Commodities	Parts per million	Expiration date
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PART 185—PESTICIDES IN FOOD

2. In part 185:

a. The authority citation for part 185 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 342, 348, and 701.

b. By revising the part heading for part 185 to read as set forth above.

c. In § 185.1250, by adding paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 185.1250 Cyfluthrin.

* * * * *

(b)(1) A maximum residue level regulation is established for residues of the insecticide cyfluthrin, [cyano[4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl]-methyl-3-[2,2-dicloroethenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate] in or on the following food commodities:

Commodities	Parts per million
Citrus oil	0.3

(2) This regulation reflects the maximum level of residues in citrus oil consistent with use of cyfluthrin on citrus, fruits in conformity with § 180.436 of this chapter and with the use of good manufacturing practices.

* * * * *

PART 186 — [AMENDED]

3. In part 186:

a. The authority citation for part 186 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 342, 348, and 701.

b. In § 186.1250, by adding paragraph (b), to read as follows:

§ 186.1250 Cyfluthrin.

* * * * *

(b)(1) A maximum residue level regulation is established for residues of the insecticide cyfluthrin, [cyano[4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl]-methyl-3-[2,2-dicloroethenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate] in or on the following feed commodities:

Commodities	Parts per million
Citrus, dried pulp	0.3

(2) This regulation reflects the maximum level of residues in citrus, dried pulp consistent with use of cyfluthrin on citrus, fruits in conformity with § 180.436 of this chapter and with the use of good manufacturing practices.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 96–18183 Filed 7–15–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

45 CFR Parts 232 and 235

Aid To Families With Dependent Children; AFDC/Child Support Program Cooperation and Referral

AGENCY: Administration for Children and Families (ACF), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This proposed rule is part of President Clinton's recently announced initiative to strengthen the child support enforcement system and promote parental responsibility. ACF is proposing to amend the regulations for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program under title IV–A of the Social Security Act to improve cooperation requirements as follows:

Prior to receipt of AFDC, applicants will be required to provide sufficient information to located the non-custodial parent, establish the paternity of a child born out of wedlock and secure child support. By making the receipt of benefits conditional upon fulfillment of the cooperation requirement at the time of application, this policy will increase the likelihood of success in locating non-custodial parents, establishing paternity, and securing support.

- Applicants and recipients will be held to a strict cooperation standard. They will be required to provide the name of the father and identifying information available to the caretaker such as the address, Social Security Number, telephone number, place of employment or school, and names of relatives, etc.
- To ensure effective due process protection, States will be required to establish criteria to determine when the individual cannot reasonably be expected to know the required identifying information.
- The AFDC agency will be required to refer applicants to the child support agency within two working days of application so that the non-custodial parent can be located and paternity action can be initiated right away.
- To ensure that clients are protected from delays in processing applications, the prohibition on State or local agencies from denying, delaying or discontinuing assistance pending a good cause determination will also apply to the cooperation determination.
- To provide additional flexibility, States may request waivers under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act to have the child support agency, rather than the AFDC agency, make the good cause and cooperation determination. Since the child support agency has the responsibility to bring legal action to establish paternity, it is often in the best position to make this determination.

The current good cause provisions are unchanged. Applicants and recipients who have good cause will continue to be exempt from cooperating.

DATES: Interested persons and agencies are invited to submit written comments concerning these regulations no later than September 16, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted in writing to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, ATTENTION: Mr. Mack A. Storrs, Director, Division of AFDC/JOBS, 5th Floor, Office of Family Assistance, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20447 or delivered to the Office of Family Assistance, 5th Floor, Aerospace Building, 901 ''D'' St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20447, between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on regular business days. Comments received may be inspected during these hours by making arrangements with the contact person.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Mack A. Storrs, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, 5th Floor, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20447, telephone (202) 401–9289.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Recently, President Clinton announced a new initiative to strengthen the child support

enforcement system and promote parental responsibility. The President directed the Secretary to exercise her legal authority to propose new rules which would require all applicants for welfare to cooperate by providing sufficient information, *prior* to receipt of AFDC, to locate the non-custodial parent, establish the paternity of a child born out of wedlock and secure child support. The new regulations will also require AFDC recipients to similarly cooperate at their next redetermination.

Currently, more than 1.2 million children are born each year to unwed parents. These children deserve to have their relationship with their father legally acknowledged and to receive financial and emotional support from him. No father should be able to bring a child into this world and then just walk away. A clear message must be conveyed to parents, especially young parents, that bringing a child into this world brings with it significant, long-term responsibilities.

Paternity establishment is the crucial, first step toward securing financial support for a child, and, perhaps even more importantly, promoting the development of a nurturing relationship with the father. If paternity is not established, the child may be denied a lifetime of emotional, psychological and economic benefits. While a parental link opens the door to child support and other potential financial benefits, it also provides qualitative benefits to the child, such as the value of a father's legal acknowledgement of their relationship, an opportunity for extended family ties, and access to medical history and genetic information.

The Administration has made paternity establishment a top priority. In the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993, the Administration proposed, and Congress enacted, a requirement for States to establish voluntary paternity acknowledgment programs in hospitals as an effective way to establish child/father bonds right from the start of a child's life. Voluntary data from thirty-one States show that more than 200,000 paternities were established through the in-hospital program in 1995. In addition, the total number of paternities established by child support agencies has increased by 40 percent since 1992. Still, more needs to be done. That is why the President has ordered the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to exercise her legal authority to propose new regulations on paternity establishment and child support cooperation in the AFDC program.

Unless paternity is established for a child in a family seeking welfare, the government pays the costs of raising the child—costs that the father should be sharing. As a condition of receipt of welfare benefits, mothers are currently required to cooperate with paternity-establishment efforts. However, the process of cooperating is seldom completed during the application process, and efforts to determine cooperation and establish paternity are often not made until after the mother has begun receiving benefits. Research shows that a greater percentage of mothers know the identity and whereabouts of the father of their child than is currently reported to welfare agencies. Because agencies do not receive all relevant information, paternity is often not established. In fact, the national rate for paternity establishment in welfare cases is only about 40 percent. Under these proposed rules, quick action would be taken to improve life prospects for families.

Since passage of the Family Support Act in 1988, States have been dramatically changing the culture of welfare to emphasize that assistance ought to be temporary while families take the necessary steps to become self-sufficient. Establishing paternity and getting child support from the non-custodial parent, combined with finding and holding a job, are critical components of a financial base leading to independence. In addition to assuring that eligible applicants receive prompt and accurate benefits, eligibility staff should know, understand and communicate the benefits and need for paternity establishment and self-sufficiency.

Discussion of Proposed Changes

In cases of a child born out of wedlock, the establishment of paternity is a critical first step in the child support enforcement process. The earlier paternity is established, the sooner the child may benefit from child support, the father's medical benefits, and information about his medical history. The child may also gain access to other financial benefits such as dependent's benefits under Social Security, pensions, veterans' benefits, and rights of inheritance.

Section 402(a)(26)(B) of the Social Security Act provides that, as a condition of eligibility for aid, each applicant or recipient will be required to cooperate with the State in establishing the paternity of a child born out of wedlock, in locating the non-custodial parent and in obtaining support or any other payments or property due such applicant or such child, unless there is good cause for refusing to cooperate. Good cause determinations are rendered by the AFDC agency, based on standards prescribed by the Secretary.

Current rules at § 232.12(b) provide that the applicant or recipient shall provide information, but allow an individual to ''attest to the lack of information, under penalty of perjury.'' Many unmarried applicants are routinely attesting that they do not have the basic information needed to locate the father and establish paternity. As a result, paternity is established in only about 40 percent of these cases.

To increase the rate of paternity determinations, a number of States have requested that we tighten the definition of cooperation by requiring that applicants and recipients furnish specific information about the identity of the non-custodial parent. Under waivers in their welfare reform demonstrations, a number of States have modified or proposed modifications to the cooperation criteria to define cooperation as providing specific information. Some of these modifications have subsequently been challenged in court for providing no exceptions. Advocacy groups have also expressed concern about changes in the cooperation rules because some caretaker relatives do not have or cannot be reasonably expected to obtain the necessary information to identify and locate the non-custodial parents. We are proposing a regulation which we believe balances these concerns.

Recognizing how important it is to establish paternity or secure child support at the earliest possible time, we propose to amend the regulations at § 232.12 and § 235.70 to require that States take action to secure the applicant's cooperation on paternity and child support within the application-processing period. Except in circumstances where the client cannot be reasonably expected to know or obtain the information, or claims good cause, the applicant will be required to provide the name and sufficient information necessary to identify the non-custodial parent.

We propose to amend § 232.12(b) to require States to establish effective procedures to obtain necessary information to identify the non-custodial parent. We have specified at the revised § 232.12(b)(3) that the required cooperation includes providing both the name of the putative father and other information sufficient to verify the identity of the person named. The other information which must be given could include: the social security number, date of birth, past or present address,

telephone number, past or present place of employment, past or present school attended, names and addresses of parents, friends or relatives able to provide location information, or other information which could enable service of process on such person. This requirement is intended to ensure that the mother provide at least the name of the father and sufficient additional information so that the State or local agency can verify that the person named is an actual person and not a fictitious name and to elicit information that can aid the agency in locating the person. This new specific requirement does not change the general requirement at § 232.12(b)(1) that the mother must provide any other verbal or written information, or documentary evidence known to, possessed by, or reasonably obtainable by the applicant or recipient.

Further, the revised regulation would replace the attestation rule at § 232.12(b)(3) with a provision that would allow States to establish criteria for determining cooperation in cases where the applicant or recipient cannot reasonably be expected to know the identifying information about the non-custodial parent. We recognize that the kind and amount of information that a client may have depends on the nature of the relationship and believe that States are in the best position to make this determination. We have included an example of one common situation that the criteria must address—cases where recipients do not know or have the required information due to a long lapse of time since contact with the non-custodial parent. This will allow States to require more than a mere attestation but to accept less than the required information, as specified by the State, in limited circumstances. Providing States this flexibility is reasonable since they are in the best position to develop criteria that respond to their administrative needs and caseload characteristics. States are encouraged to elicit and seriously consider the views of client representatives and advocates when formulating the new criteria.

Section 232.46 prohibits State or local agencies from denying, delaying or discontinuing assistance pending a good cause determination. To ensure that clients are protected from delays in processing applications, we are proposing that this requirement also apply to the cooperation determination. For example, if the name and identifying information provided by the applicant cannot be verified within the application processing timeframe (no later than 45 days from the filing date or a shorter period as elected by the State) and the delay is not due to inaction on the part of the applicant, then benefits must be authorized once other eligibility and payment factors have been met. This also applies to all application filed under any State-defined criteria for emergency processing.

So that the non-custodial parent can be located and paternity or child support action can be initiated right away, we are proposing that the AFDC agency be required to send a prompt notice to the child support agency that an application has been filed on behalf of a child who is deprived of parental support or care due to the continued absence of a parent. Section 235.70 will be amended to define a ''prompt notice'' as one that is sent to the child support agency within two working days of the date that the application for AFDC is filed, rather than the current requirement of within two working days of when assistance is granted.

We propose that these new cooperation requirements be effective 90 days after publication of the final rule or, for States requiring new legislation, no later than the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning after the close of the first legislative session that begins after the date of the final rule. For purposes of the previous sentence, in the case of a State that has a 2-year legislative session, each year of such session shall be deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature. The new requirements will apply to all applicants after that date, and to current recipients no later than the next redetermination after that date. Before imposing the new requirements on recipients, States shall notify recipients in writing about their responsibilities to provide additional information, the consequences of failure to cooperate and their rights to claim good cause and to appeal adverse actions.

For current recipients, we expect States to review the records of cases where paternity or support has not been established, or the whereabouts of the non-custodial parent is not known. The purpose of the review is to determine, based on case situation, whether the recipient may have additional information or has cooperated under these new requirements. States should pay particular attention to their criteria for assessing the recipient's lack of information, based on the lapse of time or age of a child for whom paternity has not been established. States may apply the new requirements at any time after the notice to recipients, but shall apply them no later than the next redetermination.

Several States have also persuasively argued that the child support agency, rather than the AFDC agency, should be permitted to make the good cause and cooperation decisions. Allowing child support staff to make the decisions may be more efficient because it eliminates delays caused by the ''back-and-forth'' referrals between child support and AFDC staff. It also encourages client responsibility and rapport in dealing with workers who help establish paternity and obtain child support. We believe these arguments have merit. Although we are not proposing a regulatory change in this area, States that are interested in having the child support agency render the good cause and cooperation decisions are encouraged to request a waiver under section 204 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968.

Under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, the Governor or the appropriate executive of the single State agency may request a waiver and explain: (1) Why the proposed organizational arrangement is more effective and efficient within the State government; and (2) how the objectives of title IV–A will be met by the alternative arrangement that is being requested (e.g., having the child support agency render the good cause and cooperation decisions). The formal request for a waiver, together with the State plan preprint pages (i.e., Section 1.1–2, page 1 and Attachment 1.1–B) should be submitted to the appropriate ACF Regional Office for review and approval.

We also want to clarify that no changes are proposed in several areas related to cooperation. Pursuant to section 402(a)(26) of the Social Security Act, a failure to cooperate, without good cause, either at application or subsequently will result in the removal of the caretaker's needs from the grant. This consequence is not changed. Likewise, States are still required to inform all applicants or recipients who fail to cooperate of their right to a fair hearing to appeal the determination. If an individual fails to cooperate and is determined ineligible for benefits, but subsequently chooses to cooperate and takes appropriate action, benefits will be reinstated. Finally, the current requirements regarding good cause for not cooperating because it would be ''against the best interests of the child'' are not changed.

Regulatory Procedures

Executive Order 12866 on Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Order 12866 requires that regulations be reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with the priorities

and principles set forth in the Executive Order. The Department has determined that these rules are consistent with these priorities and principles. An assessment of the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives (including not regulating) demonstrated that the approach taken in the regulation is the most cost-effective and least burdensome while still achieving the regulatory objectives.

The proposed rule is designed to provide that applicants and recipients provide sufficient information to establish paternity and obtain support, and that information be provided on a timely basis—i.e., before establishing welfare eligibility, if possible. At the same time, it seeks to both protect cooperative individuals against unreasonable requirements and prevent unnecessary legal challenges in the States. Thus, we believe it properly balances our interests in improving the effectiveness of paternity establishment and child support efforts against our concern about the burdens imposed both on governmental agencies and needy families seeking assistance.

The requirement on welfare agencies to make referrals within two days of application may initially be burdensome in some States or localities, but we believe that the broad automation of welfare and child support enforcement programs substantially mitigates any such burden, and that the two-day requirement is necessary to ensure timely and effective paternity establishment efforts. Nevertheless, we welcome specific comments on the administrative burden associated with this two-day requirement.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This NPRM contains information collection requirements in sections 232.12, 232.46, and 235.70. As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)), the Administration for Children and Families has submitted a copy of these sections to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

More specifically, sections 232.12 and 232.46 both include State plan amendments; section 232.12(b) includes information to be provided to the State welfare agency by the parent seeking assistance; and section 235.70 revises prompt notice requirements.

One group of respondents to the proposed information collection requirements is State welfare agencies. These agencies will be required to revise their State plans to specify: (1) The actions, documents and information required for cooperation of applicants and recipients—including what additional information (beyond a name) individuals must provide in order to establish paternity [at section 232.12(b)(3)]; (2) the criteria for determining cooperation when individuals cannot reasonably be expected to know the required identifying information [also at section 232.12(b)(3)]; and (3) provision of benefits pending a determination of cooperation or good cause in cases of compliance with other requirements [at section 232.46]. The State plan changes are necessary to ensure that States are making necessary changes to improve the effectiveness of their paternity establishment and child support efforts, while protecting needy individuals from undue harm and unreasonable requirements. By requiring specification of these policies and procedures in the State plans, we help to ensure broad public access to information on the policies and procedures being implemented by States and expand the opportunities for public comment on them. To minimize the burden on respondents, we will be providing preprint pages for their use. Adding this additional plan language will create a one-time burden for the 54 State agencies, which we estimate will average 5 hours per State, for a total burden of 270 hours.

We expect State and local welfare agencies implementing these new plan provisions will also spend additional time collecting, documenting and inputting information when individuals apply for welfare and, if needed, when recipients have their benefits redetermined. However, we believe that the burden of collecting this information up front in the welfare office should be substantially, if not fully, offset by a reduced burden on child support and Medicaid agencies. These latter agencies will face a reduction in their own administrative burdens because they will be receiving more complete and more useful information on the cases that are referred from the welfare office.

We estimate that 240,000 applicants per year would be affected by these additional requirements (160,000 of which would become recipients). We also estimate that each year about 55,000 recipients who were previously affected by these requirements and previously provided sufficient information would be again affected because of the birth of a new child. Thus, a total of 295,000 applicants and recipients would be affected on an annual basis.

In addition, over the first couple of years, as these requirements are implemented, we estimate that 360,000 recipients would be affected at the time of their first subsequent redetermination. The vast majority of recipients will only be affected one time—at their first redetermination following the implementation of the new requirements.

The burden on parents seeking assistance will be more significant, but the precise impact is difficult to determine. We do not know the specific policies and procedures the States will put into effect. We also do not know what percentages of paternity cases are already providing ''sufficient information'' under existing program rules. Nevertheless, with these caveats in mind, we estimate that the number of affected applicants and recipients per year would be 295,000 and the average additional time required of each of these applicants and recipients would be 30 minutes (i.e., 0.5 hours). Thus, the total ongoing impact would be 147,500 hours per annum.

Likewise, we estimate that 360,000 recipients would be affected on a one-time basis over the first couple of years as the new requirements are implemented. Assuming a slightly higher hourly burden on these recipient parents (of 45 minutes, or 0.75 hours, per individual) would produce a total burden estimate of 270,000 hours.

We do not expect that the overall burden on State and local agencies associated with the prompt notice requirements will be affected by this proposed rule.

In summary, therefore, we estimate a net one-time burden on State and local agencies of 270 burden hours; annual burdens for parents who are either applicants or recipients with new infants of 147,500 burden hours; and a one-time burden on recipient parents who are newly subject to these requirements of 270,000 burden hours.

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) will consider comments by the public on these proposed collections of information in:

- Evaluating whether the proposed collections are necessary for the proper performance of the functions of ACF, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluating the accuracy of ACF's estimate of the burden of the proposed collections of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhancing the quality, usefulness, and the clarity of the information to be collected;
- Minimizing the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other

technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

To ensure that public comments are fully understood and have the maximum effect on the development of final regulations, ACF urges that each comment clearly identify the specific section or sections of the regulations at issue and the type of respondent being addressed.

OMB is required to make a decision concerning the collections of information contained in these proposed regulations between 30 and 60 days after publication of this document in the Federal Register. Therefore, a comment is best assured of having its full effect if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication. This does not affect the deadline for the public to comment on the proposed regulations. Written comments to OMB on the proposed information collections should be sent directly to the following: Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project, 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503, ATTN: Ms. Wendy Taylor.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96–354) requires the Federal government to anticipate and reduce the impact of regulations and paperwork requirements on small businesses. The Secretary certifies that these proposed regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the primary impact of these regulations is on State governments and individuals. We do not believe that any provision will have direct impact on small businesses or other small entities within the scope of the Regulatory Flexibility Act and therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

List of Subjects

45 CFR Part 232

Aid to families with dependent children, Child support, Grant programs-social programs.

45 CFR Part 235

Aid to families with dependent children, Fraud, Grant programs-social programs, Public assistance programs.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs 93.020, Assistance Payments Maintenance Assistance.)

Dated: June 21, 1996.

Mary Jo Bane,

Assistant Secretary for Children and Families.

Approved: July 1, 1996.

Donna E. Shalala,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, we propose to amend Chapter II of Title 45 of Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 232—SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO TITLE IV–A OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

1. The authority citation for Part 232 is amended to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 602, and 1302.

2. Section 232.12 is amended by revising the introductory text of paragraph (b) and paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(3).

§ 232.12 Cooperation in obtaining support.

* * * * *

(b) The plan shall specify that ''cooperate'' includes any of the actions reflected in paragraphs (b) (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section that are relevant to, or necessary for, the achievement of the objectives specified in paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) Appearing at an office of the State or local agency or the child support agency as necessary prior to receipt of benefits (or, if necessary for recipients, at redetermination) to provide verbal or written information, or documentary evidence known to, possessed by, or reasonably obtainable by the applicant or recipient.

(i) An applicant or recipient who knowingly provides false information shall be subject to prosecution for perjury.

(ii) States shall specify the actions, documents and information required of applicants and recipients to cooperate in achieving the objectives specified in paragraph (a).

(2) * * *

(3)(i) As part of the requirement to cooperate in paternity establishment, providing:

(A) The name of the putative father; and

(B) Sufficient additional information to enable the State agency, if reasonable efforts were made, to verify the identity of the person named; including such information as the putative father's social security number; date of birth; past or present address; telephone number; past or present place of employment; past or present school attended; names and addresses of parents, friends or relatives able to provide location information; or other information which could enable service of process on such person.

(ii) The State shall establish criteria for determining cooperation in cases where the individual cannot reasonably be expected to know the required identifying information about the father (including, but not limited to, cases where long term recipients do not know the required information due to a lapse of a long period of time since contact with the father).

* * * * *

3. Section 232.46 is revised to read as follows:

§ 232.46 Granting or continuation of assistance.

The plan shall provide that the State or local agency will not deny, delay, or discontinue assistance pending a determination of cooperation or good cause for refusal to cooperate if the applicant or recipient has complied with the requirements of §§ 232.12, 232.40(c) and 232.43 to furnish corroborative evidence and information. This requirement applies to the 45-day application processing time frame, a shorter application period as elected by the State and to all applications filed under any State-defined criteria for emergency processing.

PART 235—ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

1. The authority citation for Part 235 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 603, 616, and 1302.

2. Section 235.70 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(2), removing paragraph (b)(3), and redesignating paragraph (b)(4) as (b)(3) to read as follows:

§ 235.70 Prompt notice to child support or Medicaid agency.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(2) *Prompt notice* means written notice including a copy of the AFDC case record, or all relevant information as prescribed by the child support agency. Prompt notice must also include all relevant information as prescribed by the State medicaid agency for the pursuit of liable third parties. The prompt notice shall be provided within two working days of the filing of the application.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 96–18116 Filed 7–16–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–04–M