

would have a maximum allowable percentage of 0.8 percent free fatty acid. The IOC standards include a grade for "Ordinary Virgin Olive Oil." AMS excluded this grade because it is not produced or recognized as a grade in many countries and has flavor defects that make it unpalatable. "U.S. Lampante Virgin Olive Oil—Not Fit for Human Consumption" will have a free fatty acid value of greater than 2.0 percent. "U.S. Virgin Olive Oil" will have a free fatty acid value of not more than 2.0 percent and "U.S. Extra Virgin Olive Oil" will have a free fatty acid value of not more than 0.8 percent.

Some commenters were concerned about issues regarding truth in labeling and whether the label provides meaningful information. AMS notes that labeling issues are under the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration.

Another commenter stated that the food service industry is penalized because of the lack of a regulation or standard of identity for olive oil, an ingredient used by major food companies. Standards of identity are established by the Food and Drug Administration and there is currently no regulation or standard of identity for olive oil or olive-pomace oil.

AMS believes that its proposal would allow users of the standards to be assured of product quality through AMS inspection and testing. Users of the inspection services could demonstrate that their product has been officially graded by using the official USDA shield on their packaging or other materials. This would help consumers and buyers differentiate between the various grades and help ensure the value of their purchases. While U.S. grade standards are not regulatory, by establishing terms that can objectively define product quality, the standards can help ensure that consumers get what they expect when they purchase certain food products.

All processed fruit and vegetable products that are inspected and graded undergo a review process where samples of graded product are sent to either AMS Headquarters in Washington, DC or another designated AMS Processed Products Branch field office. The samples are reviewed organoleptically by trained, experienced graders of the AMS Processed Products Branch. If the proposed standards are adopted, samples of olive oil and olive-pomace oil would undergo a similar review process by AMS. Samples representing the lot would also be sent to the AMS Science and Technology laboratory that would perform the chemical analyses.

The proposal would establish grades based on how olive oil and olive-pomace oil are produced and would determine their chemical and physical characteristics, such as flavor. The proposal would also establish analytical methods for determining compliance with the various grade requirements.

The proposed U.S. grade standards would include two major groups of oil: "olive oil," produced from olives by mechanical means; and "olive-pomace oil," produced using heat and a solvent to separate the oil from the olive-pomace remaining after olive oil is produced. The proposed grade standards would include new product descriptions, definitions, and requirements for the following grade designations:

1. "U.S. Extra Virgin Olive Oil,"
2. "U.S. Virgin Olive Oil,"
3. "U.S. Lampante Virgin Olive Oil—Not Fit for Human Consumption,"
4. "U.S. Refined Olive Oil,"
5. "U.S. Olive Oil,"
6. "U.S. Olive-Pomace Oil,"
7. "U.S. Refined Olive-Pomace Oil,"
8. "U.S. Crude Olive-Pomace Oil."

Unlike the existing grade standards, the proposed standards would not use score points to determine the grade. Details of the requirements that distinguish each grade can be found in the proposed U.S. grade standards posted on the AMS Web site at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/processedinspection> or <http://www.regulations.gov>.

AMS believes that revising the grade standards would facilitate the marketing of olive oil and olive-pomace oil by adopting and carefully defining terms that are currently in use in the marketplace. AMS is soliciting comments on the proposed United States Standards for Grades of Olive Oil and Olive-Pomace Oil.

This notice provides for a 60-day comment period for interested parties to comment on the proposed grade standards.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

Dated: May 27, 2008.

Lloyd C. Day,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[Docket No. AMS–LS–07–0056, LS–07–17]

Sorghum Promotion, Research, and Information: Certification of Organizations for Eligibility To Make Nominations to the Sorghum Promotion, Research, and Information Board

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is accepting applications from State, regional, and national sorghum producer organizations or associations which desire to be certified as eligible to nominate sorghum producers for appointment to the Sorghum Promotion, Research, and Information Board (Board). To nominate a producer to the Board, organizations must first be certified by USDA. Notice is also given that upcoming appointments are anticipated and that during a period to be established by USDA, nominations will be accepted from eligible organizations.

DATES: Applications for certification must be received by close of business July 2, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Certification forms as well as information regarding the certification and nomination procedures may be requested from Kenneth R. Payne, Chief, Marketing Programs Branch; Livestock and Seed Program; AMS; USDA; Room 2628–S; STOP 0251; 1400 Independence Avenue, SW.; Washington, DC 20250–0251 or obtained via the Internet at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/LSMarketingPrograms>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth R. Payne, Chief, Marketing Programs Branch; *Telephone:* 202/720–1115; *Fax:* 202/720–1125; or e-mail Kenneth.Payne@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: (a) The Commodity Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act of 1996 (Act) (7 U.S.C. 7411–7425) authorizes the establishment and implementation of the sorghum promotion, research, and information program. Pursuant to the Act, a proposed Sorghum Promotion, Research, and Information Order (Order) was published in the **Federal Register** on November 23, 2007 (72 FR 65842). The final Order was published in the **Federal Register** on May 6, 2008 (73 FR

25398). The Order provides for the establishment of an initial 13-member Board of persons appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture with staggered terms as follows:

The largest production State based on total production shall have five sorghum producers to serve as representatives.

The second largest production State based on total production shall have three sorghum producers to serve as representatives.

The third largest production State based on total production shall have one sorghum producer to serve as a representative.

There shall be four sorghum producers to serve as at-large national representatives with at least two representatives appointed from States other than the top three sorghum producing States.

If the value of assessments on imported sorghum reaches or exceeds the production of the third largest sorghum producing State, there shall be one importer to serve as a representative plus an additional at-large national representative, with the maximum number of producers from one State being increased from six to seven. The duties and responsibilities of the Board are set forth in the Order.

The Order provides that USDA shall certify or otherwise determine the eligibility of any State, regional, or national sorghum producer organizations or associations that meet the eligibility criteria established under the Order. Those organizations that meet the eligibility criteria specified under the Order will be certified as eligible to nominate members for appointment to the Board. Those organizations should ensure that the nominees represent the interests of the sorghum industry.

The Order provides that the members of the Board shall serve for terms of 3 years, except that appointments to the initially established Board shall be as follows:

Largest Producing State—2 representatives shall serve a 2-year term, 1 representative shall serve a 3-year term, and 2 representatives shall serve a 4-year term;

Second Largest Producing State—1 representative shall serve a 2-year term, 1 representative shall serve a 3-year term, and 1 representative shall serve a 4-year term;

Third Largest Producing State—The representative shall serve a 3-year term;

At-large national—1 representative shall serve a 2-year term, 2 representatives shall serve a 3-year term, and 1 representative shall serve a 4-year term.

Representatives serving initial terms of 2 or 4 years shall be eligible to serve a single term of 3 years after their initial 2- or 4-year term.

Each representative shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed by the Secretary and has accepted the position. No person may serve more than two consecutive 3-year terms. USDA will announce when nominations will be due from eligible organizations and when any subsequent nominations are due when a vacancy does or will exist.

Any eligible producer organization that is interested in being certified to nominate producers for appointment to the Board, must complete and submit an official "Application for Certification of Organization" form. That form must be received by close of business July 2, 2008.

Only those organizations that meet the criteria for certification of eligibility specified under § 1221.107 under the Order are eligible for certification.

The eligibility of State, regional, or national organizations to participate in making nominations for membership on the Board shall be certified by the Secretary. Those organizations that may seek certification include:

(1) State-legislated sorghum promotion, research, and information organizations;

(2) Organizations whose primary purpose is to represent sorghum producers within a State, region, or at the national level; or,

(3) Organizations that have sorghum producers as members.

Eligibility shall be based, in addition to other information, upon a report submitted by the organization that shall contain information deemed relevant and specified by the Secretary for the making of such determination, including the following:

(1) The geographic territory covered by the organization's active membership;

(2) The nature and size of the organization's active membership, proportion of active membership accounted for by producers, a map showing the sorghum producing counties in which the organization has active members, the volume of sorghum produced in each such county, the number of sorghum producers in each such county, and the size of the organization's active sorghum producer membership in each such county;

(3) The extent to which the sorghum producer membership of such organization is represented in setting the organization's policies;

(4) Evidence of stability and permanency of the organization;

(5) Sources from which the organization's operating funds are derived;

(6) The functions of the organization; and

(7) The ability and willingness of the organization to further the purpose and objectives of the Act.

The primary consideration in determining the eligibility of an organization shall be whether its sorghum producer membership consists of a sufficiently large number of sorghum producers who produce a relatively significant volume of sorghum to reasonably warrant its participation in the nomination of State specific and national at-large members to the Board. Any sorghum producer organization found eligible by the Secretary under this section shall be certified by the Secretary, and the Secretary's determination as to eligibility shall be final.

The information collection requirements referenced in this notice have been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C., Chapter 35) for review.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7411-7425.

Dated: May 27, 2008.

Lloyd C. Day,
Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Notice of Meeting; Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII, Pub. L. 108-447)

AGENCY: Pacific Southwest Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ACTION: Notice of Meeting.

SUMMARY: The Pacific Southwest Recreation Resource Advisory Committee (Recreation RAC) will hold a meeting in Redding, California. The purpose of this meeting is to conduct a field trip to view the recreation program and fee sites on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest and to make recommendations for fee proposals on lands managed by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management in California. The Recreation RAC will consider fee proposals for standard amenity fee and expanded amenity fees from the Eldorado, Cleveland, Inyo, Sequoia and Shasta-Trinity National