

(1) Send the producer a maturity notice letter before MAL maturity.

(2) Maintain the MAL or LDP documents according to FSA requirements.

(3) Transmit the necessary funds to repay the MAL to FSA.

(b) FSA shall process the CCC release of paper receipts or EWR's where such a release is appropriate.

§ 1421.422 Inspections and reviews.

The books, documents, papers, and records of the DMA and parent company shall be maintained for six years after the applicable crop year and shall be made available to CCC for inspection and examination at all reasonable times. At any time after an application is received, CCC shall have the right to examine all books, documents, papers, and determine whether the DMA is operating or has operated in accordance with the regulations in this part, any articles of incorporation, articles of association, partnership documents, agreements with producers, the representations made by the DMA in its application for approval, and, where applicable, its agreements with CCC. If the DMA is determined to be not complying with this part or any of its agreements, CCC will take appropriate action as provided in elsewhere in this subpart or other action CCC determines appropriate.

§ 1421.423 Appeals.

Parts 11 and 780 of this title apply to this subpart.

Signed in Washington, DC, on May 25, 2005.

James R. Little,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. 05-11505 Filed 6-9-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 94

[Docket No. 04-091-2]

Addition of Malaysia To List of Regions in Which Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Subtype H5N1 Is Considered To Exist

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Affirmation of interim rule as final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting as a final rule, without change, an interim rule

that amended the regulations concerning the importation of animals and animal products by adding Malaysia to the list of regions in which highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) subtype H5N1 is considered to exist. We took that action to prevent the introduction of HPAI subtype H5N1 in the United States.

DATES: The interim rule became effective on August 7, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Julie Garnier, Staff Veterinarian, Technical Trade Issues Team, National Center for Import and Export, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 39, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231; (301) 734-5677.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is an extremely infectious and fatal disease of poultry and a wide variety of other birds. HPAI can strike poultry quickly without any infection warning signs and, once established, the disease can spread rapidly from flock to flock. In some instances, strains of HPAI viruses can be infectious to people. Human infections with AI viruses under natural conditions have been documented in recent years. Particularly alarming is the HPAI strain of most of these outbreaks, H5N1, which has crossed the species barrier and caused severe disease, with high mortality, in humans. Recent outbreaks of HPAI in Southeast Asia have caused significant concern among health authorities worldwide because of the potential for the human and avian flu viruses to swap genes, creating a new virus to which humans would have little or no immunity.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA or the Department) regulates the importation of animals and animal products into the United States to guard against the introduction of animal diseases. The regulations in 9 CFR parts 93, 94, and 95 (referred to below as the regulations) govern the importation of certain animals, birds, poultry, meat, other animal products and byproducts, hay, and straw into the United States in order to prevent the introduction of various animal diseases, including HPAI subtype H5N1.

In an interim rule effective August 7, 2004, and published in the **Federal Register** on February 1, 2005 (70 FR 5043-5044, Docket No. 04-091-1), we amended the regulations in part 94 by adding Malaysia to the list of regions in

§ 94.6(d) where HPAI subtype H5N1 exists.

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before April 4, 2005. We received one comment by that date, from a private citizen. The commenter supported the interim rule.

Therefore, for the reasons given in the interim rule and in this document, we are adopting the interim rule as a final rule without change.

This action also affirms the information contained in the interim rule concerning Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 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.

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.

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

■ Accordingly, we are adopting as a final rule, without change, the interim rule that amended 9 CFR part 94 and that was published at 70 FR 5043-5044 on February 1, 2005.

Done in Washington, DC, this 6th day of June 2005.

Elizabeth E. Gaston,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 05-11504 Filed 6-9-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Parts 319 and 381

[Docket No. 92-024F]

Rin 0583-AC82

Food Standards: Requirements for Substitute Standardized Meat and Poultry Products Named by Use of an Expressed Nutrient Content Claim and a Standardized Term

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.