988

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule: (1) Preempts State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule; (2) has no retroactive effect; and (3) does not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule. However, the administrative procedures specified in 9 CFR 590.320 through 590.370 must be exhausted prior to any judicial challenge of the application of the provisions of this proposed rule, if the challenge involves any decision of an FSIS employee relating to inspection services provided under the EPIA.

Additional Public Notification

Public awareness of all segments of rulemaking and policy development is important. FSIS provides a weekly *FSIS Constituent Update* via fax to over 300 organizations and individuals. In addition, the update is available on line through the FSIS web page located at <http://www.fsis.usda.gov>. The update is used to provide information regarding FSIS policies, procedures, regulations, **Federal Register** notices, FSIS public meetings, recalls, and any other types of information that could affect or would be of interest to our constituents/stakeholders. The constituent fax list consists of industry, trade, and farm

groups, consumer interest groups, allied health professionals, scientific professionals, and other individuals that have requested to be included. Through these various channels, FSIS is able to provide information to a much broader, more diverse audience than would be otherwise possible. For more information or to be added to the constituent fax list, fax your request to the Congressional and Public Affairs Office, at (202) 720-5704.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 590

Eggs and egg products, Exports, Food labeling, Imports.

Accordingly, FSIS proposes to amend 9 CFR Part 590 as follows:

PART 590—INSPECTION OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS (EGG PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT)

1. The authority citation for part 590 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 1031-1056.

2. Section 590.126 is revised to read as follows:

§ 590.126 Overtime inspection service.

When operations in an official plant require the services of inspection personnel beyond their regularly assigned tour of duty on any day or on a day outside the established schedule, such services are considered as overtime work. The official plant must give reasonable advance notice to the inspector of any overtime service necessary and must pay the Agency for such overtime at an hourly rate of \$39.76.

3. Section 590.128(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 590.128 Holiday inspection service.

(a) When an official plant requires inspection service on a holiday or a day designated in lieu of a holiday, such service is considered holiday work. The official plant must, in advance of such holiday work, request the inspector in charge to furnish inspection service during such period and must pay the Agency for such holiday work at an hourly rate of \$39.76.

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§ 590.130 [Amended]

4. Section 590.130 is amended by removing the last sentence.

Done in Washington, DC on: February 28, 2000.

Thomas J. Billy,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 00-5166 Filed 3-2-00; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Parts 21, 50, 52, 54 and 100

RIN 3150-AG42

Risk-Informing Special Treatment Requirements

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering promulgating new regulations that would provide an alternative risk-informed approach for special treatment requirements in the current regulations. This action is a result of the Commission's continuing efforts to risk-inform its regulations. The NRC invites comments, advice, and recommendations from interested parties on the contemplated approach for this rulemaking.

DATES: Comment period expires May 17, 2000. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the Commission is able to ensure consideration only for comments received on or before this date.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: The Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff. Deliver comments to: 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. on Federal workdays.

You may also provide comments via the NRC's interactive rulemaking website through the NRC's home page (<http://ruleforum.llnl.gov>). This site provides the capability to upload comments as files (any format) if your web browser supports that function. For information about the interactive rulemaking website, contact Ms. Carol Gallagher, (301) 415-5905; e-mail cag@nrc.gov.

Copies of comments received may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, 2120 L Street NW. (Lower Level), Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thomas A. Bergman, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001; telephone: (301) 415-1021; e-mail: tab@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

II. Rulemaking Plan

A. Vision.

B. Strategies.

C. Objectives.

D. Selection of Candidate Rules.