PART 930—TART CHERRIES GROWN IN THE STATES OF MICHIGAN, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OREGON, UTAH, WASHINGTON, AND WISCONSIN

Accordingly, the interim final rule amending 7 CFR part 930 which was published at 64 FR 9265 on February 25, 1999, is adopted as a final rule with the following change:

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 930 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. In § 930.159 paragraphs (a) and (d) are revised to read as follows:

§ 930.159 Handler diversion.

(a) *Methods of diversion.* Handlers may divert cherries by redeeming grower diversion certificates, by destroying cherries at handlers' facilities (at-plant), by diverting cherry products accidentally destroyed, by donating cherries or cherry products to charitable organizations or by using cherries or cherry products for exempt purposes under § 930.162, including export to countries other than Canada, Mexico and Japan. Once diversion has taken place, handlers will receive diversion certificates stating the weight of cherries diverted. Diversion credit may be used to fulfill any restricted percentage requirement in full or in part. Any information of a confidential and/or proprietary nature included in this application would be held in confidence pursuant to § 930.73 of the order.

* * * * *

(d) *Diversion of finished products.* Handlers may be granted diversion credit for finished tart cherry products that are accidentally destroyed during the 1998–1999 crop year (July 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999), and thereafter. To receive diversion credit under this option the cherry products must be owned by the handler at the time of accidental destruction, be a marketable product at the time of processing, be included in the handler's end of the year handler plan, and have been assigned a Raw Product Equivalent (RPE) by the handler to determine the volume of cherries. In addition, the accidental destruction, and disposition of the product must be verified by either a USDA inspector or Board agent or employee who witnesses the disposition of the accidentally destroyed product. Products will be considered destroyed if they sustain damage which renders them unacceptable in normal market channels.

* * * * *

Dated: June 14, 1999.

Eric M. Forman,

Acting Deputy Administrator, Fruit and Vegetable Programs.

[FR Doc. 99–15625 Filed 6–18–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Part 707

Truth in Savings

AGENCY: National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The NCUA is adopting as a final rule without change the interim final amendments to part 707 issued by NCUA on December 29, 1998. Those amendments implemented certain statutory changes to the Truth in Savings Act (TISA). Specifically, they modified the rules governing indoor lobby signs, eliminated subsequent disclosure requirements for automatically renewable term share accounts with terms of one month or less, repealed TISA's civil liability provisions as of September 30, 2001, and permitted disclosure of an annual percentage yield (APY) equal to the contract dividend rate for term share accounts with maturities greater than one year that do not compound but require dividend distributions at least annually.

DATES: This rule is effective July 21, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank S. Kressman, Staff Attorney, Division of Operations, Office of General Counsel, at the above address or telephone: (703) 518–6540.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 29, 1998, the NCUA Board issued an interim final rule with request for comments amending part 707 of NCUA's regulations regarding truth in savings. 63 FR 71573 (December 29, 1998). Part 707 implements TISA. 12 CFR part 707. The purpose of part 707 and TISA is to assist members in making meaningful comparisons among share accounts offered by credit unions. Part 707 requires disclosure of fees, dividend rates, APY, and other terms concerning share accounts to members at account opening or whenever a member requests this information. Fees and other information also must be provided on any periodic statement credit unions send to their members.

TISA requires NCUA to promulgate regulations substantially similar to those promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve). 12 U.S.C. 4311(b). In doing so, NCUA is to take into account the unique nature of credit unions and the limitations under which they may pay dividends on member accounts.

The Federal Reserve issued final rules to implement certain statutory changes to TISA. One of these rules expanded an exemption from certain advertising provisions for signs on the interior of depository institutions, eliminated the requirement that depository institutions provide disclosures in advance of maturity for automatically renewable (rollover) accounts with a term of one month or less, and repealed TISA's civil liability provisions, effective September 30, 2001. 63 FR 52105 (September 29, 1998). The Federal Reserve also promulgated a final rule to permit depository institutions to disclose an APY equal to the contract interest rate for time accounts with maturities greater than one year that do not compound but require interest distributions at least annually. 63 FR 40635 (July 30, 1998). The interim final rule issued by NCUA on December 29, 1998 is substantially similar to the above rules issued by the Federal Reserve.

Summary of Comments

The NCUA Board received two comment letters regarding the interim final rule from credit union trade associations. Both commenters generally supported the interim final rule as drafted.

Regulatory Procedures

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires NCUA to prepare an analysis to describe any significant economic impact any proposed regulation may have on a substantial number of small entities (primarily those under $1 million in assets). The NCUA has determined and certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small credit unions. Accordingly, the NCUA has determined that a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule has no net effect on the reporting requirements in part 707.

Executive Order 12612

Executive Order 12612 requires NCUA to consider the effect of its actions on state interests. It states that: ''Federal action limiting the policy-

making discretion of the states should be taken only where constitutional authority for the action is clear and certain, and the national activity is necessitated by the presence of a problem of national scope.'' This final rule will not have a direct effect 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. NCUA has determined that this final rule does not constitute a significant regulatory action for purposes of the executive order.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121) provides generally for congressional review of agency rules. A reporting requirement is triggered in instances where NCUA issues a final rule as defined by Section 551 of the Administrative Procedures Act. 5 U.S.C. 551. The Office of Management and Budget has reviewed this rule and has determined that for purposes of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 this is not a major rule.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 707

Advertising, Consumer protection, Credit unions, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Truth in savings.

By the National Credit Union Administration Board on June 14, 1999.

Becky Baker,

Secretary of the Board.

PART 707—TRUTH IN SAVINGS

Accordingly, the interim final rule amending 12 CFR part 707 which was published at 63 FR 71573 on December 29, 1998, is adopted as a final rule without change.

[FR Doc. 99–15649 Filed 6–18–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7535–01–U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 91–CE–25–AD; Amendment 39–11149; AD 95–11–15 R1]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Alexander Schleicher Segelflugzeugbau Model ASK 21 Gliders

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: This action confirms the effective date of Airworthiness Directive (AD) 95–11–15 R1, which applies to Alexander Schleicher Segelflugzeugbau (Alexander Schleicher) Model ASK 21 gliders. AD 95–11–15 R1 requires replacing the parallel rocker with a part of improved design and incorporating flight manual revisions, but only for those gliders with the automatic elevator connection incorporated. AD 95–11–15 was the result of two incidents of the parallel rocker breaking at the elevator connection on the affected gliders. Since that time, the FAA has determined that the AD should only affect those Model ASK 21 gliders equipped with the automatic elevator connection. The actions specified in this AD are intended to continue to prevent possible loss of elevator control that could result from a broken parallel rocker.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 25, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Mike Kiesov, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 1201 Walnut, suite 900, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; telephone: (816) 426–6932; facsimile: (816) 426–2169.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA published this direct final rule with request for comments in the **Federal Register** on April 26, 1999 (64 FR 20142). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a non-controversial rule where the FAA anticipates that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, was received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on July 25, 1999. No adverse comments were received, and thus this notice confirms that this final rule will become effective on that date.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on June 11, 1999.

Marvin R. Nuss,

Acting Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 99–15619 Filed 6–18–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99–AWP–6]

Revision of Class E Airspace, Santa Catalina, CA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Direct final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In May 1999, the U.S. Navy reduced the size of Warning Area 290 (W–290). This action will amend the lateral boundaries of the Class E airspace for Santa Catalina, CA, to include the area west of the island.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC November 4, 1999. *Comment date:* Comments for inclusion in the Rules Docket must be received on or before July 21, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on the direct final rule in triplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Attn: Manager, Airspace Branch, AWP–520, Docket No. 99–AWP–6, Air Traffic Division, P.O. Box 92007, Worldway Postal Center, Los Angeles, California 90009.

The official docket may be examined in the Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, Western-Pacific Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Room 6007, 15000 Aviation Boulevard, Lawndale, California 90261.

An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Office of the Manager, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard V. Coffin Jr., Air Traffic Division, Airspace Specialist, AWP–520, Western-Pacific Region, Federal Aviation Administration, 15000 Aviation Boulevard, Lawndale, California 90261, telephone (310) 725–6533.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action will amend the airspace legal description to reflect the new lateral boundaries of the Class E airspace for Santa Catalina, CA. The reduction of W–290 has made this action necessary. The intended effect of this action is to modify the lateral boundaries of the Santa Catalina Class E airspace area in the legal description of the controlled airspace. Class E airspace is published in Paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9F dated September 10, 1998, and effective September 16, 1998, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designation