

producers are considered small businesses if they employ 500 workers or fewer.⁸ Most U.S. pasta manufacturers can be considered small.

Compared to total imports of pasta, valued at \$324 million in 2001, imports of stuffed pasta make up a relatively small proportion.⁹ Additionally, tortellini is just one of the many varieties of stuffed pasta. Other varieties include agnolotti, calazoncelli, cappelletti, farfalle, ravioli, and tortelli. Each of these has variations, depending on whether the filling ingredients are fish-based, ground meat, vegetables, cheese, mushrooms, or herbs and spices. Although information on the exact amount of each type imported is not available, the share of each is likely to be small.

As a new variant of these products, dry, shelf-stable, pork-filled tortellini is also likely to have a small market. Imports of this product are likely to be too small to have any price effect at the industry level. No direct price competition can be expected when imports are initiated because there are no known domestic producers of pork-filled tortellini. Price competition with other filled pasta products is also considered unlikely because, as a new product with a small market, pork-filled tortellini is unlikely to have a major effect on consumer demand for those other products. Allowing imports of pork-filled tortellini may eventually stimulate new competition by encouraging domestic pasta manufacturers to develop a similar product. Consumers may also benefit from having their choices of pasta products expanded.

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.

www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/pub/jul01/niche.htm. About 80 million bushels of durum wheat were allocated for food use in 2001. Assuming a bushel of wheat yields 42 pounds of pasta, the amount of wheat in food use equals 3,360 million pounds of pasta.

⁸ NAICS code 311823, dry pasta manufacturers.

⁹ Global Trade Information Services, Inc., World Trade Atlas, United States Edition, December 2001.

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 0579-0214.

Government Paperwork Elimination Act Compliance

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is committed to compliance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), which requires Government agencies in general to provide the public the option of submitting information or transacting business electronically to the maximum extent possible. For information pertinent to GPEA compliance related to this rule, please contact Mrs. Celeste Sickles, APHIS' Information Collection Coordinator, at (301) 734-7477.

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, CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER, 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, 7701-7772, and 8301-8317; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 42 U.S.C. 4331 and 4332; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

■ 2. In § 94.12, a new paragraph (c) is added and the OMB control number citation at the end of the section is revised to read as follows:

§ 94.12 Pork and pork products from regions where swine vesicular disease exists.

* * * * *

(c) *Requirements for pork-filled pasta products from regions affected with swine vesicular disease.* (1) Pork-filled pasta products processed for export to the United States may only be filled with pork or pork products that are otherwise eligible to be exported to the United States and that meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(i), (ii), or (v) of this section or of § 94.17.

(2) The operator of the pork-filled pasta processing facility must have signed a cooperative service agreement with APHIS prior to receipt of the pork intended to be used in pork-filled pasta products, stating that all such pork will be processed only in accordance with § 94.12 or § 94.17. Pursuant to the cooperative service agreement, the establishment must allow the unannounced entry into the establishment of APHIS representatives, or other persons authorized by the Administrator, for the purpose of inspecting the facilities, operations, and records of the establishment. The establishment must be current in paying all costs for such inspections (it is anticipated that such inspections will occur up to four times per year). These costs include travel, salary, subsistence, administrative overhead, and other incidental expenses (including an excess baggage provision up to 150 pounds). In accordance with the terms of the cooperative service agreement, the operator of the processing establishment must deposit with the Administrator an amount equal to the approximate costs for APHIS to inspect the establishment one time, including travel, salary, subsistence, administrative overhead and other incidental expenses (including an excess baggage provision up to 150 pounds), and, as funds from that amount are obligated, bills for costs incurred based on official accounting records will be issued to restore the deposit to its original level. Amounts to restore the deposit to its original level must be paid within 14 days of receipt of such bills.

(3) At the pasta processing establishment, pork intended to be used for pork-filled pasta products for export to the United States must be stored apart from any meat or meat products not eligible for export to the United States, either in a separate storage room or facility or in a separate area of the same storage room. Any storage room area reserved for pork or pork products eligible for export to the United States must be separated by at least 1 meter from any storage room area where meat or meat products ineligible for export to the United States are stored and must be marked by signs and by having its borders outlined on the floor.

(4) Prior to handling pork used for pork-filled pasta products intended for export to the United States, workers at the processing facility who handle pork or pork products in the facility must shower and put on a full set of clean clothes, or wait 24 hours after handling pork or pork products that are not