

order's termination. However, a handler would continue to be required to maintain records of milk receipts and sales into another Federal order marketing area and report them to the market administrator of the other marketing area. In addition, if a handler's sales into another Federal order marketing area become a large enough percentage of a handler's milk receipts, a handler would be pooled under another order and incur the same reporting, recordkeeping and payment obligations it currently has under the Black Hills order.

Termination of the order will remove government enforcement of minimum prices to handlers and to producers that are determined by supply and demand conditions. It will also remove other stabilizing features of the regulatory program such as: an impartial audit of handler records to insure payment to dairy farmers and to verify the reported uses of milk; the assurance to farmers of accurate weighing, testing, classification and accounting for milk; and the existence of marketing information to evaluate market performance. Thus, it is likely that market conditions would tend to become less orderly or stable. However, it must be assumed that the consequences of the removal of the regulatory program have been considered by the cooperative association that has requested the action, and that possibly other approaches have or will be made to replace the stabilizing influence of the order.

Regardless of the possible economic effects of the order termination on the small entities involved, a termination is required by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, whenever a termination is requested by a majority of the producers engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area in a representative period determined by the Secretary. Black Hills Milk Producers, as the cooperative association representing all of the producers whose milk is pooled under the Black Hills milk order, has requested that the order be terminated.

Determination

It is hereby determined that termination of the Black Hills, South Dakota, order, Part 1075, is favored by a majority of the producers engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area in the representative period, determined to be June 1996, and that such producers produced more than 50 percent of the milk produced for sale in the Black Hills, South Dakota, milk marketing area in such representative period.

It is also determined that notice of proposed rule making and public procedure thereon is impracticable, unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Section 608(c)(16)(B) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, requires that if a majority of the producers engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area in a representative period determined by the Secretary favor termination of the order, and such producers produced more than 50 percent of the milk produced for sale in the marketing area in the representative period, that such order shall be terminated. It is therefore necessary that the provisions of the order, as amended, subject to specific exceptions, be terminated effective October 1, 1996.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1075

Milk marketing orders.
Order

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) it is hereby ordered that all provisions of the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Black Hills, South Dakota, marketing area (7 CFR Part 1075) except § 1075.1, which incorporates the General Provisions in Part 1000, are hereby terminated effective October 1, 1996.

Milk marketing orders.

For the reason set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR Part 1075 is amended as follows:

PART 1075—MILK IN THE BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA, MARKETING AREA

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR Part 1075 continues to read as follows:

Authority: (Secs. 1–19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601–674).

§§ 1075.2 through 1075.85 [Removed]

2. In part 1075 §§ 1075.2 through 1075.85 and their undesignated center headings are removed effective October 1, 1996.

Dated: August 30, 1996.

Michael V. Dunn,

Assistant Secretary, Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

[FR Doc. 96–22786 Filed 9–5–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

8 CFR Part 103

[AG Order No. 2054–96; INS No. 1792–96]

RIN 1115–AE51

Definition of the Term Lawfully Present in the United States for Purposes of Applying for Title II Benefits Under Section 401(b)(2) of Public Law 104–193

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This interim rule amends the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Service) regulations to define the term “an alien who is lawfully present in the United States” so that the Social Security Administration may determine which aliens in the United States are eligible for benefits under title II of the Social Security Act. Aliens who are considered “lawfully present in the United States,” however, must otherwise satisfy the requirements for benefits under title II of the Social Security Act in order to receive social security benefits.

DATES: This rule is effective September 6, 1996. Written comments must be received on or before November 5, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Please submit written comments, in triplicate, to the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Room 5307, Washington, DC 20536. To ensure proper handling, please reference INS number 1792–96 on your correspondence. Comments are available for public inspection at this location by calling (202) 514–3048 to arrange an appointment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Derek C. Smith, Assistant General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel; or Sophia Cox, Adjudications Officers, Adjudications Division; Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Room 3214, Washington, DC 20536, telephone (202) 514–2895 or (202) 514–5014.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 22, 1996, the President signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Personal Responsibility Act), Pub. L. 104–193. Section 401(a) of the Personal Responsibility Act provides that, subject to limited exceptions, only “qualified aliens,” as defined under section 431, may receive Federal public benefits,

including retirement, welfare, health, disability, public or assisted housing, postsecondary education, food assistance, and unemployment benefits, among others.

Section 431(b) of the Personal Responsibility Act defines the term "qualified alien" to mean the following six groups of aliens:

- (1) Aliens who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act);
- (2) Aliens who are granted asylum under section 208 of the Act;
- (3) Refugees admitted into the United States under section 207 of the Act;
- (4) Aliens who are paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Act for a period of at least 1 year;
- (5) Aliens whose deportation is being withheld under section 243(h) of the Act; and
- (6) Aliens who are granted conditional entry pursuant to section 203(a)(7) of the Act as in effect prior to April 1, 1980.

Section 401(b)(2) of the Personal Responsibility Act, however, provides an exception, which allows aliens who are "lawfully present in the United States," as determined by the Attorney General, to receive benefits under title II of the Social Security Act. (Title II benefits include, for example, retirement benefits.) The purpose of this regulation, therefore, is to define the term "an alien who is lawfully present in the United States," as required under section 401(b)(2) of the Personal Responsibility Act, thereby enabling the Social Security Administration to determine whether aliens who are not "qualified aliens" are eligible to receive title II benefits, if they are lawfully present in this country. This definition is made solely for the purpose of determining an alien's eligibility for payment of title II social security benefits, as required under section 401(b)(2) of the Personal Responsibility Act, and is not intended to confer any immigration status or benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

In determining which aliens are lawfully present for the purposes of section 401(b)(2) of Public Law 104-193, the Service had to distinguish among many classes of aliens in the United States. The characteristic common to all the classes of aliens defined as "lawfully present in the United States" is that their presence in the United States has been sanctioned by a policy determination that a particular class of aliens should be allowed to remain in the United States, and that policy determination has almost always been implemented by an official act having the force of law. Each

of the five categories defined as lawfully present fits within this rationale. First, the Service has concluded that Congress intended for qualified aliens, as defined in section 431(b) of the Personal Responsibility Act, to be included in the definition of lawfully present. Second, aliens who have been inspected and admitted to the United States and have not violated their status are lawfully present under the terms of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Third, an alien who has been paroled into the United States is lawfully present pursuant to section 212(d)(5) of the Act. However, persons who are paroled in order to determine whether or not they must be excluded under the Act are not lawfully present because no determination has been made as to the lawfulness of their presence, and they are allowed into the United States to avoid having to keep them in detention while they wait proceedings. Fourth, aliens who belong to one of the seven classes of aliens listed in section 103.12(a)(4) of this rule have been permitted to remain in the United States either by an act of Congress or through some other policy determination affecting that class of aliens. Aliens in temporary resident status pursuant to section 210 or 245A of the Act, aliens under Temporary Protected Status (TPS) pursuant to section 244A of the Act, and Family Unity beneficiaries pursuant to section 301 of Pub. L. 101-649 are all in lawful status under the Act. Cuban-Haitian entrants, aliens in deferred action status, aliens under Deferred Enforced Departure, and aliens who are the spouses and children of a United States citizen with an approved visa petition all remain in the United States under a Presidential or administrative policy that permits them to do so. Finally, applicants for asylum and withholding of deportation are permitted to remain in the United States because section 208(a) of the Act requires the Attorney General to create a procedure for adjudicating claims for asylum made by aliens physically present in the United States. Section 208(a) of the Act was passed to implement the obligations of the United States under the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, of July 28, 1951, as incorporated into the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, of January 31, 1967.

Good Cause Exception

This interim rule is effective upon publication in the Federal Register although the Service invites post-promulgation comments and will address any such comments in a final rule. For the following reasons, the

Service finds that good cause exists for adopting this rule without the prior notice and comment period ordinarily required by 5 U.S.C. 553(b). Section 401(b)(2) of Pub. L. 104-193 requires the Attorney General to define the term "an alien lawfully present in the United States" so that the Social Security Administration can determine which aliens are eligible for payment of title II social security benefits under the terms of the Social Security Act. Absent a definition of "an alien lawfully present in the United States," section 401(a) of Pub. L. 104-193 requires the Social Security Administration to suspend payments under title II for aliens who are not "qualified aliens" (as defined under section 431(b)) and who file applications on or after September 1, 1996. It is therefore impracticable to adopt this rule with the prior notice and comment period normally required under 5 U.S.C. 553(b).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Attorney General, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), has reviewed this regulation and, by approving it, certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, because this regulation affects individuals, not small entities.

Executive Order 12866

This interim rule is considered by the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to be a "significant regulatory action" under E.O. 12866, section 3(f), Regulatory Planning Review, and it has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review under E.O. 12866.

Executive Order 12988

This interim rule meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988.

Executive Order 12612

This regulation will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationships between the National government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with E.O. 12612, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient Federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

List of Subjects in 8 CFR Part 103

Administrative practice and procedure, Authority delegations

(Government agencies), Freedom of Information, Privacy, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Surety bonds.

Accordingly, part 103 of chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 103—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SERVICE OFFICERS; AVAILABILITY OF SERVICE RECORDS

1. The authority citation for part 103 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552, 552(a); 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1201, 1252 note, 1252b, 1304, 1356; 31 U.S.C. 9701; L.E.O. 12356; 47 FR 14874, 15557; 3 CFR 1982 Comp., p. 166; 8 CFR part 2.

2. A new § 103.12 is added to read as follows:

§ 103.12 Definition of the term "lawfully present" aliens for purposes of applying for Title II social security benefits under Public Law 104-193.

(a) *Definition of the term an "alien who is lawfully present in the United States."* For the purposes of section 401(b)(2) of Pub. L. 104-193 only, an "alien who is lawfully present in the United States" means:

(1) A qualified alien as defined in section 431(b) of Pub. L. 104-193;

(2) An alien who has been inspected and admitted to the United States and who has not violated the terms of the status under which he or she was admitted or to which he or she has changed after admission;

(3) An alien who has been paroled into the United States pursuant to section 212(d)(5) of the Act for less than 1 year, except:

(i) Aliens paroled for deferred inspection or pending exclusion proceedings under 236(a) of the Act; and

(ii) Aliens paroled into the United States for prosecution pursuant to 8 CFR 212.5(a)(3);

(4) An alien who belongs to one of the following classes of aliens permitted to remain in the United States because the Attorney General has decided for humanitarian or other public policy reasons not to initiate deportation or exclusion proceedings or enforce departure:

(i) Aliens currently in temporary resident status pursuant to section 210 or 245A of the Act;

(ii) Aliens currently under Temporary Protected Status (TPS) pursuant to section 244A of the Act;

(iii) Cuban-Haitian entrants, as defined in section 202(b) Pub. L. 99-603, as amended;

(iv) Family Unity beneficiaries pursuant to section 301 of Pub. L. 101-649, as amended;

(v) Aliens currently under Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) pursuant to a decision made by the President;

(vi) Aliens currently in deferred action status pursuant to Service Operations Instructions at OI 242.1(a)(22);

(vii) Aliens who are the spouse or child of a United States citizen whose visa petition has been approved and who have a pending application for adjustment of status;

(5) Applicants for asylum under section 208(a) of the Act and applicants for withholding of deportation under section 243(h) of the Act who have been granted employment authorization, and such applicants under the age of 14 who have had an application pending for at least 180 days.

(b) *Non-issuance of an Order to Show Cause and non-enforcement of deportation and exclusion orders.* An alien may not be deemed to be lawfully present solely on the basis of the Service's decision not to, or failure to, issue an Order to Show Cause or solely on the basis of the Service's decision not to, or failure to, enforce an outstanding order of deportation or exclusion.

Dated: September 4, 1996.

Janet Reno,

Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 96-22963 Filed 9-4-96; 3:10 pm]

BILLING CODE 4410-10-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 96-SW-08-AD; Amendment 39-9740; AD 96-18-15]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, A Division of Textron Canada Ltd. Model 222, 222B, 222U, and 230 Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This amendment supersedes an existing airworthiness directive (AD) 96-01-08, which superseded Priority Letter AD 95-23-02, both of which were applicable to certain serial-numbered Bell Helicopter Textron, A Division of Textron Canada Ltd. (BHT) Model 222, 222B, 222U, and 230 helicopters, that currently requires an initial check of

both surfaces of each tail rotor blade (blade) for cracks; an inspection of the blade skin if a crack of a specified size or location is found in the paint; and replacement of the blade if a crack is found in the blade skin. This AD requires the same actions as required by the existing AD, but expands the applicability to include additional blade part numbers (P/N). This amendment is prompted by three incidents in which a crack developed in the stainless steel blade skins due to sanding marks on the blades that occurred during the manufacturing process on BHT Model 230 helicopters, which are similar in design to the Model 222, 222B and 222U helicopters. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent failure of a blade due to a fatigue crack, loss of the tail rotor and tail rotor gear box, and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter.

DATES: Effective September 23, 1996.

Comments for inclusion in the Rules Docket must be received on or before November 5, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 96-SW-08-AD, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Room 663, Fort Worth, Texas 76137.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Charles Harrison, Aerospace Engineer, Rotorcraft Certification Office, Rotorcraft Directorate, FAA, Fort Worth, Texas 76193-0170, telephone (817) 222-5447, fax (817) 222-5960.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 3, 1995, the FAA issued priority letter AD 95-23-02, applicable to certain serial-numbered BHT Model 222, 222B, 222U, and 230 helicopters, to require an initial check of both surfaces of each blade for cracks; an inspection of the blade skin if a crack of a specified size or location was found in the paint; and replacement of the blade if a crack was found in the blade skin. That action was prompted by two incidents in which a crack developed in the stainless steel blade skins on BHT Model 230 helicopters. In one of these incidents, the blade failed during flight. Subsequent investigation revealed fatigue cracks originating from sanding marks on the blade skin. The cracks were located just outboard of the stainless steel blade doubler. That condition, if not corrected, could result in failure of a blade due to a fatigue crack, loss of the tail rotor and tail rotor gear box, and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter. Subsequent to the issuance of the priority letter AD, the FAA issued AD 96-01-08 to publish the