

not be eligible to follow-to-join the principal asylee unless the child's mother was the principal asylee's spouse on the date of the principal asylee's grant as an asylee.

(c) *Spouse or child in the United States.* When a spouse or child of an alien granted asylum is in the United States, but was not included in the asylee's application, the asylee may request following-to-join benefits for his/her spouse or child by filing for each qualifying family member a separate Form I-730, Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition, and supporting evidence, with the designated Service office, regardless of the status of that spouse or child in the United States. The Form I-730 must also be accompanied by a recent, clear non-ADIT style photograph for each derivative. The photograph will be used for identification purposes and will be placed in the derivative's immigration record. Additionally, a separate Form I-730 must be filed by the asylee for each qualifying family member within 1 year of the date in which he/she was granted asylum status, unless it is determined by the Service that this period should be extended for humanitarian reasons. Upon approval of the Form I-730, the Service will notify the asylee of such approval on Form I-797 "Notice of Action." Employment will be authorized incident to status. To demonstrate employment authorization, the Service will issue a Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record, which also reflects the derivative's current status as an asylee, or the derivative may apply under § 274a.12(a) of this chapter, using Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, and a copy of the Form I-797. The approval of the Form I-730 shall remain valid for the duration of the relationship to the asylee and, in the case of a child, while the child is under 21 years of age and unmarried, provided also that the principal's status has not been revoked. However, the approved Form I-730 will cease to confer immigration benefits after it has been used by the beneficiary for admission to the United States as a derivative of an asylee.

(d) *Spouse or child outside the United States.* When a spouse or child of an alien granted asylum is outside the United States, the asylee may request following-to-join benefits for his/her spouse or child(ren) by filing a separate Form I-730 for each qualifying family member with the designated Service office, setting forth the full name, relationship, date and place of birth, and current location of each such person. The Form I-730 must be accompanied by a recent, clear non-ADIT style photograph for each

derivative. A separate Form I-730 for each qualifying family member must be filed within 1 year of the date in which the asylee was granted asylum status, unless the Service determines that the filing period should be extended for humanitarian reasons. When the Form I-730 is approved, the Service will notify the asylee of such approval on Form I-797. The approved Form I-730 shall be forwarded by the Service to Department of State for delivery to the American Embassy or Consulate having jurisdiction over the area in which the asylee's spouse or child is located. The approval of the Form I-730 shall remain valid for the duration of the relationship to the asylee and, in the case of a child, while the child is under 21 years of age and unmarried, provided also that the principal's status has not been revoked. However, the approved Form I-730 will cease to confer immigration benefits after it has been used by the beneficiary for admission to the United States as a derivative of an asylee.

* * * * *

(f) *Burden of proof.* To establish the claimed relationship of spouse or child as defined in sections 101(a)(35) and 101(b)(1) of the Act, evidence must be submitted with the request as set forth in part 204 of this chapter. Where possible this will consist of the documents specified in § 204.2 (a)(1)(i)(B), (a)(1)(iii)(E), (a)(2), (d)(2) and (d)(5) of this chapter. The burden of proof is on the principal alien to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that any person on whose behalf he or she is making a request under this section is an eligible spouse or child.

* * * * *

Dated: May 7, 1996.
Doris Meissner,
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.
[FR Doc. 96-17265 Filed 7-8-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4410-10-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 94

[Docket No. 96-027-1]

Change in Disease Status of the Czech Republic and Italy Because of Rinderpest and Foot-and-Mouth Disease

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: We are proposing to declare the Czech Republic and Italy free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and to add these two countries to the list of countries that, although declared free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, are subject to special restrictions on the importation of their meat and other animal products into the United States. This proposed rule would remove the prohibition on the importation into the United States, from the Czech Republic and Italy, of live ruminants and fresh, chilled, and frozen meat from ruminants and would relieve restrictions on the importation of milk and milk products from ruminants from these two countries. However, because the Czech Republic and Italy are not declared to be free of certain diseases of swine, including hog cholera and swine vesicular disease, the importation from these countries of swine and fresh, chilled, and frozen meat from swine would continue to be restricted.

DATES: Consideration will be given only to comments received on or before September 9, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Please send an original and three copies of your comments to Docket No. 96-027-1, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Suite 3C03, 4700 River Road Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737-1238. Please state that your comments refer to Docket No. 96-027-1. Comments received may be inspected at USDA, room 1141, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Persons wishing to inspect comments are requested to call ahead on (202) 690-2817 to facilitate entry into the comment reading room.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. John Coughill, Staff Veterinarian, Products Program, National Center for Import and Export, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 40, Riverdale, MD 20737-1228, (301) 734-3399.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The regulations in 9 CFR part 94 (referred to below as the regulations) govern the importation into the United States of specified animals and animal products in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of various diseases, including rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), bovine spongiform encephalopathy, African swine fever, hog cholera, and swine vesicular disease. These are dangerous and destructive communicable diseases of ruminants and swine.

Section 94.1(a)(1) of the regulations provides that rinderpest or FMD exists in all countries of the world except those listed in § 94.1(a)(2), which have been declared to be free of these diseases. We will consider declaring a country to be free of rinderpest and FMD if, among other things, there have been no cases of these diseases reported there for at least the previous 1-year period and no vaccinations for rinderpest or FMD have been administered to swine or ruminants in that country for at least the previous 1-year period.

Rinderpest has not existed in the Czech Republic since 1881, and vaccination for rinderpest has never occurred in the Czech Republic. The last diagnosed case of FMD in the Czech Republic occurred in 1974, and the government of the Czech Republic has prohibited vaccinations for FMD since 1991. The last case of rinderpest in Italy occurred in 1949, and Italy has never used vaccinations for rinderpest. The last outbreak of FMD in Italy occurred in 1993, and vaccinations for FMD in that country ceased in 1991.

The Czech Republic and Italy have individually applied to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to be recognized as free of rinderpest and FMD. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has reviewed the documentation submitted by the governments of the Czech Republic and Italy in support of their requests. The documentation supplied separately by the Czech Republic and Italy included, among other things, information about the capability of each country's veterinary services, laboratory and diagnostic procedures, vaccination practices, and the administration of laws and regulations to ensure against the introduction into the Czech Republic and Italy of rinderpest and FMD through the importation of live animals, meats, and animal products.

Based on the information discussed above, we believe that the Czech Republic and Italy qualify to be designated as free of rinderpest and FMD. Therefore, we are proposing to add the Czech Republic and Italy to the list in § 94.1(a)(2) of countries declared free of rinderpest and FMD. This action would remove the prohibition on the importation, from the Czech Republic and Italy, of live ruminants and fresh, chilled, or frozen meat from ruminants and would relieve restrictions on the importation, from these two countries, of milk and milk products from ruminants. The importation, from the Czech Republic and Italy, of live swine and fresh, chilled, or frozen meat from swine would continue to be restricted

under 9 CFR part 94 because these countries have not been declared free of hog cholera and swine vesicular disease, and also because Italy has not been declared free of African swine fever.

Special Restrictions

We also propose to add the Czech Republic and Italy to the list in § 94.11(a) of countries declared free of rinderpest and FMD that are subject to special restrictions on the importation of their meat and other animal products into the United States. The countries listed in § 94.11(a) are subject to these special restrictions because they: (1) Supplement their national meat supply by importing fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of ruminants or swine from countries that are designated in § 94.1(a) as infected with rinderpest or FMD; or (2) have a common land border with countries designated as infected with rinderpest or FMD; or (3) import ruminants or swine from countries designated as infected with rinderpest or FMD under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States.

Both the Czech Republic and Italy supplement their national meat supplies by the importation of fresh, chilled, and frozen meat of ruminants and swine from countries designated in § 94.1(a)(1) as countries in which rinderpest or FMD exists. In addition, the Czech Republic shares a common land border with Russia, and Italy shares a common land border with Yugoslavia. Both Russia and Yugoslavia are designated in § 94.1(a)(1) as being countries in which rinderpest or FMD exists. Furthermore, both Italy, as a member of the European Union, and the Czech Republic import live ruminants and swine from countries not recognized as being free of FMD under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States. As a result, even though we propose to designate the Czech Republic and Italy as being free of rinderpest and FMD, the meat and other animal products produced in these countries may be commingled with the fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of animals from a country in which rinderpest and FMD exists, resulting in an undue risk of introducing rinderpest or FMD into the United States.

Therefore, we are proposing that meat and other animal products of ruminants and swine and the ship stores, airplane meals, and baggage containing these meat or animal products imported into the United States from the Czech Republic and Italy be subject to the restrictions specified in § 94.11 of the regulations, in addition to other

applicable requirements of the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service at 9 CFR Chapter III. Section 94.11 generally requires that the meat and other animal products of ruminants and swine be: (1) Prepared in an inspected establishment that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act; and (2) accompanied by an additional certificate, issued by a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of the exporting country, assuring that the meat or other animal products have not been commingled with or exposed to meat or other animal products originating in, imported from, or transported through a country infected with rinderpest or FMD.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12866. For this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review process required by Executive Order 12866.

This proposed rule would alter the restrictions placed upon imports of live ruminants and meat, meat products, and dairy products derived from ruminants from the Czech Republic and Italy. The regulations in 9 CFR part 94 describe prohibited and restricted importations due to rinderpest, FMD, and other animal diseases. APHIS believes that the Czech Republic and Italy meet the criteria for being recognized as free of rinderpest and FMD. However, because the Czech Republic and Italy share land borders and maintain trading relationships with FMD-affected countries, imports into the United States of live ruminants and meat, meat products, and dairy products derived from ruminants from the Czech Republic and Italy would still be restricted under this proposed rule. The proposed rule would not relieve any restrictions imposed on the importation of swine and pork products because the Czech Republic and Italy are still considered to be affected with hog cholera and swine vesicular disease, and Italy is also considered to be affected with African swine fever.

We anticipate that the quantity of imports of live cattle, sheep, and goats from the Czech Republic and Italy into the United States would be minimally affected by the proposed rule. Live cattle imports would still be restricted due to the trade practices of the Czech Republic and Italy and the fact that these countries share land borders with FMD-affected countries. In addition, the cattle industries in the Czech Republic and Italy are small relative to the enormous domestic market. Cattle

inventories for 1994 were estimated to be 2.5 million head for the Czech Republic, 7.5 million head for Italy, and over 100 million head for the United States. Also, of the 2.5 million cattle and calves imported into the United States in 1994, more than 99 percent were from Canada and Mexico.

The population of sheep and goats in the Czech Republic is also very small relative to that of the United States (less than 2.5 percent of the size of the U.S. population in 1993). Italy has a sheep population that is slightly higher than that of the United States (11.7 million head in Italy and 10.9 million head in the United States in 1993). However, Italy is a strong net importer of sheep and goats (190,556 head imported and only 1,450 exported in 1993), while the United States is a strong net exporter of sheep and goats (28,420 head imported and 894,100 head exported in 1993). Of the few sheep that the United States does import, more than 99 percent are from Canada and Mexico.

The Czech Republic exports few live ruminants to the United States. In 1994, less than 0.0001 percent of the total value of total U.S. imports of live ruminants were from the Czech Republic. Italy exported no live ruminants to the United States in 1994. In fact, the United States did not import any cattle or sheep from the European Union in 1994. Neither Eastern nor Western Europe are usual sources of live ruminants for the United States, and any increase in ruminant importations from the Czech Republic or Italy prompted by this proposed rule would likely be negligible. Therefore, the impact on small domestic farmers of cattle, sheep, and goats would likely be minimal.

Czech production of beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat in 1994 was about 2 percent of the size of U.S. production. Italian production of beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat in 1994 was about 1.2 million metric tons, or about 11 percent of the U.S. production of 11.3 million metric tons. The United States imports very little in the way of ruminant meat and ruminant meat products from Eastern or Western Europe in general. Moreover, more than 88 percent of the imports of ruminant meat and ruminant meat products that come into the United States are from Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. It is unlikely that either the Czech Republic or Italy would be willing or able to redirect a significant portion of its ruminant meat production for export exclusively to the United States as a result of the proposed rule, given that restrictions would remain in place for imports into the United States. Even if the Czech Republic were able to redirect

its entire production of these products for export to the United States, this production was only one-fifth the size of total U.S. imports of these products in 1994. Moreover, Italy is a significant net importer of beef, veal, mutton, and other products such as offal and meat extracts. Therefore, any effect of the proposed rule on domestic prices or supplies would likely be negligible, and thus the impact on small domestic producers would be minimal.

We also anticipate that the effect of the proposed rule on the importation of dairy products from the Czech Republic and Italy would be minimal. Czech production of dairy products is small relative to that of the United States. In 1993, Czech dairy product production was about 5 percent of the value of U.S. production. The United States imports little in the way of dairy products from the Czech Republic or from Eastern Europe in general. In 1994, U.S. imports of dairy products were valued at \$963.4 million; of this total, less than 5 percent originated in Eastern Europe and less than 0.1 percent in the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic is a significant producer and exporter of butter. However, butter is already exempt from the provisions of 9 CFR part 94 and thus would be unaffected by the proposed rule. For dairy products in general, Italy is a significant net importer and not likely to be willing or able to redirect a significant portion of its production exclusively to the United States, which is a significant net exporter. Italy's major dairy export to the United States is cheese. Because solid cheeses are already exempt from the provisions of 9 CFR part 94, there is no reason to believe that imports of cheese would increase significantly due to this proposal. For these reasons and given the fact that restrictions will remain in place, it is unlikely that the proposed rule would significantly alter imports of dairy products into the United States. Therefore, the impact on small domestic dairy producers should be minimal.

Any effects of the proposed rule on importers of embryos, semen, other genetic material, or breeding animals would also likely be minimal. We anticipate that, if the proposal is made final for the Czech Republic and Italy, there could be an initial increase in the volume of these products flowing into the United States to diversify the genetic composition of domestic cattle. (In particular, there has been a great deal of interest expressed in obtaining genetic material of beef cattle from Italy.) However, any temporary increase in volume would most likely be small relative to total U.S. imports of these products. The United States is a net

exporter of both bovine semen and cattle embryos. In 1994, the value of U.S. bovine semen and cattle embryo imports was \$4.3 million and \$266,000, respectively, while U.S. exports of bovine semen and cattle embryos were valued at \$7.9 million and \$6.4 million, respectively. Given this trade balance and the size differences between the U.S. and Czech and Italian cattle industries, the amount imported of each type of genetic material would be minimal and have a minimal impact on small domestic cattle producers.

In conclusion, declaring the Czech Republic and Italy free of rinderpest and FMD would likely have a negligible impact on domestic small entities. Imports from the Czech Republic and Italy of ruminants and ruminant products would continue to be restricted. In addition, the U.S. markets for these products are large relative to the Czech and Italian markets, and Italy is a net importer of most of these products. Under these conditions, it is unlikely that either the Czech Republic or Italy would be willing or able to redirect a significant portion of the production of these products exclusively to the United States.

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 12778

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, 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

In accordance with section 3507(d) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the information collection or recordkeeping requirements included in this proposed rule have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The assigned OMB control number is 0579-0015.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 94

Animal diseases, Imports, Livestock, Meat and meat products, Milk, Poultry and poultry products, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, 9 CFR part 94 would be amended as follows:

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), VELOGENIC VISCEROTROPIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE, AFRICAN SWINE FEVER, HOG CHOLERA, AND BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY: PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED IMPORTATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 94 would continue to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 147a, 150ee, 161, 162, and 450; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 111, 114a, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f, 136, and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 42 U.S.C. 4331 and 4332; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(d).

§ 94.1 [Amended]

2. In § 94.1, paragraph (a)(2) would be amended by adding the words "Czech Republic," immediately after the words "Costa Rica," and by adding the word "Italy," immediately after the word "Ireland,".

§ 94.11 [Amended]

3. In § 94.11, the first sentence in paragraph (a) would be amended by adding the words "Czech Republic," immediately after the word "Chile," and by adding the word "Italy," immediately after the word "Hungary,".

Done in Washington, DC, this 2nd day of July 1996.

Terry L. Medley,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 96-17440 Filed 7-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Parts 301, 318, 320, and 381

[Docket No. 95-033E]

RIN 0583-AB94

Performance Standards for the Production of Certain Cooked Meat and Poultry Products—Reopening of Comment Period

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is extending the comment period for the proposed rule, "Performance Standards for the Production of Certain Cooked Meat and Poultry Products" (61 FR 19564, May 2, 1996) for 60 days.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 9, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Submit one original and two copies of written comments to: FSIS

Docket Clerk, DOCKET #95-033P, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Room 4352, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-3700.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia F. Stolfa, Associate Deputy Administrator, Science and Technology; (202) 205-0699.

Done in Washington, DC, July 2, 1996.

Michael R. Taylor,

Acting Under Secretary for Food Safety.

[FR Doc. 96-17360 Filed 7-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-DM-P

9 CFR Parts 304, 308, and 381

[Docket No. 95-032E]

RIN 0583-AB93

Elimination of Prior Approval Requirements for Establishment Drawings and Specifications, Equipment, and Certain Partial Quality Control Programs—Reopening of Comment Period

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is extending the comment period for the proposed rule, "Elimination of Prior Approval Requirements for Establishment Drawings and Specifications, Equipment, and Certain Partial Quality Control Programs" (61 FR 19578, May 2, 1996) for 60 days.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 9, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Submit one original and two copies of written comments to: FSIS Docket Clerk, DOCKET #95-032P, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Room 4352, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-3700.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia F. Stolfa, Associate Deputy Administrator, Science and Technology; (202) 205-0699.

Done in Washington, DC, July 2, 1996.

Michael R. Taylor,

Acting Under Secretary for Food Safety.

[FR Doc. 96-17361 Filed 7-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-DM-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 1021

RIN 1901-AA67

National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Proposed rule; limited reopening of the comment period.

SUMMARY: This Notice announces a limited reopening of the comment period with respect to the proposed rule on implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). DOE has decided to solicit further input on certain proposed amendments that pertain primarily to Federal power marketing activities. In a related document published elsewhere in this issue, DOE is publishing final amendments to 10 CFR 1021 not affected by this limited reopening of the comment period.

DATES: The limited reopening of the comment period will end August 8, 1996. Comments must be received by that date to ensure consideration. Late comments will be considered to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Assistance, EH-42, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585-0119. Comments may be hand-delivered to room 3E-080 at the Forrestal Building on workdays between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Comments may also be sent by facsimile to (202) 586-7031 or by electronic mail to the following Internet address: neparule@spok.eh.doe.gov. All comments will be available for public inspection at the U.S. Department of Energy Freedom of Information Reading room, 1E-110 Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585-0119, phone (202) 586-6020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Pulliam, Office of NEPA Policy and Assistance, at the above address, or telephone (202) 586-4600 or leave a message at (800) 472-2756.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 20, 1996 (61 FR 6414), the Department of Energy (DOE) published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to amend its implementing procedures under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (10 CFR part 1021). Publication of the proposed rulemaking began a 45-day public comment period that originally ended on April 5, 1996.