

hog cholera, live cattle and breeding material are excluded due to BSE, and there is no sheep, lamb, or goat production in Switzerland (USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), "Agricultural Statistics," 1993). Commencement of such production is not expected due to the regulation change. The impact of increased beef imports resulting from the regulation changes will likely be minimal because the cattle industry in Switzerland is relatively small and high cost compared to the United States domestic market. Cattle inventories in Switzerland were estimated to be about 1.78 million head in 1993, while U.S. inventories were over 101 million head in 1993 (USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Switzerland's Annual Livestock Report, August 8, 1994, and USDA, NASS, "Agricultural Statistics," 1993).

Due to current restrictions, the United States does not import any uncooked meat or meat products from Switzerland. Total meat production in the United States in 1992 was just under 18.587 million metric tons, while Swiss meat production in 1992 reached approximately 429,000 metric tons, about 2.3 percent of the United States total (USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, "Agricultural Statistics," 1993). Therefore, even if Switzerland exported a significant portion of its meat production exclusively to the United States, which is unlikely, the effect of those exports on United States domestic prices or supplies would be negligible.

As with the ruminants and meat products discussed above, the Department does not anticipate a major increase in exports of milk and milk products from Switzerland into the United States as a result of this final rule. The importation into the United States of all dairy products, except for casein and other caseinates, is restricted by quotas. Although the importation of casein into the United States is not regulated by quotas, world prices of casein are competitively set. The United States does not produce casein, but does import more than half of the casein produced in the world. The regulations currently allow casein and other caseinates to be imported into the United States from countries where rinderpest or FMD exists if the importer has applied for and obtained written permission from the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The United States did not import any casein from Switzerland in 1993 (USDA, Economic Research Service (ERS), "Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States: Calendar Year 1993 Supplement," 1993).

Declaring Switzerland free of rinderpest and FMD, thus removing the requirement for written permission from the Administrator, is not expected to have any effect on the amount of casein imported into the United States from Switzerland because the current restrictions do not substantially impede imports.

Imports of poultry and poultry products into the United States from Switzerland in 1992 and 1993 fell into two categories: live poultry, and feathers and down. Total live poultry imports into the United States were valued at \$14.4 million and \$14.5 million in 1992 and 1993, respectively. United States live poultry imports from Switzerland were valued at \$67 thousand and \$74 thousand in 1992 and 1993, respectively, about 0.5 percent of the total imports. Total United States imports of feathers and down were valued at \$84 million and \$60.1 million in 1992 and 1993, respectively. United States imports of feathers and down from Switzerland were valued at \$1.2 million and \$0.41 million in 1992 and 1993, respectively, less than 1.5 percent of the total imports (USDA, ERS, "Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States: Calendar Year 1993 Supplement," 1993). Also, Switzerland is dependent on imports for over 50 percent of domestic poultry consumption. Consequently, the changes in current regulations concerning VVND are not expected to result in increased exports to the United States.

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 12778

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, 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 rule contains no information collection or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (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, 9 CFR part 94 is amended as follows:

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), VELOGENIC VISCEROTROPIC 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. 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 2.17, 2.51, and 371.2(d).

§ 94.1 [Amended]

2. In § 94.1, paragraph (a)(2) is amended by adding "Switzerland," immediately after "Sweden,".

§ 94.6 [Amended]

3. In § 94.6, paragraph (a)(2) is amended by removing "and Sweden" and adding "Sweden, and Switzerland" in its place.

§ 94.11 [Amended]

4. In § 94.11, paragraph (a), the first sentence is amended by removing "and Sweden," and adding "Sweden, and Switzerland," in its place.

Done in Washington, DC, this 26th day of May 1995.

Terry L. Medley,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 94-NM-44-AD; Amendment 39-9214; AD 74-08-09 R1]

Airworthiness Directives; Transport Category Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment revises an existing airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to all transport category airplanes. The existing AD currently requires installation of placards prohibiting smoking in the lavatory and disposal of cigarettes in the