

607 GRADES AND GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCKAGE-FREE LENTILS

Grading factors	Grades U.S. Nos.		
	1	2	3
Defective Lentils			
Total ¹	2.0	3.5	5.0
Weevil-Damaged Lentils	0.3	0.8	0.8
Heat-Damaged Lentils	0.2	0.5	1.0
Foreign Material			
Total ²	0.2	0.5	0.5
Stones	0.1	0.2	0.2
Skinned Lentils	4.0	7.0	10.0
Wrinkled Lentils ³	5.0	10.0	>10.0
Contrasting Lentils ⁴	2.0	4.0	>4.0
Inconspicuous Admixture	0.5	0.8	1.0
Minimum Requirements for Color	Good	Fair	Poor

U.S. Sample grade lentils:

- (a) Do not meet the requirements for the grades U.S. Nos. 1, 2, or 3; or
- (b) Contain more than 14.0 percent moisture, live weevils, or other live insects, metal fragments, broken glass, or a commercially objectionable odor; or
- (c) Are materially weathered, heating, or distinctly low quality.

¹ Defective lentils total is weevil-damaged, heat-damaged, damaged, and split lentils combined.
² Foreign material total includes stones.
³ Lentils with more than 10.0 percent wrinkled lentils must grade no higher than U.S. No. 3.
⁴ Lentils with more than 4.0 percent contrasting lentils must grade no higher than U.S. No. 3.

Establishment of Special Grade “Green Lentils”

The USPLTA Grades Committee members recommended that GIPSA establish a special grade, “green lentils.” Lentil stakeholders concurred on the need for a special grade to distinguish a desirable aesthetic feature. GIPSA and these stakeholders collaborated to develop a visual reference image that best reflects the “green lentils” condition. Stakeholder endorsed the following definition:

Green lentils are clear seeded (non-mottled) and possess a natural, uniformly green color.

Proposed GIPSA Action

Based on input from stakeholder organizations in the lentil industry that concurred on the need for revisions to the United States Standards for Lentils, GIPSA proposes to revise the lentil standards to (1) establish a new grade determining factor, definition, factor limits, and visual reference image for “wrinkled lentils,” and (2) establish a special grade, definition, designation, and visual reference image for “green lentils.” Accordingly, GIPSA proposes the following revisions:

Section 601, Definitions, would be amended to include the definition of “Wrinkled lentils.”

Section 607, Grades and grade requirements for dockage-free lentils, would be amended to include grade limits for “Wrinkled lentils.”

Section 609, Special grades and requirements, would be amended to

include the definition of “Green lentils.”

GIPSA will solicit comments for 30 days. All comments received within the comment period will be made part of the public record maintained by GIPSA, will be available to the public for review, and will be considered by GIPSA before final action is taken on the proposal.

The Pea and Lentil Handbook would be revised to incorporate any revision to the standards.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

Randall D. Jones,

Acting Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

[FR Doc. 2017–09720 Filed 5–12–17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

United States Standards for Beans

AGENCY: Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, USDA.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) is proposing a revision to the United States Standards for Beans to (1) establish a class and grade requirement chart for “chickpeas,” also known as “garbanzo

beans,” and (2) establish a new grade determining factor, definition, factor limits, and visual reference image for “contrasting chickpeas.” These revisions are being proposed at the request of the pea and lentil industry, and are supported by the bean industry. GIPSA believes that this proposed revision of the United States Standards for Beans would facilitate the marketing of chickpeas and improve the application of the standards.

DATES: GIPSA will consider comments received by June 14, 2017.

ADDRESSES: GIPSA invites all interested parties submit comments on this Notice. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Mail:* M. Irene Omade, GIPSA, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Room 2530–S, Washington, DC 20250–3613.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* M. Irene Omade, GIPSA, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Room 2530–S, Washington, DC 20250–3613.
- *Internet:* <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All comments should make reference to the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. All documents and comments relating to this Notice are available for public inspection in Room 2530–S, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250–3613 during regular business hours (7 CFR 1.27(b)). All comments received will be included in the public docket without change, including any personal information

provided. Please call the GIPSA Management and Budget Services support staff (202) 720-8479 for an appointment to view the comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly A. Whalen at GIPSA, USDA, 10383 N. Ambassador Drive, Kansas City, MO 64153; Telephone: (816) 659-8410; Fax: (816) 872-1258; Beverly.A.Whalen@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 203(c) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, (AMA), directs and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture “To develop and improve standards of quality, condition, quantity, grade, and packaging and recommend and demonstrate such standards in order to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices.” GIPSA is committed to carrying out this authority in a manner that facilitates the marketing of agricultural commodities.

Under the AMA, GIPSA establishes standards for graded commodities including rice, whole dry peas, split peas, feed peas, lentils, and beans. The AMA standards are voluntary and widely used in private contracts, government procurement, marketing communication, and/or consumer information. The standards serve as a common trading language to define commodity quality in the domestic and global marketplace.

Background

GIPSA engages in regular outreach with stakeholders to ensure commodity

standards maintain relevance with the modern market. Chickpea industry stakeholders include the USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council (USADPLC), a national organization of producers, processors, and exporters of U.S. dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas; the US Dry Pea and Lentil Trade Association (USPLTA), a national association representing processors, traders, and transporters in the pea, lentil and chickpea industry; and the US Dry Bean Council (USDBC), representing the U.S. dry bean industry, including growers, shippers, dealers, canners, state, and regional trade associations.

The United States Standards for Beans are found on GIPSA’s public Web site at: <https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/standards/Bean-Standards.pdf>.

USDPLC and USPLTA reviewed the United States Standards for Beans, which were last revised in 2008. According to information received by GIPSA from these stakeholders, chickpea acreage has expanded in the U.S. rapidly over the last several years and is expected to increase in 2017. Consequently, the stakeholders communicated the need to establish “chickpeas” as a specific class in order to better define them in the marketplace.

Currently, chickpeas are graded under the Miscellaneous Bean standard. This is confusing to the market because GIPSA issues an “AMA Commodity Inspection Certificate” providing the commonly accepted commercial name, “chickpea” or “garbanzo” as the class on the certificate grade line.

Specifically, these groups asked GIPSA to (1) establish a class and grade requirement chart for “chickpeas,” (2) use the terms “chickpeas” and “garbanzo beans” interchangeably, and (3) establish a new grade determining factor, definition, factor limits, and visual reference image for “contrasting chickpeas.”

GIPSA provides official inspection procedures for beans in the Bean Handbook, found on GIPSA’s public Web site at: https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/handbook/BeanHB/BeanHandbook_2016-02-23.pdf.

Establishment of Class “Chickpeas”

The stakeholders jointly recommended that GIPSA establish a new class and grade requirement chart for “chickpea,” and also recommended a new grade determining factor, definition, and factor limits for grades No’s 1, 2, and 3 for “contrasting chickpeas.” GIPSA and these stakeholders collaborated to develop a visual reference image that best reflects the “contrasting chickpeas” condition. The stakeholder endorsed the following definition:

Contrasting chickpeas are chickpeas that differ substantially in shape or color.

The table of grade and grade requirements for Chickpeas (Garbanzo Beans) would be:

135 GRADES AND GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CLASS CHICKPEA
[Garbanzo Bean]

Grade	Percent maximum limits of—						
	Moisture ¹	Total defects (total damaged, total foreign material, contrasting classes, & Splits)	Total damaged	Foreign material		Contrasting classes ²	Contrasting chickpeas ³
				Total (including stones)	Stones		
U.S. No. 1	18.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.0
U.S. No. 2	18.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	2.0
U.S. No. 3	18.0	6.0	6.0	1.5	0.6	2.0	5.0

U.S. Substandard are beans that do not meet the requirements for the grades U.S. No. 1 through U.S. No. 3 or U.S. Sample grade. Beans that are not well screened must also be U.S. Substandard, except for beans that meet the requirements for U.S. Sample grade.

U.S. Sample grade are beans that are musty, sour, heating, materially weathered, or weevily; have any commercially objectionable odor that contain insect webbing or filth, animal filth, any unknown foreign substance, broken glass, or metal fragments; or are otherwise of distinctly low quality.

¹ Beans with more than 18.0 percent moisture are graded high moisture.
² Beans with more than 2.0 percent contrasting classes are graded mixed beans.
³ Beans with more than 5.0 percent contrasting chickpeas are graded mixed beans.

Proposed GIPSA Action

Based on input from stakeholder organizations in the pea and bean

industry who concurred on the need for revisions to the United States Standards for Beans, GIPSA proposes to revise the

bean standards to (1) establish a class and grade requirement chart for chickpeas and (2) establish a new grade

determining factor, definition, factor limits, and visual reference image for contrasting chickpeas.

Under Terms Defined:

Section 102, Classes, would be amended to include Chickpeas (Garbanzo Beans). A new Section 122, Contrasting Chickpeas would be added.

Under Principles Governing Application of the Standards:

Current Sections 122, 123, and 124 would be renumbered to 123, 124, and 125 with no change to the text.

Under Grades, Grade Requirements, Grade Designations, Special Grades, and Special Grade Requirements:

Current Sections 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133 would be renumbered to 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, with no change to the text.

A new Section 135, Grade and grade requirements for the class Chickpeas (Garbanzo Beans) would be added.

Current Sections 134 and 135 would be renumbered to 136 and 137, respectively, with no change to the text.

GIPSA will solicit comments for 30 days. All comments received within the comment period will be made part of the public record maintained by GIPSA, will be available to the public for review, and will be considered by GIPSA before a final action is taken on this proposal.

The Bean Handbook would be revised to incorporate any revision to the standards.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

Randall D. Jones,

Acting Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

[FR Doc. 2017–09721 Filed 5–12–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-KD-P

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: June 8, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT

PLACE: U.S. Chemical Safety Board, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Suite 910, Washington, DC 20006.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) will convene a public meeting on June 8, 2017, starting at 1:00 p.m. EDT in Washington, DC, at the CSB offices located at 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 910. The Board will vote to change the status of three recommendations that were

calendared for public consideration. The recommendations are related to the 2012 Chevron Richmond Refinery investigation (2012–03–I–CA–R28) and the 2013 Williams Olefins investigation (2013–03–I–LA–R1 and R3). The Board will also provide an overview of its participation in Safe and Sound Week. An opportunity for public comment will be provided.

Additional Information

The meeting is free and open to the public. If you require a translator or interpreter, please notify the individual listed below as the “Contact Person for Further Information,” at least three business days prior to the meeting.

A conference call line will be provided for those who cannot attend in person. Please use the following dial-in number to join the conference: (888) 862–6557 Confirmation Number 44851150#.

The CSB is an independent, non-regulatory federal agency charged with investigating accidents and hazards that result, or may result, in the catastrophic release of extremely hazardous substances. The agency’s Board Members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. CSB investigations look into all aspects of chemical accidents and hazards, including physical causes such as equipment failure as well as inadequacies in regulations, industry standards, and safety management systems.

Public Comment

The time provided for public statements will depend upon the number of people who wish to speak. Speakers should assume that their presentations will be limited to three minutes or less, but commenters may submit written statements for the record.

Contact Person for Further Information

Hillary Cohen, Communication Manager, at public@csb.gov or (202) 446–8094. Further information about this public meeting can be found on the CSB Web site at: www.csb.gov.

Dated: May 10, 2017.

Kara A. Wenzel,

Acting General Counsel, Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

[FR Doc. 2017–09836 Filed 5–11–17; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 6350-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau.

Title: American Community Survey Methods Panel Tests, 2017 Adaptive Strategy Test.

OMB Control Number: 0607–0936.

Form Number(s): ACS–1, ACS CATI, ACS CAPI, ACS Internet.

Type of Request: Non-substantive Change Request.

Number of Respondents: 288,000.

Average Hours per Response: 40 minutes.

Burden Hours: No additional burden hours are requested under this non-substantive change request.

Needs and Uses: The American Community Survey (ACS) collects detailed socioeconomic data from about 3.5 million households in the United States and 36,000 in Puerto Rico each year. The ACS also collects detailed socioeconomic data from about 195,000 residents living in Group Quarter (GQ) facilities. An ongoing data collection effort with an annual sample of this magnitude requires that the ACS continue research, testing, and evaluations aimed at reducing respondent burden, improving data quality, achieving survey cost efficiencies, and improving ACS questionnaire content and related data collection materials. The ACS Methods Panel is a research program that is designed to address and respond to issues and survey needs.

Residents of sampled housing units are initially invited to self-respond to the survey through a series of mailings. Mail materials are sent to sampled housing units using an internet push strategy. This method encourages households to respond via Internet in the first two mailings and then provides a paper questionnaire in the third (sent about two weeks after the first mailing), followed by additional reminders. The internet was added as a mode of data collection to the ACS in 2013. The addition of this mode helped lower the data collection costs for the ACS and provided a convenient way for respondents to complete the survey. However, this frustrates some respondents who do not have Internet