AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service.

9 CFR Parts 318 and 381

[Docket No. FSIS 2016–0032]

RIN 0583–AD66

Preparation of Uninspected Products Outside of the Hours of Inspectional Supervision

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Supplemental Information:

Background

FSIS regulations at 9 CFR 318.12 and 381.152 govern the manufacture of pet food and other uninspected, inedible products in official meat and poultry establishments. These regulations set forth prescriptive requirements intended to prevent the creation of insanitary conditions in official establishments, the commingling of inedible and edible meat and poultry products, and the movement of inedible meat and poultry products into commerce as human food. They also require that pet food and other inedible products be manufactured in official establishments only when an FSIS inspector is on premises. These prescriptive requirements for the production of pet food and other inedible products (e.g., inedible rendered fats, lungs, lung lobes, and experimental products) are incompatible with the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) regulations at 9 CFR part 417 and the related sanitation regulations at 9 CFR part 416. Under the HACCP regulations, establishments are responsible for developing and implementing HACCP plans incorporating the controls determined by the establishment to be necessary and appropriate to produce safe, unadulterated products. Specifically under HACCP, official establishments must determine the food safety hazards reasonably likely to occur in the production process; institute controls necessary to prevent those hazards from occurring or keeping them within acceptable limits; monitor the performance of controls; and verify the HACCP system is working as intended; and maintain required HACCP records. HACCP is a flexible system that appropriately places the responsibility for food safety on establishments and enables them to tailor their control systems to the needs of specific processes and operating conditions. Similarly, the Sanitation Performance Standards (SPS) and requirements for Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) at 9 CFR part 416 set forth sanitation objectives to be achieved, while allowing establishments to develop and employ innovative and effective sanitation procedures customized to the nature of their operations. Under the Sanitation SOP regulations, FSIS requires that all inspected establishments develop and implement written Sanitation SOPs to prevent direct contamination or adulteration of product before and during operations. An establishment’s Sanitation SOP typically covers the scheduled, daily pre-operational and operational cleaning and sanitation of equipment and surfaces that may contact product directly. Under the SPS regulations, establishments must address all of the other aspects of establishment sanitation that can affect food safety, e.g., pest control, adequate ventilation, lighting, and plumbing systems.

Proposed Changes

FSIS is proposing to eliminate the prescriptive regulatory requirements at 9 CFR 318.12 and 381.152 governing the manufacture of uninspected, inedible products, such as pet food, and restricting the hours during which such products may be prepared in an official establishment. Specifically, these regulations set forth specific requirements regarding the sanitary handling of inedible products and their separation from edible products, as well as the placement, movement and cleaning of equipment in areas where inedible product is manufactured. They also require that the manufacture of uninspected, inedible products be conducted only during those hours in which the establishment operates under inspectional supervision. These regulations were issued before FSIS published its HACCP and Sanitation SOP regulations, when prescriptive regulatory requirements were deemed necessary to prevent the adulteration of meat and poultry products by the
preparation of inedible products in the same establishment.

FSIS is proposing to replace the prescriptive requirements in 9 CFR 318.12 and 381.152 with general standards governing the manufacture of uninspected, inedible products in official establishments. The proposed standards require that the manufacture of uninspected products in official establishments must not result in the adulteration of meat and poultry products, create insanitary conditions whereby meat and poultry products may be adulterated, or prevent or otherwise interfere with inspection or other program tasks performed by FSIS personnel. Establishments that manufacture pet food and other inedible products should be meeting these proposed standards already, through the implementation of their HACCP plans, Sanitation SOPs or other prerequisite programs.

Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act

This proposed rule has been designated as a “non-significant” regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order (E.O.) 12866. Accordingly, the proposed rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under E.O. 12866.

Economic Impact Analysis

As stated above, the HACCP and the sanitation regulations provide a framework or food safety system for establishments to produce safe, unadulterated product. Compliance with these requirements makes the prescriptive requirements in 9 CFR 318.12 and 381.151 unnecessary. Because these prescriptive requirements are no longer necessary to ensure the production of safe, unadulterated food, removing them will have no negative public health impact. In addition, this rule will not impose costs on the industry or the Agency. Further, removing the unnecessary, prescriptive requirements should allow establishments additional flexibility to be innovative and to operate in the most efficient manner. Similarly, the rule should also allow FSIS to use its resources more appropriately by relieving inspectors of unnecessary tasks.

Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

FSIS has examined the economic implications of the proposed rule as required by the RFA (5 U.S.C. 601–612). If a rule has a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, the RFA requires that regulatory options that would lessen the economic effect of the rule on small entities be analyzed. FSIS has determined that, should it become final, the proposed rule would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 13771

This proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, is expected to be a deregulatory action under E.O. 13771. Assessment of the costs and cost savings may be found in the preceding economic analysis.

Paperwork Reduction Act

There are no paperwork or recordkeeping requirements associated with this proposed rule under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

E-Government Act

FSIS and USDA are committed to achieving the purposes of the E-Government Act (44 U.S.C. 3601, et seq.) by, among other things, promoting the use of the internet and other information technologies and providing increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. Under this rule: (1) All State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule will be preempted; (2) no retroactive effect will be given to this rule; and (3) no administrative proceedings will be required before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Executive Order 13175

This rule has been reviewed in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.” E.O. 13175 requires Federal agencies to consult and coordinate with tribes on a government-to-government basis on policies that have tribal implications, including regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

The Update is available on the FSIS web page located at: http://www.fsis.usda.gov/federal-register. FSIS also will make copies of this publication available through the FSIS Constituent Update, which is used to provide information regarding FSIS policies, procedures, regulations, Federal Register notices, FSIS public meetings, and other types of information that could affect or would be of interest to our constituents and stakeholders. The Update is available on the FSIS web page located at: http://www.fsis.usda.gov/federal-register.
addition, FSIS offers an email subscription service which provides automatic and customized access to selected food safety news and information. This service is available at: http://www.fsis.usda.gov/subscribe. Options range from recalls to export information, regulations, directives, and notices. Customers can add or delete subscriptions themselves, and have the option to password protect their accounts.

List of Subjects
9 CFR Part 318
Food additives, Food packaging, Laboratories, Meat inspection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Signs and symbols.

9 CFR Part 381
Administrative practice and procedure, Animal diseases, Crime, Exports, Food grades and standards, Food labeling, Food packaging, Government employees, Grant programs-agriculture, Intergovernmental relations, Laboratories, Meat inspection, Nutrition, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Poultry and poultry products, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Seizures and forfeitures, Signs and symbols, Technical Assistance, Transportation.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, FSIS is proposing to amend 9 CFR parts 318 and 381 as follows:

PART 318—ENTRY INTO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS; REINSPECTION AND PREPARATION OF PRODUCTS

1. The authority citation for part 318 continues to read as follows:


2. Section 318.12 is revised to read as follows:

§318.12 Manufacture of uninspected, inedible products at official establishments.

(a) Official establishments may manufacture pet food or similar uninspected, inedible products in areas where edible products also are produced, provided that the manufacture of uninspected, inedible products does not:

(1) Adulterate edible products; or

(2) Create insanitary conditions in the official establishment whereby edible products may be adulterated; or

(3) Prevent or interfere with inspection or other program tasks performed by FSIS personnel in the official establishment.

(b) Pet food and similar uninspected, inedible products must be distinguished from edible products so as to avoid their distribution as human food. Pet food or similar uninspected, inedible products must be labeled or otherwise identified in accordance with §325.11(d) of this subchapter.

PART 381—POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTIONS REGULATIONS

3. The authority citation for part 381 continues to read as follows:


4. Section 381.152 is revised to read as follows:

§381.152 Manufacture of uninspected, inedible products at official establishments.

(a) Official establishments may manufacture pet food or similar uninspected, inedible products in areas where edible products also are produced, provided that the manufacture of uninspected, inedible products does not:

(1) Adulterate edible products; or

(2) Create insanitary conditions in the official establishment whereby edible products may be adulterated; or

(3) Prevent or interfere with inspection or other program tasks performed by FSIS personnel in the official establishment.

(b) The immediate container of uninspected, inedible products manufactured in an official establishment shall be conspicuously labeled so as to distinguish them from human food.

Done in Washington, DC.

Paul Kiecker,
Acting Administrator.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 41
RIN 3038–AE61

Position Limits and Position Accountability for Security Futures Products

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC” or “Commission”) is proposing to amend its position limits rules for security futures products (“SFPs”) by: Increasing the default level of equity SFP position limits, and modifying the criteria for setting a higher level of position limits and position accountability levels. In addition, the proposed amended position limit regulation would provide discretion to a designated contract market (“DCM”) to apply limits to either a person’s net position or a person’s position on the same side of the market. The Commission also proposes criteria for setting position limits on an SFP on other than an equity security, generally based on an estimate of deliverable supply.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by RIN 3038–AE61 and “Position Limits and Position Accountability for Security Futures Products,” by any of the following methods:

• CFTC website: http://comments.cftc.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments through the Comments Online process on the website.

• Mail: Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

• Hand delivery/courier: Same as Mail above.

Please submit your comments using only one method.

All comments must be submitted in English, or if not, accompanied by an English translation. Comments will be posted as received to http://www.cftc.gov. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. If you wish the Commission to consider information that is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, a petition for confidential treatment of the exempt information may be submitted according to the procedures set forth in section 145.9 of the Commission’s regulations.3

The Commission reserves the right, but shall have no obligation, to review, pre-screen, filter, redact, refuse or remove any or all of your submission from http://www.cftc.gov that it may deem to be inappropriate for publication, such as obscene language. All submissions that have been redacted or removed that contain comments on the merits of the rulemaking will be retained in the public comment file and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act and other

3 All Commission regulations referred to herein are found in chapter I of title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Commission regulations are accessible on the Commission’s website, http://www.cftc.gov.