

(1) A loan servicing agent, or CMA shall arrange for reconcentration of cotton under the direction of CCC and CCC shall obtain new warehouse receipts; and

(2) Any charges, fees, costs, or expenses incident to the reconcentration of cotton shall be paid by CCC.

(c) A producer may transfer cotton loan collateral from one CCC-approved cotton storage warehouse to another CCC-approved cotton storage warehouse subject to the following conditions:

(1) The cotton is represented by electronic warehouse receipts;

(2) The request is submitted by a producer or a properly designated agent of the producer;

(3) The transfer is agreed to by the receiving warehouse operator; and

(4) The CCC marketing assistance loan that is secured by such cotton matures at least 30 days after the date on which the request for the transfer is submitted to CCC.

(d) Following written notice by CCC to the producer and warehouse operator, CCC may transfer cotton pledged as collateral for the marketing assistance loan from one CCC-approved warehouse to another if:

(1) CCC determines such loan cotton collateral is improperly warehoused and subject to damage; or

(2) Any term of the producer's loan agreement is violated, or

(3) Carrying charges are substantially in excess of the average of carrying charges available elsewhere and the storing warehouse, after notice, declines to reduce such charges.

(e) Any charges, fees, costs, or expenses incident to the transfer of cotton loan collateral under paragraph (c) of this section shall be paid by the requestor of the transfer.

(f) CCC shall exclude from the calculation of any storage credits payable under § 1427.19 the following periods:

(1) The period during which the cotton is in transit between warehouses; and

(2) Any period beyond 75 days starting from the date of transfer from the shipping warehouse, unless the shipping warehouse is:

(3) Out of compliance with the terms of its Cotton Storage Agreement;

(4) Storing cotton loan collateral outside, or

(5) Under common ownership with the receiving warehouse.

■ 13. Amend § 1427.19 by revising paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2), and adding paragraph (j) to read as follows:

§ 1427.19 Repayment of loans.

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(1) Below the national average loan rate for upland cotton, CCC will pay at the time of loan repayment to the producer, agent, or subsequent agent authorized by the producer in the manner prescribed by CCC for the period the cotton was pledged as collateral for such loan:

(i) The warehouse storage charges which have accrued, and

(ii) With respect to the 2006 and subsequent-crops of upland cotton, for each bale of the loan stored inside an approved cotton warehouse during the entire period of the loan, storage charges based on paragraph (j) of this section, except that CCC shall not credit the loan repayment amount for a bale for any accrued storage charges for any period that the cotton bale was stored outside exceeding a continuous 15-day period beginning on the day the warehouse was notified that the bale is under loan.

(2) Above the national average loan rate by less than the sum of the accrued interest and warehouse storage charges that accrued during the period the cotton was pledged for loan, CCC will pay at the time of loan repayment to the producer, agent, or subsequent agent authorized by the producer in the manner prescribed by CCC, without regard to any warehouse charges that accrued before the cotton was pledged for loan:

(i) That portion of the warehouse storage charges that accrued during the period the cotton was pledged for loan that are determined to be necessary to permit the loan to be repaid at the adjusted world price; and

(ii) With respect to the 2006 and subsequent crops of upland cotton stored inside an approved cotton warehouse during the entire period of the loan, storage charges based on the rates in paragraph (j) of this section, except that CCC shall not credit the loan repayment amount for a bale for any accrued storage charges for any period that the cotton bale was stored outside exceeding a continuous 15-day period beginning on the day the warehouse was notified that the bale is under loan; or

* * * * *

(j) For the purpose of calculating storage credits that may be applicable under paragraph (h) of this section to the 2006 and subsequent crops of upland cotton, the warehouse storage rates to be used shall be the lower of:

(1) The tariff storage rate for the warehouse for the 2005-crop, or for any warehouse not in existence in 2005, a CCC-assigned average 2005-crop tariff rate for the county or area; or

(2) For warehouses located in Arizona and California, \$4.37 per bale per

month; and for warehouses located in all States other than Arizona and California, \$2.66 per bale per month.

* * * * *

Signed in Washington, DC on August 23, 2006.

Thomas B. Hofeller,

Acting Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. E6-14370 Filed 8-29-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 77

[Docket No. APHIS-2006-0004]

Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State and Zone Designations; Minnesota

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 bovine tuberculosis regulations regarding State and zone classifications by removing Minnesota from the list of accredited-free States and adding it to the list of modified accredited advanced States. The interim rule was necessary to help prevent the spread of tuberculosis because Minnesota no longer met the requirements for accredited-free State status.

DATES: Effective on August 30, 2006, we are adopting as a final rule the interim rule that became effective on January 24, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Michael Dutcher, Senior Staff Veterinarian, National Tuberculosis Eradication Program, Eradication and Surveillance Team, National Center for Animal Health Programs, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 43, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231; (301) 734-5467.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In an interim rule¹ effective January 24, 2006, and published in the **Federal Register** on January 30, 2006 (71 FR 4808-4810, Docket No. APHIS-2006-

¹ To view the interim rule and the comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, click on the "Advanced Search" tab, and select "Docket Search." In the Docket ID field, enter APHIS-2006-0004, then click on "Submit." Clicking on the Docket ID link in the search results page will produce a list of all documents in the docket.

0004), we amended the bovine tuberculosis regulations regarding State and zone classifications contained in 9 CFR part 77 by removing Minnesota from the list of accredited-free States in § 77.7 and adding it to the list of modified accredited advanced States in § 77.9. The interim rule was necessary to help prevent the spread of tuberculosis because Minnesota no longer met the requirements for accredited-free State status.

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before March 31, 2006. We received two comments by that date. The comments were from private citizens. One commenter stated that no animals should ever be moved interstate, but did not comment specifically on the reclassification of Minnesota as a modified accredited advanced State. A second commenter, responding to the first, stated support for the interim rule. We are making no changes in response to these comments.

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 Orders 12372 and 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 77

Animal diseases, Bison, Cattle, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Tuberculosis.

PART 77—TUBERCULOSIS

■ Accordingly, we are adopting as a final rule, without change, the interim rule that amended 9 CFR part 77 and that was published at 71 FR 4808–4810 on January 30, 2006.

Done in Washington, DC, this 24th day of August 2006.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E6–14481 Filed 8–29–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 93

[Docket No. APHIS–2006–0107]

Spring Viremia of Carp; Import Restrictions on Certain Live Fish, Fertilized Eggs, and Gametes

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim rule and request for comments.

SUMMARY: We are establishing regulations to restrict the importation into the United States of live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes of fish species that are susceptible to spring viremia of carp, a serious contagious viral disease of carp. Cases of spring viremia of carp confirmed in the United States in 2002 and 2004, and since eradicated, have been linked to the unregulated importation of fish infected with the virus. This action is necessary to prevent further introductions of spring viremia of carp into the United States.

DATES: This interim rule is effective September 29, 2006. We will consider all comments that we receive on or before October 30, 2006.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and, in the lower “Search Regulations and Federal Actions” box, select “Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service” from the agency drop-down menu, then click on “Submit.” In the Docket ID column, select APHIS–2006–0107 to submit or view public comments and to view supporting and related materials available electronically. Information on using Regulations.gov, including instructions for accessing documents, submitting comments, and viewing the docket after the close of the comment period, is available through the site’s “User Tips” link.

- **Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:** Please send four copies of your comment (an original and three copies) to Docket No. APHIS–2006–0107, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 3A–03.8, 4700 River Road Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737–1238. Please state that your comment refers to Docket No. APHIS–2006–0107.

Reading Room: 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.

Other Information: Additional information about APHIS and its programs is available on the Internet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Peter L. Merrill, Aquaculture Specialist, National Center for Import and Export, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 39, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 734–0649; or Dr. Jill B. Rolland, Fishery Biologist, National Center for Animal Health Programs, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 46, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 734–7727.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Spring viremia of carp (SVC) is a disease of certain species of finfish, caused by an eponymous rhabdovirus. The following species are considered susceptible to SVC: Common carp, including koi (*Cyprinus carpio*), grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), bighead carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*), Crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*), goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), tench (*Tinca tinca*), and sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*). SVC was first reported in Yugoslavia in 1969 and has since spread to other European countries as well as Asia. SVC is considered extremely contagious, and there are currently no U.S.-approved vaccines or treatments for the virus.

In the United States, SVC is not known to exist in farm-raised fish. The disease is considered a foreign animal disease and is reportable to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). SVC is also listed as a notifiable disease by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). Characteristics of OIE-notifiable aquatic animal diseases such as SVC include the following:

1. The disease has been shown to cause significant production losses due to morbidity or mortality at a national or multinational level where it occurs;

2. The disease has been shown to, or is strongly suspected to, negatively affect wild aquatic animal populations that are shown to be an asset worth protecting; or

3. The disease has the potential for international spread, including via live animals, their bodily fluids and waste, and inanimate objects.