

²Children 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.

³Bread, 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.

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

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

⁶Edible portion as served.

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

⁸Tree nuts and seeds that may be used as meat alternates are listed in program guidance.

* * * * *

3. In § 226.26, revise paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (g) to read as follows:

§ 226.26 Program information.

* * * * *

(b) In the States of Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Virginia, Virgin Islands, and West Virginia: Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 300 Corporate Boulevard, Robbinsville, NJ 08691-1598.

(c) In the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee: Southeast Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Room 8T36, Atlanta, GA 30303.

(d) In the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin: Midwest Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 77 Jackson Boulevard, 20th Floor, Chicago, IL 60604-3507.

* * * * *

(g) In the States of Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Washington: Western Regional Office, FNS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 550 Kearney Street, Room 400, San Francisco, CA 94108.

3. Revise Appendix A to Part 226, entitled Alternate Foods for Meals, to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 226—Alternate Foods for Meals

Alternate Protein Products

A. *What are the criteria for alternate protein products used in the Child and Adult Care Food Program?*

1. An alternate protein product used in meals planned under the provisions in § 226.20 must meet all of the criteria in this section.

2. An alternate protein product whether used alone or in combination with meat or meat alternate must meet the following criteria:

a. The alternate protein product must be processed so that some portion of the non-protein constituents of the food is removed. These alternate protein products must be safe and suitable edible products produced from plant or animal sources.

b. The biological quality of the protein in the alternate protein product must be at least 80 percent that of casein, determined by performing a Protein Digestibility Corrected Amino Acid Score (PDCAAS).

c. The alternate protein product must contain at least 18 percent protein by weight when fully hydrated or formulated. (“When hydrated or formulated” refers to a dry alternate protein product and the amount of water, fat, oil, colors, flavors or any other substances which have been added).

d. Manufacturers supplying an alternate protein product to participating schools or institutions must provide documentation that the product meets the criteria in paragraphs A.2. through c of this appendix.

e. Manufacturers should provide information on the percent protein contained in the dry alternate protein product and on an as prepared basis.

f. For an alternate protein product mix, manufacturers should provide information on:

- (1) The amount by weight of dry alternate protein product in the package;
- (2) Hydration instructions; and
- (3) Instructions on how to combine the mix with meat or other meat alternates.

B. *How are alternate protein products used in the Child and Adult Care Food Program?*

1. Schools, institutions, and service institutions may use alternate protein products to fulfill all or part of the meat/meat alternate component discussed in § 226.20.

2. The following terms and conditions apply:

a. The alternate protein product may be used alone or in combination with other food ingredients. Examples of combination items are beef patties, beef crumbles, pizza topping, meat loaf, meat sauce, taco filling, burritos, and tuna salad.

b. Alternate protein products may be used in the dry form (nonhydrated), partially hydrated or fully hydrated form. The moisture content of the fully hydrated alternate protein product (if prepared from a dry concentrated form) must be such that the mixture will have a minimum of 18 percent protein by weight or equivalent amount for the dry or partially hydrated form (based on the level that would be provided if the product were fully hydrated).

C. *How are commercially prepared products used in the Child and Adult Care Food Program?*

Schools, institutions, and service institutions may use a commercially prepared meat or meat alternate product combined with alternate protein products or use a commercially prepared product that contains only alternate protein products.

Dated: March 2, 2000.

Samuel Chambers, Jr.,

Administrator, Food And Nutrition Service.

[FR Doc. 00-5580 Filed 3-8-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-30-U

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 955

[Docket No. FV00-955 2 FIR]

Vidalia Onions Grown in Georgia; Changing the Term of Office and Nomination Deadlines

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Agriculture (Department) is adopting, as a final rule, without change, the provisions of an interim final rule changing the term of office for the Vidalia Onion Committee (Committee), and the time for conducting and submitting Committee nominations under the Vidalia onion marketing order. The marketing order regulates the handling of Vidalia onions grown in Georgia and is administered locally by the Committee. This rule continues in effect the change in the term of office from a 24-month period beginning September 16 and ending September 15, to a 24-month period beginning January 1 and ending December 31. It also continues in effect the change in the month for conducting and submitting Committee producer nominations from August to October of each year, and for the public member and alternate member from November 1 to February 15. These changes are expected to improve Committee and program operations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 10, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William G. Pimental, Southeast Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 2276, Winter Haven, FL 33883-2276; telephone: (863) 299-4770, Fax: (863) 299-5169; or George Kelhart, Technical Advisor, 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) 720-5698.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2525-S, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone (202) 720-2491, Fax: (202) 720-5698, or E-mail: Jay.Guerber@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Agreement and Order No. 955 (7 CFR part 955), regulating the handling of Vidalia onions grown in Georgia, hereinafter referred to as the "order." The marketing agreement and order are 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 is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. 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 the Secretary 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. A handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing the Secretary 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 the Secretary'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 continues in effect the change in the term of office from a 24-month period beginning September 16 and ending September 15, to a 24-month period beginning January 1 and ending December 31. It also continues in effect the change in the times for conducting and submitting Committee producer

nominations from August 1 and 15, to October 1 and 15, respectively, each year, and for the public member and alternate member from November 1 to February 15. These changes are expected to improve Committee and program operations.

Section 955.21 of the order provides that the term of office for Committee members and alternates begins on September 16, or such other period as the Committee may recommend and the Secretary approves. In addition, § 955.22 provides that the Committee shall hold or cause to be held not later than August 1 of each year, or such other date as may be specified by the Secretary, a meeting or meetings of growers for the purpose of designating one nominee for each position as member and for each position as alternate member of the Committee which is vacant, or which is about to become vacant. Nominations for members and alternates are required to be supplied to the Secretary in such manner and form as the Secretary may prescribe, not later than August 15 of each year, or by such date as may be specified by the Secretary. That section further provides that the producer members shall nominate the public member and alternate member at the first meeting following the selection of members for a new term of office. The members and alternates serve two-year terms of office and approximately one-half of the total Committee membership is nominated and selected each year. Nominations for the public member and alternate member are required to be supplied to the Secretary in such manner and form as the Secretary may prescribe, not later than November 1, or such other date as may be specified by the Secretary.

An interim final rule was published in the **Federal Register** on September 3, 1999 (64 FR 48243), which changed the fiscal period established under the order to a calendar year basis (January 1-December 31) from September 16-September 15 to more closely coincide with the Vidalia onion marketing season. That interim final rule has been adopted, without change, as a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on December 27, 1999 (64 FR 72265). The new fiscal period is specified in § 955.113.

Over the past decade, technological changes in the industry, including the adoption of Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage of Vidalia onions by three-fourths of the industry handlers, have extended the harvesting and marketing season from April through June to an almost year-round basis. While there are some added storage costs and losses due

to shrinkage with CA storage, these costs are more than offset by prices received for Vidalia onions during the holiday season (November and December).

On September 30, 1999, the Committee unanimously recommended that the term of office continue to be established on the same basis as the fiscal period. This rule continues in effect the change in the term of office of Committee members and alternate members from a 24-month period beginning September 16 and ending September 15, to a 24-month period beginning January 1 and ending December 31. The changed term of office is established in § 955.121. Also, for the eight members and alternates whose terms of office were scheduled to end on September 15, 1999, their terms of office continued through December 31, 1999, or until qualified successors are selected. These positions on the Committee were filled by the Secretary on February 24, 2000.

The Committee also recommended changes in the times for conducting and submitting Committee producer member and alternate member nominations to maintain the same approximate nomination deadlines as provided currently. The dates changed from August 1 and August 15 to October 1 and October 15, respectively, and are specified in § 955.122. The deadline for submitting nominations to the Secretary for the public member and alternate changed from November 1 to February 15 to provide the same amount of time for submitting nominations as previously provided after the newly selected Committee's first meeting sometime after January 1. These changes are expected to improve Committee and program operations.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this final regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and the rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

There are approximately 133 producers of Vidalia onions in the production area and approximately 86 handlers subject to regulation under the

marketing order. Small agricultural producers have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.201) as those having annual receipts less than \$500,000, and small agricultural service firms are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than \$5,000,000.

Based on the Georgia Agricultural Statistical Service and committee data, the average price for fresh Vidalia Onions during the 1998–99 season was \$15.45 per 50-pound bag, or equivalent and shipments totaled 3,617,017 bags. Many Vidalia onion handlers ship other vegetable products which are not included in the committee data, but would contribute further to handler receipts.

Using the average price, about 97.4 percent of Vidalia Onion handlers could be considered small businesses under the SBA definition. The majority of Vidalia Onion producers and handlers may be classified as small entities.

This rule continues in effect § 955.121 to change the two-year term of office to January 1–December 31 from September 16–September 15 to keep the term of office on a fiscal year basis. It also continues in effect § 955.122 to modify the deadlines when nominations are to be held and reports of the nominations are to be made to the Secretary. The changed deadlines provide the same amount of time for conducting and submitting nominations for producer members and alternates and for the public member and alternate as were provided previously. For producer member and alternate members, the time for conducting nominations was changed from August 1 to October 1, and the time for submitting the nominations to Secretary was changed from August 15 to October 15. The time for submitting the public member and alternate public member nominations was changed from November 1 to February 15 for a new term of office. Also, for the eight Committee members and alternates whose terms of office were scheduled to end on September 15, 1999, their terms of office continued through December 31, 1999, or until qualified successors were selected. These positions on the Committee were filled by the Secretary on February 24, 2000.

The changes in the term of office and the nomination deadlines should not impose any additional costs on large or small firms in the Vidalia onion industry. The changes merely bring the term of office and the nomination deadlines into conformity with the recent change in the fiscal period which was changed to a calendar year basis

(January 1–December 31) from September 16–September 15.

The Committee discussed the alternative of leaving the term of office and nomination deadlines as they were. However, the Committee believed that the term of office and nomination deadlines should continue to be based on the fiscal period, which now is established on a calendar year basis.

This rule will not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large Vidalia onion handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sectors. In addition, as noted in the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, the Department has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap or conflict with this rule.

Further, the Committee's meeting was widely publicized throughout the Vidalia onion industry and all interested persons were invited to attend the meeting and participate in Committee deliberations. Like all Committee meetings, the September 30, 1999, 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 December 27, 1999. Copies of the rule were mailed by the Committee's staff to all Committee members and Vidalia onion handlers. In addition, the rule was made available through the Internet by the Office of the Federal Register. That rule provided for a 30-day comment period which ended January 26, 2000. No comments were received.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at the following website: <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** (64 FR 72267, December 27, 1999) will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 955

Marketing agreements, Onions, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

PART 955—VIDALIA ONIONS GROWN IN GEORGIA

Accordingly, the interim final rule amending 7 CFR part 955 which was published at 64 FR 72267, December 27, 1999, is adopted as a final rule without change.

Dated: March 6, 2000.

Robert C. Keeney,

Deputy Administrator, Fruit and Vegetable Programs.

[FR Doc. 00–5771 Filed 3–8–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

RIN 3150–AG 37

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: NAC–MPC Addition

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its regulations to add the NAC International Multi-Purpose Canister cask system to the list of approved spent fuel storage casks. This amendment allows the holders of power reactor operating licenses to store spent fuel in this approved cask system under a general license.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This final rule is effective on April 10, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Merri Horn, telephone (301) 415–8126, e-mail mlh1@nrc.gov of the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 218(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended (NWPA), requires that “[t]he Secretary [of Energy] shall establish a demonstration program, in cooperation with the private sector, for the dry storage of spent nuclear fuel at civilian nuclear reactor power sites, with the objective of establishing one or more technologies that the [Nuclear Regulatory] Commission may, by rule, approve for use at the sites of civilian nuclear power reactors without, to the