

eradication of the Medfly would not have a significant impact on human health and the natural environment. Based on the finding of no significant impact, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that an environmental impact statement need not be prepared.

The environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact were prepared in accordance with: (1) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), (2) Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), (3) USDA regulations implementing NEPA (7 CFR part 1b), and (4) APHIS' NEPA Implementing Procedures (7 CFR part 372).

Copies of the environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact are available for public inspection at USDA, room 1141, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Persons wishing to inspect copies are requested to call ahead on (202) 690–2817 to facilitate entry into the reading room. In addition, copies may be obtained by writing to the individual listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

Paperwork Reduction Act

This 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, 7 CFR part 301 is amended as follows:

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

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

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 147a, 150bb, 150dd, 150ee, 150ff, 161, 162, and 164–167; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(c).

2. In § 301.78–3, paragraph (c) is amended by adding an entry for Los Angeles County, CA, in alphabetical order, to read as follows:

§ 301.78–3 Quarantined areas.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County. That portion of Los Angeles County in the Walnut Park and Huntington Park areas bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 60 and Interstate Highway 5; then southeast along Interstate Highway 5 to Garfield Avenue; then southwest along Garfield Avenue to Florence Avenue; then southeast along Florence Avenue to Old River School Road; then southwest along Old River School Road to Firestone Boulevard; then southeast along Firestone Boulevard to Paramount Boulevard; then southwest along Paramount Boulevard to Interstate Highway 105; then west along Interstate Highway 105 to Interstate Highway 710; then southwest along Interstate Highway 710 to Rosecrans Avenue; then west along Rosecrans Avenue to Interstate Highway 110; then north along Interstate Highway 110 to Interstate Highway 105; then west along Interstate Highway 105 to Normandie Avenue; then north along Normandie Avenue to Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard; then east along Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to Interstate Highway 110; then north along Interstate Highway 110 to Adams Boulevard; then southeast along Adams Boulevard to San Pedro Street; then northeast along San Pedro Street to Interstate Highway 10; then east along Interstate Highway 10 to State Highway 60; then east along State Highway 60 to the point of beginning.

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Done in Washington, DC, this 16th day of October 1997.

Craig A. Reed,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 97–27815 Filed 10–20–97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 94

[Docket No. 97–040–2]

Change in Disease Status of Spain Because of Hog Cholera

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Affirmation of interim rule as final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting as a final rule, without change, an interim rule that amended the regulations by removing Spain from the list of countries considered to be free from hog cholera. We took this action based on reports we received from Spain's Ministry of Agriculture that an outbreak of hog cholera had occurred in Spain. As a result of this action, there are additional restrictions on the importation of pork and pork products

into the United States from Spain, and the importation of swine from Spain is prohibited.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The interim rule was effective on April 18, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. John Cougill, Staff Veterinarian, Products Program, National Center for Import and Export, VS, APHIS, suite 3B05, 4700 River Road Unit 40, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231, (301) 734–3399; or e-mail: jcougill@aphis.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In an interim rule effective on April 18, 1997, and published in the **Federal Register** on May 27, 1997 (62 FR 28619–28620, Docket No. 97–040–1), we amended the regulations in §§ 94.9(a) and 94.10(a) by removing Spain from the list of countries considered to be free from hog cholera.

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before July 28, 1997. We did not receive any comments. The facts presented in the interim rule still provide a basis for the rule.

This action also affirms the information contained in the interim rule concerning Executive Orders 12866 and 12988, and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, for this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived the review process required by Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule affirms an interim rule that amended the regulations by removing Spain from the list of countries that are considered to be free of hog cholera. We took this action based on reports we received from Spain's Ministry of Agriculture that an outbreak of hog cholera had occurred in Spain. As a result of this action, there are additional restrictions on the importation of pork and pork products into the United States from Spain, and the importation of swine from Spain is prohibited.

The United States produced 17,697 million pounds of pork with a gross income of \$10 billion in 1995. Pork imports in 1995 were approximately 593 million pounds, while exports were 582 million pounds. Prior to the interim rule, the United States did not import any live swine from Spain. In 1995, the United States imported 57,320 pounds of pork from Spain and exported 37,480 pounds to Spain. This is equivalent to 0.01 percent and 0.006 percent of the total U.S. imports and exports of pork, respectively. As these proportions show,

U.S. pork trade with Spain has been very small. The interim rule could result in less pork being imported into the United States from Spain.

Among the potential entities that may be affected by the interim rule are U.S. producers, consumers, and importers. Since the amount of pork imported from Spain has been so small compared to the amount produced domestically and total pork imports, no impact on consumer and producer prices is expected. Also, there should be little or no impact on importers. Because the amount of pork imported from Spain has been so small, importers should easily find replacements from other approved sources.

Further, if pork imports from Spain were not restricted and hog cholera was introduced into the United States from Spain, the economic impact on consumers, tax payers, and exporters could be great. Consumers would be affected by increased costs and reduced availability of pork. The cost to tax payers to eradicate or contain the disease would be considerable. Exporters would likely face restrictions on exporting pork to traditional foreign markets. Affected producers would face increased production costs. The benefits of avoiding the potential cost of a disease outbreak outweighs by far the minimal impact of this rule on consumers, producers, and importers of pork products.

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 PLAQUE), 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 94 and that was published at 62 FR 28619–28620 on May 27, 1997.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 147a, 150ee, 161, 162, and 450; 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 371.2(d).

Done in Washington, DC, this 15th day of October 1997.

Craig A. Reed,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 97-27812 Filed 10-20-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 86-CE-23-AD; Amendment 39-10171; AD 86-07-02 R1]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd. (Formerly Britten-Norman) BN2A MK. 111 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment revises Airworthiness Directive (AD) 86-07-02, which currently requires repetitively inspecting the junction of the torque link lug and upper case of the main landing gear (MLG) torque link assemblies for cracks on Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd. (Pilatus Britten-Norman) BN-2A, BN-2B, BN-2T, and BN2A MK. 111 series airplanes, and replacing any part found cracked with a like part. This AD removes from the applicability the BN-2A, BN-2B, and BN-2T series airplanes, and retains the repetitive inspection and replacement (if necessary) requirements of AD 86-07-02 for the BN2A MK. 111 series airplanes. This AD results from the Federal Aviation Administration's determination that additional AD action needs to be taken on the BN-2A, BN-2B, and BN-2T series airplanes. This additional action will be addressed in a separate AD. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent failure of the main landing gear caused by cracks in the torque link area, which could lead to loss of control of the airplane during landing operations.

DATES: Effective November 28, 1997.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of November 28, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Service information that applies to this AD may be obtained from Fairey Hydraulics Limited, Claverham, Bristol, England; or Pilatus Britten-Norman Limited, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, United Kingdom PO35 5PR;

telephone 44-1983 872511; facsimile 44-1983 873246. This information may also be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 86-CE-23-AD, Room 1558, 601 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. S.M. Nagarajan, Aerospace Engineer, Small Airplane Directorate, Airplane Certification Service, FAA, 1201 Walnut, suite 900, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; telephone (816) 426-6932; facsimile (816) 426-2169.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Events Leading to the Issuance of This AD

A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an AD that would apply to Pilatus Britten-Norman BN2A MK. 111 series airplanes was published in the **Federal Register** as a notice of proposed rulemaking on May 27, 1997 (62 FR 28644). The NPRM proposed to revise AD 86-07-02 by removing the BN-2A, BN-2B, and BN-2T series airplanes from the applicability of that AD. The NPRM proposed to retain the requirement of repetitively inspecting the junction of the torque link lug and upper case of the MLG torque link assemblies for the BN2A MK. 111 series airplanes. The FAA is issuing a separate AD action for the BN-2A, BN-2B, and BN-2T series airplanes to require a modification that, when incorporated, would eliminate the repetitive inspection requirement currently required by AD 86-07-02. Accomplishment of the proposed inspections as specified in the NPRM would be in accordance with Fairey Hydraulics Limited Service Bulletin (SB) 32-7, Issue 3, dated January 30, 1990; and Fairey Hydraulics Limited SB 32-10, Issue 2, dated November 10, 1992.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. No comments were received on the proposed AD or the FAA's determination of the cost to the public.

The FAA's Determination

After careful review of all available information related to the subject presented above, the FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the AD as proposed except for minor editorial corrections. The FAA has