Wyandotte County. The entire county.

Kentucky

The entire State.

Maryland

Allegany County. The entire county.
Anne Arundel County. The entire county.
Baltimore City. The entire city.
Baltimore County. The entire county.
Calvert County. The entire county.
Carroll County. The entire county.
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Fredrick County. The entire county.
Garrett County. The entire county.
Harford County. The entire county.
Howard County. The entire county.
Montgomery County. The entire county.
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Saint Mary's County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.

Massachusetts

The entire State.
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Minnesota

Dakota County. The entire county.
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Olmsted County. The entire county.
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Winona County. The entire county.

Missouri

The entire State.

New Hampshire

Hillsborough County. The entire county.
Merrimack County. The entire county.
Rockingham County. The entire county.

New York

The entire State.

North Carolina

Granville County. The entire county.
Person County. The entire county.
Vance County. The entire county.
Warren County. The entire county.
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Pennsylvania

The entire State.

Tennessee

Anderson County. The entire county.
Blount County. The entire county.
Bradley County. The entire county.
Campbell County. The entire county.
Carter County. The entire county.
Claiborne County. The entire county.
Clay County. The entire county.
Cocke County. The entire county.
Davidson County. The entire county.
Fentress County. The entire county.
Grainger County. The entire county.
Greene County. The entire county.
Hamblen County. The entire county.
Hamilton County. The entire county.
Hancock County. The entire county.
Hawkins County. The entire county.
Jackson County. The entire county.
Jefferson County. The entire county.
Johnson County. The entire county.
Knox County. The entire county.
Loudon County. The entire county.
Macon County. The entire county.
McMinn County. The entire county.
Meigs County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
Morgan County. The entire county.
Overton County. The entire county.
Pickett County. The entire county.
Polk County. The entire county.
Putnam County. The entire county.
Rhea County. The entire county.
Roane County. The entire county.
Scott County. The entire county.
Sevier County. The entire county.
Smith County. The entire county.
Sullivan County. The entire county.
Unicoi County. The entire county.
Union County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.

Virginia

The entire State.
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Wisconsin

Adams County. The entire county.
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Buffalo County. The entire county.
Calumet County. The entire county.
Columbia County. The entire county.
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Dane County. The entire county.
Dodge County. The entire county.
Door County. The entire county.
Douglas County. The entire county.
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Grant County. The entire county.
Iowa County. The entire county.
Jackson County. The entire county.
Juneau County. The entire county.
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Kewaunee County. The entire county.
La Crosse County. The entire county.
Lafayette County. The entire county.
Manitowoc County. The entire county.
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Monroe County. The entire county.
Oneida County. The entire county.
Oneida Indian Reservation. The entire reservation.
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Richland County. The entire county.
Rock County. The entire county.
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Trempealeau County. The entire county.
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Walworth County. The entire county.
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Winnebago County. The entire county.

Done in Washington, DC, this 15th day of July 2015.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2015–17847 Filed 7–20–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

7 CFR Part 319

[Docket No. APHIS–2013–0079]

Khapra Beetle; New Regulated Countries and Regulated Articles

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting as a final rule, with changes, an interim rule that amended the khapra beetle regulations by adding additional regulated articles and regulated countries, updating the regulations to reflect changes in industry practices and country names that have changed since the regulations were originally published, and removing the list of countries where khapra beetle is known to occur from the regulations and moving it to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Web site. These actions were necessary to prevent the introduction of khapra beetle from infested countries on commodities that have been determined to be hosts for the pest, reflect current industry practices, and make it easier to make timely changes to the list of regulated countries.

DATES: This final rule is effective July 21, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. George Apgar Balady, Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist, Regulatory Coordination and Compliance, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 851–2240.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In an interim rule [1] effective and published in the **Federal Register** on December 29, 2014 (79 FR 77839–77841, Docket No. APHIS–2013–0079), we amended the khapra beetle regulations in 7 CFR part 319 by adding rice (*Oryza sativa*), chick peas (*Cicer* spp.), safflower seeds (*Carthamus tinctorius*), and soybeans (*Glycine max*) to the list of regulated articles in § 319.75–2 and prohibiting their entry into the United States unless accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration stating that the articles in the consignment were inspected and found free of khapra beetle in accordance with § 319.75–9. We also added bulk, unpackaged seeds to the list of regulated articles due to their potential for infestation by khapra beetle. In addition, we updated the list of regulated countries in § 319.75–2(b) and moved that list to the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Web site at *http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/kb.pdf*. Countries will be added to the list of regulated areas when we receive official notification from the country that it is infested or when we intercept the pest in a commercial shipment from that country. Any future additions to the list of regulated areas will be conveyed through publication of a notice in the **Federal Register**.

Finally, we updated the regulations for certain commodities due to changes in industry practices that have affected the risk of khapra beetle being introduced into the United States. These actions were necessary to prevent the introduction of khapra beetle from infested countries on commodities that have been determined to be hosts for the pest, reflect current industry practices, and make it easier to make timely changes to the list of regulated countries.

We solicited comments concerning the interim rule for 60 days ending February 27, 2015. We received one comment by that date from a private citizen. The commenter discussed the rule in general terms without supporting or opposing any of its provisions.

Miscellaneous

Currently, the regulations state that plant gums and seeds shipped as bulk cargo in an unpackaged state are regulated articles. We are making a minor change to clarify that the seeds in this case are plant gum seeds and not all plant seeds. In addition, we are making corrections to the names of several taxa that were misspelled in § 319.75–2, footnote 2.

In the preamble of the interim rule, we stated that we were codifying the requirements of two Federal Orders that, among other things, prohibited the entry into the United States of rice, chick peas, safflower seeds, and soybeans in passenger baggage and personal effects. However, we inadvertently omitted that requirement from the regulations in § 319.75–2. We are correcting that omission in this final rule.

Therefore, for the reasons given in the interim rule and in this document, we are adopting the interim rule as a final rule, with the changes discussed in this document.

This final rule also affirms the information contained in the interim rule concerning Executive Order 12988 and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, for this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review under Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule follows an interim rule that amended the khapra beetle regulations by adding additional regulated articles and regulated countries, updating the regulations to reflect changes in industry practices and country names that have changed since the regulations were originally published, and removing the list of countries where khapra beetle is known to occur from the regulations and moving it to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Web site.

The U.S. entities that may be impacted by the rule are likely to be those involved in importing, handling, moving, processing, or selling regulated articles. The 2012 County Business Patterns (North American Industry Classification System) statistics corresponding to the Small Business Administration small-entity standards indicate that between 93 and 100 percent of these entities can be considered small. However, impacts of the rule are expected to be limited; the khapra beetle restrictions on rice imports have been in place since July 2012 and on the latter three crops since December 2011. In addition, none of the newly regulated areas (Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and South Sudan, and the Palestinian Authority—West Bank) is an important source for the United States of major commodities known to host khapra beetle.

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.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 319

Coffee, Cotton, Fruits, Imports, Logs, Nursery stock, Plant diseases and pests, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Rice, Vegetables.

Accordingly, the interim rule amending 7 CFR part 319 that was published at 79 FR 77839–77841 on December 29, 2014, is adopted as a final rule with the following changes:

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 319 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 450 and 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

■ 2. Section 319.75–2 is amended as follows:

■ a. By revising paragraph (a)(1).

■ b. In paragraph (a)(3), by adding the words ''plant gum'' before the word ''seeds''.

■ c. By revising the introductory text of paragraph (b).

The revisions read as follows:

§ 319.75–2 Regulated articles.[1]

(a) * * *

(1) Seeds of the plant family Cucurbitaceae [2] if in shipments greater than 2 ounces, if not for propagation;

* * * * *

(b) The following articles are regulated articles from all countries designated in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section as infested with khapra beetle or that have the potential to be infested with khapra beetle and are prohibited entry into the United States in passenger baggage and personal effects. Commercial shipments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued in accordance with § 319.75–9 and containing an additional declaration stating: ''The shipment was inspected and found free of khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*).''

* * * * *

[1] To view the interim rule and the comments we received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2013-0079*.

[1] The importation of regulated articles may be subject to prohibitions or additional restrictions under other provisions of 7 CFR part 319, such as Subpart—Foreign Cotton and Covers (see § 319.8) and Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables (see § 319.56).

[2] Seeds of the plant family Cucurbitaceae include but are not limited to: *Benincasa hispida* (wax gourd), *Citrullus lanatus* (watermelon), *Cucumis melo* (muskmelon, cantaloupe, honeydew), *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber), *Cucurbita pepo* (pumpkin, squashes, vegetable marrow), *Lagenaria siceraria* (calabash, gourd), *Luffa cylindrica* (dishcloth gourd), *Mormordica charantia* (bitter melon), and *Sechium edule* (chayote).

Done in Washington, DC, this 15th day of July 2015.

Kevin Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2015–17842 Filed 7–20–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2014–1127; Directorate Identifier 2014–NE–16–AD; Amendment 39–18203; AD 2015–14–05]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Pratt & Whitney (PW) JT8D–217C and JT8D–219 turbofan engines. This AD was prompted by reports of cracking in the low-pressure turbine (LPT) shaft. This AD requires removing affected LPT shafts from service using a drawdown plan. We are issuing this AD to prevent failure of the LPT shaft, which could lead to an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane.

DATES: This AD is effective August 25, 2015.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this AD, contact Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main St., East Hartford, CT 06108; phone: 860–565–8770; fax: 860–565–4503. You may view this service information at the FAA, Engine & Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 781–238–7125.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2014–1127; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for the Docket Office (phone: 800–647–5527) is Document Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jo-Ann Theriault, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine & Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803; phone: 781–238–7105; fax: 781–238–7199; email: *jo-ann.theriault@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all PW JT8D–217C and JT8D–219 turbofan engines. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on March 2, 2015 (80 FR 11140). The NPRM was prompted by in-shop findings of fatigue cracks on the No. 4.5 bearing thread undercut adjacent to the oil feed holes. The cracks were discovered during routine fluorescent penetrant inspections (FPIs). Both shafts had oil feed hole enlargement rework accomplished. The root cause is increased stress on the fillet of the thread undercut region in front of the oil feed holes caused by oil feed hole rework. The increased stress reduces the low cycle fatigue life of the shaft. The NPRM proposed to require removing affected LPT shafts from service using a drawdown plan. We are issuing this AD to prevent failure of the LPT shaft, which could lead to an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane.

Related Service Information

We reviewed PW Service Bulletin (SB) No. JT8D 6504, dated November 5, 2014. The SB contains additional information regarding removal of the LPT shaft.

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM (80 FR 11140, March 2, 2015) and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Withdraw the NPRM

Delta Air Lines (DAL) and Allegiant Air requested that the current LPT shaft life limit of 25,000 cycles-since-new (CSN) be retained rather than removing the LPT shaft from service at 20,000 CSN as proposed in the NPRM. The commenters stated that reducing the life limit is unjustified because there has not been an in-service LPT shaft failure of the type addressed.

We do not agree. We determined that an acceptable level of safety would not be maintained if LPT shafts are allowed to remain in service until accumulating 25,000 CSN. We reduced the life of the LPT shaft to 20,000 CSN to minimize the risk of LPT shaft failure. We did not change this AD.

Proposal To Increase Repetitive Inspections

DAL and Allegiant Air proposed increasing the occurrence of FPIs to increase the opportunity of identifying LPT shaft cracks. The commenters stated that routine FPIs have been successful in detecting LPT shaft cracks in the past.

We do not agree. Recurring inspections are not adequate as a final corrective action. Relying on recurring FPIs to detect cracks, rather than shaft removal at 20,000 CSN, would likely result in an increased number of LPT shafts cracking in service, a greater risk of undetected cracked shafts being returned to service, and an unacceptable risk of shaft failure. We determined that long-term continued operational safety is enhanced by a terminating action that removes affected shafts from service rather than by increasing the occurrence of repetitive inspections. We did not change this AD.

Request To Reduce Costs

DAL and Allegiant Air requested retaining the existing life limit or increasing the occurrence of inspections. The commenters stated that the life reduction in the NPRM places an undue economic burden on the U.S. fleet by forcing early engine removals.

We do not agree. We mitigated the operational and financial impacts by providing a drawdown plan rather than requiring removal before further flight, while providing an acceptable level of safety. We did not change this AD.

Conclusion

We reviewed the relevant data, considered the comments received, and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting this AD as proposed.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD will affect about 744 engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry. The average labor rate is $85 per hour. We estimate the pro-rated replacement cost would be $28,230. We also estimate that shaft replacement would be accomplished during an engine shop visit at no additional labor cost. Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of the proposed AD on U.S. operators to be $21,003,120.