

CA, to the list of areas quarantined because of Medfly. At the time that October 2001 interim rule was published, we did not have all the data necessary for a comprehensive analysis of the effects of that interim rule on small entities. As a result, we performed an initial regulatory flexibility analysis and solicited comments regarding the effects of that action on small entities. Comments on the October 2001 interim rule were required to be received by December 18, 2001. We did not receive any comments.

This interim rule amends the regulations by removing the portion of Los Angeles County, CA, that was added to the list of quarantined areas in the October 2001 interim rule. The economic analysis contained in this interim rule is based on the information provided in the October 2001 interim rule. However, to ensure that our analysis is comprehensive, we are inviting comments on the economic analysis contained in this interim rule. In particular, we are interested in determining the number and kind of small entities that may incur benefits or costs from the implementation of this interim rule.

This action affects the interstate movement of regulated articles from the portion of Los Angeles County, CA, that had been quarantined because of Medfly. That area is a predominantly residential area with many apartment buildings. Available information indicates that there are no entities in the quarantined area that sell, process, handle, or move regulated articles. Such entities would include fruit sellers, nurseries, growers, packinghouses, certified farmers markets, and swapmeets.

The effect of this action on affected entities should be minimally positive, as they will no longer be required to treat articles to be moved interstate for Medfly.

Therefore, the termination of the quarantine on that portion of Los Angeles County, CA, should have only a minimal economic effect on any affected entities operating in this area. We anticipate that the economic effect of lifting the quarantine, though positive, will be no more significant than was the minimal effect of its imposition.

The alternative to this interim rule was to make no changes in the regulations. After consideration, we rejected this alternative because the Medfly has been eradicated from this area, and because the continued quarantined status of that portion of Los Angeles County, CA, would impose

unnecessary regulatory restrictions on any affected entities.

This interim rule contains no information collection or recordkeeping requirements.

#### **Executive Order 12372**

This program/activity is listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under No. 10.025 and is subject to Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. (See 7 CFR part 3015, subpart V.)

#### **Executive Order 12988**

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule: (1) Preempts all State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule; (2) has no retroactive effect; and (3) does not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

#### **Paperwork Reduction Act**

This interim rule contains no information collection or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

#### **List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 301**

Agricultural commodities, Plant diseases and pests, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

Accordingly, we are amending 7 CFR part 301 as follows:

#### **PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES**

1. The authority citation for part 301 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 166, 7711, 7712, 7714, 7731, 7735, 7751, 7752, 7753, and 7754; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3. Section 301.75–15 also issued under Sec. 204, Title II, Pub. L. 106–113, 113 Stat. 1501A–293; sections 301.75–15 and 301.75–16 also issued under Sec. 203, Title II, Pub. L. 106–224, 114 Stat. 400 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note).

2. In § 301.78–3, paragraph (c) is revised to read as follows:

##### **§ 301.78–3 Quarantined areas.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) There are no areas in the continental United States quarantined because of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Done in Washington, DC, this 27th day of June, 2002.

**Bobby R. Acord,**

*Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 02–16683 Filed 7–2–02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34-P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

### **Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service**

#### **9 CFR Part 94**

[Docket No. 01–059–2]

#### **Change in Disease Status of Greece With Regard to Foot-and-Mouth Disease**

**AGENCY:** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We are amending the regulations to add Greece to the list of regions that are considered free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease. We are taking this action because we have determined that Greece is now free of foot-and-mouth disease. We are also adding Greece to the list of regions that are subject to certain import restrictions on meat or meat products because of their proximity to or trading relationships with rinderpest- or foot-and-mouth-disease-affected regions. These actions update the disease status of Greece with regard to foot-and-mouth disease while continuing to protect the United States from an introduction of this disease by providing additional requirements for any meat and meat products imported into the United States from Greece.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 18, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Anne Goodman, Supervisory Staff Officer, Regionalization Evaluation Services Staff, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 734–4356.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

The regulations in 9 CFR part 94 (referred to below as the regulations) govern the importation of certain animals and animal products into the United States in order to prevent the introduction of various diseases, including rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), African swine fever, hog cholera, and swine vesicular disease. These are dangerous and destructive communicable diseases of ruminants and swine. Section 94.1 lists regions of the world that are declared to be free of rinderpest or free of both rinderpest and FMD. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) considers rinderpest or FMD to exist in all parts of the world not listed. Section 94.11 of the regulations lists regions of the world that APHIS has determined to be free of rinderpest and FMD, but that are subject

to certain restrictions because of their proximity to or trading relationships with rinderpest-or FMD-affected regions.

On March 21, 2002, we published in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 13105–13108, Docket No. 01–059–1) a proposal to amend the regulations to add Greece to the list in § 94.1(a) of regions that are considered free of rinderpest and FMD while removing Greece from the list of regions considered free of rinderpest only, also contained in § 94.1(a). In that document, we also proposed to add Greece to the list in § 94.11(a) of regions declared free of rinderpest and FMD, but that are subject to certain import restrictions on meat and meat products because of their proximity to or trading relationships with rinderpest-or FMD-affected countries.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 60 days ending March 20, 2002. We did not receive any comments. Therefore, for the reasons given in the proposed rule, we are adopting the proposed rule as a final rule, without change.

#### Effective Date

This is a substantive rule that relieves restrictions and, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. This rule adds Greece to the list of regions considered free of rinderpest and FMD. We have determined that approximately 2 weeks are needed to ensure that APHIS personnel at ports of entry receive official notice of this change in the regulations. Therefore, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this rule should be effective 15 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

#### Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12866. For this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review under Executive Order 12866.

We are amending the regulations to add Greece to the list of regions that are considered free of rinderpest and FMD. We are taking this action because we have determined that Greece is now free of FMD. We are also adding Greece to the list of regions that are subject to certain restrictions because of their proximity to or trading relationships with rinderpest- or FMD-affected countries. These actions update the disease status of Greece with regard to FMD while continuing to protect the United States from an introduction of

rinderpest and FMD by providing additional requirements for any meat and meat products imported into the United States from Greece.

The following analysis addresses the potential economic effects of this rule as required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

From an economic standpoint, this rule is likely to have little or no impact on U.S. animal stock and commodities. There are two reasons. First, this rule will not remove other disease-based restrictions on the importation of ruminants or swine (and certain meat and other products from those animals) from Greece into the United States. Because bovine spongiform encephalopathy is considered to exist in Greece, the importation of ruminants and meat, meat products, and certain other products of ruminants that have been in Greece is prohibited. Furthermore, because hog cholera (also known as classical swine fever) and swine vesicular disease are also considered to exist in Greece, the importation of swine from that region into the United States is prohibited, and the importation of pork and pork products is subject to restrictions.

Second, it appears unlikely that the volume of animals and animal products that will be eligible for importation into the United States from Greece under this rulemaking will be sufficient to have a significant impact on the U.S. market. In 2000, Greece produced 287,765 metric tons of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pig meat, representing less than 1.5 percent of the comparable U.S. production that year. Similarly, Greece's production of whole, fresh cow milk was 770,000 metric tons, only 1 percent of the comparable U.S. production during that period. Finally, in 1999, live cattle and pig stock in Greece was 1,510,000 head, less than 1 percent of the comparable stock in the United States that year.<sup>1</sup>

Besides cow milk, Greece also produces sheep and goat milk. In 2000, Greece produced 670,000 metric tons of sheep milk and 450,000 metric tons of goat milk. However, there appears to be no significant market in the United States for those commodities, or products made from them, such as cheese, as evidenced by the fact that no sheep or goat milk or cheese is commercially produced in the United States, and U.S. imports of those commodities are relatively minor. In 1999, for example, U.S. imports of cheese made from sheep and goat milk from all countries totaled 32,505 metric

tons, less than 1 percent of the total U.S. cheese production.

In 1999, the stock of live sheep and goats in Greece was 14,276,000 head, or 66 percent more than the comparable stock in the United States that year. Here again, however, there appears to be no significant market in the United States for those animals, as evidenced by the fact that the United States imported only 53,165 live sheep and goats from all countries in 1999, which represents less than 1 percent of the sheep and goat stock in the United States that year and less than 1 percent of U.S. imports of all live animals from all countries in 1999.<sup>2</sup>

Entities potentially affected by this rule include U.S. import brokers, agents, and others involved in the sale of animals or animal products from Greece that will no longer be prohibited, or that will be possible to import under less restrictive conditions than they were prior to this rulemaking. The number and size of entities that will be directly involved in the importation and sale of such animals or animal products from Greece is unknown, but it is likely that these entities will be small, based on the U.S. Small Business Administration's (SBA) size standards.<sup>3</sup> Given the disease-based restrictions discussed previously that will remain in place and the minimal level of U.S. imports of animals and animal products that will be eligible for importation from Greece, we expect that declaring Greece free of FMD will have only a negligible effect on U.S. entities, large or small.

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.

#### Executive Order 12988

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule: (1) Preempts all State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule; (2) has no retroactive effect; and (3) does not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

#### Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains no information collection or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

<sup>2</sup> Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

<sup>3</sup> The overwhelming majority of U.S. business entities are small under the SBA's standards.

**Lists of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 94**

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

Accordingly, we are amending 9 CFR part 94 as follows:

**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**

1. The authority citation for part 94 continues to read as follows:

**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.

**§ 94.1 [Amended]**

2. Section 94.1 is amended as follows:

- a. In paragraph (a)(2), by adding, in alphabetical order, the word "Greece,".
- b. In paragraph (a)(3), by removing the words "Greece and the" and adding the word "The" in their place.

**§ 94.11 [Amended]**

3. In § 94.11, paragraph (a), the first sentence is amended by adding, in alphabetical order, the word "Greece,".

Done in Washington, DC, this 27th day of June, 2002.

**Bobby R. Acord,**

*Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 02-16682 Filed 7-2-02; 8:45 am]

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**FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**

**12 CFR Part 261a**

[Docket No. R-1126]

**Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation**

**AGENCY:** Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) is amending its Rules Regarding Access to Personal Information under the Privacy Act (Privacy Act Rules) to reflect the implementation of a new system of records. Notice of this new system of records, entitled Visitor Log (BGFRS-32) is published in an adjacent notice. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 12, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Elaine M. Boutilier, Managing Senior

Counsel, Legal Division (202/452-2418), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20551.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In light of the heightened concerns regarding security of Federal government personnel and buildings, the Board is implementing a procedure to screen visitors to the Board's premises before admission to those premises. To conduct this screening, the Board will request, in advance, that each visitor provide his or her name, date of birth, and social security number. Persons who refuse to provide the requested information may be denied admittance to the premises. Using the requested information, the Board will run a brief check through law enforcement data bases to determine whether the visitor may present a risk to the security of the Board. Thus, these records may contain information provided by law enforcement agencies that is exempt from certain provisions of the Privacy Act, including the access provisions, pursuant to section (k)(2), 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2).

The Board's Privacy Act Rules must be amended to include this system of records in the list of "exempt" systems of records. The Visitor Log system of records is exempt from certain provisions of the Privacy Act, including those regarding accounting of disclosures and access to records.

**Regulatory Flexibility Act**

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 605, the Board certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

**Administrative Procedure Act**

This rule is exempt from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553, and the Congressional Review Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(B) and (C), because it is a rule relating to agency management or personnel and a rule of agency procedure that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties.

**List of Subjects in 12 CFR part 261a**

Federal Reserve System, Privacy.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Board amends 12 CFR part 261a as follows:

**PART 261a—RULES REGARDING ACCESS TO PERSONAL INFORMATION UNDER THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974**

1. The authority citation for part 261a continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 552a.

2. In § 261a.13, add a new paragraph (b)(10) to read as follows:

**§ 261a.13 Exemptions.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(10) BGFRS—32 Visitor Log.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, June 27, 2002.

**Jennifer J. Johnson,**

*Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 02-16725 Filed 7-2-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6210-01-S**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Federal Aviation Administration**

**14 CFR Part 39**

[Docket No. 2001-NE-36-AD; Amendment 39-12735; AD 2002-09-02]

**RIN 2120-AA64**

**Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc. Tay Model 650-15 and 651-54 Turbofan Engines; Correction**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** This document makes a correction to Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2002-09-02, applicable to Rolls-Royce plc. (RR) Tay Model 650-15 and 651-54 turbofan engines. AD 2002-09-02 was published in the **Federal Register** on May 2, 2002 (67 FR 21979). Note 3 in the Alternative Method of Compliance section is incorrect. This document corrects Note 3. In all other respects, the original document remains the same.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 6, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Keith Mead, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803-5299; telephone (781) 238-7744; fax (781) 238-7199.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** A final rule airworthiness directive FR DOC. 02-10549, applicable to RR Tay Model 650-15 and 651-54 turbofan engines, was published in the **Federal Register** on May 2, 2002 (67 FR 21979). The following correction is needed: