

interim rule are effective upon publication in the *Federal Register*. Comments are requested within 30 days of publication and will be taken into consideration when developing the final rule. This interim rule will be scheduled for review so that a final document discussing comments received and any amendments required can be published in the *Federal Register* as soon as possible.

Background

Producers with regular 9-month nonrecourse price support loans are eligible to enter the FOR upon maturity of the regular loan. This interim rule amends 7 CFR 1421.203 by requiring producers intending to enter wheat or feed grains into the FOR who have regular 9-month nonrecourse loans that will mature on or before the date announced by CCC to request an extension of such loans in order to file their intention to enroll the commodity into the FOR. Current regulations provide that CCC may extend a price support loan (1) for wheat, to the last day in February following the year in which the crop is normally harvested; and (2) for corn, grain sorghum, barley, and oats, to May 31 following the year in which the crop is normally harvested.

This interim rule amends § 1421.6 (c) by extending the deadline by which producers intending to enter the FOR must request loan extensions for 9 month nonrecourse loans to a date determined and announced by CCC. This allows extending loans to a date that reasonably corresponds to the date producers are required to file an offer of their intentions to participate in the FOR when such program is announced.

This interim rule amends § 1421.6 to allow producers to extend outstanding wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, and rye loans if the producer is unable to market the commodity pledged as collateral for such loans due to a natural disaster. The flooding in the midwestern part of the United States has resulted in the interruption of the normal marketing and movement of commodities. CCC has determined that to require producers to settle such loans by the maturity date would cause producers severe financial difficulties. To remove hardships caused by this natural disaster, CCC has determined that such producers with outstanding wheat and feed grain CCC price support loans that mature during times of natural disasters may request an extension of the original maturity date of such loans until marketing and movement of commodities return to normal levels. This will allow producers in the disaster affected areas an opportunity to settle their loans without

financial hardship. In addition, CCC has determined in accordance with § 1421.202 to allow producers to extend for 6 months, outstanding 1990-crop wheat FOR loans.

In order to ensure that maximum reserve quantities are not exceeded and to ensure regional equity when FOR programs are announced, CCC may require producers to file an offer with CCC of their intentions to participate in the FOR. When this is required, producers must now file their intentions for wheat by January 31, and for feed grains by April 30, of the year following the year in which the crop is normally harvested. This interim rule amends § 1421.203 to provide that when producers are required to file their intentions to participate in the FOR, such intentions must be filed by a producer by the date determined and announced by CCC for the applicable commodity pursuant to § 1421.6(c). This allows for greater program flexibility based on conditions at the time of the program announcement without compromising program integrity.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1421

Grains, Loan programs/agriculture, Oilseeds, Peanuts, Price support programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Soybeans, Surety bonds, Warehouses.

Accordingly, 7 CFR part 1421 is amended as follows:

PART 1421—GRAINS AND SIMILARLY HANDLED COMMODITIES

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 1421 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1421, 1423, 1425, 1441z, 1444f-1, 1445b-3a, 1445c-3, 1445e, and 1446f; 15 U.S.C. 714b and 714c.

2. In § 1421.6, paragraph (c) is revised and paragraph (e) is added to read as follows:

§ 1421.6 Maturity and expiration dates.

* * * * *

(c) 1991 and subsequent year wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, and oat loans may only be extended by CCC beyond the maturity date specified in paragraph (a) of this section as CCC determines necessary for allowing producers an opportunity to participate in the farmer owned reserve program conducted in accordance with §§ 1421.200 through 1421.217.

* * * * *

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, CCC may allow producers with outstanding wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oat, and rye loans maturing during times of a natural disaster, as determined by

CCC, to extend such loans beyond the maturity date specified in paragraph (a) of this section. If CCC determines that the commodity pledged as collateral for such loans cannot be marketed because of such natural disaster, CCC may, at its discretion, extend such loans to a date that will allow affected producers to market such commodity in a normal manner.

3. Section 1421.203 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1421.203 Reserve quantity.

The maximum quantity of wheat and feed grains stored under the FOR program shall be determined and announced annually by CCC by the date specified in § 1421.201(b). In order to assure that such quantities are not exceeded and to ensure regional equity, CCC may require producers to file with CCC, on a form prescribed by CCC, an offer which includes a statement of the quantity of grain which is pledged as collateral for a regular price support loan which such producers intend to place in the FOR program. If the quantities on such forms show that the quantity intended to be entered into the FOR program by producers will likely exceed the maximum quantity allowed, CCC may apply a uniform factor to the offered quantity. If such a form is required, failure to file such form with respect to a commodity that would otherwise be eligible for entry into the FOR program, will result in ineligibility of the commodity for FOR entry. All such forms, if required by CCC, must be filed by a producer with the ASCS county office that disbursed the qualifying regular price support loan by the date determined and announced by CCC for the applicable commodity.

Signed in Washington, DC, on August 19, 1993.

Bruce R. Weber,

Acting Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. 93-20660 Filed 8-25-93; 8:45 am]

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Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Parts 1 and 2

[Docket No. 91-035-4]

RIN 0579-AA42

Random Source Dogs and Cats

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: We are correcting an error in a final rule that established regulations

under the Animal Welfare Act (Act) regarding the housing and care of dogs and cats held by certain facilities that provide these animals to dealers, and that also added certification requirements regarding random source dogs and cats provided by dealers. The rule was promulgated under the Act to prevent the use of stolen pets in research and to provide owners the opportunity to locate their animals. The final rule was published in the *Federal Register* on July 22, 1993 (58 FR 39124-39130, Docket No. 91-035-3).

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 23, 1993.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. R. L. Crawford, Assistant Deputy Administrator, Animal Care, Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care, APHIS, USDA, room 554, Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782, (301) 436-4981.

§ 2.75 [Corrected]

In FR Doc. 93-17439, pages 39124-39130, the following correction is made: On page 39129, third column, in § 2.75, paragraph (a)(4), the words "cat sold or otherwise disposed of by a dealer or exhibitor: *Provided,*" are added immediately before the word "however,".

Done in Washington, DC, this 20th day of August 1993.

Terry L. Medley,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 93-20719 Filed 8-25-93; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 93-NM-87-AD; Amendment 39-8665; AD 93-16-08]

Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757 Series Airplanes Equipped With Rolls Royce Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This amendment supersedes an existing airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain Boeing Model 757 series airplanes, that currently requires repetitive inspections to detect cracking in the midspar fuse pins, replacement of certain fuse pins, and inspections of the bushings in the midspar attachment which terminate the requirement for the repetitive inspections. This amendment

removes the requirement to terminate the repetitive inspections. This amendment is prompted by reports of cracked fuse pins found on in-service airplanes. The actions specified in this AD are intended to prevent the separation of the strut and engine from the wing of the airplane.

DATES: Effective September 10, 1993.

The incorporation by reference of Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54A0020, Revision 4, dated May 27, 1993, as listed in the regulations, is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of September 10, 1993.

The incorporation by reference of certain other publications listed in the regulations was approved previously by the Director of the Federal Register as of December 3, 1992 (57 FR 48959, October 29, 1992).

Comments for inclusion in the Rules Docket must be received on or before October 25, 1993.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM-103, Attention: Rules Docket No. 93-NM-87-AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056.

The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Boeing Commercial Airplane Group, P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Washington 98124-2207. This information may be examined at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carrie Sumner, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM-120S, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056; telephone (206) 227-2778; fax (206) 227-1181.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 2, 1992, the FAA issued AD 92-22-11, Amendment 39-8397 (57 FR 48959, October 29, 1992), to require repetitive inspections to detect cracking in the midspar fuse pins, replacement of straight fuse pins (part number 311N5067-1), and inspections of the bushings in the midspar attachment which terminate the requirement for the repetitive inspections. That action was prompted by an analysis conducted by the manufacturer which indicated that bushing inspection and fuse pin replacement may terminate the requirement for the repetitive inspections of the midspar fuse pins. The actions required by that AD are intended to prevent the separation of

the strut and engine from the wing of the airplane.

Since the issuance of that AD, the FAA has received additional reports of cracked straight fuse pins on in-service Model 757 series airplanes equipped with Rolls Royce engines. Testing of these fuse pins has indicated that the inspection of the bushings in the midspar attachment, as required by the existing AD, does not adequately protect these fuse pins from cracking as originally anticipated. Therefore, the FAA finds that this inspection of the bushings in the wing of the airplane should not terminate the requirement for repetitive eddy current inspections of the midspar fuse pins.

Finite Element Modeling was used to evaluate the midspar fuse pins. The results of that evaluation alone, however, could not accurately predict an exact interval for inspection of these pins that would be adequate to detect cracking before it initiated or propagated. Therefore, FAA reviewed the service experience of affected in-service airplanes and has determined that a conservatively adjusted repetitive inspection interval of 1,500 flight cycles is appropriate.

Further, the FAA has conducted a review of the integrity of refinished straight fuse pins on in-service airplanes. As a result, the FAA has determined that fatigue cracking in refinished straight fuse pins can be detected in a timely manner and safety of the fleet will not be affected adversely by their use if the fuse pins are inspected at intervals of 1,500 flight cycles.

Since the issuance of AD 92-22-11, the FAA has determined that fuse pins on other Model 757 series airplanes equipped with Rolls Royce engines may also be subject to this type of cracking. To ensure that all of these fuse pins are inspected adequately (i.e., new and refinished straight fuse pins) or replaced regularly (i.e., bulkhead fuse pins), the FAA finds that the applicability of the rule must be expanded to include all Model 757 series airplanes equipped with Rolls Royce engines.

Complete fracture of both midspar fuse pins on the same strut could result in separation of the strut and engine from the wing of the airplane.

The FAA has reviewed and approved Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54A0020, Revision 4, dated May 27, 1993, that describes procedures for eddy current inspections to detect cracking in the inner diameter of the strut midspar fuse pins, and replacement of certain cracked fuse pins with new or refinished fuse pins.