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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 630

RIN 3206-AJ51

Absence and Leave; Use of Restored Annual Leave

AGENCY: Office of Personnel

Management.

ACTION: Interim rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the effective date of the interim regulations that were originally published in the Federal Register on Friday, November 2, 2001 (66 FR 55557). The interim regulations provide that employees who would forfeit excess annual leave because of their work to support the Nation during the current national emergency will be deemed to have scheduled their excess annual leave in advance. The correct effective date of the interim regulations is November 2, 2001.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the interim rule published on November 2, 2001 at 66 FR 55557 is corrected to read "November 2, 2001."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sharon A. Herzberg at (202) 606–2858, FAX (202) 606–0824, or email *payleave@opm.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 2, 2001, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) issued interim regulations to aid agencies and employees responding to the "National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks" on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The interim regulations provide that employees who would forfeit excess annual leave because of their work to support the Nation during the current national emergency will be deemed to have scheduled their excess annual leave in advance. These employees will be

entitled to restoration of their annual leave under these regulations.

The effective date of the interim regulations were incorrect. The effective date of the interim regulations is November 2, 2001, the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. In its "Waiver of Notice of Proposed Rule Making and Delay in Effective Date," OPM stated that there was good cause for making this rule effective in less than 30 days. The delay in the effective date is being waived to give affected employees the benefit of these new provisions as quickly as possible.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that these regulations will not have significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because they will affect only Federal agencies and employees.

List of Subjects 5 in CFR Part 630

Government employees.

Office of Personnel Management.

Jacquline D. Carter,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.
[FR Doc. 01–27959 Filed 11–2–01; 2:29 pm]
BILLING CODE 6325–39–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 93

[Docket No. 00-010-2]

Horses From Iceland; Quarantine Requirements

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

summary: We are amending the regulations regarding the importation of horses to exempt horses imported from Iceland from testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and equine infectious anemia during the quarantine period. Given that Iceland has never had a reported case of dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, or equine infectious anemia, we have determined that horses imported from Iceland pose a negligible risk of introducing those diseases into the United States. This action relieves certain testing requirements for horses

imported from Iceland while continuing to protect against the introduction of communicable diseases of horses into the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 6, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Glen I. Garris, Supervisory Staff Officer, Regionalization and Evaluation Services Staff, National Center for Import and Export, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 734–4356.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 18, 2001, we published in the Federal Register (66 FR 19898-19899, Docket No. 00-010-1), a proposal to amend the animal importation regulations in 9 CFR part 93 to exempt horses imported from Iceland from testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis and equine infectious anemia (EIA) during the quarantine period. Iceland has never had a reported case of dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, or EIA. The Government of Iceland requested that the U.S. Department of Agriculture exempt horses imported from Iceland from testing for dourine, glanders, equine prioplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 60 days ending June 18, 2001. 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 provision of 5 U.S.C. 553, may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. This rule exempts horses imported from Iceland from the requirement for testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period based on our determination that horses from Iceland present a negligible risk of introducing those diseases into the United States. Therefore, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has determined that this rule should be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12866. The rule has been determined to be not significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

This rule exempts horses imported into the United States from Iceland from the requirement for testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period. As explained previously in this document, we have determined that there is a negligible risk of horses imported from Iceland introducing dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA into the United States.

As a result of this rule, U.S. importers of horses from Iceland will no longer be required to have those horses tested for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period. The test for EIA costs \$5; the tests for equine piroplasmosis cost \$9 for each strain for a total of \$18; the test for dourine costs \$9; and the test for glanders costs \$9. Therefore, importers will save a total of \$41 on each horse imported from Iceland. Horses imported from Iceland will still be required to undergo a 3-day quarantine after arrival in the United States and undergo any other tests and procedures that may be required by APHIS to determine their freedom from communicable diseases.

According to the 1997 Census of Agriculture, the United States had a total population of at least 2,427,277 horses in that year. In 1999, the United States exported 78,702 horses valued at \$293 million, and imported 30,398 horses valued at \$326 million. However, only 166 (less than 1 percent) of those horses were imported from Iceland. The total number of horses imported from Iceland is small due in part to the prices of these horses, which averaged \$4,367. All of the horses imported from Iceland in 1999 were nonpurebred horses. As a comparison, nonpurebred horses imported from Canada into the United States had an average value of \$1,450 in 1999.

The overall economic impact of this rule will be minimal. Importers will save on the importation of horses, but the overall savings will be small. Had this rule been in place in 1999 and applied to the 166 horses imported from Iceland in that year, importers would have saved a total of \$6,806.

APHIS does not expect that the number of horses imported from Iceland into the United States will increase significantly as a result of this rule. The cost reduction associated with this rule is less than 1 percent of the average price of horses imported from Iceland into the United States in 1999. Therefore, this rule is expected to have only minimal economic effects on U.S. importers of horses from Iceland, regardless of their size.

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.*).

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 93

Animal diseases, Imports, Livestock, Poultry and poultry products, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, we are amending 9 CFR part 93 as follows:

PART 93—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND POULTRY, AND CERTAIN ANIMAL, BIRD, AND POULTRY PRODUCTS; REQUIREMENTS FOR MEANS OF CONVEYANCE AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS

1. The authority citation for part 93 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1622; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 102–105, 111, 114a, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134d, 134f, 136, and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

2. In § 93.308, paragraph (a)(3) is revised to read as follows:

§ 93.308 Quarantine requirements.

(a) * * *

(3) To qualify for release from quarantine, all horses, except horses from Iceland, must test negative to official tests for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and equine infectious anemia. 14 However, horses

imported from Australia and New Zealand are exempt from testing for dourine and glanders. In addition, all horses must undergo any other tests, inspections, disinfections, and precautionary treatments that may be required by the Administrator to determine their freedom from communicable diseases.

Done in Washington, DC, this 31st day of October 2001.

W. Ron DeHaven,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 01–27816 Filed 11–5–01; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Chapter I

Change of Address; Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending its regulations to reflect a change in the address for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN). This action is editorial in nature and is intended to improve the accuracy of the agency's regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 14, 2001. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joyce Strong, Office of Policy, Planning, and Legislation (HF–27), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–7010.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA is amending its regulations in 21 CFR parts 1, 5, 10, 70, 71, 73, 80, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 130, 161, 165, 170, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 184, 189, 190, 211, 701, 1240, and 1250 to reflect a change in the address for CFSAN. The current address listed in the above regulations is 200 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20204. The

Veterinary Services Laboratories in Ames, IA, the protocols for those tests have not been published and are, therefore, not available; however, copies of "Protocol for the Complement-Fixation Test for Equine Piroplasmosis" and "Protocol for the Immunno-Diffusion (Coggins) Test For Equine Infectious Anemia" may be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, National Center for Import-Export, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, MD 20737—1231.

 $^{^{14}}$ Because the official tests for dourine and glanders are performed only at the National