

coordinates 42°84'19", -77°61'88"; then east to coordinates 42°84'22", -77°61'61"; then north along a farm road to coordinates 42°84'87.2", 77°61'68.1"; then east to the west side of Plank Road marked by coordinates 42°84'87.2", 77°61'35.9"; then north to point of beginning at coordinates 42°84'89.0", -77°61'36.7".

* * * * *

Steuben County. (A) The towns of Prattsburg and Wheeler;

(B) The area known as "Arkport Muck North" located in the town of Dansville and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point along the west bank of the Marsh Ditch that intersects a farm road marked by latitude/longitude coordinates 42°42'30", -°71'21"; then north along the Marsh Ditch to coordinates 42°42'96.1", -°71'54.0"; then west along a 45-foot wide hedgerow to coordinates 42°42'83.1", -°72'00.3"; then south through woods, along a farm road, and field border to coordinates 42°42'55", -°71'89"; then east along a tree line to coordinates 42°42'54", -°71'80"; then south along a tree line to coordinates 42°42'30", -°71'57"; then east to point of beginning at coordinates 42°42'30", -°71'21";

(C) The area known as "Arkport Muck South" located in the town of Dansville and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point along the west side of New York Route 36 marked by latitude/longitude coordinates 42°40'54.5", -°69'79.0"; then north along the west side of New York Route 36 to coordinates 42°41'45", -°69'99"; then west along a farm road to coordinates 42°41'45", -°70'29"; then north along a farm road to coordinates 42°41'60", -°70'36"; then west along a farm road to coordinates 42°41'62", -°70'83"; then north along the Marsh Ditch to coordinates 42°41'86", -°70'97"; then west along a farm road to coordinates 42°41'81", 77°71'21"; then south along a farm road to coordinates 42°41'76.0", -°71'18.0"; then west along a fallow strip to coordinates 42°41'75.6", -°71'40.2"; then south along a fallow strip to coordinates 42°41'61.3", -°71'42.0"; then west along a farm road to coordinates 42°41'60.4", 77°71'68.1"; then south along a farm road on the east side of the Conrail right-of-way (Erie Lackawanna Railroad) to coordinates 42°40'50", -°71'07"; then east along a farm road to coordinates 42°40'49", -°70'38"; then north along an irrigation ditch to coordinates 42°40'69.9", -°70'46.8"; then east along an irrigation ditch to coordinates 42°40'69.7", 77°70'34.3"; then south along the Marsh Ditch to coordinates 42°40'55.0", -°70'26.5"; then east to point of

beginning at coordinates 42°40'54.5", -°69'79.0";

(D) The property in the town of Cohocton (formerly known as the "Werthwhile Farm") bounded as follows: Beginning at a point along the north side of Brown Hill Road marked by latitude/longitude coordinates 42°45'03.5", -°53'56.2"; then north along a forest edge to coordinates 42°45'27.5", -°53'55.7"; then west along a forest edge to coordinates 42°45'27", -°53'72.9"; then north along a forest edge to coordinates 42°45'47.6", -°53'72.2"; then west along a forest edge and a hedgerow to the east side of Rex Road to coordinates 42°45'48.7", -°54'40.7"; then southwest along the east side of Rex Road to coordinates 42°45'39.4", -°54'53.6"; then south along a hedgerow and a forest edge to coordinates 42°45'05.7", -°54'54.7"; then east along a hedgerow and the north side of Brown Hill Road to point of beginning at coordinates 42°45'03.5", 77°53'56.2"; and

(E) The property located in the town of Fremont that is bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on Babcock Road that intersects a farm road marked by latitude/longitude coordinates 42°43'68.06", -°57'51.11"; then west along the farm road to coordinates 42°43'67.22", -°57'80.56"; then south to coordinates 42°43'60.00", 77°57'80.28"; then west to coordinates 42°43'59.44", -°58'07.50"; then south to coordinates 42°43'35.28", -°58'06.39"; then east to coordinates 42°43'33.06", 77°57'78.89"; then south to coordinates 42°43'18.61", -°57'77.78"; then east to coordinates 42°43'23.06", -°57'71.39"; then north to coordinates 42°43'30.28", 77°57'63.89"; then east to coordinates 42°43'30.28", -°57'61.39"; then north to coordinates 42°43'49.44", -°57'56.94"; then east to coordinates 42°43'49.17", 77°57'49.72"; then north to the point of beginning at coordinates 42°43'68.06", 77°57'51.11".

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 2nd day of January 2013.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2013-00206 Filed 1-8-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 925

[Doc. No. AMS-FV-11-0090; FV 12-925-FR]

Grapes Grown in Designated Area of Southeastern California; Increased Assessment Rate

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule increases the assessment rate established for the California Desert Grape Administrative Committee (Committee) for the 2012 and subsequent fiscal periods from \$0.0125 to \$0.0150 per 18-pound lug of grapes handled. The Committee locally administers the marketing order, which regulates the handling of grapes grown in a designated area of southeastern California. Assessments upon grape handlers are used by the Committee to fund reasonable and necessary expenses of the program. The fiscal period began January 1 and ends December 31. The assessment rate will remain in effect indefinitely unless modified, suspended or terminated.

DATES: *Effective Date:* January 10, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathie M. Notoro, Marketing Specialist, or Kurt J. Kimmel, Regional Director, California Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order and Agreement Division, Fruit and Vegetable Program, AMS, USDA; Telephone: (559) 487-5901, Fax: (559) 487-5906, or Email: Kathie.Notoro@ams.usda.gov or Kurt.Kimmel@ams.usda.gov.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Laurel May, Marketing Order and Agreement Division, Fruit and Vegetable Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250-0237; Telephone: (202) 720-2491, Fax: (202) 720-8938, or Email: Laurel.May@ams.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 925, as amended (7 CFR part 925), regulating the handling of grapes grown in a designated area of southeastern California, hereinafter referred to as the "order." 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."

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. Under the marketing order now in effect, grape handlers in a designated area of southeastern California are subject to assessments. Funds to administer the order are derived from such assessments. It is intended that the assessment rate as issued herein is applicable to all assessable grapes beginning on January 1, 2012, and continue until amended, suspended, or terminated.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with USDA a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. Such handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing, USDA would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction to review USDA's ruling on the petition, provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

This rule increases the assessment rate established for the Committee for the 2012 and subsequent fiscal periods from \$0.0125 to \$0.0150 per 18-pound lug of grapes.

The grape order provides authority for the Committee, with the approval of USDA, to formulate an annual budget of expenses and collect assessments from handlers to administer the program. The members of the Committee are producers and handlers of grapes grown in a designated area of southeastern California. They are familiar with the Committee's needs and with the costs for goods and services in their local area and are thus in a position to formulate an appropriate budget and assessment rate. The assessment rate is formulated and discussed in a public meeting. Thus, all directly affected persons have an opportunity to participate and provide input.

For the 2011 and subsequent fiscal periods, the Committee recommended, and the USDA approved, an assessment rate that would continue in effect from fiscal period to fiscal period unless modified, suspended, or terminated by USDA upon recommendation and information submitted by the Committee or other information available to USDA.

The Committee met on November 3, 2011, and unanimously recommended 2012 expenditures of \$95,500 and an assessment rate of \$0.0150 per 18-pound lug of grapes handled. In comparison, last year's budgeted expenditures were \$89,616. The assessment rate of \$0.0150 per 18-pound lug of grapes handled recommended by the Committee is \$0.0025 higher than the \$0.0125 rate currently in effect. The higher assessment rate is necessary to cover the Committee's budgeted expenses which include an increase in research and general office expenses. While the Committee's crop estimate of 5.8 million, 18-pound lugs is higher than the 5.4 million, 18-pound lugs handled last year, the higher assessment will generate \$87,000 of revenue. This revenue plus the operating reserve should be sufficient to cover the increase in anticipated expenses.

The major expenditures recommended by the Committee for the 2012 fiscal period include \$15,500 for research, \$17,500 for general office expenses, and \$62,500 for management and compliance expenses. The \$15,500 research project is a for a new vine study proposed by the University of California Riverside. In comparison, major expenditures for the 2011 fiscal period included \$10,000 for research, \$15,616 for general office expenses, and \$64,000 management and compliance expenses.

The assessment rate recommended by the Committee was derived by the following formula: Anticipated 2012 expenses (\$95,500) plus the desired 2012 ending reserve (\$70,000), minus the anticipated 2012 beginning reserve (\$78,500), divided by the estimated 2012 shipments (5.8 million, 18-pound lugs) equals \$0.0150 per lug.

Income generated through the \$0.0150 assessment (\$87,000) plus anticipated carry-in reserve funds (\$78,500) should be sufficient to meet anticipated expenses (\$95,500). Reserve funds by the end of 2012 are projected at \$70,000 or about one fiscal period's expenses. Section 925.41 of the order permits the Committee to maintain about one fiscal period's expenses in reserve.

The assessment rate established in this rule will continue in effect indefinitely unless modified, suspended, or terminated by USDA upon recommendation and information submitted by the Committee or other available information.

Although this assessment rate will be in effect for an indefinite period, the Committee will continue to meet prior to or during each fiscal period to recommend a budget of expenses and consider recommendations for

modification of the assessment rate. The dates and times of Committee meetings are available from the Committee or USDA. Committee meetings are open to the public and interested persons may express their views at these meetings. USDA will evaluate the Committee recommendations and other available information to determine whether modification of the assessment rate is needed. Further rulemaking will be undertaken as necessary. The Committee's 2012 budget and those for subsequent fiscal periods will be reviewed and, as appropriate, approved by USDA.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601-612), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this rule on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this final regulatory flexibility analysis.

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 the rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf.

There are approximately 13 handlers of southeastern California grapes who are subject to regulation under the order and about 41 grape producers in the production area. Small agricultural service firms are defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.201) as those having annual receipts of less than \$7,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than \$750,000. Nine of the 13 handlers subject to regulation have annual grape sales of less than \$7 million. Based on data from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and the Committee, the crop value for the 2011 season was about \$46,574,000. Dividing this figure by the number of producers (41) yields an average annual producer revenue estimate of about \$1,135,951. However, according to the Committee, at least 10 of 41 producers would be considered small businesses under the Small Business Administration threshold of \$750,000. Based on the foregoing, it may be concluded that a majority of grape handlers and at least ten of the producers could be classified as small entities.

This rule increases the assessment rate established for the Committee and

collected from handlers for the 2012 and subsequent fiscal periods from \$0.0125 to \$0.0150 per 18-pound lug of grapes. The Committee unanimously recommended 2012 expenditures of \$95,500 and an assessment rate of \$0.0150 per 18-pound lug of grapes handled. The assessment rate of \$0.0150 is \$0.0025 higher than the 2011 rate currently in effect. The higher assessment rate is necessary to cover the Committee's budgeted expenses, including increases in research and general office expenses. While the Committee's crop estimate of 5.8 million, 18-pound lugs is higher than the 5.4 million, 18-pound lugs handled last year, the higher rate will generate \$87,000 of revenue. This revenue plus the operating reserve should be sufficient to cover the increase in anticipated expenses. Reserve funds by the end of 2012 are projected at \$70,000 or about one fiscal period's expenses.

The major expenditures recommended by the Committee for the 2012 fiscal period include \$15,500 for research, \$17,500 for general office expenses, and \$62,500 for management and compliance expenses. The \$15,500 research project is a for a new vine study proposed by the University of California Riverside. In comparison, major expenditures for the 2011 fiscal period included \$10,000 for research, \$15,616 for general office expenses, and \$64,000 management and compliance expenses.

The assessment rate recommended by the Committee was derived by the following formula: Anticipated 2012 expenses (\$95,500) plus the desired 2012 ending reserve (\$70,000), minus the anticipated 2012 beginning reserve (\$78,500), divided by the estimated 2012 shipments (5.8 million, 18-pound lugs) equals \$0.0150 per lug.

The Committee reviewed and unanimously recommended 2012 expenditures of \$95,500, which included increases in research and general office expenses. Prior to arriving at this budget, the Committee considered alternative expenditures and assessment rates, to include not increasing the \$0.0125 assessment rate currently in effect. Based on a crop estimate of 5.8 million 18-pound lugs, the Committee ultimately determined that increasing the assessment rate to \$0.0150 combined with funds generated from the reserve should adequately cover increased expenses and provide an adequate 2012 ending reserve.

A review of historical crop and price information, as well as preliminary information pertaining to the upcoming fiscal period indicates that the producer price for the 2012 season could average

about \$7.93 per 18-pound lug of grapes handled for California grapes. To calculate the percentage of producer revenue represented by the assessment rate for 2011, the assessment rate of \$0.0125 per 18-pound lug is divided by the estimated average producer price of \$7.93 per 18-pound lug. NASS data for 2012 is not yet available. However, applying these same calculations above using the July 2011 producer price would result in an estimated assessment revenue as a percentage of total producer revenue of 0.189 percent for the 2012 season (\$0.0150 divided by \$7.93 per 18-pound lug). Thus, the assessment revenue should be well below the 1 percent of estimated producer revenue in 2012.

This action increases the assessment obligation imposed on handlers. While assessments impose some additional costs on handlers, the costs are minimal and uniform on all handlers. Some of the additional costs may be passed on to producers. However, these costs will be offset by the benefits derived by the operation of the order. In addition, the Committee's meeting was widely publicized throughout the grape production area and all interested persons were invited to attend and participate in Committee deliberations on all issues. Like all Committee meetings, the November 3, 2011, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express views on this issue.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the order's information collection requirements have been previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and assigned OMB No. 0581-0189. No changes in those requirements as a result of this action are necessary. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

This rule imposes no additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large California grape handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. As noted in the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this final 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.

A proposed rule concerning this action was published in the **Federal Register** on July 2, 2012 (77 FR 39184).

Copies of the proposed rule were also mailed or sent via facsimile to all grape handlers. Finally, the proposal was made available through the Internet by USDA and the Office of the Federal Register. A 30-day comment period ending August 1, 2012, was provided for interested persons to respond to the proposal. No comments were received.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: www.ams.usda.gov/MarketingOrdersSmallBusinessGuide. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Laurel May at the previously-mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the information and recommendation submitted by the Committee and other available information, it is hereby found that this rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it also found and determined that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because: (1) The 2012 fiscal period began on January 1, 2012, and the marketing order requires that the rate of assessment for each fiscal period apply to all assessable grapes handled during the fiscal period; (2) the Committee needs to have sufficient funds to meet its expenses, which are incurred on a continuous basis; and (3) handlers are aware of this action, which was unanimously recommended by the Committee at a public meeting and is similar to other assessment rate actions issued. Also, a 30-day comment period was provided for in the proposed rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 925

Grapes, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 925 is amended as follows:

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

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 925 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601-674.

■ 2. Section 925.215 is revised to read as follows:

§ 925.215 Assessment rate.

On or after January 1, 2012, an assessment rate of \$0.0150 per 18-pound lug is established for grapes grown in a designated area of southeastern California.

Dated: January 3, 2013.

Rex A. Barnes,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2013-00190 Filed 1-8-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 77

[Docket No. APHIS-2012-0087]

Approved Tests for Bovine Tuberculosis in Cervids

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim rule and request for comments.

SUMMARY: We are adding the CervidTB Stat-Pak® and DPP® tests as official tuberculosis tests for the following species of captive cervids: Elk, red deer, white-tailed deer, fallow deer, and reindeer. We are taking this action because we have determined that the tests can reliably detect the presence or absence of antibodies to bovine tuberculosis in certain species of captive cervids. This action is necessary on an immediate basis in order to provide regulated entities with more options in order to meet the testing requirements for captive cervids within the regulations.

DATES: This interim rule is effective January 9, 2013. We will consider all comments that we receive on or before March 11, 2013.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to: <http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=APHIS-2012-0087-0001>.

- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS-2012-0087, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 3A-03.8, 4700 River Road Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737-1238.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at <http://www.regulations.gov/>

www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=APHIS-2012-0087 or in our reading room, which is located in room 1141 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799-7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. C. William Hench, Senior Staff Veterinarian, Eradication and Surveillance Team, National Center for Animal Health Programs, VS, APHIS, 2150 Centre Avenue, Building B-3E20, Fort Collins, CO 80526-8117; (970) 494-7378.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Bovine tuberculosis is a contagious and infectious granulomatous disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium bovis*. Although commonly defined as a chronic debilitating disease, bovine tuberculosis can occasionally assume an acute, rapidly progressive course. While any body tissue can be affected, lesions are most frequently observed in the lymph nodes, lungs, intestines, liver, spleen, pleura, and peritoneum. Although cattle are considered to be the true hosts of *M. bovis*, the disease has been reported in several other species of livestock, most notably bison and captive cervids. There have also been instances of infection in other domestic and nondomestic animals, as well as in humans.

Through the National Cooperative State/Federal Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Program, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) works cooperatively with the Nation's livestock industry and State animal health agencies to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from domestic livestock in the United States and prevent its recurrence.

Federal regulations implementing this program are contained in 9 CFR part 77, "Tuberculosis" (referred to below as the regulations) and in the "Uniform Methods and Rules—Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication," which is incorporated by reference within the regulations. The regulations restrict the interstate movement of cattle, bison, and captive cervids to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis. Subpart C of the regulations (§§ 77.20 to 77.41, referred to below as the captive cervid regulations) addresses captive cervids.

Currently, in the captive cervid regulations, there are several instances

in which we require captive cervids to be tested with an official tuberculosis test. For example, in § 77.35, in order for a herd of captive cervids to be recognized as accredited, all cervids in the herd must have tested negative to at least two consecutive official tuberculosis tests, conducted at 9 to 15 month intervals, with certain, limited exceptions.

In § 77.20 of the captive cervid regulations, the definition of *official tuberculosis test* has provided that the single cervical tuberculin (SCT) test, a primary test, and comparative cervical tuberculin (CCT) test, a supplemental test, are recognized by APHIS as official tuberculosis tests, provided that they are applied and reported in accordance with the captive cervid regulations.

In the same section, the definitions of *single cervical tuberculin (SCT) test* and *comparative cervical tuberculin (CCT) test* provide how to apply each test; the sequence in which the tests should be administered and the manner in which test results should be interpreted are specified in § 77.34. The individuals who may administer each test and the reporting requirements for each test are found in § 77.33.

We recently received a request to evaluate the CervidTB Stat-Pak® test, a primary test, and Dual Path Platform (DPP)® test, a supplemental test, as official tests for bovine tuberculosis in the following species of captive cervids: Elk, red deer, white-tailed deer, fallow deer, and reindeer. Based on our evaluation, we have determined that the tests can reliably detect the presence or absence of antibodies to bovine tuberculosis in these species of captive cervids. Accordingly, we are amending the captive cervid regulations to recognize these two tests as official tuberculosis tests. We discuss these amendments immediately below, by section.

Definitions (§ 77.20)

As we mentioned previously, prior to issuance of this interim rule, the definition of *official tuberculosis test* in § 77.20 of the captive cervid regulations specified that only the SCT and CCT tests are official tuberculosis tests. We are amending the definition of *official tuberculosis test* so that it specifies that the CervidTB Stat-Pak® and DPP® tests are also official tuberculosis tests.

We are also adding definitions of *CervidTB Stat-Pak® test* and *Dual Path Platform (DPP®) test* to § 77.20. We are defining *CervidTB Stat-Pak® test* as: "A serological assay to determine the presence of antibodies to bovine tuberculosis (*M. bovis*) in elk, red deer, white-tailed deer, fallow deer, and