行政院及所屬各機關出國報告書

(出國類別:研習)

檢疫犬及領犬檢疫員訓練

服務機關：行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局
出國人職稱及姓名：植物檢疫組技正陳子偉
新竹分局秘書沈國三
高雄分局技士沈盟志

出國地區：美國

出國期間：九十二年九月二十九日至十月八日

報告日期：九十二年十一月二十八日

系統識別號：C09204605

公 務 出 國 報 告 提 要

報告名稱：檢疫犬及領犬檢疫員訓練
主辦機關：行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局
聯絡人：郭曉璠
電話：02－23431451

出國人員姓名：陳子偉
服務機關：行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局植物檢疫組 技正
出國人員姓名：沈國三
服務機關：行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局新竹分局 祕書
出國人員姓名：沈盟志
服務機關：行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局高雄分局 技士
出國類別：研習

出國期間：民國九十二年九月二十九至十月八日
出國地區：美國

報告日期：民國九十二年十一月二十八日

分類號/目：F7/農品檢疫及家畜保健

關鍵詞：檢疫犬、領犬訓練

內容摘要：我國已於去（九十一）年成立檢疫犬組隊，為改進現行檢疫犬訓練方式及後續擴充檢疫犬隊規模，於本（九十二）年九月二十九日至十月九日派員前往美國研習檢疫犬及領犬員訓練實務。行程主要於美國夏威夷參訪美國農部動植物健康檢查署檢疫犬執行快遞包裹、旅客前往美國本土隨身行李等檢查方式及作業流程，並至夏威夷州政府農業廳檢疫犬訓練中心，研習該州檢疫犬組訓練方式；此外，並至佛羅里達州奧蘭多國家檢疫犬訓練中心，瞭解檢疫犬訓練中心軟硬體設備及相關實際訓練作業情形。另為進一步瞭解美國植物檢疫法規及相關研究，亦至動植物健康檢查署及其下轄之國家種原檢疫中心與植物健康科學技術中心等單位參訪，研習該等單位之職掌及工作內

容。藉由本次研習，將有助於改進我國檢疫犬現行訓練、執勤方式與檢疫犬訓練中心之規畫，以充份發揮檢疫犬之效能，有效防杜外來動、植物疫病蟲害的入侵，確保我國農業之永續發展。

摘　要

我國已於去（九十一）年成立檢疫犬組隊，為改進現行檢疫犬訓練方式及後續擴充檢疫犬隊規模，於本（九十二）年九月二十九日至十月九日派員前往美國研習檢疫犬及領犬員訓練實務。行程主要於美國夏威夷參訪美國農部動植物健康檢查署檢疫犬執行快遞包裹、旅客前往美國本土隨身行李等檢查方式及作業流程，並至夏威夷州政府農業廳檢疫犬訓練中心，研習該州檢疫犬組訓練方式；此外，並至佛羅里達州奧蘭多國家檢疫犬訓練中心，瞭解檢疫犬訓練中心軟硬體設備及相關實際訓練作業情形。另為進一步瞭解美國植物檢疫法規及相關研究，亦至動植物健康檢查署及其下轄之國家種原檢疫中心與植物健康科學技術中心等單位參訪，研習該等單位之職掌及工作內容。藉由本次研習，將有助於改進我國檢疫犬現行訓練、執勤方式與檢疫犬訓練中心之規畫，以充份發揮檢疫犬之效能，有效防杜外來動、植物疫病蟲害的入侵，確保我國農業之永續發展。

目次

壹、前言及目的

目前我國已經成為世界貿易組織(ＷＴＯ)會員，因此使我國農產品的輸出入較過去更加頻繁，來源國亦相對增加，旅客因不諳我國檢疫規定或蓄意擅自攜帶或夾帶海外多種惡性動物傳染病及植物疫病蟲害疫區之動、植物及其產品入境，造成我國動、植物發生危險性疫病蟲害疫情的機率亦將大幅增加；另因近年來我國海關實施簡化查驗，其用於檢查行李的人力亦隨之減少，相形之下檢疫犬組隊應予增加，主動對海關未查驗行李，加強進行違法攜帶動、植物產品之偵測，以有效防範外來動、植物疫病蟲害的入侵及危害。動植物防疫檢疫局經由美國農業部動植物健康檢查署（APHIS）的協助，於去（九十一）年十月起於中正及高雄國際機場設置三組檢疫犬組隊，執行入境旅客行李夾帶動、植物產品之偵測作業，據統計自去年十月起至本（九十二）年八月止，共計檢查航班三七九四架次，查獲旅客禁止攜帶之動物產品計一六三七次、二二四一・八公斤，植物產品二七二二次、三七八一・二公斤，旅客夾帶動、植物產品的平均檢出正確率，由九十一年之八成三提高至目前之九成一，已達國際水準。希藉由此次參訪瞭解美國對檢疫犬組隊訓練及執勤情形，並學習其管理方面之經驗，期使作為借鏡及對未來推廣檢疫犬制度有所助益。

貳、行程及工作紀要

九月二十九日 (星期一)

上午十時三十分從桃園中正國際機場搭乘美國聯合航空 UA-852 班機啟程前往日本成田國際機場轉機，於當地時間九月二十九下午七時三十分，轉搭美國聯合航空 UA-826 班機前往夏威夷檀香山(Honolulu)，於當地時間九月二十九日七時四十五分抵達，由美國農

業部動植物健康檢查署（APHIS）檀香山機場檢疫站主任 Mr. Michael Simon 及多位派駐當地官員接待，並當場實地觀摩檢疫犬及領犬員執行入境旅客行李檢查作業情形及討論於夏威夷當地之參訪行程，隨後至所預訂之旅館(Ala Moana Hotel)辦理住宿手續。

九月三十日 (星期二)

上午八時三十分至檀香山港檢疫站，瞭解美國對進口貨品之木製包裝材料檢疫方式。上午十時至聯邦快遞中心，瞭解檢疫犬執行輸往美國本土包裹之檢疫作業。上午十一時三十分至檀香山國際機場，參觀檢疫犬組隊針對搭乘國內線班機至美國本土之旅客執行手提行李之檢疫作業；下午二時前往夏威夷州檢疫犬訓練中心，拜會檢疫犬訓練官 Mr. Todd M. Kikuta，並瞭解該州檢疫犬訓練及管理方式。

十月一日 (星期三)

上午十一時三十分至檀香山機場，瞭解利用 X 光針對前往美國本土旅客行李輸出前處理（preclearance）作業程序；下午一時從檀香山國際機場搭乘美國聯合航空 UA-52 班機啟程前往加州洛杉磯國際機場，於當地時間下午九時十七分抵達，另搭乘下午十時十分起飛之 UA-202 班機於美國東部時間十月二日(星期四)上午五時五十四分抵達華盛頓特區(Washington DC) Dulles 機場。

十月二日 (星期四)

上午九時至美國農業部動植物健康檢查署(APHIS) 參訪並由多位負責相關業務之官員介紹該單位之組織架構及負責之業務：

一、木製品包裝材料檢疫規定及執行現況 (Mr. Hesham A. Abuelnaga)

二、國際服務部門 (International Services)（Mr. Matthew Wm. Wittek）

三、輻射檢疫處理規定及作業方式（Ms. Evelia Sosa 與 Dr. Inder P. S. Gadh）

下午二時參訪國家植物種苗檢疫中心 (National Plant Germplasm Quarantine Center)由 Dr. Laurene Levy、Dr. Jose Ceballos 與 Dr. Joseph A. Foster 介紹該中心隔離檢疫設施及相關作業程序。

十月三日 (星期五)

上午八時四十分搭乘美國聯合航空 UA-1281 班機，自華盛頓特區 Dulles 機場前往佛羅里達州奧蘭多國際機場，於上午十時四十六分抵達。下午一時三十分參觀美國農業部國家檢疫犬訓練中心(The National Detector Dog Training Center)，由該中心主任 Mr. Jay H. Weisz 及多位訓練師介紹該中心設施及其訓練作業現況，雙方並針對我國檢疫犬組隊執行成果及未來訓練方式交換意見。

十月四日（星期六）

整理資料

十月五日（星期日）

下午一時四十分從佛羅里達奧蘭多國際機場搭乘美國聯合航空 UA-920 班機前往華盛頓特區 (Washington DC) Dulles 機場轉乘下午五時十分之美國聯合航空 UA-1281 班機啟程前往北卡羅來納州洛利（Raleigh-Durham）國際機場，於下午六時二十四分抵達。

十月六日（星期一）

上午八時三十分參訪美國農業部植物健康科學技術中心（Center

for Plant Health Science & Technology)，瞭解該中心組織架構及植物防疫檢疫相關研究工作。上午十時至該中心植物病蟲害流行學及風險分析實驗室，由該實驗室主任 Mr. Robert L. Griffin 及各工作小組負責人 Dr. Kenneth R. Lakin、Dr. Thomas W. Culliney、Dr. Gary L. Cave 等人介紹該單位之工作內容。

十月七日（星期二）

原訂回程，因美國聯合航空公司飛機故障，延遲一天。

十月八日（周三）

上午九時四十分從北卡羅來納州洛利國際機場搭乘美國聯合航空 UA-5463 班機前往芝加哥國際機場，轉乘上午十二時五十分之美國聯合航空 UA-883 班機前往日本成田國際機場，再於日本當地時間十月九日下午六時二十五分搭乘美國聯合航空 UA-853 班機，於下午九時十分返抵我國桃園中正國際機場。

參、研習內容

一、夏威夷機場與進出口港站

美國動植物檢疫基層執行單位之動物及植物檢疫業務均分開執行，機場與進出口港站檢疫業務主要由植物檢疫人員擔任。赴美國本土旅客於進入夏威夷國際機場出境大門前，其行李必須先交給 X-Ray 機器操作人員先查，以查驗有否違法攜帶動、植物產品，負責操作之人員大多為已退休或 55 歲以上具實務經驗之人員，偵測國內線旅客行李之 X-Ray 機器有十臺，國際線有二臺，此項業務由農業部辦理。

負責偵測於出入境大廳旅客有否違法攜帶動、植物產品則交由檢

疫犬組隊把關；目前派駐夏威夷國際機場之檢疫犬隊共計有五組，負責執行出入境旅客行李及航空快遞貨運站郵包夾帶動、植物產品之偵測作業。派駐於夏威夷國際機場及港站之檢疫犬領犬員均為全職之公務員，要成為檢疫犬領犬員之必要條件為具備藝術氣息與豐富之感官特質，再加上有服務之熱忱，方能符合是項工作之要求。

夏威夷機場與進口港站之檢疫犬訓練工作均由農業部動植物健康檢查署（APHIS）管理；機場及進出口港站執行動、植物及其產品之偵測作業則交由新成立之國土安全部（Department of Homeland Security）管控，至於查獲動、植物及其產品之後續處理及鑑定作業，則交給農業部動植物健康檢查署辦理。

參訪夏威夷港站時，適逢由泰國出口經夏威夷港轉口至美國本土之木製包裝材料被檢疫人員發現有蛀蟲（有害生物），夏威夷港站檢疫人員立即予以監控並採取檢疫措施，將所輸入之木製包裝材料以塑膠膜封好並貼上封條，以防止疫病蟲害之擴散，再通知輸入人負責退運，所需之費用則由輸入人負責，如果輸入人無法聯繫，則由航運公司全權負責。

由海外輸入夏威夷之植物產品如被發現害蟲，如此類害蟲在夏威夷地區很普遍，當地檢疫官將選擇不須實施檢疫處裡，反之則一定採取適當之檢疫處理措施；帶土之植物產品不得輸入之規定，現場之判定標準大致上是以手指觸摸感覺有泥土顆粒時判定為不合格，但如為灰塵則尚可接受；船運原木如被發現整艘船中有十五根以下原木帶土（少量），則依港站設施及容量經檢疫官員同意後可准許業者於港邊以海水執行泥土清洗作業，清洗乾淨後判定合格，至於原木如帶有樹皮時，則授權由現場檢疫官自行決定是否准許其進口。

二、美國農業部動植物健康檢查署(APHIS)

(一) 由該署國際訪客計畫（International Visitor Program）Ms. Lyndia Boyd 就該署組織架構及任務進行簡報，隨後由該署 International Services（IS）負責教育訓練及安排本次行程之專家 Mr. Matthew Wm. Wittek 簡介該部門之運作及架構，IS 在美國及其他 27 國共有超過 300 名工作人員，負責台灣業務的亞太區域中心將由日本遷往中國北京。此外 W 氏亦就 PPQ 下轄之專業訓練中心（Professional Development Center, PDC）業務進行簡報。Mr. Wittek 指出 PDC 之任務係辦理及規畫植物檢疫人員教育訓練課程，該中心最初於 1956 年在紐約甘迺迪機場旁成立，於 1971 年遷往密西根州之 Battle Creek，後於 1979 年遷至馬里蘭州 Frederick 現址。所有新進之植物檢疫人員必須在 PDC 受訓二個月，課程內容包括法規講解、檢疫方式及技巧、檢疫處理方法、風險分析、貿易實務等，合格後方可派往各港站執行勤務。此外 Mr. Wittek 亦說明 APHIS 之法規訂定流程，W 氏表示法規之修訂係一項耗時及繁瑣的工作，一般性的法規修訂過程自提出工作計畫（Work Plan）、法規草案（Proposal）、評論期（Comment Period）、法規定稿（Final Rule）至法規生效（Effective Date）約需一年，重要及具經濟重要性（即對經濟影響每年為一百萬美元以上或對環境、生產力及公眾健康等有重要影響者）之法規，一般需要 2-3 年的時間以完成修訂程序，惟各項法規均依其複雜性在時程上略有出入。

木製包裝及原木檢疫規定係由 PPQ 負責該法規訂定之專家 Mr. Hesham A. Abuelnaga 說明。A 氏表示自 1996 年起於木製包裝材料截獲有害生物之次數不斷增加，其中以中國佔比例最高。因此美國自 1998 年起對中國木製包裝採取檢疫措施，在此之後截獲

有害生物的數量即明顯降低，惟中國以外的其他國家輸美木製包裝材料的有害生物截獲次數亦大幅增加，故美方著手訂定針對各國輸美木製包裝材料的檢疫規定。目前輸往美國之木製包裝材料檢疫規定係允許各國（中國除外）去除樹皮之包裝材料輸入，另該規定與國際規範尚不一致，且無法在日益增加的貿易量下避免光肩星天牛（*Anoplophora glabripennis*）、松縱坑切梢小蠹（Pine Shoot Beetle, *Tomicus piniperda*）與綠白蠟樹蠹蟲 Emerald Ash Borer, *Agrilus planipennis*）等害蟲入侵，故自 2002 年起即進行修定相關法規，APHIS 預定於本年十月至十一月間公告，並將自明（2004）年 1 月 2 日起生效，屆時北美植物保護組織成員（美國、加拿大、墨西哥）將同步實施。原木輸美前須先取得輸入許可並僅准由指定港口輸入，至於原木是否附著土壤，A 氏表示係由檢疫官依其感官認定，經判定帶有土壤之原木，檢疫官可依該批原木附帶土壤嚴重程度、輸入港口之設備與材積決定應予退運或可在監督下執行去除土壤之措施（將土壤沖至海中）。

輻射檢疫處理係由 PPQ 輸出前處理（Preclearance）及港口運作小組副組長 Ms. Evelia Sosa 及輻射檢疫處理規定負責專家 Dr. Inder P. S. Gadh 說明。目前美國正積極推動該項處理方式，並已訂定相關法規准許用於處理蔬果上之果實蠅以及芒果種子象鼻蟲，惟目前僅夏威夷輸往美國本土之蔬果係以輻射處理方式輸入，其他國家尚未有以該方式處理輸入之實例。

(二) 參訪國家種原檢疫中心（National Plant Germplasm Quarantine Center）及設於該中心內之植物種原與生物技術實驗室（National Plant Germplasm & Biotechnology Laboratory），該中心原為 ARS 與 APHIS 共同參，與自本年八月起已完全隸屬 APHIS。本次參

訪由植物病理學專家 Dr. Laurene Levy 簡報該中心工作內容。該中心主要是檢測禁止輸入美國之高風險性繁殖材料，例如蘋果、梨、桃、櫻桃、馬鈴薯、甘藷、甘蔗、牧草及稻米等。上述植物之種原輸入前須先取得輸入許可，輸入後經 APHIS 港站檢疫人員初步檢查後，即送到該中心進行病原檢測，特別是針對未存在於美國之特定病毒、類病毒、細菌及植物菌質體等進行加強檢測，檢測方式包括利用嫁接於寄主或指示植物進行生物檢測（bioassay）、核酸分析與 PCR 等分子生物檢測方法等。經檢查若發現繁殖材料罹病，該中心將立即通知輸入人，輸入人可選擇銷燬或由該中心予以防治；若為系統性之病害（如病毒、類病毒、植物菌質體及細菌）則將該繁殖材料進行組織培養，直到培育出健康之繁殖材料為止。該中心因容量有限及為確保檢測工作品質維持一定，對於各類作物均有容量管制，並規定需於固定期限內送達該中心。各類作物留置於該中心檢測之期限並不一定，視作物種類及檢測之病蟲害種類而有不同，一般歷時為數月至數年，甚至有長達五年以上者。該中心另由 Dr. Jose Ceballos 介紹該中心針對進止輸入之草類、禾本科植物種子檢查流程。C 氏表示輸入之種子若發現有疫病害蟲則將予以藥劑處理、熱處理或是冷處理，無法處理者則予以銷燬，同時 C 氏也負責審查及核發禁止輸入種原之輸入許可。此外該中心資深病理學家 Dr. Joseph A. Foster 亦詳細介紹種原留檢之程序，以及該中心隔離溫室與網室之設施。該中心隔離溫室之設備極為完善，除具有負壓設備、通氣過濾、污水處理、防蟲設施、消毒等設備外，並可依不同植物之生理特性，調整各溫室內之溫、濕度及光照，且均為自動控制。受檢植物送達該中心後即會逐一給予編號以供管理，該中心為防

杜病蟲害傳播，溫網室間均以碎石鋪設於室外，並僅栽植少數草皮。

三、佛羅里達州奧蘭多國家檢疫犬訓練中心(The National Detector Dog Training Center；NDDTC)

該訓練中心係隸屬動植物健康檢查署，主要負責為美國農業部或其他國家代訓檢疫犬及領犬員。檢疫犬結訓後即派駐於國際機場、邊界以及郵政、快遞貨物中心等地點從事偵測工作，領犬檢疫員由美國國土安全部（U.S. Department of Homeland Security）管理，負責偵測由上述地點攜入之國外動植物產品(包括：水果、肉類、植物及植物種子等)，以防杜海外動植物疫病蟲害之入侵，進而保護農業及動植物生態環境。

該中心每位訓練師負責訓練二至四位檢疫犬領犬員，每位領犬檢疫員可挑選二頭米格魯犬作為訓練犬，其中一頭為備用犬。訓練期間由該中心之檢疫犬訓練師負責安排為期八到十二週的領犬檢疫員與檢疫犬一起接受之密集訓練課程內容，並指導領犬檢疫員執行各階段之訓練任務。檢疫犬於訓練期間只針對五種檢疫標的物進行訓練，結訓後再由領犬檢疫員視該派駐點之特性及實際情況，增加檢疫標的物種類。一頭檢疫犬經訓練後，一般皆可辨識二十種以上之檢疫標的物，最多約可辨識五十種左右，執勤期限約為五至八年。檢疫犬退休後由該犬之領犬員優先認養，若領犬員無法認養，則開放供領犬員之同僚及一般民眾認養。該中心之訓練師先前皆具有數年之相關工作經歷，例如曾任職私人犬隻訓練學校、軍犬、警犬、緝毒犬等訓練單位；訓練師除需具備瞭解犬隻生理構造及特性之專業之外，更重要的是同時必須擔任挑選適任檢疫犬之工作。目前美方之檢疫犬來源主要為流浪犬及民

眾提供，故檢疫犬訓練師於每梯次課程開始前，需前往鄰近各地流浪犬收容所等單位檢視及挑選適合之犬隻供訓練之用。此外，亦必須具備評估檢疫犬工作效能之專業能力。

四、北卡羅來州植物健康技術中心（Center for Plant Health Science & Technology，CPHST）

由該中心主任 Dr. Gordon Gordh、副主任 Dr. Alan K. Dowdy 及國家科學計畫主持人 Dr. Ron A. Sequeira（風險評估）、Dr. J. Larry Zettler（檢疫技術）、Dr. Daniel A. Fieselmann（病蟲害調查、偵測與鑑定）等人介紹該中心組織架構及工作項目，除上述三項計畫外，該中心另有分子診斷與生物技術及病蟲害綜合防治與滅除二項國家型計畫。CPHST 總部位於北卡羅來納州洛利市，下轄十個實驗室，工作人員約為 250 人，分別為（1）分析及天然產物化學實驗室（Analytical & Natural Products Chemistry Lab.）、（2）決策支援及病蟲害管理系統實驗室（Decision Support & Pest Management Systems Laboratory）、（3）果實蠅遺傳及飼育研究室（Fruit Fly Genetics & Rearing Lab.）、（4）入侵有害生物管理實驗室（Invasive Pests Management Lab.）、（5）國家植物種原及生物技術實驗室（National Plant Germplasm and Biotechnology Lab.）、（6）國家雜草實驗室（National Weed Science Lab.）、（7）病蟲害偵測、鑑定及管理實驗室（Pest Detection, Diagnostic & Management Lab.）、（8）病蟲害調查及防除實驗室（Pest Survey Detection and Exclusion Lab.）、（9）植物病蟲害流行學及風險分析實驗室（Plant Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Lab., PERAL）及（10）國家生物防治中心（National Biological Control

Institute)。由於其他實驗室分布於美國各地，故本次主要參訪PERAL，由主任 Dr. Robert Griffin（前 IPPC 秘書長）與各工作小組負責人介紹該實驗室之工作內容。該實驗室目前共有 29 名正式研究人員，其中一個五人工作小組在華府 APHIS 總部，並未直接參與評估工作；約僱人員 11 人，協助風險評估工作及行政支援，2 人為 PERAL 與北卡州立大學共同合作之人員。凡是各國申請輸入美國之植物或植物產品需經過風險評估程序者，均在此實驗室進行評估，各項案件處理時程，依案件複雜性及輸出國提供資料完整與否而有不同，美方表示並無一定時程。另外當研究人員認為必要時，即會請輸出國提供更多資料，這段期間通常很長且可能沒有下文。初稿完成後送給其他同仁及工作小組負責人、實驗室主任等進行內部審閱（internal review），若案件特殊，亦同時送交 APHIS 總部及其他單位（例如 Policy & Program Development, PPD 與 Phytosanitary Issue Management, PIM）審閱，審閱時程亦沒有限制。

肆、心得及建議：

一、美國海關及檢疫站之資料庫系統為連線，輸入之貨品若以木材作為運輸用棧板或包裝材料者，輸入人或其代理人均必須向該駐地植物檢疫機關申報檢疫，植物檢疫官員亦由資料庫系統中依貨品特性及經驗（例如機械設備必定會有木製包裝），篩選抽檢之項目，並依其來源地進行書面審核，對風險性較高之國家或地區所輸入貨品加強檢疫，經檢疫結果發現有蛀孔或疫病蟲害者，依貨主意願可進行檢疫處理者予以處理後放行。目前本局檢疫申報系統並未與海關系統結合，未來針對木製包裝檢疫時，應考慮仿效

美國將檢疫與海關之申報系統連線，由檢疫人員主動針對高風險貨品進行篩檢以杜絕逃避申報檢疫之情事。

二、夏威夷國際機場目前共計配置五組檢疫犬組隊，除對入境行李偵測外，亦對快遞貨物進行偵測，故我國亦應規畫訓練適用於倉儲區、快遞區及郵政中心之檢疫犬，偵測以快遞或郵包方式輸入之貨品是否夾帶動植物產品，以防堵檢疫之漏洞。

三、夏威夷之檢疫犬及領犬員係於出境室對前往美國本土旅客之手提行李進行偵測，除了偵測非法檢疫物外，由於出境大廳同時亦有出境前往其他國家之旅客，此舉亦可提醒國外旅客於日後入境美國時勿任意攜帶動植物產品，達到極大之宣導效果。對此項方式大部分旅客配合度及反應均極為友善，且對檢疫犬於偵測到檢疫物時，時常給予讚賞；參訪中適逢發現檢疫犬偵測到一件無主手提袋，有動植物產品之反應，領犬員立即會同機場駐警打開查驗，並作成紀錄，其執行之徹底實值得我們學習。未來我國派駐國際機場之檢疫犬隊，執勤之地點應不侷限於機場入境大廳，可比照美國同時於機場入出境大廳執行檢疫犬偵測任務，出境大廳亦可當作檢疫犬之訓練場，主動告知國人出國不可攜帶非法之動植物及其產品到其他國家，進而教育國人正確之動植物防疫檢疫觀念，以樹立他國對我國旅客之新形象，並提醒外國旅客未來勿任意攜帶動植物產品闖關入境。

四、由夏威夷前往美國本土之旅客託運及手提行李，在進入出境大廳前，須接受植物檢疫單位所設之 X 光機檢查，航空公司對於未受檢之行李將拒絕託運，民眾若違反規定，將處以壹千元美金之罰款。由於夏威夷之特性類似於我金門及馬祖等離島地區，未來由離島赴臺旅客之行李，建議可仿照美國夏威夷州至美國本土動

植物檢疫之執行方式處理，並考慮設置檢疫犬組隊，以協助偵測動植物產品，徹底防杜民眾夾帶中國大陸農畜產品進入臺灣本島。

五、參訪美國農業部設於佛羅里達州奧蘭多檢疫犬訓練中心，對該中心訓練師設計之專業領犬員訓練課程、完善之運作制度、完整之場地設施與清爽之犬舍環境（犬舍現有犬隻 30 頭，卻絲毫無異味），實在令人留下深刻印象，其管理模式可作為未來我國設置檢疫犬訓練中心時，在制度建立及管理維護方面之借鏡，以達事半功倍之效。

六、美國農業部檢疫犬訓練中心主任 Mr. Jay H. Weisz 及代訓我國三組檢疫犬隊之資深檢疫犬訓練師 Mr. Michael L. Smith，對我國現行三組檢疫犬隻，偵測正確率平均值達九成，表示滿意，惟 S 氏亦表示由於我國檢疫犬隊成軍僅一年，相關經驗尚有待加強，故希望我國目前三位檢疫犬領犬員，對於執勤工作及檢疫犬有任何問題，應主動與 S 氏或該中心保持聯絡，他們將不吝提供相關經驗；另外 W 氏表示必要時，該中心可派員到台灣協助進行各項檢疫犬測試工作，並建議本局將例行執勤及訓練過程之錄影帶寄給該中心，由 S 氏或其他訓練師瞭解平時訓練之情形，並針對缺失據以提供改善意見。

七、過去我國海關對於旅客之行李逐件查驗，較容易查獲旅客違規攜帶動植物產品之案件，惟近年來海關開始實施簡化抽驗、紅綠線通關政策、現行本國籍旅客免填入境海關申報單等措施後，對於一般旅客之行李幾乎未予檢查，且海關實施通關簡化後，其用於檢查行李的人力亦隨之減少，相形之下檢疫人力及檢疫犬組隊應予增加，以主動對海關未查獲行李，加強進行違法攜帶動植物產

品之查驗。

八、檢疫犬訓練師及檢疫犬領犬員之聘用，應突破現有公職人員任用制度，以面談召募方式辦理，不必一定以考試分發人員擔任該項工作，同時毋須以具有專業獸醫師資格為必要條件，只要該員對犬隻具愛心，個人身心方面均健康，且對於該項職務有高度興趣，有中長期擔任此工作工作意願（五至八年）等條件，即可予以選任。此外，由於女性具有親和力強之特點，建議未來可比照美方加強召募女性從事檢疫犬領犬員之工作。

九、若我國未來成立國家級檢疫犬訓練中心，並有永續經營之目標，建議先行評估各機場、港口、倉儲及郵政中心等地點所需之檢疫犬組隊人員數量，該中心應朝組織架構人員配置制度化，檢疫犬訓練師培養及檢疫犬領犬員訓練專業化發展；完成上述任務之短期目標，可從薦送人員至國外接受檢疫犬領犬員訓練或聘請國外資深訓練師至我國協助代為訓練著手，至於長期目標，則由國內挑選受過檢疫犬領犬員訓練之適當人員，培養成為本國籍之檢疫犬訓練師，以建構我國完整之檢疫犬訓練中心體系。

附錄一

美國農業部動植物健康檢查署（APHIS）International Services（IS）之簡介

International Services (IS)

The IS Mission

The mission of International Services is to provide internationally based animal and plant health expertise and service that enhance APHIS" capacity to safeguard America's agricultural health, and resolve agricultural trade Barriers related to sanitary and phytosanitary issues.

IS Activities

International Services is the branch of APHIS that works outside of the United States under the authority of the Foreign Service Act (1980) and Executive Order 12363 (12363). IS directly employs over 300 Americans (Foreign Service Officers – FSO) and host country nationals (Foreign Service Nationals – FSN) stationed in 27 foreign countries on six continents. The Deputy Administrator for IS manages the unit from APHIS headquarters in Washington, D.C. in coordination with technical and administrative staff in Riverdale, Maryland along with regional offices and IS area offices on six continents. Together with other international organizations manages the work of more that 2000 host country nationals in key import and export positions who work for international commission set up to control specific agricultural pest or disease problems.

To reduce the threat to U.S. agriculture, IS cooperates in a number of major surveillance and control programs in foreign countries, focusing on nations where economically significant pests or diseases are found: In Mexico, Mediterranean fruit fly, Boll weevil, Hydrilla , and exotic foreign animal diseases; In Guatemala Mediterranean fruit fly; In the Caribbean, Tropical bont tick and Carambola . In Central America and Panama, Foot and mouth disease prevention and in Colombia, Foot and mouth disease eradication.

IS plays a major role in ensuring that U.S. agricultural exports are accessible to foreign countries. IS employees discuss foreign technical requirements with agricultural officials in other countries and explain U.S. agricultural health policies to them. Through these exchanges, IS reduces or eliminates quarantine barriers for U.S. agricultural products and explains the technical basis for APHIS' own requirements.

have established dialogue for mutual assistance, support, and protection of continental agriculture.

As a member of NAPPO, APHIS exerts a direct impact on formulation both regional and international phytosanitary (plant health) standards under NAFTA/ Plant quarantine principles, pest-risk analysis, and the use of uniform procedures are high priorities for NAPPO.

IS participates in the following major international organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization World Health Organization, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Office International des Epizooties, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the International Plant Protection Convention. In addition IS employees overseas regularly attend meeting of more that 50 region and multinational organizations.

Cooperation in International Surveillance and Control Programs

Pest and disease invasions decrease the quantity and quality of crop and livestock production and increase the costs of agricultural products for both the producer and consumer. In most cases, U.S. industry has learned that it is more costly to live with a pest or disease than to eradicate it. In the case of screwworm, for example, U.S. livestock producers estimate that they save about $400 million per year because screwworm was eradicated from the country in the late 1960's. APHIS' IS Region V continues to cooperate with Mexico and Central America on projects to eradicate screwworm south of our borders.

APHIS and California together spent more than $68 million during 1990-92 to eradicate three different infestation of Mediterranean fruit fly, a foreign insect pest that attacks more than 250 fruits and vegetables. Although these eradication efforts were costly, they helped protect California's 418 billion-a-year agricultural industry from a destructive insect. APHIS economists have determined that Medfly could cost consumers an additional $ 821 million a year to pay for the costs of controlling this insect if it became established here.

The successful exclusion of exotic pests and diseases from the United States depends strongly on the cooperation of counterpart agencies in other countries. IS cooperates in a number of surveillance and control programs in foreign countries to reduce the threat to agriculture in both countries.

Matthew

International Services

TRAINING AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Training and Career Development STAFF

- Non-Technical Training

MARY ELLEN KEYES

(301) 734-6513 TELEPHONE
(301) 734-3153 FAX

- Technical Training

MATTHEW W. WITTEK

(301) 734-3815 TELEPHONE
(301) 734-3153 FAX

STACEY NEWTON
PROGRAM ASSISTANT

(301) 734-3817 TELEPHONE
(301) 734-3153 FAX

IS Technical and Non-Technical Training -

- Hired IS Technical Trainer (January 2003)
- Effectively assisted in the planning, design, and carrying out of the Global Attaché Conference, July 2002
- Developed the Statement of Work and assisted with the new "Assessment" Selection processes for hiring FSO's
- Delivered two Intercultural Communication and Negotiation courses for Asia (June, 2003 and Latin America (July, 2003)

IS Technical and Non-Technical Training –

- Delivered "International Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Course" at Plum Island (June, 2003)
- In the process of delivering the "Intl. Epidemiology and Risk Assessment Course" in Ft. Collins, CO (August, 2003)
- Conducted IS Employee Needs Assessment for New Employee Orientation (June, 2003)
- Coordinate mini SPS Orientation for FSO's as they rotate to new post assignments

Training Goals and Objectives FY 2004 (Non-Technical)

- **Develop New Employee Orientation**
- **Develop "refresher" course for all IS FSO's**
  - **proposed spring/summer 2003**
  - **I.S. : Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow**
- **Develop a Career Mapping Matrix for Foreign Service Positions in IS (career development plans)**
- **Working with IS on mini orientation sessions for employees rotating between posts**

Training Goals and Objectives FY 2004 (Technical)

- International Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Course - in English
  - September 2004
- International Veterinary Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Course
  - August 2004
- Training of Nesseikyo to terminate cold treatments of Florida citrus

Training Goals and Objectives FY 2004 (Non - Technical)

" "

- Intercultural Communication course for Europe (with emphasis on EU and Bio-Tech. issues - 2 Day's)
- Trade/Negotiation Training ?
- Intercultural Communication course on Asia
- Is it time for an Intercultural Communication Course on the Middle East or perhaps Africa? (2-3 Day's)

Training Goals and Objectives FY 2004 (Technical)

" "

- Needs Analysis on "basic" infrastructure building in Africa
- Plant Health Systems Analysis Course
  - Summer 2004

Thank You,

HAVE A GREAT DAY!

附錄二

APHIS 制定法規之程序

Briefing for International Visitors

APHIS's Regulatory Process

Regulatory Analysis and Development Staff
Policy and Program Development, APHIS, USDA

November 6, 2001

WHAT AUTHORITY DOES APHIS HAVE TO REGULATE?

CONGRESS PASSES LEGISLATION

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS IT INTO LAW

THE LAW AUTHORIZES OR DIRECTS THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTIONS

THE SECRETARY DELEGATES AUTHORITY TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS (see 7 CFR 2.22)

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, M&RP, DELEGATES AUTHORITY TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF APHIS (see 7 CFR 2.80)

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF APHIS DELEGATES AUTHORITY TO THE APHIS ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR AND DEPUTY ADMINISTRATORS/DIRECTORS (see 7 CFR 371.2)

EXAMPLES OF STATUTES UNDER WHICH APHIS OPERATES:

Prohibits Certain Activities

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to Promulgate Regulations

7 U.S.C. 150bb

§ 150bb. Movement of pests prohibited

(a) In general

No person shall import or enter any plant pest into the United States, or move any plant pest interstate, or accept delivery of any plant pest moving from any foreign country into or through the United States, or interstate, unless the movement is made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may promulgate to prevent the dissemination into the United States, or interstate, of plant pests.

(b) Regulations

The regulations promulgated by the Secretary to implement subsection (a) of this section may include regulations requiring that a plant pest moving into or through the United States, or interstate—

(1) be accompanied by a permit issued by the Secretary prior to the movement of the plant pest; or

(2) be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued, in a manner and form required by the Secretary, by appropriate officials of the country or State from which the plant pest is to be moved.

(As amended Pub.L. 97-461, § 1(a), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2533; Pub.L. 100-449, Title III, § 301(f)(1), Sept. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 1888; Pub.L. 103-465, Title IV, § 431(e)(1), Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4987.)

Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to Take Certain Actions

21 U.S.C. 114i

§ 114i. Pseudorabies eradication

(a) Findings

Congress finds that efforts to eradicate pseudorabies in United States swine populations by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State agencies and the pork industry have a high priority and should be continued until pseudorabies is completely eradicated in the United States.

(b) Establishment of program

The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish and carry out a program for the eradication of pseudorabies in United States swine populations.

(c) Use of funds for testing and control of pseudorabies

The Secretary shall ensure that not less than 65 percent of the funds appropriated for the program established under subsection (b) of this section shall be used for testing and screening of animals and for other purposes directly related to the eradication or control of pseudorabies. This requirement on the use of appropriated funds for this program shall not be implemented in a manner that would adversely affect any other animal or plant disease or pest eradication or control program.

(d) Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1991 through 1995 such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the program established under subsection (b) of this section.

(Pub.L. 101-624, Title XXV, § 2506, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4068.)

WHAT IS A REGULATION? HOW DOES IT DIFFER FROM A LAW?

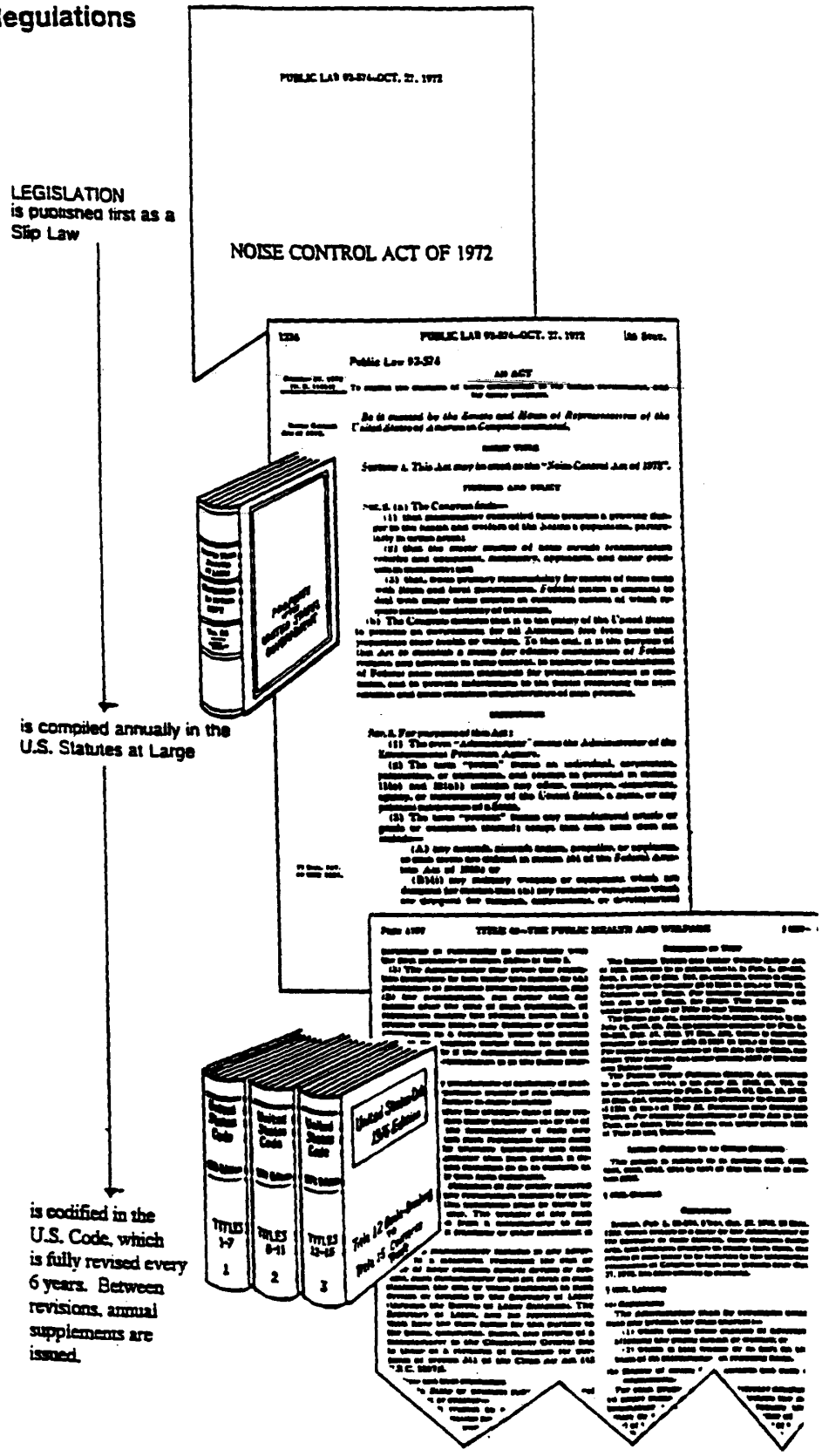
A regulation is promulgated by a Federal agency, as authorized or required by law. A regulation is a requirement, or set of requirements, that have general applicability and future effect, and which the agency intends to have the force and effect of law.

Regulations are published in the daily issues of the Federal Register. They are codified, annually, in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

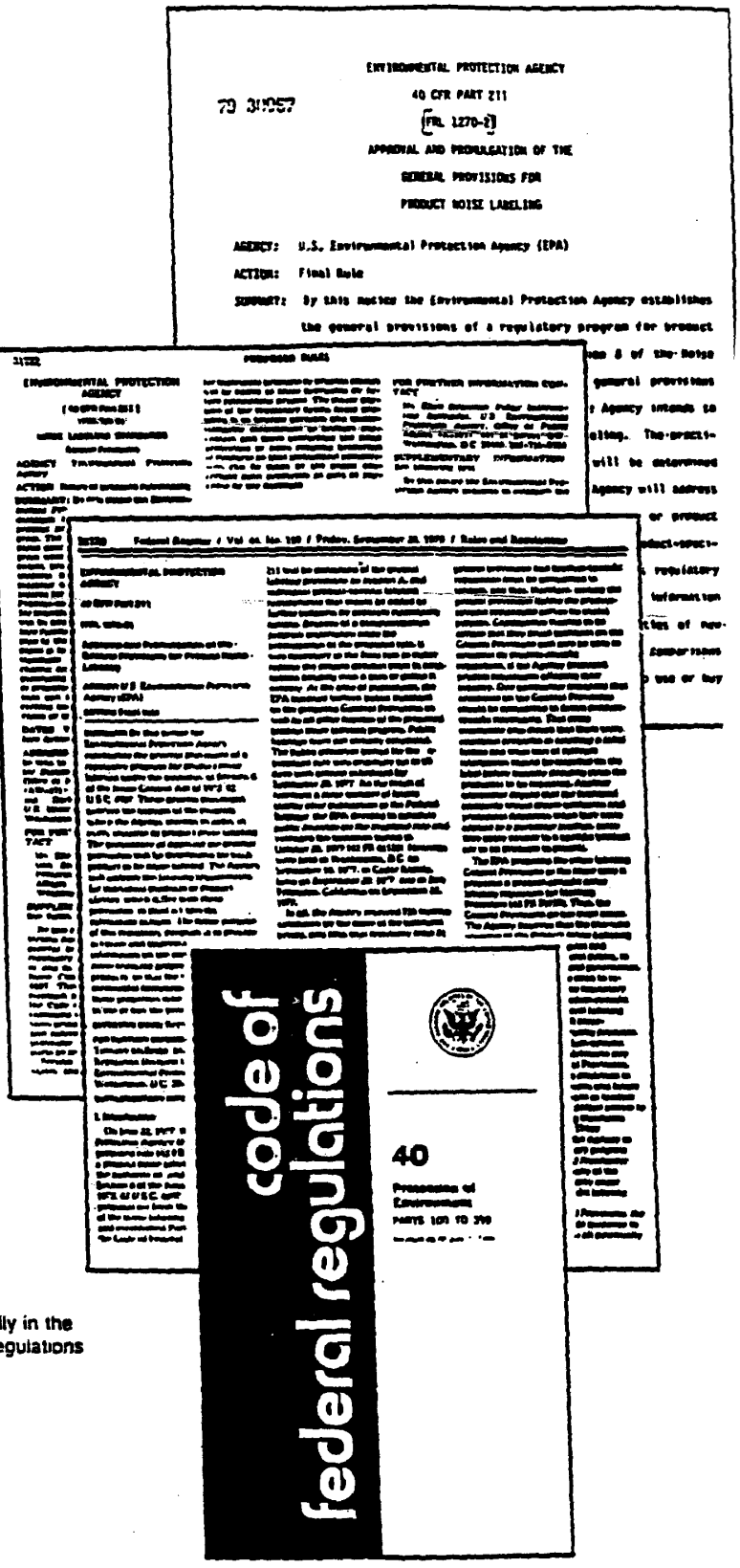
Regulations are authorized or required by legislation passed by Congress and signed into law by the President. This is why we refer to certain statutes, or laws, as "authorizing legislation," or "our authorities."

The laws under which an agency operates are first published as a "slip law." Slip laws are compiled annually into the U.S. Statutes at Large. These statutes are codifed in the U.S. Code (U.S.C.).

Parallel Codification of Legislation and Regulations



REGULATIONS
appear as
agency documents



which are published
daily in the
Federal Register

and codified annually in the
Code of Federal Regulations

WHO MAKES OUR REGULATIONS AND HOW DO THEY GET PUBLISHED?

This is a team effort.

Two of the major players are the program contact--from the staff that requests the regulatory change, and the writer assigned to the project--from Regulatory Analysis and Development (RAD), which is part of Policy and Program Development (PPD).

The writer and the staff contact, or contacts, work very closely to draft the regulation. The program is responsible for providing policy guidance and technical and scientific information. The writer is responsible for putting the regulation and its accompanying explanation in the proper language and format for publication in the Federal Register, and for ensuring that the regulation meets other legal and administrative requirements.

On most regulations, an economist from Policy Analysis and Development (PAD), PPD, also works along with the program contact and the writer to prepare an analysis of the economic impact of the regulation. The Environmental Analysis and Documentation Staff, PPD, prepares analyses and related documents concerning environmental impacts. The Applications and Information Management staff of APHISInformation Technology unit works with RAD and program contacts to prepare documentation required under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Many other people also are involved in developing a regulation. Some are APHIS personnel; others work elsewhere in the Department or for other agencies.

WHY MUST WE USE THIS PROCESS?

The Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) (see p. 38)

This Act contains the basic requirements for Federal rulemaking. For most rulemaking, the Act requires:

(1) Publication in the Federal Register of a proposed rule, including either the terms or substance of the proposed rule.

(2) Opportunity for public participation in rulemaking through submission of written comments on the proposed rule.

(3) Publication in the Federal Register of a final rule, including a statement of basis and purpose.

(4) An effective date for the final rule that is at least 30 days after publication in the Federal Register, unless the rule relieves restrictions, grants an exemption, or there is other good cause for making an exception.

This kind of rulemaking is called "informal" or "notice and comment" rulemaking.

Publication in the Federal Register has certain legal effects:

o It provides official notice of a document's existence and content

o It indicates that the document was properly issued

o It provides evidence that is judicially noticed by a court of law

Regulations that are not published in the Federal Register in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act may not be upheld in a court of law. Therefore, any rules that an agency wishes to enforce should be published in the Federal Register. *(See Memorandum for Agency Regulatory Contacts, January 26, 1994, p. 42.)*

TYPES OF RULES

PROPOSED RULE

Most rulemaking in APHIS begins with a proposed rule. This document must contain:

(1) A preamble, which includes:
- an explanation of the proposed rule
- an analysis of the anticipated economic effects of the proposed rule
- a description of any information collection requirements
- an invitation to the public to submit comments by a specified date (usually 60 days after publication).

(2) The proposed rule itself, as it would appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

FINAL RULE

Most rulemaking in APHIS concludes with a final rule. This document must contain:

(1) A preamble, which includes:

- a response to the issues raised by commenters
- an analysis of the anticipated economic effects of the final rule
- an effective date

The effective date must be at least 30 days after publication, unless the final rule relieves restrictions, in which case the rule may be made effective sooner.

(2) The final rule, as it will appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

INTERIM RULE

This type of rule may be used instead of a proposed rule when there is good cause for making a rule effective before the public has an opportunity to comment on it. (See "The Good Cause Exception," 41). An interim rule must be followed by a final rule (called an affirmation of interim rule when no significant changes are made).

An interim rule contains:

(1) A preamble, which includes:

- an explanation of the rule
- an effective date (usually upon publication, but sometimes upon signature)
- a description of any information collection requirements and the emergency approval number from the Office of Management and Budget necessary for implementing them in an interim rule
- an invitation to the public to submit comments by a specified date (usually 60 days after publication)
- an analysis of the anticipated economic effects of the rule (however, if an analysis cannot be completed before the rule is published, it may published in the follow-up final rule or affirmation).

(2) The rule itself, as it would appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

ADVANCE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

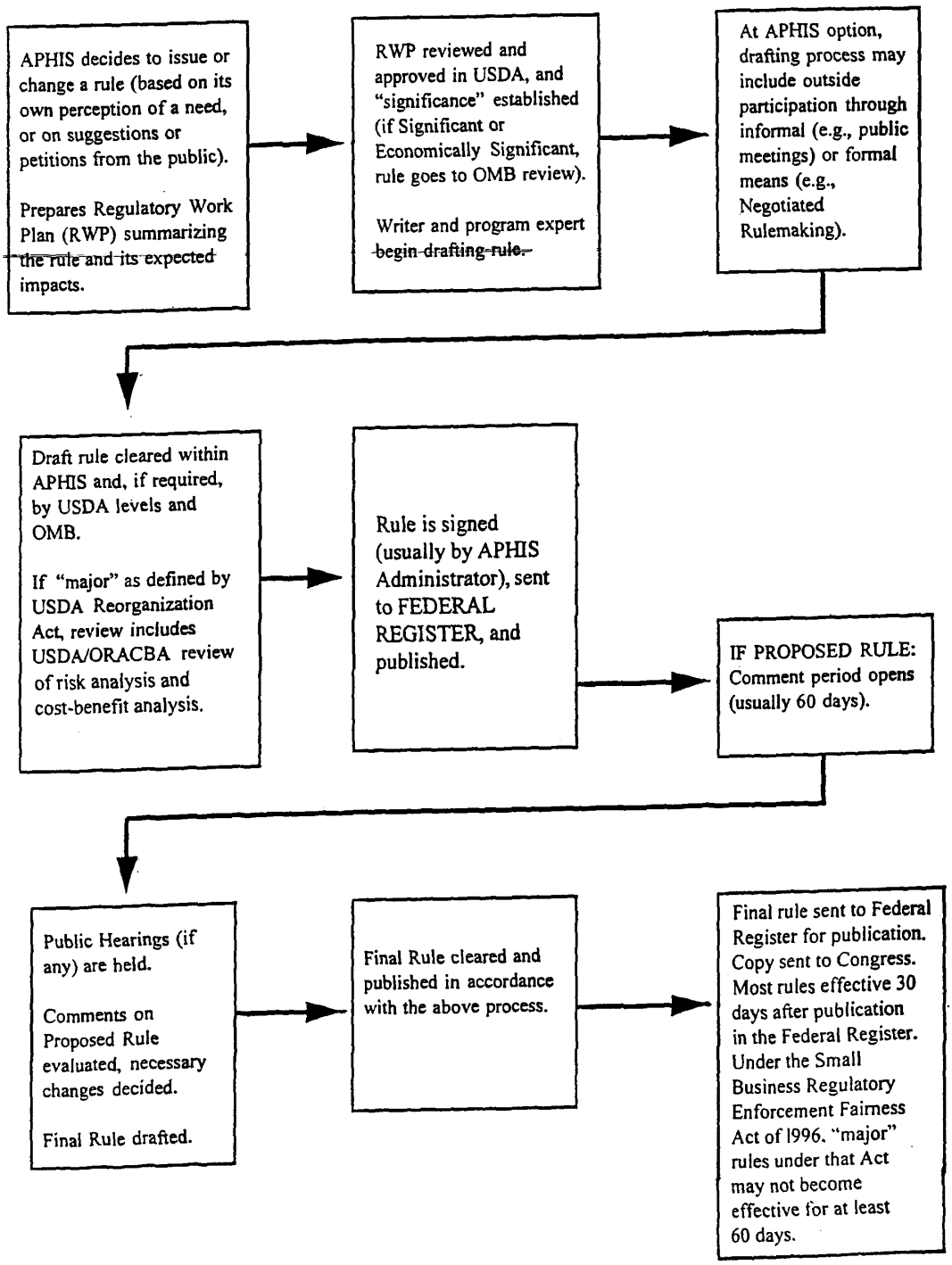
This type of rule may precede a proposed rule when the agency wants to obtain preliminary information. This document contains:

(1) A description of the rulemaking being considered (but usually not specific language that would appear in the Code of Federal Regulations).

(2) An invitation to the public to submit comments by a specified date (usually 60 days after publication).

(3) Specific questions or issues that we would like the public to address.

Rule Development and Clearance Process



THE RULEMAKING PROCESS--*further explanation*

The chart on the previous page summarizes the steps in a typical rulemaking. This process is basically the same for all Federal agencies. Further explanation of these key steps follows:

1. **Need identified.** Anyone can identify the need for a new or modified regulation. An APHIS program may get a request from an importer, producer, or State cooperator, for example. Or the Under Secretary may direct APHIS to make some change. Many times, APHIS field personnel become aware of the need for a change and contact headquarters staff. As appropriate, program staffs prepare risk assessments.

2. **Work plan prepared, cleared, given priority; writer asigned, docket entered into tracking system.**

- The program staff in Riverdale usually prepares the regulatory work plan (see p. 28). A blank work plan is available in electronic format from the Regulatory Analysis and Development staff (RAD), Policy and Program Development (PPD). Call 734-8682.

- The work plan must be signed by the originating office, the regulatory liaison for the program if VS or PPQ (call RAD if you don't know who this is), and the Deputy Administrator before it is submitted to RAD.

- RAD assigns a "docket number" (e.g., Docket 99-001-1 for the first work plan RAD received in 1999), assigns the new docket (the generic term we use for each regulatory action) to a writer on the RAD staff, enters information about the docket into the electronic Docket Tracking System maintained by RAD, distributes copies of the work plan to various offices in APHIS, including Policy Analysis and Development (PAD), PPD (for economic analysis); Environmental Analysis and Documentation (EAD), PPD; Investigative and Enforcement Services, MRPBS; the User Fee Section, MRPBS (when the docket may affect user fees); the Trade Support Team, International Services (when the action affects international trade); and Legislative and Public Affairs. Then RAD sends the original work plan on for additional clearances.

- The clearances required for any work plan depend on the nature of the regulatory action requested by the work plan. If the action is subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the clearance chain *for the work plan* (the clearance chain for the docket itself is different) after RAD is as follows:

  Administrator
  Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA), USDA
  Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs (M&RP)
  OMB

- Some work plans do not require clearance by OMB. These work plans do not go to either OBPA or OMB. Some work plans for routine actions that do not require OMB review also do not require clearance by the Under Secretary. (See the Waivers Chart on p. 21 for information about the types of work plans and dockets that qualify for waivers of review.)

- During this clearance process, OMB will decide whether the action is "not significant," "significant," "economically significant," or "major." (See the definitions at the end of this section.) This designation determines whether OMB will review the docket itself when it is drafted. OMB will review all dockets other than those designated "not significant." In addition, for any action designated as "economically significant" by OMB, USDA's Office of Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis (ORACBA) will review the work plan to determine whether the action will result in "a 'major' regulation the primary purpose of which is to regulate issues of human health, human safety, or the environment." Under section 304 of the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 2204e) (see Special Requirements, p. 25), this type of docket would require specified risk and cost-benefit analysis subject to review and clearance by ORACBA.

3. **Proposed rule drafted, cleared within APHIS.**

- While all this clearance activity is going on, the RAD writer often will begin working with the program contact to develop the docket. Other staffs complete various analyses at this time also, as appropriate, including economic, environmental, and paperwork analyses. The priority for the docket is set by the program (PPQ, VS, AC, etc.). How quickly the docket is drafted depends on a number of factors, including the program priority, other APHIS priorities, the workload of the writer and the program contact, and the complexity of the docket itself.

4. **Docket reviewed, cleared by OGC, USDA, OMB.**

- Once all required analyses are completed and the docket has been drafted and reviewed by the originating office and RAD, the docket typically goes to the Office of General Counsel (OGC), USDA, for review for legal sufficiency. (Certain dockets are eligible for a waiver from OGC review; see the Waiver Chart on p. 21).

- Once OGC has cleared the docket for legal sufficiency (or waived review), and RAD has made any "pencil changes" required by OGC, RAD sends a clean copy on for clearance.

For dockets that do not require OMB review (either because they are exempt from such review or because they have been designated "not significant"), the clearance chain is as follows:

Deputy Administrator
Administrator
(Rarely, the Under Secretary, M&RP, if requested by the Under Secretary)

This review is often completed within a day or two.

For dockets that must go to OMB for review ("significant," "economically significant," or "major" rules), the clearance chain is as follows:

Deputy Administrator
Administrator
OGC
OBPA
Chief Economist and sometimes ORACBA (for review of cost-benefit and risk analyses)
Chief Information Officer (for paperwork review)
Assistant Secretary for Administration (includes Office of Civil Rights)
Under Secretary, M&RP
OMB (for budget and policy review)

Each departmental reviewer is supposed to complete his or her review within 2 weeks, but may return dockets to APHIS for additional work. Dockets often take several months to complete departmental review. Then, under Executive Order 12866 (see Special Requirements, p. 25), OMB is required to complete its review according to the following schedule:

Proposed rules:	90 days; a 30-day extension is allowed upon notice to the agency
Final rules:	45 days, if the proposal was reviewed by OMB and there have been no significant changes; otherwise, 90 days; a 30-day extension is allowed upon notice to the agency
Advance notices of proposed rulemaking:	10 days
Interim rules:	Follow the schedule for proposed rules; however, if the interim rule is the result of an emergency, OMB will try to expedite review

Direct final rules:	None of the types of actions for which APHIS generally does DFRs requires OMB review

- Once these reviews have been completed and the docket cleared, RAD takes a copy to the Administrator for signature and then sends the signed copy, along with a diskette and other required documentation that RAD prepares, to the Federal Register. At this time, for dockets related to international trade, RAD also takes a copy of the signed docket to the APHIS Trade Support Team (TST). A representative of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) is responsible for notifying the World Trade Organization about rules that could affect trade. FAS often consults with the TST and docket contacts in preparing the notifications.

5. **Docket published in the Federal Register for comment.**

- The docket is usually published 4 days after it arrives at the Federal Register. On the day of publication, RAD posts a copy of the docket to the Internet. Instructions for accessing regulatory information posted to the Internet is on p. 55.

- The comment period for proposed and interim rules is generally 60 days. It may be longer. Dockets that could affect exports from other countries are required to have at least a 60-day comment period, as are dockets that contain new information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (see Special Requirements, p. 25; also p. 41).

6. **(Optional) A public hearing may be held.**

- Although not required, APHIS may decide to hold a public hearing during the comment period. A USDA official, usually someone from RAD, serves as the hearing officer. One or more program officials with technical knowledge of the proposed rule are present to answer questions. However, the primary purpose of the hearing is to provide an opportunity for APHIS to receive oral comments from the public. APHIS may not respond to comments at the hearing except to explain or clarify provisions of the proposed rule. An official transcript is always made and placed in the administrative file for the rulemaking, which is maintained by RAD. RAD also posts a copy to the Internet.

7. **Comments arrive.**

- Comments are sent to RAD. For the most part, RAD requires written comments; a mailing address is provided in the docket. RAD will accept comments by fax, but does not provide the fax number in the docket because too many faxed comments would swamp the machine and prevent people from getting their comments in on time. RAD has made special provisions to receive e-mail comments on certain dockets, but is not yet ready to do this routinely.

- Comments must be received on or before the closing date in order for APHIS to make any changes in the rule based on the comment. Late comments are read, but no changes may be based on them unless the comment period is reopened and extended through a notice published in the Federal Register.

- APHIS employees sometimes ask whether they may send in comments. Ideally, APHIS views should be considered during development of a proposal, and there should be little need for APHIS employees to comment officially during the comment period. However, APHIS employees sometimes have constructive comments to make, and APHIS can only take action on them (i.e., change the final rule in response to them) if they are received officially. Employees who wish to comment should not use official stationery or official titles, and should not send the comment through their supervisors. They should comment as any other private citizen, and their comments will be considered along with all others received on the docket.

- When comments arrive in RAD, they are date stamped, and the commenter's name, address, and date of receipt of the comment is logged in. The list of commenters is posted to the Internet and updated each day. A copy of the comment is sent to the program contact, the RAD writer, and the APHIS reading room in the South Building (room 1141), which is maintained by RAD. The original comment is kept in the administrative file for the docket.

8. **Comments are evaluated; changes decided upon.**

- RAD and the program contact work together to evaluate the comments and prepare responses to the issues raised. Once a decision has been made about what, if any, changes will be made in the final rule, the writer will work with the program contact to draft the final rule.

- If the action is subject to OMB review (regardless of OMB's designation for the proposed rule), we must submit a work sheet to OMB, via OBPA, describing the number and nature of the comments received on the proposal and what changes we plan to make in response to comments. In most cases, the RAD writer prepares this work sheet. OMB will review the work sheet and designate the final rule as "not significant," "significant," "economically significant," or "major."

9. **Final rule drafted and cleared.**

- Once the docket has been drafted and reviewed by the originating office and RAD, it typically goes to the OGC for review. (Again, certain dockets are eligible for a waiver from OGC review; see the Waiver Chart on p. 21).

- Once OGC has cleared the docket for legal sufficiency (or waived review), and RAD has made any "pencil changes" required by OGC, RAD sends a clean copy on for clearance. The clearance chain is the same as described earlier for proposed rules.

- Once all required clearances have obtained, RAD takes a copy of the docket to the Administrator for signature and then sends the signed copy, along with a diskette and other required documentation that RAD prepares, to the Federal Register. As with proposed rules related to international trade, RAD also takes a copy of the signed docket to the APHIS Trade Support Team.

~~10. Final rule published in the Federal Register; becomes effective on specified date.~~

- The docket is usually published 4 days after it arrives at the Federal Register. On the day of publication, RAD posts a copy of the docket to the Internet. Final rules may not become effective until both Houses of Congress and the General Accounting Office have received notification (see Special Requirements, p. 25). Most final rules are effective 30 days after publication. Dockets designated as "major" by OMB may not become effective for 60 days after either publication or the date Congress is notified, whichever is later. Final rules (other than "major rules") that relieve restrictions may be made effective less than 30 days after publication.

Definitions:

Not significant: This term has nothing to do with an action's importance or priority; it simply means that OMB has decided not to review the docket.

Significant: An action that is likely to: (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a section of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in Executive Order 12866.

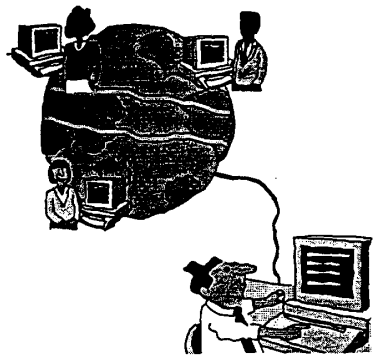
Economically significant: An action likely to result in the effects listed in (1) above.

Note: For further information on "significant" and "economically significant," see Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993.

Definitions, cont'd

Major rule (as designated by OMB): Any rule that is likely to result in: (1) An annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more; (2) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or (3) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets. (*Source: Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996.)*

Major rule (as determined by ORACBA): Any regulation that the Secretary of Agriculture estimates is likely to have an annual impact on the economy of the United States of at least $100 million in 1994 dollars. Major rules whose primary purpose is to regulate issues of human health, human safety, or the environment require special risk and cost-benefit analyses and must be reviewed by USDA's Office of Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis. *(Source: The Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, section 304.)*



The USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Regulatory Analysis and Development (RAD) Welcomes You to Our Web Page

RAD Home Page:	**http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppd/rad.** This is the Regulatory Analysis and Development Home Page.
APHIS Home Page:	**http://www.aphis.usda.gov**
To access publications for the past year:	From the RAD Home Page, click on "APHIS Rules and Notices." OR: From the APHIS Home Page, click on "Regulations."
Viewing *Federal Register* Publications:	From the "APHIS Rules and Notices" page, you can view documents in either text format or PDF format (three column *Federal Register* format). Just click on either the txt or PDF button. To view in the PDF format, you may need to install Adobe Acrobat software (http://www.adobe.com/acrobat/readstep.html).
To access publications older than 1 year:	From the "APHIS Rules and Notices" page, click on the *Federal Register* button at the top right to search the entire *Federal Register* from 1995 to the present.
To access the *Code of Federal Regulations*:	From the "APHIS Rules and Notices" page, click on the button at the top right that says *Code of Federal Regulations*.
List of Comments Received:	From the "APHIS Rules and Notices" page, there is a link at the top which takes you to lists of comments received on proposed rules.
Enhancements for Certain Publications:	Sometimes the RAD Home Page will have buttons that lead to electronic aids used for a particular rule (online comments or background documents, etc.)

Recently Published APHIS Rules & Notices

Last page update November 6, 2001 9:30:00

Receive email when keywords appear on this page

code of federal regulations 2000 Edition | Federal Register 1995 - 2001 | Animal Disease Risk Assessment Prevention and Control Act - Comments and Hearing Transcript | Mexican Hass Avocados

Locating Older APHIS Rules | Lists of Commenters | Comment Online on Selected Rules | RAD Home Page | Return to APHIS Home Page

The PPQ - National Plant Board Safeguarding Report has over 200 specific recommendations to improve programs to protect American plant resources from invasive pests. To see the report and comment on it, go to www.safeguarding.org

This page lists documents published in approximately the last 12 months, starting with the most recent. Click on the button to see the rule in plain text format, or click the button to see it in 3-column Federal Register-style PDF format. For older APHIS rules, go here

Docket #: **00-010-2**
Title: **Horses From Iceland; Quarantine Requirements**
Docket Type: **Final rule**
Publication Date: **November 6, 2001**
CFR Part: **9 CFR 93**
FR Citation: **66 FR 56033**
GET IT HERE: or

Docket #: **01-031-2**
Title: **Change in Disease Status of France and Ireland With Regard to Foot-and-Mouth Disease**
Docket Type: **Final rule**
Publication Date: **November 5, 2001**
CFR Part: **9 CFR 94**
FR Citation: **66 FR 55872**
GET IT HERE: or

Docket #: **01-102-1**
Title: **Oriental Fruit Fly; Designation of Quarantined Area**
Docket Type: **Interim rule**
Publication Date: **November 1, 2001**
CFR Part: **7 CFR 301**

(5) Each shipment of oranges grown on Honshu Island, Japan, must be fumigated with methyl bromide after harvest and prior to exportation to the United States. Fumigation must be at the rate of 3 lbs./1000 cu. ft. for 2 hours at 59 °F or above at normal atmospheric pressure (chamber only) with a load factor of 32 percent or below.

(6) * * *

(i) The individual boxes in which the oranges are shipped must be stamped or printed with a statement specifying the States into which the Unshu oranges may be imported, and from which they are prohibited removal under a Federal plant quarantine.

* * * * *

(7) The Unshu oranges may be imported into the United States only through a port of entry listed in § 319.37–14 of this part, except as follows:

(i) Unshu oranges from Honshu Island, Japan, may not be imported into American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(ii) Unshu oranges from Kyushu Island, Japan (Prefectures of Fukuoka, Kumanmoto, Nagasaki, and Saga only), or Cheju Island, Republic of Korea, may not be imported into American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Texas, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 13th day of April 2001.

Thomas Hunt Shipman,

Acting Deputy Under Secretary, Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

[FR Doc. 01–9628 Filed 4–17–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-U

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 93

[Docket No. 00–010–1]

Horses From Iceland; Quarantine Requirements

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: We are proposing to amend the regulations regarding the importation of horses to exempt horses imported from Iceland from testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and equine infectious anemia during the quarantine period. We believe this action is warranted because Iceland has never had a reported case of dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, or equine infectious anemia, and it appears that horses imported from Iceland would pose a negligible risk of introducing those diseases into the United States. This action would relieve certain testing requirements for horses imported from Iceland while continuing to protect against the introduction of communicable diseases of horses into the United States.

DATES: We invite you to comment on this docket. We will consider all comments that we receive by June 18, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Please send four copies of your comment (an original and three copies) to: Docket No. 00–010–1, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Suite 3C03, 4700 River Road, Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737–1238. Please state that your comment refers to Docket No. 00–010–1.

You may read any comments that we receive on this docket in our reading room. The reading room is located in room 1141 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 690–2817 before coming.

APHIS documents published in the **Federal Register**, and related information, including the names of organizations and individuals who have commented on APHIS dockets, are available on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppd/rad/webrepor.html.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Glen I. Garris, Supervisory Staff Officer, Regionalization Evaluation Services Staff, 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 93 (referred to below as the regulations) govern the importation into the United States of specified animals and animal products to prevent the introduction into the United States of various animal diseases, including dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and equine infectious anemia (EIA). Dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA are crippling equine diseases. Dourine, glanders, and equine piroplasmosis are not known to exist in the United States. EIA does exist in the United States, but the incidence of the disease is very low (in Fiscal Year 2000, only 0.046 percent of domestic horses tested for EIA returned positive results) and official controls are in place to prevent its spread. Specifically, the interstate movement of EIA reactor horses is prohibited unless a reactor horse is being moved to (1) a federally inspected slaughtering facility, (2) a federally approved diagnostic or research facility, or (3) the home farm of the reactor.

Under § 93.308(a) of the regulations, horses intended for importation into the United States from any part of the world must be quarantined upon arrival and tested for certain communicable diseases of horses. Under § 93.308(a)(3), horses may not be released from quarantine until they receive negative results to tests for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA and undergo any other tests and procedures that may be required by the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to determine their freedom from communicable diseases. Currently, horses from Australia and New Zealand are exempt from testing for dourine and glanders.

The Government of Iceland has requested that the U.S. Department of Agriculture exempt horses imported from Iceland from testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period. Iceland has never had a reported case of dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, or EIA.

In response to the Government of Iceland's request, APHIS has prepared a qualitative risk assessment evaluating the status of dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA in Iceland. The risk assessment is based on documentation provided by Iceland regarding its veterinary infrastructure, animal health monitoring system, trading practices with other regions, and other pertinent information. The risk assessment documents Iceland's freedom from communicable diseases of horses, describes the capabilities of Iceland's veterinary diagnostic laboratory, and evaluates Iceland's natural and regulatory barriers on the movement and importation of animals, among other things. Copies of the risk assessment may be obtained from the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

Based on the findings of APHIS' risk assessment, we believe that horses imported from Iceland would pose a negligible risk of introducing dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA

into the United States. Therefore, we are proposing to amend § 93.308(a)(3) of the regulations to exempt horses imported from Iceland from testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period. However, horses imported from Iceland would still have to be quarantined and undergo any tests and procedures that may be required by the Administrator to determine their freedom from communicable diseases.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This proposed 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.

This proposed rule would exempt horses imported into the United States from Iceland from the requirement for testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period. As explained previously in this document, we believe that there is a negligible risk of horses imported from Iceland introducing dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA into the United States.

U.S. importers of horses from Iceland would be affected by this rule if it is adopted. These importers would no longer be required to have horses that are imported from Iceland tested for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period. The test for EIA costs $5; the tests for equine piroplasmosis cost $9 for each strain for a total of $18; the test for dourine costs $9; and the test for glanders costs $9. Therefore, importers would save a total of $41 on each horse imported from Iceland. Horses imported from Iceland would still be required to undergo a 3-day quarantine after arrival in the United States and undergo any other tests and procedures that may be required by APHIS to determine their freedom from communicable diseases.

According to the 1997 Census of Agriculture, the United States had a total population of at least 2,427,277 horses in that year. In 1999, the United States exported 78,702 horses valued at $293 million, and imported 30,398 horses valued at $326 million. However, only 166 (less than 1 percent) of those horses were imported from Iceland. The total number of horses imported from Iceland is small due in part to the prices of these horses, which averaged $4,367. All of the horses imported from Iceland in 1999 were nonpurebred horses. As a comparison, nonpurebred horses imported from Canada into the United States had an average value of $1,450 in 1999.

The overall impact of this proposed rule, if adopted, should be small. Importers would save on the importation of horses, but the overall savings would be small. Had this rule been in place in 1999 and applied to the 166 horses imported from Iceland in that year, importers would have saved a total of $6,806.

APHIS does not expect that the number of horses imported from Iceland into the United States would increase significantly as a result of this proposed rule. The cost reduction associated with this proposed rule would be less than 1 percent of the average price of those horses imported from Iceland into the United States in 1999. Therefore, this proposed rule is not expected to have a significant impact on U.S. importers of horses from Iceland, regardless of their size.

Under these circumstances, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12988

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. If this proposed 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.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed 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 93

Animal diseases, Imports, Livestock, Poultry and poultry products, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, we propose to amend 9 CFR part 93 as follows:

PART 93—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND POULTRY, AND CERTAIN ANIMAL, BIRD, AND POULTRY PRODUCTS; REQUIREMENTS FOR MEANS OF CONVEYANCE AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS

1. The authority citation for part 93 would continue to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1622; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 102–105, 111, 114a, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134d, 134f, 136, and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

2. In § 93.308, paragraph (a)(3) would be revised to read as follows:

§ 93.308 Quarantine requirements.

(a) * * *

(3) To qualify for release from quarantine, all horses, except horses from Iceland, must test negative to official tests for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and equine infectious anemia.[14] However, horses imported from Australia and New Zealand are exempt from testing for dourine and glanders. In addition, all horses must undergo any other tests, inspections, disinfections, and precautionary treatments that may be required by the Administrator to determine their freedom from communicable diseases.

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 12th day of April 2001.

Bobby R. Acord,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 01–9625 Filed 4–17–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 101

[Docket No. 99–040–2]

Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products; Definitions

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: We are withdrawing a proposed rule to amend the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act regulations by adding a definition of the term *dog*. The proposed rule would have defined the term *dog* to include all members of the species *Canis familiaris, Canis lupus,* or any dog-wolf cross. The effect of the

[14] Because the official tests for dourine and glanders are performed only at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories in Ames, IA, the protocols for those tests have not been published and are, therefore, not available; however, copies of "Protocol for the Complement-Fixation Test for Equine Piroplasmosis" and "Protocol for the Immuno-Diffusion (Coggins) Test for Equine Infectious Anemia" may be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, National Center for Import-Export, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231.

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register
Vol. 66, No. 215
Tuesday, November 6, 2001

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 630

RIN 3206–AJ51

Absence and Leave; Use of Restored Annual Leave

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Interim rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the effective date of the interim regulations that were originally published in the **Federal Register** on Friday, November 2, 2001 (66 FR 55557). The interim regulations provide that employees who would forfeit excess annual leave because of their work to support the Nation during the current national emergency will be deemed to have scheduled their excess annual leave in advance. The correct effective date of the interim regulations is November 2, 2001.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the interim rule published on November 2, 2001 at 66 FR 55557 is corrected to read "November 2, 2001."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon A. Herzberg at (202) 606–2858, FAX (202) 606–0824, or email *payleave@opm.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 2, 2001, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) issued interim regulations to aid agencies and employees responding to the "National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks" on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The interim regulations provide that employees who would forfeit excess annual leave because of their work to support the Nation during the current national emergency will be deemed to have scheduled their excess annual leave in advance. These employees will be entitled to restoration of their annual leave under these regulations.

The effective date of the interim regulations were incorrect. The effective date of the interim regulations is November 2, 2001, the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. In its "Waiver of Notice of Proposed Rule Making and Delay in Effective Date," OPM stated that there was good cause for making this rule effective in less than 30 days. The delay in the effective date is being waived to give affected employees the benefit of these new provisions as quickly as possible.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that these regulations will not have significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because they will affect only Federal agencies and employees.

List of Subjects 5 in CFR Part 630

Government employees.

Office of Personnel Management.

Jacquline D. Carter,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 01–27959 Filed 11–2–01; 2:29 pm]

BILLING CODE 6325–39–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 93

[Docket No. 00–010–2]

Horses From Iceland; Quarantine Requirements

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the regulations regarding the importation of horses to exempt horses imported from Iceland from testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and equine infectious anemia during the quarantine period. Given that Iceland has never had a reported case of dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, or equine infectious anemia, we have determined that horses imported from Iceland pose a negligible risk of introducing those diseases into the United States. This action relieves certain testing requirements for horses imported from Iceland while continuing to protect against the introduction of communicable diseases of horses into the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 6, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Glen I. Garris, Supervisory Staff Officer, Regionalization and Evaluation Services Staff, National Center for Import and Export, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 734–4356.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 18, 2001, we published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 19898–19899, Docket No. 00–010–1), a proposal to amend the animal importation regulations in 9 CFR part 93 to exempt horses imported from Iceland from testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis and equine infectious anemia (EIA) during the quarantine period. Iceland has never had a reported case of dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, or EIA. The Government of Iceland requested that the U.S. Department of Agriculture exempt horses imported from Iceland from testing for dourine, glanders, equine prioplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 60 days ending June 18, 2001. 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 provision of 5 U.S.C. 553, may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. This rule exempts horses imported from Iceland from the requirement for testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period based on our determination that horses from Iceland present a negligible risk of introducing those diseases into the United States. Therefore, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has determined that this rule should be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

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.

This rule exempts horses imported into the United States from Iceland from the requirement for testing for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period. As explained previously in this document, we have determined that there is a negligible risk of horses imported from Iceland introducing dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA into the United States.

As a result of this rule, U.S. importers of horses from Iceland will no longer be required to have those horses tested for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and EIA during the quarantine period. The test for EIA costs $5; the tests for equine piroplasmosis cost $9 for each strain for a total of $18; the test for dourine costs $9; and the test for glanders costs $9. Therefore, importers will save a total of $41 on each horse imported from Iceland. Horses imported from Iceland will still be required to undergo a 3-day quarantine after arrival in the United States and undergo any other tests and procedures that may be required by APHIS to determine their freedom from communicable diseases.

According to the 1997 Census of Agriculture, the United States had a total population of at least 2,427,277 horses in that year. In 1999, the United States exported 78,702 horses valued at $293 million, and imported 30,398 horses valued at $326 million. However, only 166 (less than 1 percent) of those horses were imported from Iceland. The total number of horses imported from Iceland is small due in part to the prices of these horses, which averaged $4,367. All of the horses imported from Iceland in 1999 were nonpurebred horses. As a comparison, nonpurebred horses imported from Canada into the United States had an average value of $1,450 in 1999.

The overall economic impact of this rule will be minimal. Importers will save on the importation of horses, but the overall savings will be small. Had this rule been in place in 1999 and applied to the 166 horses imported from Iceland in that year, importers would have saved a total of $6,806.

APHIS does not expect that the number of horses imported from Iceland into the United States will increase significantly as a result of this rule. The cost reduction associated with this rule is less than 1 percent of the average price of horses imported from Iceland into the United States in 1999. Therefore, this rule is expected to have only minimal economic effects on U.S. importers of horses from Iceland, regardless of their size.

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 93

Animal diseases, Imports, Livestock, Poultry and poultry products, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, we are amending 9 CFR part 93 as follows:

PART 93—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND POULTRY, AND CERTAIN ANIMAL, BIRD, AND POULTRY PRODUCTS; REQUIREMENTS FOR MEANS OF CONVEYANCE AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS

1. The authority citation for part 93 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1622; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 102–105, 111, 114a, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134d, 134f, 136, and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

2. In § 93.308, paragraph (a)(3) is revised to read as follows:

§ 93.308 Quarantine requirements.

(a) * * *

(3) To qualify for release from quarantine, all horses, except horses from Iceland, must test negative to official tests for dourine, glanders, equine piroplasmosis, and equine infectious anemia.[14] However, horses imported from Australia and New Zealand are exempt from testing for dourine and glanders. In addition, all horses must undergo any other tests, inspections, disinfections, and precautionary treatments that may be required by the Administrator to determine their freedom from communicable diseases.

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 31st day of October 2001.

W. Ron DeHaven,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 01–27816 Filed 11–5–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–U

[14] Because the official tests for dourine and glanders are performed only at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories in Ames, IA, the protocols for those tests have not been published and are, therefore, not available; however, copies of "Protocol for the Complement-Fixation Test for Equine Piroplasmosis" and "Protocol for the Immunno-Diffusion (Coggins) Test For Equine Infectious Anemia" may be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, National Center for Import-Export, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Chapter I

Change of Address; Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending its regulations to reflect a change in the address for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN). This action is editorial in nature and is intended to improve the accuracy of the agency's regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 14, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joyce Strong, Office of Policy, Planning, and Legislation (HF–27), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–7010.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA is amending its regulations in 21 CFR parts 1, 5, 10, 70, 71, 73, 80, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 130, 161, 165, 170, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 184, 189, 190, 211, 701, 1240, and 1250 to reflect a change in the address for CFSAN. The current address listed in the above regulations is 200 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20204. The

附錄三

美國制定木製包材相關規定之規劃（U.S. Plans for Regulating Wood Packing Material, WPM）

U.S. Plans for Regulating Wood Packing Material (WPM)

Hesham A. Abuelnaga
Import Specialist
USDA/PPQ/PIM

International Standards

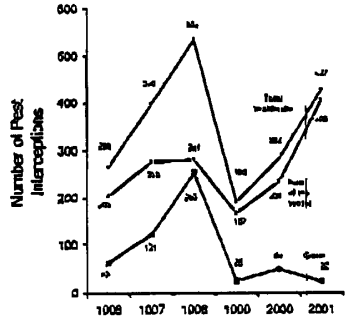
PROMOTE

- Harmonized phytosanitary requirements worldwide
- Easy movement of international trade

Current APHIS WPM Regulations

- allows bark free WPM to be imported from any country (except China)
- needs to be revised to become consistent with the International Standard
- are inadequate to cover increased trade
- are inadequate in preventing pests such as the Asian longhorned beetle *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Cyrambycidae), pine shoot beetle *Tomicus piniperda* (Scolytidae) and emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* (Buprestidae)

Increased Interceptions



IPPC Standard

Products affected by
International Standard
include unprocessed raw wood
(hardwood/softwood)
packaging including dunnage

IPPC Standard

Wood Packing Material
made entirely of
processed manufactured wood such as
plywood, particle board, oriented strand board
"OSB", corrugated board, and veneer
are exempt from the standard

IPPC Standard Requirements

No requirement for debarking except
Dunnage is required
to be treated
under approved measures or should, as a minimum, be made from bark-free wood that is free from pests and signs of live pests

IPPC Standard Requirements

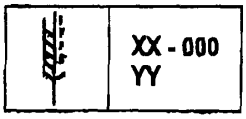
HEAT TREATMENT:
Wood Packaging Material heated to a minimum wood core temperature of 56°o (133° F) for a minimum of 30 minutes; OR

FUMIGATION with methyl bromide (MB):
Fumigation is done using the schedule in Annex 1 of the standard (ISPM#15)

Temperature °C/ °F	Dosage Rate (g/m³) lbs/1000 c.f	Minimum Concentration (g/m³) lbs/1000 c.f			
		0.5 hr	2.0 hr	4.0 hr	16.0 hr
21/ 70 or above	48/ 16	36/ 2.25	24/ 1.5	17/ 1.063	14/ 0.875
16/ 61 or above	56/ 3.5	42/ 2.6	28/ 1.75	20/ 1.25	17/ 1.06
11/ 52 or above	64/ 4	48/ 3	32/ 2	22/ 1.375	10/ 1.19

IPPC Standard Requirements

Official Mark on the wood
No paper certification is required
ANNEX II Marking for Approved Measures (HT & MB)



NOTE: Where debarking is required for dunnage, the letters DB should be added to the abbreviation of the approved measure.

IPPC Standard

Can other measures be considered for approval under IPPC Standard?

If efficacy data is presented, the data can be brought to the attention of the signatories of the IPPC for possible incorporation into the standard

IPPC Standard Requirements

- National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of exporting country is required to ensure that systems for exports meet requirements of IPPC standard
  - In U.S., the requirement for HT that has adopted for the EU meets the international standard
  - In U.S., the requirements for fumigation with MB are still under development and will be ready soon

Completed Timeline For Importing SWPM Into U.S.

April 2002	U.S. decided to propose that the IPPC Standard be adopted
August 2002	North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) members agreed to plan to cooperate to implement IPPC on 6/1/03
August 14, 2002	APHIS published notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
November 11, 2002	EPA published draft EIS related to the proposal to adopt the IPPC standard. Comments due date was 2/30/02

Timeline For Importing SWPM Into U.S. to be Completed

May 20, 2003	APHIS published proposed rule and notice of public hearings.
June, 2003	APHIS held three public hearings on this proposed rule in Seattle WA, in Long Beach ,CA, and in Washington, DC.
July 21, 2003	APHIS received approximately 970 comments on the proposal, including approximately 905 slight variants of a single email form letter
September 19, 2003	APHIS published notice of availability for the Environmental Impact Statements.
Oct-Nov, 2003	APHIS anticipates to publish its final rule

Enforcement of WPM Regulations

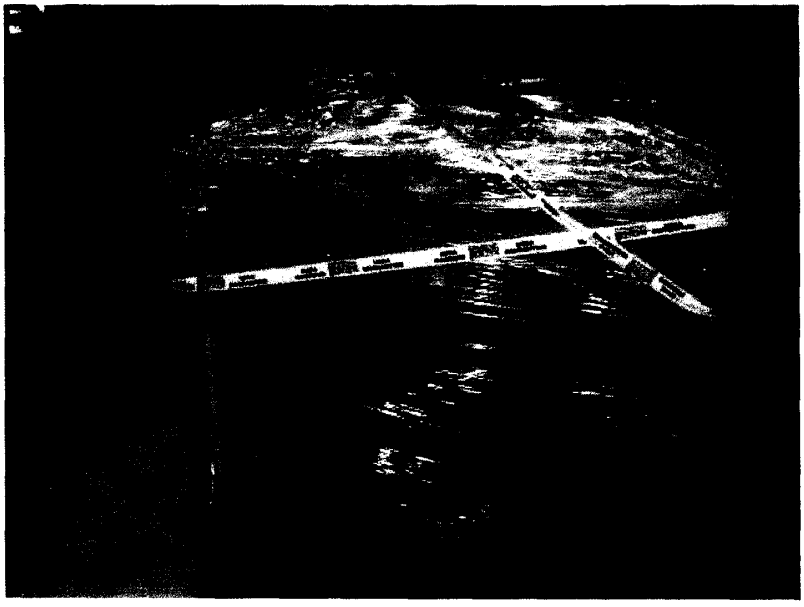
- Regulations will be phased in, compliance may
  - Begin with notification and treatment at ports, paper certificates will not be allowed
  - Next, targeted inspections, no port treatments
  - Finally, refusal or destruction, possible fines for defaced or false markings

Planned Implementation Dates for North American Plant Protection Organization

U.S., Canada and Mexico
January 2, 2004

* NAPPO countries will treat the North American border as all countries' border
* NAPPO countries will monitor and share data on compliance
* NAPPO countries will base inspection on level of compliance

附圖一、夏威夷港站截獲蛀蟲之木製包材

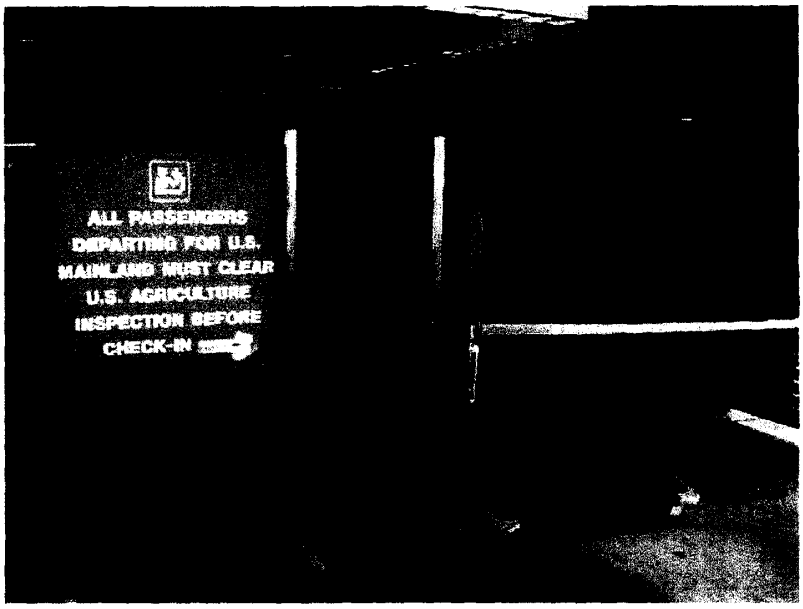


附圖二、夏威夷港站密封處理截獲蛀蟲之木製包材

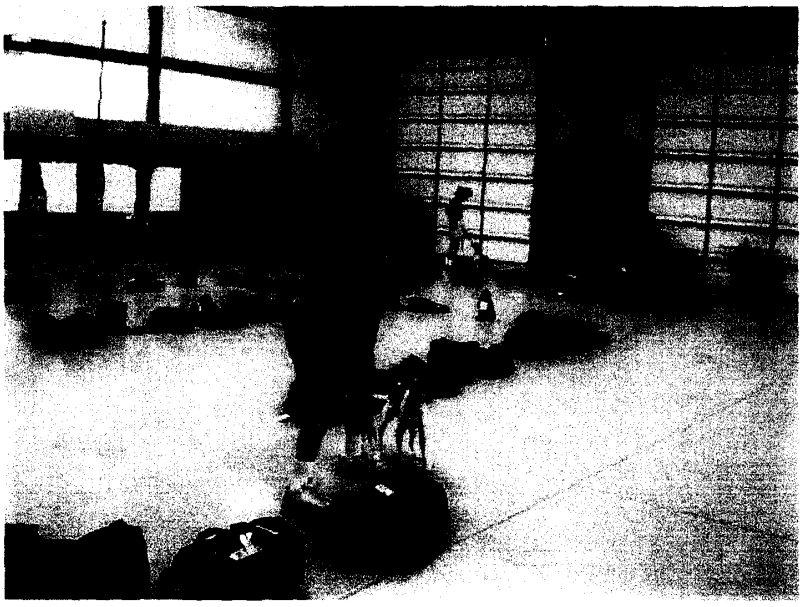
附圖三、檢疫犬在夏威夷航空快遞中心偵測輸往美國本土之包裹（一）

附圖四、檢疫犬在夏威夷航空快遞中心偵測輸往美國本土之包裹（二）

附圖五、檢疫犬在夏威夷機場執行偵測作業



附圖六、夏威夷機場使用X-ray機器偵測動植物產品



附圖七、奧蘭多國家檢疫犬訓練中心訓練檢疫犬組之情形

行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局出版品編號
BAPHIQ 109-092-04-057