

# Proposed Rules

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Agricultural Marketing Service

#### 7 CFR Part 1216

[Document Number AMS–SC–20–0100]

#### **Peanut Promotion, Research, and Information Order; Increase the Threshold of the Primary Peanut-Producing States and Adjustment of Membership**

**AGENCY:** Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** This proposal invites comments on increasing the threshold for defining primary peanut-producing states as states that maintain a 3-year average production of at least 20,000 tons of peanuts instead of 10,000 tons of peanuts as currently prescribed in the Peanut Promotion, Research, and Information Order (Order). The Order is administered by the National Peanut Board (Board) with oversight by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). As a result of increasing the threshold, this proposal would decrease the Board's membership from 13 to 12 members and their respective alternates. This action would contribute to effective administration of the program.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by September 27, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this proposed rule. All comments must be submitted through the Federal e-rulemaking portal at: <http://www.regulations.gov>, and should reference the document number and date, and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. Comments submitted in response to this proposed rule will be included in the rulemaking record and will be made available to the public. Please be advised that the identity of individuals or entities submitting the comments will be made public on the internet at: <http://www.regulations.gov>.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Victoria M. Carpenter, Marketing Specialist, Promotion and Economics Division, Specialty Crop Program, AMS, USDA, Stop 0244, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Room 1406–S, Washington, DC 20250–0244; telephone: (202) 720–6930; or electronic mail: [VictoriaM.Carpenter@usda.gov](mailto:VictoriaM.Carpenter@usda.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This proposal affecting the Order (7 CFR part 1216) is authorized under the Commodity Promotion, Research, and Information Act of 1996 (1996 Act) (7 U.S.C. 7411–7425).

#### **Executive Orders 12866 and 13563**

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. This action falls within a category of regulatory actions that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) exempted from Executive Order 12866 review.

#### **Executive Order 13175**

This action has been reviewed in accordance with requirements of Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. AMS has assessed the impact of this proposed rule on Indian tribes and determined that this rule would not have tribal implications that require consultation under Executive Order 13175. AMS hosts a quarterly teleconference with tribal leaders where matters of mutual interest regarding the marketing of agricultural products are discussed. Information about proposed changes to regulations will be shared during an upcoming quarterly call, and tribal leaders will be informed about proposed revisions to the regulation and the opportunity to submit comments. AMS will work with the USDA Office of Tribal Relations to ensure meaningful consultation is provided as needed with regards to this change to the Order.

#### **Executive Order 12988**

This proposal has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. It is not intended to have retroactive effect. Section 524 of the 1996 Act (7 U.S.C. 7423) provides that it shall not affect or preempt any other Federal or State law authorizing promotion or research relating to an agricultural commodity.

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this rule as not a major rule, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 519 of the 1996 Act (7 U.S.C. 7418), a person subject to an order may file a written petition with USDA stating that an order, any provision of an order, or any obligation imposed in connection with an order, is not established in accordance with the law, and request a modification of an order or an exemption from an order. Any petition filed challenging an order, any provision of an order, or any obligation imposed in connection with an order, shall be filed within two years after the effective date of an order, provision, or obligation subject to challenge in the petition. The petitioner will have the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. Thereafter, USDA will issue a ruling on the petition. The 1996 Act provides that the district court of the United States for any district in which the petitioner resides or conducts business shall have the jurisdiction to review a final ruling on the petition, if the petitioner files a complaint for that purpose not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of USDA's final ruling.

#### **Background**

This proposed rule invites comments on increasing the threshold for defining primary peanut-producing states as states that maintain a 3-year average production of at least 20,000 tons of peanuts instead of 10,000 tons of peanuts as currently prescribed in the Order. This would help ensure that the Board reflects the peanut production in the United States. The Order is administered by the Board with oversight by USDA.

The Order became effective on July 30, 1999. Under the Order, the Board administers a nationally coordinated program of promotion, research and information designed to strengthen the position of peanuts in the marketplace.

and to develop, maintain, and expand the demand for peanuts in the United States. Under the program, assessments are levied on all farmers stock peanuts sold at a rate of \$3.55 per ton for Segregation 1 peanuts and \$1.25 per ton for Segregation 2 peanuts and 3 peanuts, as those terms are defined in 7 CFR 996.13(b) through (d). Assessments are remitted to the Board by handlers and, for peanuts under loan, by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Order defines terms “minor peanut-producing states” and “primary peanut-producing states” for purposes of Board representation and voting at meetings. According to USDA, Federal-State Inspection Service, National Peanut Tonnage Reports, there are 13 peanut-producing states, which include: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. Section 1216.21 currently defines primary peanut-producing states as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. These states must maintain a 3-year average production of at least 10,000 tons of peanuts to meet the current definition. All other peanut-producing states are defined as minor peanut-producing states in § 1216.15 and are represented by one member and one alternate on the Board—currently only Louisiana meets this definition.

With the growth in farm size, there are fewer and larger peanut producers than when the Order was promulgated in 1999. As stated above, currently, there is only one state, Louisiana, that represents the minor peanut-producing states, which is the at-large position on the Board. This makes it difficult to get adequate numbers of nominees to fill both member and alternate member seats on the Board. By increasing the threshold for defining primary peanut-producing states to states that maintain a 3-year average production of at least 20,000 tons instead of 10,000 tons of peanuts as currently prescribed, this action would increase the candidate pool for at-large member seats on the Board.

Pursuant to § 1216.87, amendments to the Order may be proposed from time to time by the Board or by any interested person affected by provisions of the 1996 Act, including the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Board has been concerned about having enough nominees to fill vacant seats for several years and was hopeful that the situation would improve. The Board staff has actively recruited

candidates to be considered for nomination from multiple primary peanut-producing states and the at-large state, sometimes with little success. Due to an alternate member vacancy for New Mexico and difficulty finding producers to serve, the Board determined it was time to increase the 3-year average.

The Board discussed increasing the threshold with the industry to explain the situation, and it was determined that increasing the threshold for defining primary peanut-producing states was a good way to give the peanut producing states an opportunity to be nominated for a member or alternate seat on the Board.

#### Board Recommendation

The Board met to discuss methods to increase the pool of candidates for representation of the minor peanut-producing states to serve on the Board. At the time of the Board's formation in July 1999 (64 FR 41252), peanut farms were smaller, and therefore, there were many more producers eligible to be nominated to serve on the Board. In April 1999, USDA reported there were approximately 25,000 peanut producers (64 FR 80107). Based on the Board's records, for the 2018 production crop year, there were 8,126 peanut producers and for the 2019 crop year, there were 7,200 peanut producers.

Currently, in minor peanut-producing states the pool of candidates is very small, with Louisiana being the only state in this category. The Board has had difficulty in gathering the required two nominees for each open position for submission to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Board has been concerned about this issue for several years and was hopeful that the situation would improve. For approximately 10 years, the Board's management has actively recruited candidates to be considered for nomination from multiple primary and minor peanut-producing states to fill seats on the Board. In the 2020 submission to the Secretary for appointments to fill member and alternate seats for New Mexico, only two nominees were submitted for consideration instead of four. Therefore, only the member seat was filled, and the alternate seat remains vacant. In addition, since there is currently only one state (Louisiana) representing minor peanut-producing states, it is often difficult to get a sufficient number of nominees to fill member and alternate positions as well. These nominees are comprised of producers of all sizes including small producers.

In 1999, the Board was comprised of 10 members and their alternates. The

Board's representation for primary peanut-producing states were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia and minor peanut-producing states were represented by a Louisiana member and an Arizona alternate member. Over the years, there have been three adjustments of membership, which increased the size of the Board's membership. On July 9, 2008, the Board increased its membership from 10 to 11 when it added Mississippi as a primary peanut-producing state (73 FR 39214). On March 21, 2014, the Board increased its membership a second time from 11 to 12 when it added Arkansas as a primary peanut-producing state (79 FR 15636). The most recent change in the Board's membership was the addition of Missouri, which was published on March 23, 2020 (85 FR 16229). That addition increased the membership from 12 to 13.

For the 2019 production year, computations based on Federal State Inspection Service data show that Georgia was the largest producer, with 49.8 percent followed by Florida (10.7 percent), Alabama (9.4 percent), Texas (8.7 percent), North Carolina (8.1 percent), South Carolina (4.1 percent), Arkansas (3.1 percent), Virginia (2.0 percent), Mississippi (1.4 percent), Missouri (1.2 percent), Oklahoma (1.0 percent), and New Mexico (0.3 percent). Currently, these 12 states are considered primary peanut-producing states and they each have a member, with their alternate, seated on the Board. All other states (minor peanut-producing states) that produce peanuts are represented by the at-large member.

As a result of membership adjustments described above, there is currently only one minor peanut-producing state (Louisiana) representing “at-large” seats. That minor peanut-producing state has only five producers producing peanuts in that state. Increasing the threshold from 10,000 tons to 20,000 tons, would cause the state of New Mexico to become a minor peanut-producing state instead of a primary peanut-producing state. This change would increase the pool of candidates eligible to represent minor peanut-producing states as the at-large member and alternate. Minor peanut-producing states would be represented by Louisiana and New Mexico. This proposal would increase the threshold for defining primary peanut-producing states as states that maintain a 3-year average production of at least 20,000 tons of peanuts instead of 10,000 tons of peanuts, an increase of 10,000 tons.

The intent of the Order was to allow peanut farmers to oversee a peanut research, marketing, and promotion organization to improve their economic condition. To be successful, there must be an adequate pool of interested, qualified producers to serve on the Board. The Board voted unanimously on December 3, 2020, and February 3, 2021, to raise the threshold for primary peanut-producing states to those that maintain a 3-year average production of at least 20,000 tons of peanuts. This proposed change would cause the state of New Mexico to become a minor peanut-producing state instead of a primary peanut-producing state, since its production will be below the proposed 20,000-ton threshold. Minor peanut-producing states will be represented by Louisiana and New Mexico. The Board recommended that the change take place by January 1, 2022, to give New Mexico's certified peanut producer organization enough notice of their status change to a minor peanut-producing state. Nominations to fill the at-large seats would take place in 2022 for the term of office to begin in 2023.

Accordingly, this proposed rule would amend §§ 1216.15 and 1216.21 to define the state of New Mexico as a minor peanut-producing state. This proposal would require primary peanut-producing states to maintain a 3-year average production of at least 20,000 tons of peanuts. This proposal would also revise § 1216.40(a) to specify that the Board would be comprised of no more than 12 peanut producer members and their alternates rather than 13, and revise § 1216.40(a)(1) to reflect the new number of primary peanut-producing states, by revising 12 to 11.

#### **Initial Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis**

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), AMS is required to examine the impact of the proposed rule on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to such actions so that small businesses will not be disproportionately burdened. The Small Business Administration (SBA) defines, in 13 CFR part 121, small agricultural producers as those having annual receipts of no more than \$1 million and small agricultural service firms (handlers) as those having annual receipts of no more than \$30 million.

According to the Board, there were approximately 7200 producers and 34

handlers of peanuts who were subject to the program in 2019.

Most producers would be classified as small agricultural production businesses under the criteria established by the SBA (no more than \$1 million in annual peanut sales). USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported that crop values of peanuts produced in the top 11 peanut-producing states for the years 2017, 2018, and 2019 were \$1.63 billion, \$1.17 billion, and \$1.13 billion, respectively. The 3-year crop average was \$1.31 billion. With a 2019 crop value of \$1.13 billion and a total of 7,200 producers, average peanut sales per producer were approximately \$157,000. With a 2017–2018 average crop value of \$1.31 billion, average sales per producer were approximately \$182,000. Both figures are well below the \$1 million threshold for a small producer, providing strong evidence that most peanut producers are small businesses.

With 34 handlers, the average annual peanut crop value per handler from 2017 to 2019 ranged from \$33 million to \$48 million, with a 3-year average of \$39 million. With average sales figures moderately higher than the small business threshold size of \$30 million, it appears that several handlers are small businesses and there are also a number that are large businesses—no definitive statement can be made.

According to NASS, the number of pounds of U.S. peanut production from 11-primary peanut-producing states for 2017, 2018, and 2019 were 7.12 billion, 5.50 billion and 5.47 billion, respectively. The 3-year average production was 6.03 billion pounds. Computations based on NASS data show that Georgia was the largest producer, with 50.9 percent of the 3-year average quantity, followed by Alabama (9.9 percent), Florida (9.9 percent), Texas (9.1 percent), North Carolina (7.2 percent), South Carolina (5.4 percent), Arkansas (2.4 percent), Mississippi (1.9 percent), Virginia (1.8 percent), Oklahoma (1.0 percent), and New Mexico (under one percent).

This proposal would amend §§ 1216.15, 1216.21 and 1216.40 to redefine the state of New Mexico from a primary peanut-producing state to a minor peanut-producing state. The Order is administered by the Board with oversight by USDA. Under the Order, primary peanut-producing states must maintain a 3-year average production of at least 10,000 tons of peanuts. This amendment would increase the production threshold to 20,000 tons of peanuts. This action would expand the number of minor peanut-producing states to ensure that the Board obtains

an adequate pool of qualified producers to serve on the Board to represent minor peanut-producing states. This action is authorized under § 1216.87 of the Order.

Regarding the economic impact of this proposed rule on affected entities, this action would impose no costs on producers or handlers. Changes would define the state of New Mexico as a minor peanut-producing state based on the proposed increase to the threshold to 20,000 tons of peanuts.

Regarding alternatives, the Board has been concerned about obtaining the required two nominees for each open seat to be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for primary peanut-producing states and minor peanut-producing states. For years, the Board's staff has actively recruited candidates to be considered for nomination from multiple primary peanut-producing states and minor peanut-producing states, sometimes with little success. The Board considered increasing the threshold for primary peanut-producing states from 10,000 to 30,000 per ton for a 3-year production average. After discussion, the Board voted to double the threshold and require the primary peanut-producing states to maintain a 3-year production average of at least 20,000 tons of peanuts.

In accordance with OMB regulation [5 CFR part 1320], which implements information collection requirements imposed by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*], there are no new requirements contained in this rule. In fact, a decrease of 0.30 hours in the information collection burden for the peanut program is expected. Information collection requirements have been previously approved by OMB under OMB control number 0581–0093 and 0505–0001.

As with all Federal promotion programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this proposed 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.

Regarding outreach efforts, the Board invited Executive Directors of certified peanut producer organizations who represent the primary peanut-producing states (Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina,

Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Virginia, Oklahoma, and New Mexico) to attend its annual meeting on February 3, 2021. Most of the Executive Directors for certified peanut producer organizations attended this meeting. All the Board's meetings are open to the public and interested persons are invited to participate and express their views. The Board announced that it voted to increase the threshold level from 10,000 to 20,000 per ton on a 3-year average production for a state to become a primary peanut-producing state. No concerns were raised.

We have performed this initial RFA analysis regarding the impact of this proposed action on small entities, and we invite comments concerning potential effects of this action on small businesses.

USDA has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with and would effectuate the purposes of the 1996 Act. A 30-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposal. All written comments received in response to this proposed rule will be considered prior to finalizing this action.

#### List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1216

Administrative practice and procedure, Advertising, Consumer information, Marketing agreements, Peanut promotion, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 1216 is proposed to be amended as follows:

#### PART 1216—PEANUT PROMOTION, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION ORDER

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 1216 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 7411–7425; 7 U.S.C. 7401.

■ 2. Section 1216.15 is revised to read as follows:

##### § 1216.15 Minor peanut-producing states.

*Minor peanut-producing states* means all peanut-producing states with the exception of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

■ 3. Section 1216.21 is revised to read as follows:

##### § 1216.21 Primary peanut-producing states.

*Primary peanut-producing states* means Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, *provided* these

states maintain a 3-year average production of at least 20,000 tons of peanuts.

■ 4. In § 1216.40, paragraphs (a) introductory text and (a)(1) are revised to read as follows:

##### § 1216.40 Establishment and membership.

(a) *Establishment of a National Peanut Board.* There is hereby established a National Peanut Board, hereinafter called the Board, comprised of no more than 12 peanut producers and alternates, appointed by the Secretary from nominations as follows:

(1) *Eleven members and alternates.* One member and one alternate shall be appointed from each primary peanut-producing state, who are producers and whose nominations have been submitted by certified peanut producer organizations within a primary peanut-producing state.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Bruce Summers,**

*Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.*

[FR Doc. 2021–18536 Filed 8–26–21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

#### 10 CFR Parts 430 and 431

[EERE–2018–BT–STD–0018]

RIN 1904–AE39

#### Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Furnaces and Commercial Water Heaters

**AGENCY:** Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

**ACTION:** Notification of proposed interpretive rule; request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** On January 15, 2021, the Department of Energy (DOE or Department) published a final interpretive rule in the **Federal Register** determining that, in the context of residential furnaces, commercial water heaters, and similarly-situated products or equipment, use of non-condensing technology (and associated venting) constitutes a performance-related “feature” under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (EPCA), that cannot be eliminated through adoption of an energy conservation standard. DOE deems it prudent to revisit its interpretation. For the reasons stated in this document, the Department proposes to return to its previous and

long-standing interpretation (in effect prior to the January 15, 2021 final interpretive rule), under which the technology used to supply heated air or hot water is not a performance-related “feature” that provides a distinct consumer utility under EPCA. DOE requests comment on its proposed interpretation. Once DOE has arrived at a final interpretation, the Department plans to again evaluate whether amended energy conservation standards would result in significant savings of energy, be technologically feasible, and be economically justified, consistent with its interpretation.

**DATES:** DOE will accept comments, data, and information regarding this proposed interpretive rule no later than September 27, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Alternatively, interested persons may submit comments, identified by docket number EERE–2018–BT–STD–0018 and/or RIN number 1904–AE39, by email: to [ResFurnaceCommWaterHeater2018STD0018@ee.doe.gov](mailto:ResFurnaceCommWaterHeater2018STD0018@ee.doe.gov). Include docket number EERE–2018–BT–STD–0018 and/or RIN number 1904–AE39 in the subject line of the message. Submit electronic comments in WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, PDF, or ASCII file format, and avoid the use of special characters or any form of encryption.

Although DOE has routinely accepted public comment submissions through a variety of mechanisms, including postal mail and hand delivery/courier, the Department has found it necessary to make temporary modifications to the comment submission process in light of the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic. DOE is currently suspending receipt of public comments via postal mail and hand delivery/courier. If a commenter finds that this change poses an undue hardship, please contact Appliance Standards Program staff at (202) 586–1445 to discuss the need for alternative arrangements. Once the COVID–19 pandemic health emergency is resolved, DOE anticipates resuming all of its regular options for public comment submission, including postal mail and hand delivery/courier.

No telefacsimiles (faxes) will be accepted. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on this process, see section IV (Public Participation) of this document.

**Docket:** The docket for this activity, which includes **Federal Register** notices, comments, and other