

the CCC will use the applicable terminal market price for the last day of the program quarter announced daily by the KCCO, FSA, adjusted by the county average differential for the county in which the plant is located and the applicable quality factors determined by CCC. For this purpose the terminal market and differential used by CCC in determining different values for different locations will, to the extent practical, be the same as that used for producers under other major CCC commodity programs for determining marketing loan gains and other matters.

(ii) For those agricultural commodities that do not, as determined by CCC, have acceptable established terminal prices, the price shall be as determined by CCC based on such market data as appears to be appropriate for a fair evaluation.

(4) The gross payment calculated under paragraph (e)(3) of this section shall be reduced to a net payment by multiplying the gross payment figure by the proration factor determined under paragraph (d) of this section.

(5) Subject to other provisions of this section, producers shall be paid the net current payment, if positive, determined for the first quarter.

(6) After the first quarter, adjustments shall be made based on changes in production. New or renewed increases shall be paid using the formula set out above using current per unit values. Refunds, when due, shall be due at the per unit values at which they were paid unless CCC determines otherwise.

(7) If despite or in the absence of a proration under paragraph (d) of this section funds shall not be sufficient to cover payments due for any quarter then CCC shall prorate, or further prorate, the claims in such manner as CCC deems fit.

(8) No producer may receive more than five percent of the available funding for this program and determinations of payment eligibility shall take that limit into account.

§ 1424.9 Reports required.

Once an eligible producer has submitted an Agreement, Form CCC-850, that producer shall file information for each bioenergy producing facility quarterly through the end of the applicable FY as specified by CCC.

§ Sec. 1424.10 Succession and control of facilities and production.

A person who obtains a facility which is under contract under this part may request permission to succeed to the program contract and CCC may grant such request if it is determined that permitting such succession would serve

the purposes of the program. As determined to be appropriate, CCC may require the consent of the original party to such succession and likewise CCC may terminate a contract and demand a full refund of payments made if a contracting party loses control of a facility whose increased production is the basis of a program payment or otherwise fails to retain the ability to assure that all program obligations and requirements will be met.

§ 1424.11 Maintenance and inspection of records.

For the purpose of verifying compliance with the requirements of this part, each eligible producer shall make available at one place at all reasonable times for examination by representatives of USDA, all books, papers, records, contracts, scale tickets, settlement sheets, invoices, written price quotations, or other documents related to the program that is within the control of such entity for not less than 3 years from the payment date.

§ 1424.12 Appeals.

(a) Any producer who is subject to an adverse determination made under this part shall have a right to appeal the determination by filing a written request with the Deputy Administrator at the following address: Deputy Administrator, Commodity Operations, Farm Service Agency, United States Department of Agriculture, STOP 0550, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-0550.

(b) Any producer who believes that they have been adversely affected by a determination under this part must seek review with the Deputy Administrator within thirty days of such determination, unless provided with notice by FSA which provides a different time for appealing.

(c) Any producer who believes that they have been adversely affected by a determination by the Agency, must seek review with the Deputy Administrator before any other review may be requested within the Agency.

§ 1424.13 Misrepresentation and scheme or device.

(a) A producer shall be ineligible to receive payments under this program if CCC determines the producer:

(1) Adopted any scheme or device which tends to defeat the purpose of the program in this part;

(2) Made any fraudulent representation; or

(3) Misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination.

(b) Any funds disbursed pursuant to this part to a producer engaged in a

misrepresentation, scheme, or device, or to any other person as a result of the bioenergy producer's actions, shall be refunded with interest together with such other sums as may become due, plus damages as may be determined by CCC.

(c) Interest charged under this part shall at the rate of interest which the United States Treasury charges CCC for funds, as of the date CCC made such funds available. Such interest shall accrue from the date such payments were made available to the date of repayment or the date interest increases as determined in accordance with applicable regulations.

(d) CCC may waive the accrual of interest and or damages if CCC determines that the cause of the erroneous determination was not due to any action of the bioenergy producer.

(e) Any producer or person engaged in an act prohibited by this section and any producer or person receiving payment under this part shall be jointly and severally liable for any refund due under this part and for related charges.

(f) The remedies provided in this part shall be in addition to other civil, criminal, or administrative remedies which may apply.

(g) Late payment interest shall be assessed on all refunds in accordance with the provisions of, and subject to the rates prescribed in, 7 CFR part 1403.

(h) Other limitations may apply.

Signed in Washington, DC, on November 7, 2000.

Parks Shackelford,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

8 CFR Parts 103 and 214

[INS 1946-98]

RIN 1115-AF29

Delegation of the Adjudication of Certain Temporary Agricultural Worker (H-2A) Petitions, Appellate and Revocation Authority for Those Petitions to the Secretary of Labor

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Immigration and Naturalization Service (Service) is delaying the effective date of a final rule

previously published in the **Federal Register** on July 13, 2000, at 65 FR 43528–43534 which delegated the adjudication of certain petitions for agricultural workers (H–2A) to the United States Department of Labor (DOL).

DATES: The effective date for the regulation published on July 13, 2000, at 65 FR 43528–43534 amending 8 CFR parts 103 and 214 is delayed from November 13, 2000, until October 1, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John W. Brown, Adjudications Officer, Benefits Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., Room 3214, Washington, DC 20536, telephone (202) 514–3228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 13, 2000, the Service published a final rule in the **Federal Register** at 65 FR 43528–43534 delegating the authority to adjudicate certain H–2A petitions to the DOL. The final rule, which amended 8 CFR parts 103 and 214, was to take effect on November 13, 2000. The delay in the effective date of the final rule will afford the public as much opportunity as possible to become familiar with the new procedures in the issuance of temporary employment of nonimmigrant aliens in agriculture in the United States.

Dated: November 7, 2000.

Doris Meissner,

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 93

[Docket No. 00–028–1]

Importation of Horses, Ruminants, Swine, and Dogs; Inspection and Treatment for Screwworm

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim rule and request for comments.

SUMMARY: We are amending the animal import regulations to require horses, ruminants, and swine that are imported from regions of the world where screwworm is considered to exist to be inspected and treated, under certain conditions, for screwworm. We are also amending the regulations to require

dogs that are imported from regions of the world where screwworm is considered to exist to be inspected and, if necessary, treated for screwworm. This action is necessary to prevent the introduction of screwworm into the United States.

DATES: This interim rule is effective November 13, 2000. We invite you to comment on this docket. We will consider all comments that we receive by January 12, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Please send your comment and three copies to: Docket No. 00–028–1, 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. 00–028–1.

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 39, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 734–4356.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Screwworm is a pest native to tropical areas of South America, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, tropical and sub-Saharan Africa, and the Arabian peninsula that causes extensive damage to livestock and other warmblooded animals. The adult female screwworm typically lays her eggs in the open wounds of warmblooded host animals. Screwworm larvae hatch in as little as 12 hours and begin to feed on the raw flesh of the host animal; they are fully grown within 5 to 7 days after hatching. The fully grown larvae then drop from the host and tunnel into the soil, where they form protective cases to house themselves while they pupate. Adult screwworm flies emerge from

these pupal cases and are ready to mate again within 3 to 5 days.

Screwworm was eradicated from the United States in 1966. However, in July of 1999, and again in February and March of 2000, screwworm larvae were found in horses that were imported into the United States from Venezuela and Argentina.

The regulations in 9 CFR part 93 (referred to below as the regulations) prohibit or restrict the importation of certain animals and birds into the United States to prevent the introduction of communicable diseases of livestock and poultry. Subparts C, D, E, and F of the regulations govern the importation of horses, ruminants, swine, and dogs, respectively.

We are amending the animal import regulations to require horses, ruminants, and swine that are imported from regions of the world where screwworm is considered to exist to be inspected and treated, under certain conditions, for screwworm. We are also amending the regulations to require dogs that are imported from regions of the world where screwworm is considered to exist to be inspected and, if necessary, treated for screwworm. We are taking this action in order to prevent the introduction of screwworm into the United States.

Screwworm is considered to exist in the following regions of the world: Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Columbia, Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, French Guiana, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pacific Islands (Palau), Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paracel Islands, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spratly Islands, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Screwworm is also considered to exist on Isla de Pascua (Easter Island), which is part of Chile.

As of the effective date of this rule, horses, ruminants, swine, and dogs may be imported into the United States from the regions where screwworm is considered to exist only if they are inspected and, if necessary, treated for