

Representative has concurred with the issuance of this rule.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 925

Grapes, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

7 CFR Part 944

Avocados, Food grades and standards, Grapefruit, Grapes, Imports, Kiwifruit, Limes, Olives, Oranges.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR parts 925 and 944 are proposed to be amended as follows:

- 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR parts 925 and 944 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

PART 925—GRAPES GROWN IN A DESIGNATED AREA OF SOUTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA

- 2. Amend § 925.304(a) by redesignating paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) as paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4), revising paragraph (a) introductory text and adding new paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) to read as follows:

§ 925.304 California Desert Grape Regulation 6.

* * * *

(a) *Grade, size, and maturity.* Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section, such grapes shall meet the minimum grade and size requirements established in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2).

(1) U.S. No. 1 Table, as set forth in the United States Standards for Grades of Table Grapes (European or Vinifera Type 7 CFR 51.880 through 51.914), with the exception of the tolerance percentage for bunch size when packed in individual consumer clamshell packages weighing 5 pounds or less: not more than 20 percent of the weight of such containers may consist of single clusters weighing less than one-quarter pound, but with at least five berries each; or

(2) U.S. No. 1 Institutional, with the exception of the tolerance percentage for bunch size. Such tolerance shall be 33 percent instead of 4 percent as is required to meet U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade. Grapes meeting these quality requirements may be marked “DGAC No. 1 Institutional” but shall not be marked “Institutional Pack.”

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PART 944—FRUITS; IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

- 3. Amend § 944.503 by redesignating paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) as paragraphs (a)(1)(iii) and (a)(1)(iv), revising paragraph (a)(1) introductory text and adding new paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 944.503 Table Grape Import Regulation 4.

(a)(1) Pursuant to section 8e of the Act and Part 944—Fruits, Import Regulations, and except as provided in paragraphs (a)(1)(iii) and (a)(1)(iv), the importation into the United States of any variety of *Vinifera* species table grapes, except Emperor, Calmeria, Almeria, and Ribier varieties, is prohibited unless such grapes meet the minimum grade and size requirements established in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) or (a)(2)(ii).

(i) U.S. No. 1 Table, as set forth in the United States Standards for Grades of Table Grapes (European or *Vinifera* Type 7 CFR 51.880 through 51.914), with the exception of the tolerance percentage for bunch size when packed in individual consumer clamshell packages weighing 5 pounds or less: not more than 20 percent of the weight of such containers may consist of single clusters weighing less than one-quarter pound, but with at least five berries each; or

(ii) U.S. No. 1 Institutional, with the exception of the tolerance percentage for bunch size. Such tolerance shall be 33 percent instead of 4 percent as is required to meet U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade. Grapes meeting these quality requirements may be marked “DGAC No. 1 Institutional” but shall not be marked “Institutional Pack.”

* * * *

Dated: February 23, 2015.

Rex A. Barnes,

Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2015–04087 Filed 3–2–15; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 217

[Regulation Q; Docket No. R–1505]

RIN 7100–AD–26

Risk-Based Capital Guidelines: Implementation of Capital Requirements for Global Systemically Important Bank Holding Companies

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board).

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: On December 18, 2014, the Board published in the **Federal Register** a proposal to implement risk-based capital surcharges for U.S.-based global systemically important banking organizations.

Due to the range and complexity of the issues addressed in the proposed rulemaking, the public comment period has been extended until April 3, 2015. This action will allow interested persons additional time to analyze the proposal and prepare their comments.

DATES: The comment period for the proposed rule published on December 18, 2014 (79 FR 75473) to implement risk-based capital surcharges for U.S.-based global systemically important banking organizations is extended from March 2, 2015 to April 3, 2015.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the methods identified in the proposed rule.¹ Please submit your comments using only one method.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jordan Bleicher, Senior Supervisory Financial Analyst, (202) 973–6123, or Holly Kirkpatrick, Supervisory Financial Analyst, (202) 452–2796, Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation, or Christine Graham, Senior Attorney, (202) 452–3005, Legal Division.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 18, 2014, the Board published in the **Federal Register** a proposal to implement risk-based capital surcharges for U.S.-based global systemically important banking organizations.² The proposed rule stated that the public comment period would close on March 2, 2015.³

The Board has received a comment letter requesting that the Board extend the comment period for the proposal.⁴ The commenter suggested that an extension of the comment period would facilitate more detailed comments about the implications of the proposal and its potential consequences.

Due to the range and complexity of the issues addressed in the proposed rulemaking, the public comment period has been extended until April 3, 2015. This action will allow interested persons additional time to analyze the proposal and prepare their comments.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, acting through the

¹ See 79 FR 75473 (December 18, 2014).

² See 79 FR 75473 (December 18, 2014).

³ *Id.*

⁴ See, e.g., Comment letter to the Board from The Clearing House (February 20, 2015).

Secretary of the Board under delegated authority, February 26, 2015.

Robert deV. Frierson,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2015-04438 Filed 3-2-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 702

[Docket No. 140501396-4396-01]

RIN 0694-AG17

U.S. Industrial Base Surveys Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would set forth the policies and procedures of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) for conducting surveys to obtain information in order to perform industry studies assessing the U.S. industrial base to support the national defense pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Specifically, this proposed rule would provide a description of: BIS's authority to issue surveys; the purpose for the surveys and the manner in which such surveys are developed; the confidential treatment of submitted information; and the penalties for non-compliance with surveys. This rule is intended to facilitate compliance with surveys, thereby resulting in stronger and more complete assessments of the U.S. industrial base.

DATES: Comments must be received no later than May 4, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jason Bolton, Trade and Industry Analyst, Office of Technology Evaluation, phone: 202-482-5936 email: jason.bolton@bis.doc.gov or Brad Botwin, Director, Industrial Base Studies, Office of Technology Evaluation, phone: 202-482-4060 email: brad.botwin@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Pursuant to authorities under § 705 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended (DPA) (50 U.S.C. app. 2155) and § 104 of Executive Order 13603 of March 16, 2012 (National Defense Resources Preparedness, 77 FR 16651, 3 CFR, 2012 Comp., p. 225), the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) conducts studies that assess the capabilities of the

U.S. industrial base to support the national defense. To produce these studies, BIS may issue surveys to collect detailed information related to the health and competitiveness of the U.S. industrial base from government sources and private individuals or organizations.

This proposed rule sets forth procedures intended to facilitate the accurate and timely completion of surveys issued by BIS to collect data for these studies. This rule sets forth in a single part of the Code of Federal Regulations the information about BIS's authority to conduct the studies, the authority to issue surveys to gather data in support of the studies, the purpose of the surveys and the manner in which such surveys are developed, the confidential treatment of submitted information, and the penalties for non-compliance with surveys.

Additionally, this rule explains BIS's procedures for verifying that the scope and purpose of the surveys are well defined, and assures that the surveys do not solicit data that duplicates adequate and authoritative data that is available to BIS from any federal or other responsible agency. A survey may require the submission of information similar or identical to information possessed by another federal agency but that is not available to BIS.

Based on requests it receives from U.S. Government agencies, BIS produces studies to develop findings and policy recommendations for the purpose of improving the competitiveness of specific domestic industries and technologies critical to meeting national defense and essential civilian requirements. These studies may require surveys to collect relevant data and assessments of that data and other information available to BIS.

BIS, in cooperation with the requesting agency, selects the persons to be surveyed based on the likelihood that they will have information relevant to a study. That likelihood is related to the person's association with the industry sector, material, product, service or technology that is the subject of the study. That association may be based on factors such as the person's role in directly or indirectly providing, producing, distributing, utilizing, procuring, researching, developing, consulting or advising on, the industry sector, material, product, service or technology that is the subject of the study.

Whether a person's association with the industry sector, material, product, service or technology being assessed is proximate or remote does not determine whether that person's association is

sufficient for inclusion in the survey. For example, information about a supplier of raw materials or components that is several transactions removed from the production of the product that is the subject of a study may be relevant to assessing the capabilities of the U.S. industrial base to supply the product to support the national defense. In such a situation, the supplier would be included in the survey. The nature of the person from whom the information is sought also does not determine whether that person's association with the industry sector, material, product, service or technology at issue is sufficient for inclusion in the survey. Surveys may require information from businesses organized for profit, non-profit organizations, academic institutions and government agencies.

To be useful, a study must be comprehensive, accurate and focused on the relevant industry sector, material, product, service or technology. Therefore, surveys may require information about employment, research and development, sources of supply, manufacturing processes, customers, business strategy, finances and other factors affecting the industry's health and competitiveness. To properly focus the survey on the industry sector, material, product, service or technology being assessed, BIS may request information about a corporation as a whole or information about one or more specified units or individual activities of that corporation. The DPA provides both a civil remedy and criminal penalties that may be used when recipients of surveys do not supply the information sought.

BIS deems the information supplied in response to survey requests to be confidential and is prohibited by law from publishing or disclosing such information unless the Under Secretary for Industry and Security determines that withholding the information is contrary to the interest of the national defense. The authority to make this determination, which § 705(d) of the DPA gives to the President, has been delegated to relevant agencies, including the Secretary of Commerce, by § 802 of Executive Order 13603. The Secretary of Commerce re-delegated this authority to the Under Secretary for Industry and Security. The DPA provides criminal penalties for any person who willfully violates its prohibition on publication or disclosure.

Section by Section Description of the Proposed Rule

This proposed rule would create a new part in Title 15, Chapter VII,