2. Section 97.2 is amended by adding in the table, in alphabetical order, the information as shown below:

§ 97.2 Administrative instructions prescribing commuted traveltime.

* * * * *

COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Add:			
* * *	* *	*	*
Illinois:			
* * *	* *	*	*
Chicago	Lynn Center		6
* * *	* *	*	*
New Jersey:			
Newark International Airport	Hightstown	2	
Do	Mount Holly	3	
Do	Princeton	2	
Port of Salem	Hightstown	3½	
Do	Mount Holly	3	
Do	Princeton	4	
* * *	* *	*	*

Done in Washington, DC, this 20th day of April 1994.

Patricia Jensen,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Marketing and Inspection Services.

[FR Doc. 94–10033 Filed 4–25–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 313

[Docket No. 91–035F]

RIN 0583–AB54

Use of Carbon Dioxide in the Humane Slaughter of Swine

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: FSIS is amending the Federal meat inspection regulations to permit the use of carbon dioxide to induce death in swine. The amendment, prompted by a petition from the Danish and Swedish Meat Research Institute, is based on scientific research showing the use of carbon dioxide to induce death in swine to be an effective and humane slaughtering method.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 26, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. William O. James, Director, Slaughter Inspection Standards and Procedures Division, room 202 Annex Building, FSIS, USDA, 300 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20250–3700, (202) 720–3219.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Order 12866

This final rule has been determined to be not-significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866 and therefore has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Executive Order 12778

This final rule has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. This final rule will permit swine to be humanely slaughtered in official meat-packing establishments through the administration of carbon dioxide.

State and local jurisdictions are preempted under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) from imposing any requirements with respect to federally inspected premises and facilities, and operations of such establishments, that are in addition to, or different than, those imposed under the FMIA. States and local jurisdictions are also preempted under the FMIA from imposing any marking, labeling, packaging, or ingredient requirements on federally inspected meat or meat food products that are in addition to, or different than, those imposed under the FMIA. States and local jurisdictions may, however, exercise concurrent jurisdiction over meat products that are outside official establishments for the purposes of preventing the distribution of meat products that are misbranded or adulterated under the FMIA or, in the case of imported articles, which are not at such an establishment, after their entry into the United States. States and local jurisdictions may also make requirements or take other actions that are consistent with the FMIA, with respect to any other matters regulated under the FMIA.

Under the FMIA, States that maintain meat inspection programs must impose requirements on State-inspected products and establishments that are at least equal to those required under the FMIA. These States may, however, impose more stringent requirements on such State-inspected products and establishments.

No retroactive effect will be given to this final rule, and applicable administrative procedures must be exhausted before any judicial challenge can be taken to the application of these provisions. Those administrative procedures are set forth in 9 CFR 306.5.

Effect on Small Entities

The Administrator has determined that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, as defined by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601).

The use of the carbon dioxide (CO_2) slaughtering methods is voluntary. FSIS is not aware of any domestic establishments that are currently planning to use this swine slaughtering method. Even if some establishments decide to use the method, there is no indication that a substantial number of establishments will. There will be no impact on entities other than establishments engaged in the slaughter of swine and the sale of swine carcasses and parts for human food. A significant investment will be required by large or small entities establishing CO_2 slaughtering facilities. Inspection program experts estimate that an investment of $50,000 to $100,000 per slaughtering line would be necessary, depending on the size and complexity of the establishment. The decision to make this initial investment will be entirely up to the establishment, although this rule authorizing CO_2 slaughtering of swine could be a factor in making the decision. This investment could be more than offset by a reduction in manpower required for restraining, stunning, and handling hogs after stunning.

Further, the improvement in meat quality, which advocates of the CO_2 process claim, could lead to a greater amount of saleable product. Because the hogs are much more relaxed when slaughtered with CO_2 than they are when slaughtered by current methods, a number of desirable characteristics are imparted to the meat. The amount of pale, soft, exudative pork, considered undesirable by meat buyers, is reduced under the process, as well as blood spattering and broken bones. Also, less effort is expended on trimming and the removal of quality defects.

No adverse competitive effects on small entities resulting from adoption of the rule are anticipated. Because the equipment needed for establishments to benefit from CO_2 slaughtering is available in a range of prices, larger establishments choosing to use this method will not receive greater proportional advantages than smaller ones choosing to do the same. For the reasons discussed above, the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Requirements

This final rule imposes no new information collection requirements on official establishments or other members of the public. Under the rules for the use of carbon dioxide to anaesthetize animals before slaughter, establishments are required to sample gas for analysis from representative locations within the gas tunnels which convey the animals. Gas concentrations and exposure times are to be recorded throughout each day's operations. These records are subject to FSIS's standard records retention requirement at 9 CFR 320.3 and must be available to employees of the inspection service. These carbon dioxide monitoring requirements are continued under this final rule.

Background

Under the Humane Slaughter Act (HSA) of 1958 (7 U.S.C. 1901–1906), as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to designate humane methods of handling and slaughter of food animals. The HSA (section 2 (a)) sets forth in number of methods of handling and slaughtering that have been found to be human, including the anaesthetization of animals by electrical or chemical means before they are shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast, or cut. These methods are available to slaughtering establishments under the FMIA (section 3; 21 U.S.C. 603).

FSIS was petitioned by the Danish and Swedish Meat Research Institute to amend the Federal meat inspection regulations to permit the use of CO_2 for the purpose of inducing death in swine. The petitioners based their request on studies demonstrating the beneficial effects of this method on meat quality and the efficient handling of slaughter swine. Some Danish firms that export product to the Untied States are planning to install systems for slaughtering swine with CO_2, and FSIS believes it may be potentially beneficial to U.S. industry to make generally available the option of this use of CO_2.

The use of CO_2 gas for stunning has been permitted since the early 1900's and is permitted by the HSA. Animals to be anaesthetized by this method are placed on a conveyor and passed through tunnels filled with the gas. They are moved through the tunnels at such a slow rate that they are unconscious when they emerge. They are then shackled, hoisted, stuck, and bled out.

In the last two decades, reports in the scientific literature have shown that the stunning of slaughter animals by the administration of CO_2 gas is just as effective as electrical stunning. There is little or no difference between the two methods in the amount of stress inflicted on the animal. Whichever method is used, animals should be carefully handled before slaughter to reduce stress, and sticking (exsanguination) should take place as soon as possible after stunning to prevent a return to consciousness.

With respect to the administration of CO_2, it has been demonstrated that if the concentration of the gas in the tunnels is increased, death ensues. Other effects, including fewer injuries to the animals or establishment employees, have also been noted. Depending on the facilities and equipment used and the technique of administration, CO_2 stunning of swine can yield meat that has improved color, carcasses with fewer broken bones and blood spots in the most desired cuts, less pale, soft, exudative pork, and higher boning and cutting yields.

Studies have shown that the necessary conditions for death to take place are a 95–98 percent CO_2 concentration and an exposure time of 3.5 minutes. The death-to-bleeding interval should be no longer than 2 minutes to prevent pooling of blood in intestines and edible organs and no longer than 5 minutes to prevent the pooling of blood in muscle tissue.

Under the FMIA, only those foreign establishments that have complied with inspection standards "at least equal to" those enforced domestically by the United States Government may export product to this country. An establishment in which slaughter methods are used that are prohibited by regulations under the FMIA is not eligible to export product to the United States. Without the change in the regulations effected by this final rule, an establishment using CO_2 to induce death in swine would be unable to export pork products to the United States.

Comments on the Proposed Rule

On September 10, 1993, FSIS published in the **Federal Register** (58 FR 47673) a proposed rule to amend the Federal meat inspection regulations to allow official establishments to induce death in swine by the use of carbon dioxide. The Agency received two comments, one from an industry consultant, and one from a swine processor. Both commenters supported the proposed change in the regulations, citing research indicating the process is safe and humane. One of the commenters expressed the belief that use of the carbon dioxide slaughter process would encourage operators and suppliers to develop improved methods of handling and slaughtering swine.

Final Rule

The Agency is, therefore, amending § 313.5 of the Federal meat inspection regulations to remove the prohibition against the use of CO_2 as a direct cause of asphyxiation or death in swine and provide for monitoring of the conditions under which slaughter by use of CO_2 gas is administered. This amendment is consistent with the main purpose of the HSA, which is to render animals insensible to pain before slaughter. The change will not require swine to be asphyxiated by CO_2 before bleeding, but will permit exposure to concentrations of the gas for a sufficient amount of time for death to occur. In addition, the requirement for a suitable exhaust system (9 CFR 313.5 (b)(3)) has been amended to more accurately state the system's purpose, which is, in case of equipment breakdown, to prevent both nonuniform carbon dioxide concentrations in the gas tunnel and leakage of carbon dioxide gas into the ambient air of the establishment.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 313

Humane slaughter of livestock, Meat inspection.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 9 CFR part 313 of the Federal meat inspection regulations is amended as follows:

PART 313—HUMANE SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK

1. The authority citation for part 313 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1901–1906; 21 U.S.C. 601–695; 7 CFR 2.17, 2.55.

2. Paragraph (a)(1) of § 313.5 is amended by adding a new last sentence; paragraphs (a)(3), (b)(1)(i), and the last sentence of paragraph (b)(3) are revised to read as follows:

§ 313.5 Chemical; carbon dioxide.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(1) * * * In swine, carbon dioxide may be administered to induce death in the animals before they are shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast, or cut.

(2) * * *

(3) On emerging from the carbon dioxide tunnel, the animals shall be in a state of surgical anaesthesia and shall remain in this condition throughout shackling, sticking, and bleeding, except for swine in which death has been induced by the administration of carbon dioxide. Asphyxia or death from any cause shall not be produced in animals before bleeding, except for swine in which death has been induced by the administration of carbon dioxide.

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) The carbon dioxide gas shall be administered in a tunnel which is designed to permit the effective exposure of the animal. Two types of tunnels, based on the same principle, are in common use for carbon dioxide anesthesia. They are the "U" type tunnel and the "Straight Line" type tunnel, and are based on the principle that carbon dioxide gas has a higher specific gravity than air. The tunnels are open at both ends for entry and exit of animals and have a depressed central section. Anesthetizing, or, in the case of swine, death-inducing, carbon dioxide concentrations are maintained in the central sections of the tunnels. Effective anaesthetization is produced in these central sections. Animals are driven from holding pens through pathways constructed of large-diameter pipe or smooth metal and onto continuous conveyor devices that move the animals through the tunnels. The animals are either compartmentalized on the conveyors by mechanical impellers synchronized with the conveyor or they are otherwise prevented from crowding. While impellers are used to compartmentalize the animals, mechanically or manually operated gates are used to move the animals onto the conveyors. Surgically anaesthetized animals, or killed swine, are moved out of the tunnels by the same continuous conveyors that moved them into and through the carbon dioxide gas.

(2) * * *

(3) * * * An exhaust system must be provided so that, in case of equipment failure, non-uniform carbon dioxide concentrations in the gas tunnel or contamination of the ambient air of the establishment will be prevented.

Done at Washington, DC, on April 19, 1994.

Patricia Jensen,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Marketing and Inspection Services.

[FR Doc. 94–10035 Filed 4–25–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–DM–M

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

10 CFR Part 1703

FOIA Fee Schedule

AGENCY: Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

ACTION: Update of FOIA Fee Schedule.

SUMMARY: The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board is publishing its annual update to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Fee Schedule pursuant to 10 CFR 1703.107(b)(6) of the Board's regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 1, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth M. Pusateri, General Manager, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, 625 Indiana Avenue, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC 20004–2901, (202) 208–6447.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FOIA requires each Federal agency covered by the Act to specify a schedule of fees applicable to processing of requests for agency records. 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(i). On March 15, 1991 the Board published for comment in the **Federal Register** its proposed FOIA Fee Schedule. 56 FR 11114. No comments were received in response to that notice and the Board issued a final Fee Schedule on May 6, 1991.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 1703.107(b)(6) of the Board's regulations, the Board's General Manager will update the FOIA Fee Schedule once every 12 months. Previous Fee Schedule updates were published in the **Federal Register** and went into effect, most recently, on May 1, 1993. 58 FR 21241.

Board Action

Accordingly, the Board issues the following schedule of updated fees for services performed in response to FOIA request:

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR FOIA SERVICES

[Implementing 10 CFR 1703.107(b)(6)]

Search or Review Charge.	$43 per hour.
Copy Charge (paper) (8.5" x 11").	$.04 per page or generally available commercial rate (approximately $.07 per page).
Copy Charge (3.5" diskette).	$5.00 per diskette.
Copy Charge (audio cassette).	$3.00 per cassette.
Duplication of Video ..	$25.00 per video; $16.50 for each additional video.
Copy Charge for large documents (e.g., maps, diagrams).	Actual commercial rates.

Dated: April 21, 1994.

Kenneth M. Pusateri,

General Manager.

[FR Doc. 94–10069 Filed 4–25–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–KD–M

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Parts 600, 604, 605, 611, and 615

RIN 3052–AB41

Miscellaneous Technical Changes

AGENCY: Farm Credit Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Farm Credit Administration Board (Board) adopts, as final regulations, technical amendments to certain regulations relating to the organization and responsibilities of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) and other technical revisions. The objective of this action is to reflect changes in the FCA organization and to update a statutory citation and a mailing address.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These regulations shall become effective on the expiration of 30 days after this publication during which either or both houses of Congress are in session. Notice of the effective date will be published in the **Federal Register.**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
John J. Hays, Policy Analyst, Regulation Development, Office of Examination, Farm Credit Administration, McLean, VA 22102–5090, (703) 883–4498, TDD (703) 883–4444;

or

Frances A. Pedersen, Senior Attorney, Administrative Law and Enforcement Division, Office of General Counsel, Farm Credit Administration, McLean, VA 22102–5090, (703) 883–4020, TDD (703) 883–4444.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The amended regulations, described in detail below, reflect changes in the FCA organizational structure and revise a statutory citation and a mailing address.

The amendments pertaining to the FCA organizational structure include the following:

(1) Adding a Chief Operating Officer and an Office of Secondary Market Oversight to the FCA organizational structure;

(2) Revising the name of the Office of Regulatory Enforcement to read Office of Special Supervision and Corporate Affairs; and

(3) Revising the descriptions of office responsibilities within the FCA.

The amendments that do not relate to agency organization include:

(1) Revising a statutory citation regarding the transfer of funds and equities between Farm Credit System (System) institutions, to reflect amendments to the Farm Credit Act of 1971; and

(2) Updating the mailing address of the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation to reflect its move from New York to New Jersey.

In acting on the regulations, the Board determined that notice and public comment are neither required nor necessary. Section 553(b)(A) of title 5 of the United States Code provides that the notice and comment requirements do not apply to rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice; thus, no notice is required for regulations relating to the FCA internal organization. In addition, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) provides that notice and comment requirements do not apply when the agency for good cause finds that notice and public comment are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. Because the amendments other than those that relate to agency organization are not substantive changes to the regulations, involving only technical revisions to a statutory citation and a mailing address, the Board finds that notice and public comment are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Therefore, the Board finds for good cause that public participation in the promulgation of these regulations is not required, and these regulations are hereby published in final form.

List of Subjects

12 CFR Part 600

Organization and functions (Government agencies).

12 CFR Part 604

Sunshine Act.

12 CFR Part 605

Classified information.

12 CFR Part 611

Agriculture, Banks, Banking, Rural areas.

12 CFR Part 615

Accounting, Agriculture, Banks, Banking, Government securities, Investments, Rural areas.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, parts 600, 604, 605, 611, and 615 of chapter VI, title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended to read as follows:

PART 600—ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

1. The authority citation for part 600 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, 5.11, 5.17, 8.11 of the Farm Credit Act; 12 U.S.C. 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2252, 2279aa–11.

Subpart A—Farm Credit Administration

§ 600.1 [Amended]

2. Section 600.1 is amended by adding the number "6," after the word "January" in the third sentence and by adding the words "; Pub. L. 102–237, December 13, 1991; Pub. L. 102–552, October 28, 1992" at the end of the third sentence.

3. Section 600.4 is amended by revising paragraph (b) and adding new paragraphs (c) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 600.4 Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration Board.

(a) * * *

(b) The Chairman has the authority to appoint such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Farm Credit Administration, including the appointment of a Secretary to the Board and noncareer Office Directors. The Board has the authority to approve the appointment by the Chairman of a Chief Operating Officer and career Office Directors. Each Board member has the authority to appoint personnel employed regularly and full-time in his or her immediate office. The Chairman may not delegate powers specifically reserved to the Chairman by the Act without the approval of the Board. In carrying out authorities and responsibilities, the Chairman is governed by general policies adopted by the Board and by such regulatory decisions, findings, and determinations as the Board may by law be authorized to make.

(c) The Chairman as Chief Executive Officer is responsible for overseeing the agency's equal employment opportunity programs. An Equal Employment Opportunity Manager reports directly to the Chairman as Chief Executive Officer.

(d) The Chairman, as head of the agency, has general supervisory authority over the Inspector General. The Inspector General has the authority to select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Inspector General. The Inspector General is also authorized to enter into contracts and other arrangements for audits, studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and private persons, and to obtain the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or an organization of any such professionals. In exercising these authorities, the Inspector General is subject to applicable statutory and regulatory constraints, as well as agency and governmentwide administrative and budgetary limitations.

4. Section 600.5 is amended by redesignating paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) as paragraphs (b), (d), and (e); adding new paragraphs (a) and (c); and revising newly redesignated paragraphs (b) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 600.5 Organization of the Farm Credit Administration.

(a) *Chief Operating Officer.* The Chief Operating Officer (COO) reports to and is subject to the direction of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) concerning administrative matters and to the Board regarding general planning and policy matters, budgetary issues, rulemaking issues, and other matters for which the Board is responsible. Within this context, the COO has responsibility for planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling agency operations.

(b) *Office Directors.* Each Office of the Farm Credit Administration is headed by a Director. The Director of the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs reports to the CEO. The Director of the Office of Secondary Market Oversight reports to the CEO on administrative matters and to the Board concerning general policy and rulemaking issues. The Directors of the Offices of Examination, Special Supervision and Corporate Affairs, and Resources Management report to the COO. The General Counsel reports to the COO on administrative matters and to the Board on matters of agency policy. Each Office Director may, with the approval of the CEO or COO, as appropriate, establish and fix the responsibilities of the divisions and such other units as the Director deems necessary for the efficient functioning of the Office.

(c) *Inspector General.* The Inspector General reports directly to the Chairman.

(d) *Offices and functions*—(1) *Office of Examination.* The Office of Examination plans and conducts examinations of System institutions and other institutions as required by law; prepares and issues reports of examination summarizing examination findings; recommends corrective action as appropriate; coordinates the agency's preparation of rules and regulations; and oversees compliance with the borrower rights provisions of the Act and agency regulations. The Office of Examination recommends formal administrative action to correct deficiencies when System institutions are found to be operating in an unsafe or unsound manner or are in violation of law or regulation. The Office Director prepares examination schedules for approval by the Board and advises the Board on matters affecting policy, regulation, and legislation relating to examination activities. The Director, Office of Examination, is the Chief Examiner of the Farm Credit Administration.

(2) *Office of Special Supervision and Corporate Affairs.* The Office of Special Supervision and Corporate Affairs (OSSCA) makes recommendations to the Board regarding corporate restructuring activities, charter changes among System institutions, related activities required by law or regulation, the initiation of enforcement actions against System institutions as provided in part C of title V of the Act, and the termination of enforcement actions. The OSSCA prepares, delivers, and oversees compliance with enforcement documents. It monitors, analyzes, and forecasts the economic, financial, and policy environment in which System institutions operate, including the risk to which those institutions are exposed; provides analytical expertise for policy matters, strategic planning, and regulation development; and oversees receiverships that were appointed prior to January 6, 1993.

(3) *Office of Resources Management.* The Office of Resources Management provides agency administrative management for the agency budget, accounting, human resources, training, procurement, electronic data processing, document processing, property, supply, facilities, records and other administrative services. The Chairman and the Board members have delegated to the Chief of the Human Resources Division the authority to serve as appointing officer, including the authority to classify or place positions in the appropriate pay plan and pay ranges.

(4) *Office of General Counsel.* The Office of General Counsel provides legal advice and services to the Board, the Chairman, and the agency staff. The Office interprets the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, and other applicable laws; participates in the preparation of agency rules and regulations; and represents the agency in litigation, in enforcement proceedings brought by the agency, and in proceedings before other administrative bodies. The Office of General Counsel also has the responsibility to ensure that the agency meets all statutory and regulatory ethics requirements. The Director, Office of General Counsel, is the General Counsel of the Farm Credit Administration.

(5) *Office of Congressional and Public Affairs.* The Office of Congressional and Public Affairs coordinates and disseminates all communication by the agency with the Congress and plans and implements all public communications. The Office is the first source of information to the Farm Credit System and borrowers concerning the Farm Credit Administration and provides other representational services for the Board and the agency to the public.

(6) *Office of Inspector General.* The Office of Inspector General is an independent office established by the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 to:

(i) Conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Farm Credit Administration;

(ii) Provide leadership and coordination and recommend policies for activities designed to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of the Farm Credit Administration's programs and operations;

(iii) Prevent and detect fraud and abuse in the Farm Credit Administration's programs and operations; and

(iv) Provide a means to keep the Chairman and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the Farm Credit Administration's programs and operations and the necessity for, and progress of, corrective actions.

(7) *Office of Secondary Market Oversight.* The Office of Secondary Market Oversight, a separate office within the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to section 8.11 of the Act, provides for:

(i) The examination of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and its affiliates; and

(ii) The general supervision of the safe and sound performance of the powers, functions, and duties vested in the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and its affiliates.

* * * * *

Subpart B—Rules and Procedures for Service Upon the Farm Credit Administration

§ 600.10 [Amended]

5. Section 600.10 is amended by removing the words "Associate General Counsel, Litigation and Enforcement," and adding, in their place, the words "General Counsel" in paragraph (c).

PART 604—FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION BOARD MEETINGS

6. The authority citation for part 604 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 5.9, 5.17 of the Farm Credit Act; 12 U.S.C. 2243, 2252.

§ 604.440 [Amended]

7. Section 604.440 is amended by removing the words "Director, Office of Administration" and adding, in their place, the words "Secretary to the Board".

PART 605—INFORMATION

8. The authority citation for part 605 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 5.9, 5.12, 5.17 of the Farm Credit Act; 12 U.S.C. 2243, 2246, 2252.

§ 605.502 [Amended]

9. Section 605.502 is amended by removing the words "Field Division" from paragraph (f) and adding, in their place, the words "a Field Office".

PART 611—ORGANIZATION

10. The authority citation for part 611 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1.3, 1.13, 2.0, 2.10, 3.0, 3.21, 4.12, 4.15, 5.9, 5.10, 5.17, 7.0–7.13, 8.5(e) of the Farm Credit Act; 12 U.S.C. 2011, 2021, 2071, 2091, 2121, 2142, 2183, 2203, 2243, 2244, 2252, 2279a–2279f–1, 2279aa–5(e); secs. 411 and 412 of Pub. L. 100–233, 101 Stat. 1568, 1638; secs. 409 and 414 of Pub. L. 100–399, 102 Stat. 989, 1003 and 1004.

Subpart H—Rules for Inter-System Fund Transfers

§ 611.1130 [Amended]

11. Section 611.1130 is amended by removing the reference "5.18(11)" from paragraph (a) and adding, in its place, the reference "5.17(a)(6)."

PART 615—FUNDING AND FISCAL AFFAIRS, LOAN POLICIES AND OPERATIONS, AND FUNDING OPERATIONS

12. The authority citation for part 615 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1.5, 1.7, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.12, 3.1, 3.7, 3.11, 3.25, 4.3, 4.9, 4.14B, 4.25, 5.9, 5.17, 6.20, 6.26, 8.0, 8.4, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.10, 8.12 of the Farm Credit Act; 12 U.S.C. 2013, 2015, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2093, 2122, 2128, 2132, 2146, 2154, 2160, 2202b, 2211, 2243, 2252, 2278b, 2278b–6, 2279aa, 2279aa–4, 2279aa–6, 2279aa–7, 2279aa–8, 2279aa–10, 2279aa–12; sec. 301(a) of Pub. L. 100–233, 101 Stat. 1568, 1608.

Subpart O—Issuance of Farm Credit Securities

§ 615.5495 [Amended]

13. Section 615.5495 is amended by removing the words "90 William Street, New York, NY 10038" from paragraph (b) and adding, in their place, the words "10 Exchange Place, Suite 1401, Jersey City, NJ 07302".

Dated: April 18, 1994.

Curtis M. Anderson,

Secretary, Farm Credit Administration Board.

[FR Doc. 94–9922 Filed 4–25–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6705–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 94–NM–50–AD; Amendment 39–8899; AD 94–09–10]

Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to all Boeing Model 757 series airplanes. This action requires revising the Non-Normal Procedures Section of the FAA-approved Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) to include procedures that will enable the flight crew to identify fuel system leaks and to take appropriate action to prevent further fuel loss. This amendment is prompted by reports that flight crew procedures related to fuel system leaks are not defined adequately in the FAA-approved AFM for these airplanes. The actions specified in this AD are intended to ensure that the flight crew is advised of the potential hazard related to fuel exhaustion due to undetected leakage, and the procedures necessary to address it.

DATES: Effective May 11, 1994.

Comments for inclusion in the Rules Docket must be received on or before June 27, 1994.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM–103, Attention: Rules Docket No. 94–NM–50–AD, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tamra J. Elkins, Aerospace Engineer, Propulsion Branch, ANM–140S, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056; telephone (206) 227–2669; fax (206) 227–1181.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Several in-service incidents have occurred on Model 757 series airplanes in which an engine fuel line has fractured and a significant fuel leak has occurred. These fuel leaks have occurred at locations within the engine fuel system upstream of the fuel flow transmitter. Under these circumstances, sufficient fuel may still be supplied to the engine, and the engine may operate normally. In these instances, the flight crew would receive no indication of abnormal fuel flow (i.e., fuel leakage) from the fuel flow meter. If the flight crew fails to detect a fuel leak, appropriate action would not be taken to prevent further fuel loss. This condition, if not corrected, could result in fuel exhaustion due to undetected fuel leakage.

In light of this information, the FAA finds that certain procedures should be included in the FAA-approved Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) for Model 757 series airplanes to enable the flight crew to detect fuel system leaks and to take appropriate action. The FAA has determined that such procedures currently are not defined adequately in the AFM for these airplanes.

Since an unsafe condition has been identified that is likely to exist or develop on other Boeing Model 757 series airplanes of the same type design, this AD is being issued to ensure that flight crews are advised of the potential hazard related to a significantly reduced or exhausted airplane fuel supply, and of the procedures to address it. This AD requires revising the Non-Normal Procedures Section of the AFM to include procedures that will enable the flight crew to identify fuel system leaks and to take appropriate action to prevent further fuel loss.

This is considered to be interim action until final action is identified, at which time the FAA may consider further rulemaking.

Since a situation exists that requires the immediate adoption of this regulation, it is found that notice and opportunity for prior public comment hereon are impracticable, and that good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

Comments Invited

Although this action is in the form of a final rule that involves requirements affecting flight safety and, thus, was not preceded by notice and an opportunity for public comment, comments are invited on this rule. Interested persons are invited to comment on this rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications shall identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified under the caption "ADDRESSES." All communications received on or before the closing date for comments will be considered, and this rule may be amended in light of the comments received. Factual information that supports the commenter's ideas and suggestions is extremely helpful in evaluating the effectiveness of the AD action and determining whether additional rulemaking action would be needed.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the rule that might suggest a need to modify the rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report that summarizes each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this AD will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: "Comments to Docket Number 94–NM–50–AD." The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

The regulations adopted herein will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship 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 Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this final rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

The FAA has determined that this regulation is an emergency regulation that must be issued immediately to correct an unsafe condition in aircraft, and is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866. It has been determined further that this action involves an emergency regulation under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979). If it is determined that this emergency regulation otherwise would be significant under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures, a final regulatory evaluation will be prepared and placed in the Rules Docket. A copy of it, if filed, may be obtained from the Rules Docket at the location provided under the caption **ADDRESSES.**

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. App. 1354(a), 1421 and 1423; 49 U.S.C. 106(g); and 14 CFR 11.89.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

94–09–10 Boeing: Amendment 39–8899. Docket 94–NM–50–AD.

Applicability: All Model 757 airplanes, certificated in any category.

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To ensure that the flight crew is advised of the potential hazard associated with fuel exhaustion due to undetected fuel leakage, and of the procedures necessary to address it, accomplish the following:

(a) Within 60 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the Non-Normal Procedures Section of the FAA-approved Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) to include the following procedures, which will enable the flight crew to identify fuel system leaks and to take appropriate action to prevent further fuel loss. This may be accomplished by inserting a copy of this AD in the AFM.

"Flight Management Computer (FMC) Message Fuel QTY Error or Fuel Disagree

Compare the Fuel Quantity Indicating System (FQIS) total fuel quantity and the FMC calculated fuel remaining (based on fuel flow) with estimated fuel usage data.

If a fuel leak is suspected, close the crossfeed valve and turn off the center fuel pumps. Watch for any unusual decrease in fuel tank quantity and/or a fuel imbalance to determine if fuel is being lost.

If an engine fuel leak is confirmed (either visually or by cockpit indications), shut down the affected engine to stop the leak and retain fuel. After shutdown, fuel from the remaining center, left, and right main tanks may be used for the operating engine. Use FQIS to determine fuel remaining."

(b) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Seattle ACO.

Note: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Seattle ACO.

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) 21.197 and 21.199 to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(d) This amendment becomes effective on May 11, 1994.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on April 20, 1994.

S. R. Miller,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 94–9989 Filed 4–25–94; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Parts 229, 230, 239 and 249

[Release Nos. 33–7053; 34–33918, International Series Release No 653, File No. S7–30–93]

RIN 3235–AF83

Simplification of Registration and Reporting Requirements for Foreign Companies; Safe Harbors for Public Announcements of Unregistered Offerings and Broker-Dealer Research Reports

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission is announcing the adoption of a rule and amendments to rules and forms to streamline registration and reporting requirements for foreign companies by expanding the universe of foreign issuers eligible to use short-form and shelf registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"); streamlining financial statement reconciliation and financial schedule requirements; and expanding safe harbor protection for analyst reports with respect to sizeable foreign companies publicly traded offshore. In addition, the Commission is providing a new safe harbor for certain company announcements regarding exempt offerings or unregistered offshore offerings.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 26, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandra Folsom Kinsey or Annemarie Tierney, (202) 272–3246, Office of International Corporate Finance, Division of Corporation Finance, or, with respect to accounting matters, Wayne E. Carnall, (202) 272–2553, Office of the Chief Accountant, Division of Corporation Finance, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, DC 20549.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission is adopting amendments to the following rules and forms under the Securities Act of 1933:[1] Form F–1,[2]

[1] 15 U.S.C. 77a *et seq.*

[2] 17 CFR 239.31.