

Food components	Age 1 and 2	Age 3 through 5	Age 6 through 12 ¹	Adult participants ¹
Peanuts or soynuts or tree nuts or seeds ⁹ or Yogurt, plain or flavored, unsweetened or sweetened, or an equivalent quantity of any combination of meat/meat alternates.	½ ounce 2 ounces or ¼ cup	½ ounce 2 ounces or ¼ cup	1 ounce 4 ounces or ½ cup	1 ounce. 4 ounces or ½ cup.

¹ Children age 12 and up may be served adult size portions based on the greater food needs of older boys and girls, but shall be served not less than the minimum quantities specified in this section for children age 6 up to 12.

² For purposes of the requirements outlined in this subsection, a cup means a standard measuring cup.

³ Bread, pasta or noodle products, and cereal grains shall be whole-grain or enriched; cornbread, biscuits, rolls, muffins, etc. shall be made with whole-grain or enriched meal or flour; cereal shall be whole-grain or enriched or fortified.

⁴ Serving size and equivalents to be published in guidance materials by FNS.

⁵ Either volume (cup) or weight (ounce), whichever is less.

⁶ Edible portion as served.

⁷ Must meet the requirements in Appendix A of this part.

⁸ One-half egg meets the required minimum amount (one ounce or less) of meat alternate.

⁹ Tree nuts and seeds that may be used as meat alternates are listed in program guidance.

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Dated: May 17, 2002.

Eric M. Bost,

*Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and
Consumer Services.*

[FR Doc. 02-13145 Filed 5-24-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 945

[Docket No. FV01-945-610 REVIEW]

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Potato Marketing Order; Section 610 Review

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service,
USDA.

ACTION: Confirmation of regulations.

SUMMARY: This action summarizes the results of an Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) review of Marketing Order 945, which regulates the handling of Irish potatoes grown in certain designated counties in Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon, under the criteria contained in section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA). Based upon its review, AMS has determined that the marketing order should be continued without change.

DATES: Effective: May 28, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons may obtain a copy of the review. Requests for copies should be sent to the Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, Room 2525-S, PO Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456; Fax: (202) 720-8938; or E-mail: moab.docketclerk@usda.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Olson, Regional Manager, Northwest Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1220 SW Third Avenue, Suite 385, Portland, Oregon 97204; telephone: (503) 326-

2724; Fax: (503) 326-7440; E-mail:

GaryD.Olson@usda.gov; or George Kelhart, Technical Advisor, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, room 2525-S, PO Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone: (202) 720-2491; Fax: (202) 720-8938; E-mail: George.Kelhart@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Marketing Order No. 945, as amended (7 CFR part 945), regulates the handling of Irish potatoes grown in certain designated counties in Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon. The marketing order is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (Act), as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674).

Marketing Order 945, originally established in 1941, authorizes grade, size, quality, pack, and container regulations, as well as inspection. Under section 8e of the Act, the grade, size, quality, and maturity regulations are also applied to imported potatoes. The marketing order establishes the Idaho-Eastern Oregon Potato Committee (Committee), consisting of five producers and three handlers and their respective alternates. Members serve two-year terms and are nominated by the Idaho-Eastern Oregon potato industry, currently consisting of approximately 1,200 producers and 63 handlers.

AMS published in the **Federal Register** (63 FR 8014; February 18, 1999), its plan to review certain regulations, including Marketing Order No. 945, under criteria contained in section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA; 5 U.S.C. 601-612). An updated plan was published in the **Federal Register** on January 4, 2002 (67 FR 525). AMS published a notice of review and request for written comments on the Idaho-Eastern Oregon potato marketing order in the May 31, 2001, issue of the **Federal Register** (66 FR 24095). During the comment period, one written comment in support of the

marketing order was received. This comment, received from the Committee, supported continuation of the marketing order.

The AMS review was undertaken to determine whether the Idaho-Eastern Oregon potato marketing order should be continued without change, amended, or rescinded to minimize the impacts on small entities. In conducting this review, AMS considered the following factors: (1) The continued need for the marketing order; (2) the nature of complaints or comments received from the public concerning the marketing order; (3) the complexity of the marketing order; (4) the extent to which the marketing order overlaps, duplicates, or conflicts with other Federal rules, and, to the extent feasible, with State and local governmental rules; and (5) the length of time since the marketing order has been evaluated or the degree to which technology, economic conditions, or other factors have changed in the area affected by the marketing order.

In its written comment, the Committee stated that the marketing order has contributed significantly to the name recognition the "Idaho Potato" currently enjoys nationally and internationally. The Committee believes that, since its inception, the marketing order has been a significant factor in the successful marketing of Idaho-Eastern Oregon potatoes and that it remains an important and viable tool for area producers.

Based on its review, AMS has determined that the marketing order should be continued without change. The marketing order was established to help the Idaho-Eastern Oregon potato industry work with AMS to solve marketing problems. The marketing order regulations on grade, size, quality, maturity, pack, container, and inspection requirements continue to be beneficial to producers, handlers, and consumers. Potatoes produced within this region are widely recognized by

consumers as having quality characteristics.

Neither AMS nor the Committee have received any complaints regarding Marketing Order 945 or the regulations issued thereunder. The marketing order is not unduly complex. Except for 8e regulations, AMS has not identified any relevant Federal rules, or State and local regulations that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the Idaho-Eastern Oregon potato marketing order. In its comment, the Committee states that the order is not complex, but adds that it is available to assist both regulated handlers and inspection personnel if there are any questions or problems regarding interpretation of the handling regulations issued under the marketing order.

AMS provides federal oversight of the order and, along with the Committee, monitors marketing operations on a continuing basis. AMS works with the Committee to be responsive to an ever-changing market. Changes in regulations are implemented to reflect current industry operating practices, and to solve marketing problems as they occur. The goal of these evaluations is to assure that the marketing order and the regulations implemented under it fit the needs of the industry and are consistent with the Act. The Committee commented that it meets at least twice annually to discuss the marketing order and the various regulations issued thereunder, and to determine if, or what, changes may be necessary to recommend to AMS to reflect current industry practices. As a result, regulatory changes have been made by AMS numerous times over the years to address industry operation changes and to improve program administration.

AMS will continue to work with the Idaho-Eastern Oregon potato industry in maintaining an effective marketing order program.

Dated: May 20, 2002.

Kenneth C. Clayton,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 989

[Docket No. FV02-989-1 IFR]

Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Addition of a New Varietal Type and Quality Requirements for Other Seedless-Sulfured Raisins

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This rule adds a new varietal type of raisin under the Federal marketing order for California raisins (order). The order regulates the handling of raisins produced from grapes grown in California and is locally administered by the Raisin Administrative Committee (RAC). The order provides authority for volume and quality regulations that are imposed by varietal type. This action establishes and adds to the regulations a new varietal type (Other Seedless-Sulfured raisins), along with quality requirements for this varietal type. This is a new type of raisin being produced by some industry members.

DATES: Effective May 29, 2002. Comments received by July 29, 2002, will be considered prior to issuance of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this rule. Comments must be sent to the Docket Clerk, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Stop 0237, Washington, DC 20250-0237; Fax: (202) 720-8938, or E-mail:

moab.docketclerk@usda.gov. All comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be made available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours, or can be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maureen T. Pello, Senior Marketing Specialist, California Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 2202 Monterey Street, suite 102B, Fresno, California 93721; telephone: (559) 487-5901, Fax: (559) 487-5906; or George Kelhart, Technical Advisor, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400

Independence Avenue, SW Stop 0237, Washington, DC 20250-0237; telephone: (202) 720-2491, Fax: (202) 720-8938.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, room 2525-S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone: (202) 720-2491, Fax: (202) 720-8938, or E-mail: Jay.Guerber@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Agreement and Order No. 989 (7 CFR part 989), both as amended, regulating the handling of raisins produced from grapes grown in 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. It is not intended to have retroactive intent. Under the order provisions now in effect, varietal types and quality requirements may be established for raisins acquired by handlers during the crop year. This rule establishes a new varietal type and quality requirements for Other Seedless-Sulfured raisins. This rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

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 adds a new varietal type of raisin under the order. The order