

imported from Japan would suggest that the number of these establishments affected would not be substantial, and those that are would not be affected significantly.

The interim rule's restrictions on the importation of ruminants and ruminant products and byproducts from Japan due to BSE are expected to have an insignificant effect on small entities. The only category of prohibited products for which Japan has a history of export to the United States of greater-than-negligible value is animal feed preparations other than dog and cat food. However, imports of these products from Japan comprise less than 0.1 percent of U.S. domestic shipments.

Under these circumstances, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 94

Animal diseases, Imports, Livestock, Meat and meat products, Milk, Poultry and poultry products, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE, AFRICAN SWINE FEVER, HOG CHOLERA, AND BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY: PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED IMPORTATIONS

Accordingly, we are adopting as a final rule, without change, the interim rule that amended 9 CFR part 94 and that was published at 66 FR 52483–52484 on October 16, 2001.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 450, 7711, 7712, 7713, 7714, 7751, and 7754; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 111, 114a, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f, 136, and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 42 U.S.C. 4331 and 4332; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

Done in Washington, DC, this 19th day of February 2002.

W. Ron DeHaven,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 02–4261 Filed 2–21–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–U

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 220

[Regulation T]

Credit by Brokers and Dealers; List of Foreign Margin Stocks

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final rule; determination of applicability of regulations.

SUMMARY: The List of Foreign Margin Stocks (Foreign List) is composed of certain foreign equity securities that qualify as *margin securities* under Regulation T. The Foreign List is published twice a year by the Board.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 1, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peggy Wolfrum, Financial Analyst, Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation, (202) 452–2837, or Scott Holz, Senior Counsel, Legal Division, (202) 452–2966, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Listed below is a complete edition of the Board's Foreign List. The Foreign List was last published on August 24, 2001 (66 FR 44525), and become effective September 1, 2001.

The Foreign List is composed of foreign equity securities that qualify as margin securities under Regulation T by meeting the requirements of § 220.11(c) and (d). Additional foreign securities qualify as margin securities if they are deemed by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to have a “ready market” under SEC Rule 15c3–1 (17 CFR 240.15c3–1) or a “no-action” position issued thereunder. This includes all foreign stocks in the FTSE World Index Series.

It is unlawful for any creditor to make, or cause to be made, any representation to the effect that the inclusion of a security on the Foreign List is evidence that the Board or the SEC has in any way passed upon the merits of, or given approval to, such security or any transactions therein. Any statement in an advertisement or other similar communication containing a reference to the Board in connection with the Foreign List or the stocks thereon shall be an unlawful representation.

There are not additions to the Foreign List. The following six stocks are being removed because they no longer substantially meet the provisions of § 220.11(d) of Regulation T:

Hitachi Transport System, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Hokuetsu Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Kiyo Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Max Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Ryosan Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common

Public Comment and Deferred Effective Date

The requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 with respect to notice and public

participation were not followed in connection with the issuance of this amendment due to the objective character of the criteria for inclusion and continued inclusion on the Foreign List specified in § 220.11(c) and (d). No additional useful information would be gained by public participation. The full requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 with respect to deferred effective date have not been followed in connection with the issuance of this amendment because the Board finds that it is in the public interest to facilitate investment and credit decisions based in whole or in a part upon the composition of the Foreign List as soon as possible. The Board has responded to a request by the public and allowed approximately a one-week delay before the Foreign List is effective.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 220

Brokers, Credit, Margin, Margin requirements, Investments, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Securities.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority of sections 7 and 23 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (15 U.S.C. 78g and 78w), and in accordance with 12 CFR 220.2 and 220.11, there is set forth below a complete edition of the Foreign List.

Japan

Akita Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Aomori Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Asatsu–DK Inc., ¥50 par common
Bandai Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Bank of Nagoya, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Chudenko Corp., ¥50 par common
Chugoku Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Clarion Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Daihatsu Motor Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Dainippon Screen Mfg. Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Denki Kagaku Kogyo, ¥50 par common
Eighteenth Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Futaba, Corp., ¥50 par common
Futaba Industrial Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Higo Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Hitachi Software Engineering Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Hokkoku Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Hokuetsu Paper Mills, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Iyo Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Japan Airport Terminal Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Juroku Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Kagoshima Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Kamigumi Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Katokichi Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Keisei Electric Railway Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Keiyo Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Komori Corp., ¥50 par common
Konami Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Kyowa Exeo Corp., ¥50 par common
Matsushita Seiko Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
Michinoku Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
Musashino Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common

Namco, Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Nichicon Corp., ¥50 par common
 Nihon Unisys, Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Nippon Comsys Corp., ¥50 par common
 Nishi-Nippon Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Nishi-Nippon Railroad Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Q.P. Corp., ¥50 par common
 Rinnai Corporation, ¥50 par common
 Sagami Railway Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Sakata Seed Corp., ¥50 par common
 Santen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Shimadzu Corp., ¥50 par common
 Shimamura Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Taiyo Yuden Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Takara Standard Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Takuma Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Toho Bank, Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Toho Gas Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common
 Uni-Charm Corp., ¥50 par common
 Ushio, Inc., ¥50 par common
 Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd., ¥50 par common

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, acting by its Director of the Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation pursuant to delegated authority (12 CFR 265.7(f)(10)), February 19, 2002.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 02-4265 Filed 2-21-02; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

19 CFR Part 206

Investigations Relating to Global and Bilateral Safeguard Actions, Market Disruption, Trade Diversion, and Review of Relief Actions

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Interim rules with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The United States International Trade Commission (Commission) is amending its rules of practice and procedure on an interim basis and requests comments on the amendments. These amendments are necessary to implement provisions of Public Law 106-286 that require the Commission to conduct new types of investigations of market disruption or trade diversion and reviews of relief actions. The intended effect of the amendments is to establish procedures for the new kinds of investigations and reviews that closely track the procedures for investigations and

reviews under certain other existing laws.

DATES: *Effective Date:* February 22, 2002.

Comment Date: Comments are due by 5:15 p.m. on April 23, 2002.

ADDRESSES: A signed original and 8 copies of each set of comments should be mailed or hand-delivered to Marilyn R. Abbott, Acting Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Room 112, Washington, DC 20436.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: P. N. Smitley, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, United States International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-3086. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal at 202-205-1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The preamble below is designed to assist readers in understanding the interim amendments the Commission is making to its Rules of Practice and Procedure. The preamble begins with a discussion of the background of the rulemaking, then explains why an interim rulemaking procedure was adopted, provides an overview and a section-by-section analysis of the interim amendments, and ends with a regulatory analysis addressing government-wide statutes and issuances on rulemaking. The Commission encourages members of the public to comment—in addition to any other comments they wish to make on the rules amendments—on whether the interim amendments are in language that is sufficiently plain for users of the rules to understand.

Background

Public Law 106-286 [H.R. 4444], 114 Stat. 880, was signed by the President on October 10, 2000. Section 103(a) of the law added new sections 421 and 422 to the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2451 and 2451a) that require the Commission to conduct new kinds of investigations and reviews of relief actions.

New section 421(b) of the Trade Act requires the Commission to investigate, in specified circumstances, “to determine whether products of the People’s Republic of China are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities or under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause market disruption to the domestic producers of like or directly competitive products.”

The President may provide relief, under section 421(a), in the form of increased duties and/or other import restrictions with respect to the product being imported from the People’s Republic of China. He will grant such relief to the extent and for the period that he considers necessary to prevent or remedy the market disruption. Starting six months after the relief first takes effect, the President may request a report from the Commission, under section 421(n)(1), on the probable effect that modification, reduction, or termination of the relief would have on the relevant domestic industry. Section 421(n)(3) provides that when the President issues relief under section 421(a), the Commission must collect such data as is necessary to enable it to respond rapidly to a request by the President under section 421(n)(1).

Within a specified time before the relief is to terminate, section 421(o) requires the Commission to investigate, at the request of the President or in response to a petition on behalf of the industry concerned, to determine whether action under section 421 continues to be necessary to prevent or remedy market disruption.

The new section 422(b) of the Trade Act requires the Commission to investigate, in appropriate circumstances, to determine whether an action of a type described in section 422(c) “has caused, or threatens to cause, a significant diversion of trade into the domestic market of the United States.” Section 422(c) indicates that an “action” for purposes of section 422(b) is an action—(1) By the People’s Republic of China to prevent or remedy market disruption in a WTO [World Trade Organization] member other than the United States; (2) by a WTO member other than the United States to withdraw concessions under the WTO Agreement or otherwise to limit imports to prevent or remedy market disruption; (3) by a WTO member other than the United States to apply a provisional safeguard within the meaning of the product-specific safeguard provision of the Protocol of Accession of the People’s Republic of China to the WTO; or (4) any combination of actions described in paragraphs (1) through (3).

The President determines, pursuant to section 422(h), what action to take to prevent or remedy the trade diversion or threat thereof. Section 422(j) requires the Commission to review the continued need for action taken under section 422(h) if the World Trade Organization (WTO) member or members involved notify the Committee on Safeguards of the WTO of any modification in the action taken by them against the