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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Docket No. 00-045-1]

Office of the Secretary; Declaration of Emergency Because of Rabies

Wildlife is the dominant reservoir for rabies in the United States. Rabies transmission from wildlife carnivores poses a serious threat to animal and human health in the United States. Rabid raccoons, foxes, and coyotes attack large farm animals not normally considered prey, such as cattle. Larger farm animals often survive these attacks and become infected with rabies. Humans who work in close contact with infected livestock, as well as other animals that come in contact with such livestock, are at risk of exposure to rabies. In addition, the agricultural environment often provides food and refuge that are attractions for wildlife that may in turn directly place farmers, ranchers, their families, and other people in rural communities at risk of exposure to rabies.

If new rabies strains such as those transmitted by raccoons, gray foxes, and coyotes are not prevented from spreading to broader areas of the United States, the health threats and costs associated with rabies are expected to increase substantially. In the area that stretches west from the leading edge of the current distribution of raccoon rabies (which stretches from Alabama northeastward along the western edge of the Appalachian Mountains to Maine) to the Rocky Mountains, and north from the distribution of gray fox and coyote rabies in Texas, there are more than 111 million livestock animals—including cattle, horses, mules, swine, goats, and sheep—valued at \$42 billion. If raccoon, gray fox, or coyote rabies were to spread into the above described area, the livestock there would be at risk to these specific rabies variants. Additionally, raccoon, coyote, and fox rabies-related costs for human health care, education,

vaccination, and animal control in the United States currently exceed \$450 million annually. These costs are expected to increase substantially if rabies is allowed to spread into the described area.

In recent years, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the States affected by rabies have been working cooperatively to address rabies outbreaks by implementing an oral rabies vaccination program (ORVP), which establishes and maintains immunization barriers to control the disease within the outbreak zone and prevent its spread to new areas. APHIS contributed \$1.3 million in FY 1998 and \$1.5 million in FY 1999 and FY 2000 toward these rabies control efforts. While vaccination barriers have been established, reduced State funding in Texas and rapid expansion of raccoon rabies in the northeastern and midwestern portions of the United States threaten to compromise the established ORVP barriers.

The Texas ORVP

Since the program's inception in 1995, the Texas ORVP has been successful in controlling the outbreak of rabies in coyotes, but the rabies outbreak in gray foxes presents a more complex challenge. The objective of the gray fox program has been to encircle the outbreak with a barrier of vaccinated foxes and then move inward, reducing the geographic distribution of fox rabies within the outbreak zone. So far, the program has been successful in halting the spread of the disease. No rabies cases have developed in gray foxes beyond the established ORVP barrier. However, these program gains and any potential advances are in jeopardy. Due to reduced State funding levels this year, the State of Texas is unable to maintain the entire ORVP barrier for gray foxes. The State has enough funds to maintain only the eastern side of the ORVP barrier. This limitation compromises the health and safety of livestock, other animals, and humans. Reestablishing the entire ORVP barrier for gray foxes and continuing to eliminate rabies within the outbreak zone are critical.

The Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia ORVP

Since 1998, APHIS and the State of Ohio have been working cooperatively to establish a vaccination barrier against

raccoon rabies on the State's eastern border. The current Ohio barrier extends from Lake Erie to East Liverpool and was strategically placed to halt the westward spread of raccoon rabies. A recent case of raccoon rabies on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River, however, suggests that the current barrier is inadequate and should be expanded. APHIS and State officials have determined that an effective barrier would require widening the existing barrier and extending it south to meet the Appalachian Ridge in West Virginia, where the mountainous habitat can also act as a geographical barrier to prevent the spread of rabies. By bridging the gap between the current Ohio barrier and the Appalachian Mountains, the program will reduce the risk of the disease entering the midwestern region of the United States, where it would increasingly threaten livestock, human populations, and other animals, and significantly raise the control costs throughout the region.

The Northeastern United States and Canadian Border ORVP

APHIS has also been working with the Departments of Health in Vermont and New York, several New York counties, Cornell University, and the Canadian Provinces of Quebec and Ontario to establish a rabies vaccination barrier along the U.S.-Canadian border. The northern border ORVP zone currently extends from Niagara Frontier in western New York to the St. Lawrence River, through the upper Lake Champlain Valley, and terminates in northern central Vermont. A gap in the barrier needs to be filled from its eastern point to the Connecticut River Valley in eastern Vermont and New Hampshire. APHIS and its cooperators have an opportunity to contain the movement of the disease by bridging the gaps in the barriers before the currently vaccinated area is compromised. This area is particularly susceptible due to the abundant raccoon populations present along the river systems. The further north and west the disease moves, the more likely it is that livestock, humans, and other animals will become exposed to infected wildlife. Vaccinating in these new corridors and adding sufficient width to existing barriers are critical to containing the northward spread of raccoon rabies.

So far, Ohio, Texas, and New York have provided the majority of funds for the cooperative programs. Pennsylvania and West Virginia do not have the resources to contribute to this effort or to conduct independent rabies control programs. The total amount of funding needed in FY 2000 to begin reestablishing an adequate ORVP in Texas and expanding existing ORVP's in the northeastern region of the United States and in Ohio is estimated to be \$4.1 million (\$0.4 million in New York, \$0.3 million in Ohio, \$1.5 million in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, \$1.7 million in Texas, and \$0.2 million in Vermont).

APHIS has insufficient funds to expand the ORVP in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia. With additional funds, APHIS can continue the ORVP in these States, which is necessary to prevent the spread of rabies.

Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of September 25, 1981, as amended (7 U.S.C. 147b), I declare that there is an emergency that threatens the agricultural production industry in the United States, and I authorize the transfer and use of \$4.1 million from the Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States Department of Agriculture for the continuation of the ORVP.

Effective Date: This declaration of emergency shall become effective November 3, 2000.

Dan Glickman,

Secretary of Agriculture.

[FR Doc. 00-31146 Filed 12-6-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-U

collected from these surveys are needed to aid the efficient performance of essential governmental functions and have significant application to the needs of the public and industry. The data derived from these surveys, most of which have been conducted for many years, are not publicly available from nongovernmental or other governmental sources.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. William G. Bostic, Jr., Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Division, Census Bureau, on (301) 457-4593.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Census Bureau is authorized to take surveys necessary to furnish current data on the subjects covered by the major censuses authorized by Title 13, United States Code (U.S.C.), Sections 61, 81, 182, 224, and 225. These surveys will provide continuing and timely national statistical data on manufacturing for the period between economic censuses. The next economic censuses will be conducted for the year 2002. The data collected in these surveys will be within the general scope and nature of those inquiries covered in the economic censuses.

Current Industrial Reports

Most of the following commodity or product surveys provide data on shipments or production, data on stocks, unfilled orders, orders booked, consumption, and so forth. Reports will be required of all, or a sample of, establishments engaged in the production of the items covered by the following list of surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket Number 001127332-0332-01]

RIN Number 0607-XX60

Annual Surveys in the Manufacturing Area

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) is conducting the 2000 Annual Surveys in the Manufacturing Area. The 2000 Annual Surveys consist of the Current Industrial Reports surveys, the Annual Survey of Manufactures, the Survey of Industrial Research and Development, and the Survey of Plant Capacity Utilization. We have determined that annual data

SURVEY TITLE	
MA313F	Yarn Production.
MA313K	Knit Fabric Production.
MA314Q	Carpets and Rugs.
MA315D	Gloves and Mittens.
MA321T	Lumber Production and Mill Stocks.
MA325F	Paint and Allied Products.
MA325G	Pharmaceutical Preparations, except Biologicals.
MA316A	Footwear Production.
MA327C	Refractories.
MA327E	Consumer, Scientific, Technical, and Industrial Glassware.
MA331A	Iron and Steel Castings.
MA331B	Steel Mill Products.
MA331E	Nonferrous Castings.
MA335J	Insulated Wire and Cable.
MA333A	Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment.
MA333D	Construction Machinery.
MA333F	Mining Machinery and Mineral Processing Equipment.
MA333L	Internal Combustion Engines.
MA333M	Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, and Warm Air Equipment.
MA333P	Pumps and Compressors.

SURVEY TITLE—Continued

MA333U	Vending Machines (Coin-Operated).
MA332Q	Antifriction Bearings.
MA334R	Computers and Office and Accounting Machines.
MA335A	Switchgear, Switchboard Apparatus, Relays, and Industrial Controls.
MA335E	Electric Housewares and Fans.
MA335F	Major Household Appliances.
MA335H	Motors and Generators.
MA335K	Wiring Devices and Supplies.
MA334M	Consumer Electronics.
MA334P	Communication Equipment.
MA334Q	Semiconductors, Printed Circuit Boards, and Electronic Components.
MA334B	Selected Instruments and Related Products.
MA334S	electromedical and Irradiation Equipment.

The following list of surveys represent annual counterparts of monthly and quarterly surveys and will cover only those establishments that are not canvassed, or do not report, in the more frequent surveys. Accordingly, there will be no duplication in reporting. The content of these annual reports will be identical with that of the monthly and quarterly reports.

SURVEY TITLE	
M311H	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils (Stocks).
M311J	Oilseeds, Beans, and Nuts (Primary Producers).
M311L	Fats and Oils; (Renderers).
M311M	Animal and Vegetables Fats and Oils (Consumption and Stocks).
M311N	Animal and Vegetables Fats and Oils (Production, Consumption, and Stock).
M313P	Consumption on the Cotton System.
M327G	Glass Containers.
M331J	Inventories of Steel Producing Mills.
M336G	Civil Aircraft and Aircraft Engines.
M336L	Truck Trailers.
MQ311A	Flour Milling Products.
MQ313D	Consumption on the Woolen System and Worsted Combining.
MQ313T	Broadwoven Fabrics (Gray).
MQ315A	Apparel.
MQ314X	Bed and Bath Furnishings.
MQ325A	Inorganic Chemicals.
MQ325B	Fertilizer Materials.
MQ325C	Industrial Gases.
MQ327D	Clay Construction Products.
MQ332E	Plumbing Fixtures.
MQ333W	Metalworking Machinery.
MQ335C	Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts.

Annual Survey of Manufactures

The Annual Survey of Manufactures collects industry statistics, such as total