

APPENDICES 1, 2 AND 3 TO SUBPART—DAIRY TARIFF-RATE IMPORT QUOTA LICENSING—Continued

[Articles Subject to: Appendix 1, Historical Licenses; Appendix 2, Nonhistorical Licenses; and Appendix 3, Designated Importer Licenses for Quota Year 2002 (quantities in kilograms)]

| Article by additional U.S. note number and country of origin | Appendix 1 | Appendix 2 | Appendix 3 | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | | Tokyo Round | Uruguay Round |
| ITALIAN-TYPE CHEESES, MADE FROM COW'S MILK, (ROMANO MADE FROM COW'S MILK, REGGIANO, PARMESAN, PROVOLONE, PROVOLETTI, SBRINZ, AND GOYA-NOT IN ORIGINAL LOAVES) AND CHEESE AND SUBSTITUTES FOR CHEESE CONTAINING, OR PROCESSED FROM, SUCH ITALIAN-TYPE CHEESES, WHETHER OR NOT IN ORIGINAL LOAVES (NOTE 21) | | | | |
| Argentina | 6,524,558 | 995,989 | 795,517 | 5,165,000 |
| EU-15 | 3,958,383 | 167,100 | 367,517 | 1,890,000 |
| Poland | 2,555,775 | 826,225 | ..... | 700,000 |
| Romania ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,325,000 |
| Uruguay ..... | ..... | ..... | 428,000 | 500,000 |
| Other Countries | 10,400 | 2,664 | ..... | 750,000 |
| SWISS OR EMMENTHALER CHEESE OTHER THAN WITH EYE FORMATION, GRUYERE-PROCESS CHEESE AND CHEESE AND SUBSTITUTES FOR CHEESE CONTAINING, OR PROCESSED FROM, SUCH CHEESES (NOTE 22) .. | | | | |
| EU-15 | 5,753,362 | 897,952 | 823,519 | 380,000 |
| Switzerland | 4,344,660 | 807,334 | 393,006 | 380,000 |
| Other Countries | 1,333,942 | 85,545 | 430,513 | ..... |
| Other Countries | 74,760 | 5,073 | ..... | ..... |
| CHEESE AND SUBSTITUTES FOR CHEESE, CONTAINING 0.5 PERCENT OR LESS BY WEIGHT OF BUTTERFAT (EXCEPT ARTICLES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF OTHER TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS PROVIDED FOR IN THIS SUBCHAPTER), AND MARGARINE CHEESE (NOTE 23) | | | | |
| EU-15 | 3,838,969 | 585,939 | 1,050,000 | ..... |
| Israel | 3,675,725 | 574,275 | ..... | ..... |
| New Zealand ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000 | ..... |
| Poland ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000,000 | ..... |
| Other Countries | 163,243 | 11,664 | ..... | ..... |
| Other Countries | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SWISS OR EMMENTHALER CHEESE WITH EYE FORMATION (NOTE 25) | 18,247,171 | 4,050,160 | 9,557,945 | 2,620,000 |
| Argentina ..... | ..... | 9,115 | 70,885 | ..... |
| Australia | 209,698 | ..... | 290,302 | ..... |
| Canada ..... | ..... | ..... | 70,000 | ..... |
| Czech Republic ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400,000 |
| Hungary ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 800,000 |
| EU-15 | 13,254,454 | 3,222,374 | 4,003,172 | 1,220,000 |
| Iceland | 149,999 | ..... | 150,001 | ..... |
| Israel | 27,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norway | 3,206,405 | 448,905 | 3,227,690 | ..... |
| Switzerland | 1,314,340 | 369,765 | 1,745,895 | 200,000 |
| Other Countries | 85,275 | 1 | | |
| TOTAL: CHEESE ARTICLES | 72,260,443 | 15,641,200 | 22,764,145 | 24,921,000 |

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service****9 CFR Part 94**

[Docket No. 01-026-2]

Change in Disease Status of Portugal Because of African Swine Fever

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the regulations to remove Portugal from the list of regions where African swine fever exists. We are taking this action because Portugal is now free of African swine fever. This action relieves restrictions due to African swine fever on the importation of pork and pork products into the United States from Portugal. However, because Portugal is on the list of regions where hog cholera exists and the list of regions that are subject to certain restrictions because of their proximity to or trading relationships with rinderpest- or foot-and-mouth disease-affected countries, Portugal continues to be subject to certain restrictions regarding the importation into the United States of pork and pork products.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 14, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Gary Colgrove, Chief Staff Veterinarian, National Center for Import and Export, 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 animal diseases, including rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), African swine fever (ASF), hog cholera, and swine vesicular disease. These are dangerous and

destructive communicable diseases of ruminants and swine. Section 94.8 of the regulations lists regions of the world where ASF exists or is reasonably believed to exist. Section 94.8 also restricts the importation of pork and pork products into the United States from the listed regions.

On December 10, 2001, we published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 63633–63634, Docket No. 01–026–1) a proposal to amend the regulations by removing Portugal from the list in § 94.8 of regions where ASF exists.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 60 days ending February 8, 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 removes certain restrictions on the importation of pork or pork products into the United States from Portugal. We have determined that approximately 2 weeks are needed to ensure that Animal Plant Health Inspection Service 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 made 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 process required under Executive Order 12866.

We are amending the regulations to remove Portugal from the list of regions where ASF exists. We are taking this action because Portugal is now free of ASF. This action relieves restrictions due to ASF on the importation of pork and pork products into the United States from Portugal. However, because Portugal is on the list of regions where hog cholera exists and the list of regions that are subject to certain restrictions because of their proximity to or trading relationships with rinderpest- or FMD-affected countries, Portugal continues to be subject to certain restrictions regarding the importation into the United States of pork and pork products.

The following analysis addresses the economic effect of this rule on small entities, as required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Entities in the United States likely to be affected by this rule include those engaged in the production of swine and processed pork products. Since Portugal has never exported pork or pork products to the United States, we anticipate that this rule will have no economic effect on U.S. swine importers, hog meat processors, hog producers, or any other entities, large or small. However, should Portugal commence the exportation of pork and pork products to the United States, restrictions on the importation of pork and pork products into the United States from Portugal will still be in place because Portugal is on the list of regions where hog cholera exists and the list of regions that are subject to certain restrictions because of their proximity to or trading relationships with rinderpest- or FMD-affected countries. Given those continuing restrictions, we believe any potential imports of processed pork and pork products from Portugal would be minimal. Likewise, because any potential increase in imports of processed pork and pork products from Portugal would be slight, the potential effect on U.S. swine producers and processors of pork is expected to be minimal.

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 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.

§ 94.8 [Amended]

2. In § 94.8, the introductory text of the section is amended by removing the word “Portugal,”.

Done in Washington, DC, this 24th day of April 2002.

W. Ron DeHaven,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 2

RIN 3150–AG04

Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in a Proposed Geologic Repository at Yucca Mountain, NV; Correction

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to a conforming amendment included with the final regulations establishing licensing criteria for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive wastes in the proposed geologic repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission published in the **Federal Register** of November 2, 2001 (66 FR 55732).

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 3, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy McCartin, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, telephone (301) 415–6681; e-mail tjm3@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations that are the subject of this correction became