

behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

There are approximately 11,000 producers of Florida citrus in the production area and approximately 75 handlers subject to regulation under the marketing order. Small agricultural producers are defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.201) as those having annual receipts less than \$750,000, and small agricultural service firms are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than \$5,000,000.

Based on industry and committee data, the average annual f.o.b. price for fresh Florida oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos during the 2002–03 season was approximately \$8.55 per 4/5 bushel carton, and total fresh shipments for the 2002–03 season were around 49.3 million cartons of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos. Approximately 20 handlers handled 65 percent of Florida's citrus shipments in 2002–03. Considering the average f.o.b. price, at least 55 percent of the orange, grapefruit, tangerine, and tangelo handlers could be considered small businesses under SBA's definition. Therefore, the majority of Florida citrus handlers may be classified as small entities. The majority of Florida citrus producers may also be classified as small entities.

This rule continues in effect an extension in the provisions of § 905.149 of the rules and regulations under the order for one more season. This rule exempts shipments of small quantities of tree run citrus from the grade, size, and assessment requirements for the 2003–04 season. This rule also continues in effect an increase in the limit on the amount of citrus a grower can ship from 1,500 boxes to 3,000 boxes per variety during the season and requires growers to identify their containers with their name and address. Growers must receive approval from the committee before they can use this exemption. The committee believes this action may be a way to increase fresh market shipments, develop new markets, and improve grower returns. Authority for this action is provided in § 905.80(e).

According to a recent study by the University of Florida—Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, production costs for the 2001–02 season ranged from \$1.71 per box for processed oranges to \$2.41 per box for grapefruit grown for the fresh market. The average packing charge for oranges is approximately \$6.50 per box, for grapefruit the charge is approximately \$5.75 per box, and for tangerines the charge can be as high at \$9 per box. In

a time when grower returns are weak, sending fruit to a packinghouse can be cost prohibitive, especially for the small grower. This rule may provide an additional outlet for fruit that might otherwise be forced into the processing market or left on the tree altogether.

This rule will not impose any additional costs on the grower, but have the opposite effect, providing growers the opportunity to reduce the costs associated with having fruit handled by a packinghouse. This action allows growers to ship small quantities of their tree run citrus directly into interstate commerce exempt from the order's grade, size, and assessment requirements and their related costs. With this action, growers will be able to reduce handling costs and use those savings toward developing additional markets not serviced by packed fruit. This rule will benefit all growers regardless of size, but it is expected to have a particular benefit for the small grower.

The committee considered alternatives to this action. One possible alternative was not extending the exemption for another season. However, the committee believes the exemption does provide other possible outlets for fruit and may help increase returns to growers, so this alternative was rejected. Another alternative considered was removing the limit on the total amount of citrus a grower could ship during the season. Committee members had concerns about allowing this exemption without some limit on total shipments. The committee agreed that an increase in the limit would provide additional opportunities for growers without causing any market disruption or making it more difficult to keep tree run fruit in noncompetitive outlets. Therefore, this alternative was also rejected.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the information collection requirements contained in this rule have been previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and assigned OMB No. 0581–0189. In addition, as noted in the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap or conflict with this rule. 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.

The committee's meeting was widely publicized throughout the citrus industry and all interested persons were invited to attend the meeting and

participate in committee deliberations. Like all committee meetings, the July 1, 2003, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express their views on this issue.

An interim final rule concerning this action was published in the **Federal Register** on September 3, 2003 (68 FR 52325). Copies of the rule were mailed by the committee's staff to all committee members and citrus handlers. In addition, the rule was made available through the Internet by the Office of the Federal Register and USDA. That rule provided for a 60-day comment period, which ended November 3, 2003. No comments were received.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the committee's recommendation, and other information, it is found that finalizing the interim final rule, without change, as published in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 52325, September 3, 2003) will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 905

Grapefruit, Marketing agreements, Oranges, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Tangelos, Tangerines.

PART 905—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, AND TANGELOS GROWN IN FLORIDA

Accordingly, the interim final rule amending 7 CFR part 905 which was published at 68 FR 52325 on September 3, 2003, is adopted as a final rule without change.

Dated: December 4, 2003.

A.J. Yates,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 03–30600 Filed 12–9–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 264b

[Docket No. R–1174]

Rules Regarding Foreign Gifts and Decorations

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Board is revising its Rules Regarding Foreign Gifts and Decorations, which govern the acceptance, retention, and disposition of gifts and decorations from foreign governments by Board employees under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966, as amended ("Act"). The revisions reorganize and update the language of the existing rules, update the internal procedures of the Office of the Secretary, augment practices for complying with the Act, and delegate certain approval and enforcement authority. The substantive requirements for compliance with the rules remain unchanged.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The final rule is effective January 9, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert deV. Frierson, Deputy Secretary of the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC at (202) 452-3711. For users of Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) only, contact (202) 263-4869.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 515(a)(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1978, amended the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966 (5 U.S.C. 7342), making substantial changes to the law governing acceptance and retention of gifts and decorations from foreign governments. In 1979, the Board implemented these changes by adopting its Rules Regarding Foreign Gifts and Decorations (12 CFR part 264b).

The final rule updates the organization and language of the existing rules to make them easier to understand. In addition, it augments practices for complying with the Act, which include aggregating the value of all tangible gifts presented at or marking an event for purposes of applying the minimal-value threshold (\$285 or less, adjusted every three years for inflation), but not aggregating the total value of tangible gifts received at two or more events, even if on the same day. The revisions also clarify that gifts of travel or travel expenses of more than minimal value for travel taking place entirely outside the United States are accepted in accordance with specific instructions of the Board if preapproved by the Administrative Governor or the Administrative Governor's designee. Gifts of travel or travel expenses accepted without such prior approval must be reported to the Office of the Secretary and must receive after-the-fact approval, or the Board employee is personally liable to repay the expenses.

The final rule also delegates to the Administrative Governor (or designee) the authority to approve acceptance and

retention of decorations and to report, after consultation with the General Counsel, to the Attorney General cases in which there is reason to believe that a Board employee has violated the Act. The Office of the Secretary is delegated the authority to approve and retain tangible gifts of more than minimal value for official use.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule relates solely to the internal management, operations, and personnel of the Board and, therefore, is exempt from notice and comment under 5 U.S.C. 533(a)(2). Accordingly, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) does not apply and a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506; 5 CFR 1320 appendix A.1), the Board reviewed the final rule under the authority delegated to the Board by the Office of Management and Budget. No collections of information pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act are contained in the final rule.

Plain Language

Section 722 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (12 U.S.C. 4809) requires the Board to use "plain language" in all rules published in the **Federal Register** after January 1, 2000. The Board believes that the final rule is simple and straightforward and is consistent with this "plain language" directive.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 264b

Decorations, medals, awards, Foreign relations, Government employees, Government property.

Authority and Issuance

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, revise part 264b of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 264b—RULES REGARDING FOREIGN GIFTS AND DECORATIONS

Sec.	
264b.1	Purpose and scope.
264b.2	Definitions.
264b.3	Restrictions on acceptance of gifts and decorations.
264b.4	Gifts of minimal value.
264b.5	Gifts of more than minimal value.
264b.6	Requirements for gifts of more than minimal value.
264b.7	Decorations.
264b.8	Disposition or retention of gifts and decorations deposited with the Office of the Secretary.
264b.9	Enforcement.
264b.10	Certain grants excluded.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552, 7342; 12 U.S.C. 248(i).

§ 264b.1 Purpose and scope.

These rules govern when Board employees, their spouses, and their dependents may accept and retain gifts and decorations from foreign governments under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966, as amended (5 U.S.C. 7342) ("Act").

§ 264b.2 Definitions.

When used in this part, the following terms have the meanings indicated:

(a) *Board employees* means:

(1) Members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Board"), officers, and other employees of the Board, including experts or consultants while employed by, and acting on behalf of, the Board; and

(2) Spouses (unless separated) or dependents (within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 152)) of such persons.

(b) *Foreign government* means:

(1) Any unit of foreign governmental authority, including any foreign national, State, local, or municipal government;

(2) Any international or multinational organization whose membership is composed of any unit of foreign government as described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section; and

(3) Any agent or representative of any such unit or organization, while acting as such.

(c) *Gift* means a tangible or intangible present (other than a decoration) tendered by, or received from, a foreign government.

(d) *Decoration* means an order, device, medal, badge, insignia, emblem, or award tendered by, or received from, a foreign government.

(e) *Minimal value* means retail value in the United States at the time of acceptance of \$285 or less as of January 1, 2002, and at 3-year intervals thereafter, as redefined in regulations prescribed by the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to reflect changes in the consumer price index for the immediately preceding 3-year period.

(f) *Administrative Governor* means the Board member serving as the Administrative Governor and includes persons designated by the Administrative Governor to exercise the authority granted under this part in the governor's absence.

§ 264b.3 Restrictions on acceptance of gifts and decorations.

(a) Board employees are prohibited from requesting or otherwise encouraging the tender of a gift or decoration from a foreign government.

(b) Board employees are prohibited from accepting a gift or decoration from a foreign government, except in accordance with this part.

§ 264b.4 Gifts of minimal value.

(a) Board employees may accept and retain a gift of minimal value tendered and received as a souvenir or mark of courtesy. If more than one tangible gift is presented at or marks an event, the value of all such gifts must not exceed "minimal value." If tangible gifts are presented at or mark separate events, their value must not exceed "minimal value" for each event, but may exceed "minimal value" for all events, even if the events occur on the same day.

(b) Board employees may determine at the time a gift is offered whether it is of minimal value, or they may submit an accepted gift as soon as practicable to the Office of the Secretary for valuation.

(c) Disagreements over whether a gift is of minimal value will be resolved by an independent appraisal under procedures established by the Office of the Secretary.

§ 264b.5 Gifts of more than minimal value.

(a) *Educational scholarships or medical treatment.* Board employees may accept and retain gifts of more than minimal value when such gifts are in the nature of an educational scholarship or medical treatment.

(b) *Travel or travel expenses.* Board employees may accept gifts of travel or expenses for travel taking place entirely outside the United States (such as transportation, food, and lodging) of more than minimal value if appropriate, consistent with the interests of the United States, and permitted by the Board under paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Board employees may accept gifts of travel or expenses for travel under paragraph (b) of this section in accordance with specific instructions of the Board, as evidenced by the prior approval of the Administrative Governor. Board employees must request prior approval under procedures established by the Office of the Secretary.

(2) Board employees may accept gifts of travel or expenses for travel under paragraph (b) of this section without the prior approval of the Administrative Governor if such expenses are reported under § 264b.6(b) and the Administrative Governor approves their

acceptance after the fact. Board employees must personally repay gifts of travel or expenses for travel of more than minimal value that are not approved by the Administrative Governor.

(c) *Other gifts.* (1) Board employees may typically regard the refusal of gifts of more than minimal value at the inception (when offered or received without a prior offer) as consistent with the interests and general policy of the United States.

(2) Board employees may accept gifts of more than minimal value when it appears that refusal would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. Tangible gifts are considered to have been accepted on behalf of the United States and become the property of the United States on acceptance. Accordingly, they must be deposited and documented in accordance with § 264b.6(a) and can only be returned or otherwise processed by the Office of the Secretary under § 264b.8.

§ 264b.6 Requirements for gifts of more than minimal value.

(a) *Tangible gifts.* Board employees must deposit tangible gifts of more than minimal value with the Office of the Secretary within 60 days of acceptance and assist in preparing a statement that contains the following information for each gift:

- (1) The name and position of the Board employee;
- (2) A brief description of the gift and the circumstances justifying acceptance;
- (3) The identity, if known, of the foreign government and the name and position of the individual who presented the gift;
- (4) The date of acceptance of the gift;
- (5) The estimated value in the United States of the gift at the time of acceptance; and
- (6) The disposition or current location of the gift.

(b) *Travel or travel expenses without prior approval.* Board employees who accept a gift of travel or expenses for travel under § 264b.5(b)(2) without the prior approval of the Administrative Governor must submit a report to the Office of the Secretary within 30 days of acceptance that contains the following information:

- (1) The name and position of the Board employee;
- (2) A brief description of the gift, including its estimated value, and the circumstances justifying acceptance; and
- (3) The identity, if known, of the foreign government and the name and

position of the individual who presented the gift.

(c) *Reports to the Secretary of State.* The Office of the Secretary must report the information contained in the statements described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section to the Secretary of State, who must publish in the **Federal Register** not later than January 31 of each year a comprehensive listing of all such statements for gifts of more than minimal value that were received by federal employees during the preceding year.

§ 264b.7 Decorations.

(a) Board employees may accept, retain, and wear a decoration tendered or awarded by a foreign government in recognition of active field service in time of combat operations or for other outstanding or unusually meritorious performance, subject to the approval of the Administrative Governor. Requests for approval must be submitted to the Office of the Secretary and contain a statement of the circumstances surrounding the award and include any accompanying documentation. The recipient may retain the decoration pending action on the request.

(b) Decorations accepted by Board employees without the approval of the Administrative Governor are considered to have been accepted on behalf of the United States and must be deposited within 60 days of the decoration's acceptance with the Office of the Secretary for disposition or retention under § 264b.8.

§ 264b.8 Disposition or retention of gifts and decorations deposited with the Office of the Secretary.

(a) The Office of the Secretary may dispose of gifts and decorations deposited under §§ 264b.6(a) and 264b.7(b) by returning them to the donors or by handling them in accordance with instructions from the General Services Administration under applicable law.

(b) The Office of the Secretary may approve and retain gifts and decorations deposited under §§ 264b.6(a) and 264b.7(b) for official use. The Office of the Secretary must dispose of a gift within 30 days of the termination of its official use in accordance with instructions from the General Services Administration under applicable law.

§ 264b.9 Enforcement.

(a) The Administrative Governor, after consultation with the General Counsel, must report to the Attorney General cases in which there is reason to believe that a Board employee has violated the Act.

(b) The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any district court of the United States against a Board employee who knowingly solicits or accepts a gift from a foreign government in violation of the Act, or who fails to deposit or report such a gift as required by the Act. The court may assess a maximum penalty of the retail value of a gift improperly solicited or received plus \$5,000.

§ 264b.10 Certain grants excluded.

This part does not apply to grants and other forms of assistance to which § 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 applies. See 22 U.S.C. 2458a.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, December 4, 2003.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 03-30632 Filed 12-9-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 520

Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride Soluble Powder

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Phoenix Scientific, Inc. The supplemental ANADA provides for use of oxytetracycline hydrochloride soluble powder in honeybees for the control and treatment of foulbrood, and in swine drinking water with a reduction in preslaughter withdrawal time to zero days.

DATES: This rule is effective December 10, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lonnie W. Luther, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV 104), Food and Drug Administration, 7519 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301-827-8549, e-mail: lluther@cvm.fda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Phoenix Scientific, Inc., 3915 South 48th St. Terrace, St. Joseph, MO 64503, filed a supplement to ANADA 200-247 that provides for use of Oxytetracycline HCl Soluble Powder-343 for making

medicated drinking water for the treatment of various bacterial diseases of livestock. The supplemental ANADA provides for use of oxytetracycline hydrochloride soluble powder in honeybees for the control and treatment of foulbrood, and in swine drinking water with a reduction in preslaughter withdrawal time to zero days. A new container size, a 4.78-ounce packet, is also being approved. The supplemental ANADA is approved as of November 12, 2003, and the regulations are amended in 21 CFR 520.1660d to reflect the approval.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of 21 CFR part 20 and 21 CFR 514.11(e)(2)(ii), a summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.33(a)(1) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

This rule does not meet the definition of "rule" in 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(A) because it is a rule of "particular applicability." Therefore, it is not subject to the congressional review requirements in 5 U.S.C. 801-808.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 520

Animal drugs.

■ Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Center for Veterinary Medicine, 21 CFR part 520 is amended as follows:

PART 520—ORAL DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

■ 1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 520 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 360b.

■ 2. Section 520.1660d is amended in the third sentence in paragraph (d)(1)(iii)(C) by removing "withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter those products sponsored by No. 059130 and zero days those products sponsored by No. 000069" and by adding in its place "withdraw zero days prior to slaughter those products sponsored by Nos. 000069 and 059130" and by revising paragraphs (a)(7) and (b)(5) to read as follows:

§ 520.1660d Oxytetracycline hydrochloride soluble powder.

(a) * * *

(7) Each 1.32 grams of powder contains 1 gram of OTC HCl (packet: 4.78 and 9.6 oz.; pails: 2 and 5 lb); each 18.1 grams of powder contains 1 gram of OTC HCl (packet: 6.4 oz.; pails: 2 and 5 lb).

(b) * * *

(5) No. 059130 for use of OTC HCl concentration in paragraph (a)(7) of this section in chickens, turkeys, swine, cattle, sheep, and honeybees.

Dated: November 21, 2003.

Steven D. Vaughn,

Director, Office of New Animal Drug Evaluation, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 03-30642 Filed 12-9-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 522

Injectable or Implantable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Meloxicam

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc. The NADA provides for use of meloxicam injectable solution in dogs for the control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis.

DATES: This rule is effective December 10, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melanie R. Berson, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV-110), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301-827-7540, e-mail: mberson@cvm.fda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc., 2621 North Belt Highway, St. Joseph, MO 64506-2002, filed NADA 141-219 that provides for use of METACAM (meloxicam) Injectable Solution in dogs for the control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis. The NADA is approved as of November 12, 2003, and the regulations are amended