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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

7 CFR Part 319

[Docket No. 03–016–3]

RIN 0579–AC18

Cut Flowers From Countries With Chrysanthemum White Rust

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the cut flowers regulations to establish specific requirements for the importation of cut flowers that are hosts of chrysanthemum white rust (CWR) from countries where the disease is known to occur. We are also amending the nursery stock regulations to update lists of countries where CWR is known to occur. We are making these changes in order to make our cut flowers and nursery stock regulations consistent. This action is necessary because of numerous recent findings of CWR on cut flowers from Europe that pose a risk of introducing CWR in the United States.

DATES: *Effective Date:* May 3, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Tony Roman, Import Specialist, Commodity Import Analysis and Operation, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 734–8758.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The regulations in 7 CFR part 319 prohibit or restrict the importation of plants, plant parts, and related materials to prevent the introduction of plant pests into the United States. The regulations in “Subpart—Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds, and Other Plant Products,” §§ 319.37 through

319.37–14 (referred to below as the nursery stock regulations) restrict, among other things, the importation of living plants, plant parts, and seeds for propagation. Conditions governing the importation of cut flowers into the United States are contained in “Subpart—Cut Flowers” (§§ 319.74–1 through 319.74–4, referred to below as the cut flowers regulations).

On July 7, 2005, we published in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 39194–39199, Docket No. 03–016–1) a proposal¹ to amend the cut flowers regulations to establish specific requirements for the importation of cut flowers that are hosts of chrysanthemum white rust (CWR) from countries where the disease is known to occur. We also proposed to amend the nursery stock regulations to update lists of countries where CWR is known to occur.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 60 days ending September 6, 2005. On September 20, 2005, we published a document in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 55036, Docket No. 03–016–2) reopening the comment period for our proposed rule until October 21, 2005. We received eight comments by that date. The comments were from representatives of State and foreign governments, industry organizations, importers and exporters, and distributors. Two of those commenters supported the proposed rule. The remaining commenters expressed some reservations, which are discussed below.

General Comments

Two commenters stated that information about production site registration in the background section and the rule portion was inconsistent. Specifically, the commenters stated that it was unclear if all cut flower production sites in countries where CWR is known to occur would have to register with their national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) or if only those wishing to export to the United States would have to do so.

The commenter is correct, in that the wording used in the background section and the proposed regulatory text in our

proposal regarding production site registration was inconsistent. The background section of the proposed rule stated that all production sites in countries where CWR is known to occur would have to register with their NPPOs. The proposed regulatory text stated that cut flowers would have to originate from production sites that were registered with their country’s NPPO. It is our intent to only require those production sites that wish to ship CWR-susceptible species of cut flowers to the United States to register with their NPPOs. Because the error appeared only in the background section, it is not necessary to make a change in the regulatory text in this final rule.

One commenter took issue with our statement that CWR is not established in the United States. The commenter said that the CWR status of a country should be based on official survey information in conformance with international standards. Also, the commenter stated that we should recognize areas within countries as pest-free rather than considering the entire country to be affected, and that this recognition should be based upon official surveys conducted in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention’s (IPPC) standards for pest-free areas.

We maintain that CWR is not established in the United States. Based on the definitions given in the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 8, “Determination of Pest Status in an Area,” when CWR is found in the United States, it fits under the category of “Transient: Actionable, under eradication.” The explanation of this category given in ISPM No. 8 is that “the pest has been detected as an isolated population which may survive into the immediate future and, without phytosanitary measures for eradication, may establish. Appropriate phytosanitary measures have been applied for its eradication.” As stated in the proposed rule, whenever CWR has been detected in the United States, we have taken immediate action to eradicate the disease. With regard to recognizing areas within countries as CWR-free, we have not identified any CWR-free areas within the countries where the disease is known to occur at this time, but would be willing to do so if an affected country submits to APHIS

¹ To view the proposed rule and the comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, click on the “Advanced Search” tab, and select “Docket Search.” In the Docket ID field, enter APHIS–2005–0061, then click on “Submit.” Clicking on the Docket ID link in the search results page will produce a list of all documents in the docket.

scientific documentation that demonstrates the pest-free status of an area or areas within the country, and if the area otherwise meets the requirements in ISPM No. 4 "Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Areas."

One commenter stated that risk mitigations should be based on a pest risk analysis, but noted that no pest risk analysis was done for the proposed rule. The commenter stated that it would be useful for APHIS to communicate to NPPOs the risks that have been identified by APHIS in this matter.

We explained in our proposed rule that we have been administratively regulating cut flowers from countries where CWR is known to occur since 1974. Under these circumstances, we believe that it is unnecessary to conduct a formal pest risk analysis. We also stated in our proposed rule that we are currently applying similar administrative restrictions to cut flowers from Mexico and the Netherlands and that these measures have been effective in preventing the introduction of CWR by cut flowers from those countries.

Two commenters stated that APHIS inspectors should not be allowed to oversee program operations in other countries. One of the commenters stated that APHIS being allowed to exercise influence over export certifications is inconsistent with IPPC standards and that inspecting production sites should be left up to the individual exporting country. The second commenter took issue with the statement in our proposed rule that, " * * if any shipment of cut flowers is found to be infested with CWR upon arrival in the United States, we would prohibit imports from the originating production site until such a time as APHIS and the national plant protection organization of the exporting country can agree that the eradication measures taken have been effective and the pest risk within the production site has been eliminated." The commenter stated that the effectiveness of eradication measures should be determined by the exporting country's NPPO, not APHIS.

As the NPPO of the United States, we have the right to monitor program operations in other countries in order to ensure that proper procedures are being followed so as to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests and diseases into the United States. APHIS inspectors will monitor production sites and pest survey information, but the NPPO of the individual countries will be ultimately responsible for monitoring and applying appropriate pest-control measures when necessary. Further, the APHIS inspectors who will be involved

in monitoring the effectiveness of each country's program will primarily be APHIS employees who are already working closely with the NPPO in each country. With regard to eradication measures, it is not our intention to dictate which measures a country uses to eradicate CWR once it is detected. Our concern is with ensuring that the measures used by the production site have been effective and that the pest risk within the production site has been eliminated.

One commenter stated that the taxonomy of the genus *Chrysanthemum* has changed over the years and that the table of CWR hosts in § 319.74–2 should reflect these changes. The commenter noted that the plants belonging to the former *Chrysanthemum* spp. complex have been transferred to several other genera and that only three species are now recognized as belonging to the genus *Chrysanthemum* (i.e., *C. carinatum*, *C. coronarium* and *C. segetum*). The commenter added that these species are not hosts to CWR. The commenter also stated that the common name "chrysanthemum" should be associated with entries for the *Dendrathera* spp., *Nipponanthemum* spp., *Leucanthemella* spp., and *Ajania pacifica*, but not with entries of *Chrysanthemum* spp. Finally, the commenter stated that in the proposed rule, *Leucanthemum* appears as a synonym for a susceptible species when it is not considered a host and *Chrysanthemum* appears as a susceptible species.

The commenter is correct in that the taxonomy of the genus *Chrysanthemum* has changed over the years; however, the taxonomy has changed again since the suggestions made by the commenter were used. The earlier splitting of the genus referred to by the commenter caused a lot of resistance and confusion, because these plants were well-known as chrysanthemums and many countries did not want to use the new names. In 1995, a formal proposal was made to the International Botanical Congress to conserve the genus *Chrysanthemum*. The proposal was approved in the 1999 meeting of the Botanical Congress and the resulting "St. Louis Code" of 2000 conserved the genus *Chrysanthemum*. APHIS updated the taxonomic names in accordance with the decision, and we use the currently accepted names as treated in the USDA, Agricultural Research Service Germplasm Resources Information Network. The table in § 319.74–2 reflects the current taxonomy, and the synonyms listed in the second column include those names in use before the genus *Chrysanthemum* was conserved.

One commenter stated that plants for planting pose a greater risk than cut flowers because cut flowers will shortly end up in someone's home, while plants for planting can be propagated.

The regulations in § 319.37–2 prohibit the importation of CWR-susceptible species of plants for planting from countries where the disease is known to occur. In addition, the regulations in § 319.37–5(c) require that restricted articles from countries where CWR is not known to occur be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with a declaration that the "article was grown in a greenhouse nursery and found by the plant protection service of the country in which grown to be free of CWR based on visual examination of the parent stock, the articles for importation, and the greenhouse nursery in which the articles for importation and the parent stock were grown, once a month for 4 consecutive months immediately prior to importation."

One commenter stated that we should clarify that Myclobutanil is the only fungicide listed that is intended for foliar fungicide application.

This information was provided in our economic analysis in a paragraph discussing the measures taken if CWR is found in the United States. We simply listed common pesticides that can be used to control CWR and it was not our intention to describe specific details about the appropriate uses of each of those pesticides. Further, the list was not part of the proposed mitigation measures.

One commenter stated that the proposed survey of one-quarter mile surrounding a positive site within the United States is too short. The commenter added that USDA literature indicates that spores may be dispersed by wind more than 700 meters (0.43 miles) away from the positive site.

We are not making any changes in response to this comment because it relates to our CWR national management plan and not the restrictions for cut flowers imports set forth in this rule; however, we will examine our national management plan and update it if warranted.

Effects on Existing Programs in Other Countries

One commenter stated that the rule would have a negative impact on Canadian exporters because chrysanthemums are often imported to Canada, made into bouquets, and then re-exported to the United States. These cut flowers are not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. The commenter was concerned that the

proposed requirements would cause demand to exceed supply because only chrysanthemums that originated in a country where CWR is not known to occur would be allowed re-exportation in Canadian bouquets. The commenter also asked that consideration be given to the Flowers Canada pilot program, which allows for certain species of cut flowers originating from specific countries to enter the United States without 100 percent inspection. Along those same lines, a second commenter asked if cut flowers from South American countries where CWR is known to occur would be eligible for re-exportation to the United States if they had been cleared through the Miami Cut Flower Release Program before being moved to Canada and made into bouquets.

Based on numerous interceptions of CWR on cut flowers in recent years, we believe it is necessary to require additional restrictions on cut flowers from countries where CWR is known to occur. This means that only flowers of Canadian origin, or that originate in a country where CWR does not exist, will be eligible for importation under the regulations unless the flowers are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. With regard to the Flowers Canada pilot program, currently, this program does not include chrysanthemums because of the risk of introducing CWR into the United States; however, the Flowers Canada program will not otherwise be affected by the rule. With regard to the Miami Cut Flower Release Program, chrysanthemums from Canada entering the United States for a second time will be allowed entry because they have already been inspected and released in the United States under the program.

Two commenters asked that the final rule take into account the fact that in some countries, like Colombia, the programs in place to address CWR are not directly run by the NPPO. The commenters added that APHIS has not intercepted CWR on cut flowers from Colombia since 1990 despite the large amount of flowers that are exported to the United States from that country. One of the commenters stated that the measures imposed on cut flowers from Colombia are equivalent to—and in some cases exceed—the requirements set forth in our proposal, but that because of the proposed requirement for direct participation by the NPPO of the country of origin, Colombia would not be eligible to ship cut flowers of CWR-susceptible species to the United States without substantially modifying its existing procedures. The commenters requested that we modify some of the

proposed measures for Colombian exporters.

In Colombia, Ascoflores is an exporter's association that has a cooperative working agreement with the Colombian Plant Protection Organization to dedicate personnel to plant health programs in the cut flower sector and currently oversees inspections of production sites and issues plant health declarations for Colombian cut flowers. We recognize that Colombia has in place measures that are not run by the NPPO, but that are equivalent to the requirements set forth in our proposal and that the rule is currently written as if APHIS will only accept certifications and documentation from the NPPO of the country of origin. We also acknowledge that as a result of Ascoflores' efforts, we have not had any interceptions of CWR on cut flowers from Colombia for more than 15 years and that this evidence supports the efficacy of the current measures in place in Colombia. Therefore, we have amended § 319.74–2(d)(3)(i) in this final rule to provide that production sites must be registered with the NPPO of the country of origin or its designee, and that the NPPO or its designee must provide a list of registered sites to APHIS. In addition, we have amended § 319.74–2(d)(3)(ii) to provide that each shipment of cut flowers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or equivalent documentation issued by the NPPO of the country of origin or its designee, that contains an additional declaration stating that the place of production as well as the consignment have been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*.

Economic Analysis

One commenter took issue with the statement in our economic analysis certifying that the proposed requirements would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The commenter provided figures that demonstrated that the economic effects of this rule on Colombian growers and exporters would be significant.

While we do recognize that the final rule will entail additional costs for importers for inspection and certification in foreign countries, the statement in the proposed rule referred to small entities in the United States, not foreign countries. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, our economic analyses focus on the effects of our rules on small entities within the United States. Under the Plant Protection Act, our decisionmaking related to allowing or denying the

importation of commodities must be based on phytosanitary considerations and not economic effects; even when considering the economic effects on U.S. small entities.

Additional Changes in This Final Rule

Since the publication of our proposed rule, we have had several findings of CWR on cut flowers from Ecuador. Therefore, in this final rule, we are adding Ecuador to the list of countries where CWR is known to occur.

In § 319.74–2(d) of our proposed rule, we listed Norway and the Ukraine as countries where CWR is known to occur; however, we failed to include Norway and the Ukraine in the lists of countries in § 319.37–2(a). In this final rule, we are correcting this error by adding Norway and the Ukraine to the list of countries where CWR is known to occur in § 319.37–2(a).

In each of the places where a list of countries where CWR is known to occur appeared in the proposed rule (i.e., §§ 319.37–2(a) and 319.74–2(d)(2)), we are amending those lists to update the listing of countries that comprise the European Union. We are also amending the table in § 319.37–2(a) by amending the entries for *Leucanthemella serotina* and *Nipponanthemum nipponicum* so that they reflect the complete list of countries where CWR is known to occur. We overlooked those two entries in our proposed rule. Similarly, we are amending §§ 319.37–5(c) and 319.37–7(a) to update the list of countries where CWR is known to occur that appear in each of those paragraphs.

Finally, as mentioned previously in this document, the taxonomy of *Chrysanthemum* has changed as a result of the conservation of the genus *Chrysanthemum*. As a result of this conservation, species that were formerly considered *Dendranthema* are now considered *Chrysanthemum*. Therefore, we are amending §§ 319.37–2(a) and 319.37–7(a)(3) by revising the entries for *Dendranthema* spp. to read “see *Chrysanthemum* spp.” This will prevent confusion on the part of importers who continue to use the name *Dendranthema*. We are also amending the entries for *Chrysanthemum* spp. in §§ 319.37–2(a), 319.37–5(c), and 319.37–7(a)(3) by adding “includes *Dendranthema* spp.”

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.

We are amending the cut flowers regulations to establish specific requirements for the importation of cut flowers that are hosts of CWR from countries where the disease is known to occur. We are also amending the nursery stock regulations to update lists of countries where CWR is known to occur. This action is necessary because of numerous recent findings of CWR on cut flowers from Europe that pose a risk of introducing CWR in the United States.

In 2005, U.S. floriculture and nursery crop sales were close to \$15.2 billion based on growers' receipts. Chrysanthemums were among the most profitable flowers for their growers. Total U.S. sales of chrysanthemums were estimated at \$86.2 million in 2002. Of this amount, \$68.9 million were attributed to florists' cut chrysanthemums and the remaining \$17.3 million to potted (i.e., hardy) chrysanthemums. Chrysanthemums were not only one of the top four garden plants in terms of sales in 2005, they were also the garden plants with the second fastest price gains since 1995.²

Between 2001 and 2005, 10 percent (\$64.7 million) of the money spent on imported cut flowers was for chrysanthemums. About 91.6 percent of the cut flowers imported into the United States originate in countries where, based on interceptions by U.S. inspectors, CWR exists.³

APHIS has prepared a national management plan which describes procedures in the event a nursery in the United States is infected with CWR. The plan calls for the nursery to be placed into quarantine status. If there are very few infected chrysanthemum plants, the grower has the option to use a fungicide to control the disease or to destroy the crop by incineration. However, no plant should leave the nursery for 8 weeks or until the nursery has been inspected and certified as being free from CWR. In addition to these containment measures, the plan calls for an inspection of every chrysanthemum grower and every residence within a quarter mile to be inspected for CWR.⁴

The fungicides most often recommended to fight the fungus *Puccinia horiana* Henn., which causes CWR, are Myclobutanil, metam sodium,

Dazomet, Chloropicrin, and methyl bromide. The cost of fungicide application varies, depending upon the plant size and number of leaves. A study by the National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program and the University of California estimated the cost of different chemical treatments per acre of ornamental/nursery plants infected with fungus diseases, including CWR, by State. For field-grown nursery plants, all acreage was treated with fungicides. The treatment entailed spraying the flower plants with metam sodium, which costs \$550 per acre, and then applying an herbicide at \$200 per acre, totaling \$750 per acre. For greenhouse plants, the treatment costs to fight CWR or any other fungus are higher.⁵

In 1994, a property in California was quarantined after it was found to have chrysanthemums infected with CWR. The State followed with a survey around the affected residential area and found 70 more properties in the area with infected chrysanthemums. It cost \$32,000, about \$500 per residence, to eradicate the disease. A second survey by the State conducted 8 weeks following the first treatment process found very few remaining infected properties. However, the quarantine lasted much longer the second time and the average cost per property reached \$7,000.⁶

In 1995, chrysanthemum growers in San Diego County, CA, spent, on average, \$5,000 per business establishment to fight a CWR infestation. The infestation was eradicated quickly and followed by an 8-week host-free period. However, the cost reached \$100,000 for one greenhouse that experienced repeated infestations and remained quarantined for 10 months. Between 1992 and 1997, direct and indirect losses from CWR infestations to chrysanthemum growers in Santa Barbara County, CA, were approximately \$2 million. The county reported an annual value of chrysanthemum production of more than \$10 million in 1997.⁷

Potential Effects

The economic effects that could result from the changes in the regulations are expected to be small for U.S. importers of cut chrysanthemums. The cost of the phytosanitary certification will be borne by the exporters, who may pass those costs on to U.S. importers. The expected

benefit from the changes in import requirements for cut flowers from all countries where CWR is known to occur is the protection of U.S. floriculture and nursery crop industries and the jobs of the people they employ. In 2005, these two industries contributed \$15.2 billion in sales revenue to the U.S. economy.

Potential Effects on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires that agencies specifically consider the economic effects their rules on small entities. The Small Business Administration has established the size standards based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for determining which economic entities meet the definition of a small firm. The small entity size standard for nursery and tree production (NAICS code 111421) is \$750,000 or less in annual receipts. A total of 1,691 floriculture operations out of 10,965 operations had sales of \$500,000 or more. Thus, at least 85 percent of all floriculture operations can be classified as small entities, and it is likely that an even higher percentage can be classified as small entities due to the \$250,000 discrepancy.⁸

This rule will continue to allow imports of cut chrysanthemums from countries where CWR is known to occur, as long as the exporters from these countries comply with the import requirements described in this rule. We do not know the cost of certification in these countries compared to the average value of imported consignments of chrysanthemums, but it is expected to be minor. We do not expect that small entities in the U.S. floriculture industry will be significantly affected. However, the requirements will help safeguard the U.S. floriculture and nursery industries from additional introductions of CWR.

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 rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. If this rule is adopted: (1) All State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule will be preempted; (2) no retroactive effect will be given to this rule; and (3) administrative proceedings will not be required before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

⁸ National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2001 Floriculture Crops.

² Floriculture and Nursery Crops Outlook/ Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service/FLO-2006/June 2006/Andy Jerardo.

³ <http://apps1.fao.org/> and <http://untrade.fas.usda.gov/>.

⁴ Rizvi, Anwar S., Roeland Elliston, and Philip Bell, "Chrysanthemum White Rust: A National Management Plan for Exclusion and Eradication," June 2002.

⁵ Exotic Pests and Diseases: Biology, Economics, Public Policy, 1999. Published by the Agricultural Issues Center. University of California at Davis: pp. 76-86.

⁶ See footnote 5.

⁷ See footnote 5.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the information collection or recordkeeping requirements included in this rule have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB control number 0579-0271.

E-Government Act Compliance

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is committed to compliance with the E-Government Act to promote the use of the Internet and other information technologies, to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government

information and services, and for other purposes. For information pertinent to E-Government Act compliance related to this rule, please contact Mrs. Celeste Sickles, APHIS' Information Collection Coordinator, at (301) 734-7477.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 319

Coffee, Cotton, Fruits, Imports, Logs, Nursery stock, Plant diseases and pests, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Rice, Vegetables.

■ Accordingly, we are amending 7 CFR part 319 as follows:

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 319 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 450, 7701-7772, and 7781-7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

■ 2. In the table in § 319.37-2(a), the entries for “*Chrysanthemum* spp. (chrysanthemum)”, “*Dendranthema* spp. (chrysanthemum)”, “*Leucanthemella serotina*”, and “*Nipponanthemum nipponicum*” are revised to read as follows:

§ 319.37-2 Prohibited articles.

(a) * * *

Prohibited article (includes seeds only if specifically mentioned)	Foreign places from which prohibited	Plant pests existing in the places named and capable of being transported with the prohibited article
* * *	* * *	* * *
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> , spp. (chrysanthemum, includes <i>Dendranthema</i> spp.).	Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	<i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Henn. (white rust of chrysanthemum).
* * *	* * *	* * *
<i>Dendranthema</i> spp. (chrysanthemum).	See <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	See <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
* * *	* * *	* * *
<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i>	Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	<i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Henn. (white rust of chrysanthemum).
* * *	* * *	* * *
<i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum</i>	Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	<i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Henn. (white rust of chrysanthemum).

Prohibited article (includes seeds only if specifically mentioned)	Foreign places from which prohibited	Plant pests existing in the places named and capable of being transported with the prohibited article
*	*	*
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<p>* * * * *</p> <p>■ 3. In § 319.37–5, paragraph (c) is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>§ 319.37–5 Special foreign inspection and certification requirements.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(c) Any restricted article (except seeds) of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. (<i>chrysanthemum</i>, includes <i>Dendranthema</i> spp.), <i>Leucanthemella serotina</i>, or <i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum</i>, from any foreign place except Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union</p>	<p>(Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection. The phytosanitary certificate of inspection must contain a declaration that such article was grown in a greenhouse nursery and found by the plant protection service of the country in which grown to be free from white rust of <i>chrysanthemum</i> (caused by the rust fungus <i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Henn.) based on visual examination of the parent stock, the articles for</p>	<p>importation, and the greenhouse nursery in which the articles for importation and the parent stock were grown, once a month for 4 consecutive months immediately prior to importation.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>■ 4. In § 319.37–7, paragraph (a)(3), the table is amended by revising the entries for “<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. (<i>chrysanthemum</i>) meeting the conditions in § 319.37–5(c)”, “<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i>”, and “<i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum</i>”, and by removing the entry for “<i>Dendranthema</i> spp. (<i>chrysanthemum</i>) meeting the conditions in § 319.37–5(c)” and adding in its place an entry for “<i>Dendranthema</i> spp. (<i>chrysanthemum</i>)” to read as follows:</p> <p>§ 319.37–7 Postentry quarantine.</p> <p>(a) * * *</p> <p>(3) * * *</p>
<hr/>		
Restricted article (excluding seeds)	Foreign country(ies) or locality(ies) from which imported	
*	*	*
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. (<i>chrysanthemum</i> , includes <i>Dendranthema</i> spp.) meeting the conditions in § 319.37–5(c).	All except Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	
*	*	*
<i>Dendranthema</i> spp. (<i>chrysanthemum</i>)	See <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	
*	*	*
<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i>	All except Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	
*	*	*
<i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum</i>	All except Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	
*	*	*

* * * * *

■ 5. Section 319.74–2 is amended as follows:

■ a. By redesignating paragraphs (d) and (e) as paragraphs (e) and (f), respectively.

■ b. By adding a new paragraph (d) to read as set forth below.

■ c. By adding, at the end of the section, an OMB citation to read as set forth below.

§ 319.74–2 Conditions governing the entry of cut flowers.

* * * * *

(d) *Chrysanthemum white rust* hosts.
(1) The following *Chrysanthemum*, *Leucanthemella*, and *Nipponanthemum* spp. are considered to be hosts of chrysanthemum white rust:

Accepted name of susceptible species	Synonyms	Common name
<i>Chrysanthemum arcticum</i> L.	<i>Arctanthemum arcticum</i> (L.) Tzvelev and <i>Dendranthema arcticum</i> (L.) Tzvelev.	Arctic chrysanthemum and arctic daisy.
<i>Chrysanthemum boreale</i> (Makino) Makino.	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> L. var. <i>boreale</i> Makino and <i>Dendranthema boreale</i> (Makino) Ling ex Kitam.	
<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> L.	<i>Dendranthema indicum</i> (L.) Des Moul.	
<i>Chrysanthemum japonense</i> Nakai	<i>Dendranthema japonense</i> (Nakai) Kitam. and <i>Dendranthema occidentali-japonense</i> Kitam.	Nojigiku.
<i>Chrysanthemum japonicum</i> Makino	<i>Chrysanthemum makinoi</i> Matsum. & Nakai and <i>Dendranthema japonicum</i> (Makino) Kitam.	Ryuno-giku.
<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i> Ramat	<i>Anthemis grandiflorum</i> Ramat., <i>Anthemis stipulacea</i> Moench, <i>Chrysanthemum sinense</i> Sabine ex Sweet, <i>Chrysanthemum stipulaceum</i> (Moench) W. Wight, <i>Dendranthema grandiflorum</i> (Ramat.) Kitam., <i>Dendranthema morifolium</i> (Ramat.) Tzvelev, and <i>Matricaria morifolia</i> Ramat.	Florist's chrysanthemum, chrysanthemum, and mum.
<i>Chrysanthemum pacificum</i> Nakai	<i>Ajania pacifica</i> (Nakai) K. Bremer & Humphries and <i>Dendranthema pacificum</i> (Nakai) Kitam.	Iso-giku.
<i>Chrysanthemum shiwogiku</i> Kitam	<i>Ajania shiwogiku</i> (Kitam.) K. Bremer & Humphries and <i>Dendranthema shiwogiku</i> (Kitam.) Kitam.	Shio-giku.
<i>Chrysanthemum yoshinaganthum</i> Makino ex Kitam.	<i>Dendranthema yoshinaganthum</i> (Makino ex Kitam.) Kitam.	
<i>Chrysanthemum zawadskii</i> Herbich subsp. <i>yezoense</i> (Maek.) Y. N. Lee.	<i>Chrysanthemum arcticum</i> subsp. <i>maekawanum</i> Kitam, <i>Chrysanthemum arcticum</i> var. <i>yezoense</i> Maek. [basionym], <i>Chrysanthemum yezoense</i> Maek. [basionym], <i>Dendranthema yezoense</i> (F. Maek.) D. J. N. Hind, and <i>Leucanthemum yezoense</i> (Maek.) A. Löve & D. Löve.	
<i>Chrysanthemum zawadskii</i> Herbich subsp. <i>zawadskii</i> .	<i>Chrysanthemum sibiricum</i> Turcz. ex DC., nom. inval., <i>Dendranthema zawadskii</i> (Herbich) Tzvelev, and <i>Dendranthema zawadskii</i> var. <i>zawadskii</i> .	
<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i> (L.) Tzvelev	<i>Chrysanthemum serotinum</i> L., <i>Chrysanthemum uliginosum</i> (Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.) Pers., and <i>Pyrethrum uliginosum</i> (Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.).	Giant daisy or high daisy.
<i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum</i> (Franch. ex Maxim.) Kitam.	<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> (Franch. ex Maxim.) Matsum. and <i>Leucanthemum nipponicum</i> Franch. ex Maxim.	Nippon daisy or Nippon-chrysanthemum.

(2) *Chrysanthemum white rust* is considered to exist in the following regions: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries

located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.

(3) Cut flowers of any species listed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section may be imported into the United States from any region listed in paragraph (d)(2) of this section only under the following conditions:

(i) The flowers must be grown in a production site that is registered with the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the country in which the production site is located or with the NPPO's designee, and the NPPO or its designee must provide a list of registered sites to APHIS.

(ii) Each shipment of cut flowers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or equivalent documentation, issued by the NPPO of the country of origin or its designee, that contains an additional declaration stating that the place of production as well as the

consignment have been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*.

(iii) Box labels and other documents accompanying shipments of cut flowers must be marked with the identity of the registered production site.

(iv) APHIS-authorized inspectors must also be allowed access to production sites and other areas necessary to monitor the chrysanthemum white rust-free status of the production sites.

(4) Cut flowers not meeting these conditions will be refused entry into the United States. The detection of chrysanthemum white rust in a shipment of cut flowers from a registered production site upon arrival in the United States will result in the prohibition of imports originating from the production site until such time when APHIS and the NPPO of the exporting country, can agree that the eradication measures taken have been

effective and that the pest risk within the production site has been eliminated.

* * * * *

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0271.)

Done in Washington, DC, this 28th day of March 2007.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E7-6128 Filed 4-2-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Parts 652 and 655

RIN 3052-AC17

Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Funding and Fiscal Affairs; Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Disclosure and Reporting Requirements; Risk-Based Capital Requirements; Effective Date

AGENCY: Farm Credit Administration.

ACTION: Notice of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) published a final rule under parts 652 and 655 on December 26, 2006 (71 FR 77247). This final rule is intended to more accurately reflect risk in the risk-based capital stress test (RBCST) in order to improve the RBCST's output—Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation's regulatory minimum risk-based capital level. In accordance with 12 U.S.C. 2252, the effective date of the final rule is 30 days from the date of publication in the **Federal Register** during which either or both Houses of Congress are in session. Based on the records of the sessions of Congress, the effective date of the regulations is March 31, 2007.

DATES: *Effective Date:* The regulation amending 12 CFR parts 652 and 655, published on December 26, 2006 (71 FR 77247) is effective March 31, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph T. Connor, Associate Director for Policy and Analysis, Office of Secondary Market Oversight, Farm Credit Administration, McLean, VA 22102-5090, (703) 883-4280, TTY (703) 883-4434; or Rebecca S. Orlich, Senior Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Farm Credit Administration, McLean, VA 22102-5090, (703) 883-4020, TTY (703) 883-4020.

(12 U.S.C. 2252(a)(9) and (10))

Dated: March 28, 2007.

Roland E. Smith,

Secretary, Farm Credit Administration Board.

[FR Doc. E7-6076 Filed 4-2-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6705-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2007-26812; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-199-AD; Amendment 39-15006; AD 2007-07-09]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding an existing airworthiness directive (AD), which applies to certain Airbus Model A318-100, A319-100, A320-200, A321-100, and A321-200 series airplanes; and Model A320-111 airplanes. That AD currently requires modification of the electrical bonding of all structures and systems installed inside the center fuel tank. This new AD requires modification of additional bonding points inside the center fuel tank. This AD results from a report that additional bonding points need to be modified in order to prevent electrical arcing in the center fuel tank. We are issuing this AD to prevent electrical arcing in the center fuel tank due to inadequate bonding, which could result in an explosion of the center fuel tank and consequent loss of the airplane.

DATES: This AD becomes effective May 8, 2007.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the AD as of May 8, 2007.

On October 26, 2005 (70 FR 55228, September 21, 2005), the Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of Airbus Service Bulletin A320-28-1104, Revision 01, dated December 8, 2004.

ADDRESSES: You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov> or in person at the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Nassif Building, Room PL-401, Washington, DC.

Contact Airbus, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France,

for service information identified in this AD.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Dulin, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM-116, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356; telephone (425) 227-2141; fax (425) 227-1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Examining the Docket

You may examine the airworthiness directive (AD) docket on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov> or in person at the Docket Management Facility office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The Docket Management Facility office (telephone (800) 647-5227) is located on the plaza level of the Nassif Building at the street address stated in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Discussion

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to include an AD that supersedes AD 2005-19-14, amendment 39-14279 (70 FR 55228, September 21, 2005). The existing AD applies to certain Airbus Model A318-100, A319-100, A320-200, A321-100, and A321-200 series airplanes; and Model A320-111 airplanes. That NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on January 12, 2007 (72 FR 1467). That NPRM proposed to continue to require modification of the electrical bonding of all structures and systems installed inside the center fuel tank. That NPRM also proposed to require modification of additional bonding points inside the center fuel tank.

Comments

We provided the public the opportunity to participate in the development of this AD. No comments have been received on the NPRM or on the determination of the cost to the public.

Conclusion

We have carefully reviewed the available data and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting the AD as proposed.

Costs of Compliance

The following table provides the estimated costs for U.S. operators to comply with this AD. There are approximately 720 U.S.-registered airplanes. The average labor rate is \$80 per work hour.