

with a staple, staple the twine to the pad near the center of the fold, applying the staple at a right angle to the twine and parallel to the fold. (A pre-tied knot in the free end of the twine will prevent the twine from slipping under the staple during use.) Once the pads and the twine have been attached, securely connect the free ends of both lengths of twine to a small loop tied at the end of a 5-foot-long piece of twine. The resulting assembly resembles the letter Y, with a long vertical stem and two diagonal branches of different lengths with a gauze pad securely attached to the end of each branch. Wrap the twine around each two-pad DS sampler to produce a small bundle. Autoclave the assembled DS sampler bundle and transfer it with sterile forceps or other aseptic method to a resealable sterile bag. Aseptically add 15 mL of double-strength skim milk to the bag and massage the milk into the gauze pads. Seal the bags and store at -20 °C.

(ii) *Procedures and applications for DS samplers.* DS samplers shall be completely thawed prior to use. Complete pad/twine/fastener assemblies shall be used to sample floor litter surfaces; nest box surfaces may be sampled using 3- by 3-inch sterile gauze pads impregnated with double-strength skim milk in the manner described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. In either instance, the Plan participant collecting the samples shall wear a fresh pair of disposable sterile gloves for each flock or house sampled. Each sampler bag shall be marked with the type of sample (floor litter or nest box surface) and the identity of the house or flock from which the sample was taken.

(iii) *Floor litter sampling technique.* For flocks with fewer than 500 breeders, at least one DS set (two DS pads) shall be dragged across the floor litter surface for a minimum of 15 minutes. For flocks with 500 or more breeders, a minimum of two DS sets (four DS pads) shall be dragged across the floor litter surface for a minimum of 15 minutes per DS set. Upon completion of dragging, lower each DS pad by its attached twine into a separate, resealable sterile bag. Alternatively, each DS set of two pads may be lowered by its attached twine into the storage/transport bag from which the DS set was originally taken. Remove the twine from the pad or DS set by grasping the pad or DS set through the sides of the bag with one hand while pulling on the twine with the other hand until the connection is broken. Seal the bags and promptly refrigerate them to between 2 and 4 °C. Do not freeze. Discard the twine in an appropriate disposal bag.

(iv) *Nest box sampling technique.* The Plan participant shall collect nest-box samples by using two 3- by 3-inch sterile gauze pads premoistened with double-strength skim milk and wiping the pads over assorted locations in about 10 percent of the total nesting area. Upon completion, place each pad in a separate, resealable sterile bag. Seal the bags and promptly refrigerate them to between 2 and 4 °C. Do not freeze.

(v) *Culturing of litter surface and nest box samples.* When refrigerated to between 2 and 4 °C, pads impregnated with double-strength skim milk may be stored or batched for 5 to 7 days prior to culturing. Pads shipped singly or paired in a single bag shall not be pooled for culturing but shall be separately inoculated into 60 mL of selective enrichment broth.

(b) *For turkeys.* * * *

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18. In § 147.14, paragraph (a)(2)(ii) is revised to read as set forth below.

§ 147.14 Procedures to determine status and effectiveness of sanitation monitored program.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) Tetrathionate selective enrichment broths, competitor-controlling plating media (XLT4, BGN, etc.), delayed secondary enrichment procedures, and colony lift assays detailed in paragraph (a)(5) and illustration 2 of § 147.11.

19. A new § 147.17 is added to subpart B to read as follows:

§ 147.17 Laboratory procedure recommended for the bacteriological examination of cull chicks for salmonella.

The laboratory procedure described in this section is recommended for the bacteriological examination of cull chicks from egg-type and meat-type chicken flocks and waterfowl, exhibition poultry, and game bird flocks for salmonella.

(a) From 25 randomly selected 1- to 5-day-old chicks that have not been placed in a brooding house, prepare 5 organ pools, 5 yolk pools, and 5 intestinal tissue pools as follows:

(1) *Organ pool:* From each of five chicks, composite and mince 1- to 2-gram samples of heart, lung, liver, and spleen tissues and the proximal wall of the bursa of Fabricius.

(2) *Yolk pool:* From each of five chicks, composite and mince 1- to 2-gram samples of the unabsorbed yolk sac or, if the yolk sac is essentially absent, the entire yolk stalk remnant.

(3) *Intestinal pool:* From each of five chicks, composite and mince approximately 0.5 cm² sections of the

crop wall and 5-mm-long sections of the duodenum, cecum, and ileocecal junction.

(b) Transfer each pool to tetrathionate selective enrichment broth (Hajna or Mueller-Kauffmann) at a ratio of 1 part tissue pool to 10 parts broth.

(c) Repeat the steps in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for each five-chick group until all 25 chicks have been examined, producing a total of 15 pools (5 organ, 5 yolk, and 5 intestinal).

(d) Culture the 15 tetrathionate pools as outlined for selective enrichment in illustration 2 of § 147.11. Incubate the organ and yolk pools for 24 hours at 37 °C and the intestinal pools at 41.5 °C. Plate as described in illustration 2 of § 147.11 and examine after both 24 and 48 hours of incubation. Confirm suspect colonies as described. Further culture all salmonella-negative tetrathionate broths by delayed secondary enrichment procedures described for environmental, organ, and intestinal samples in illustration 2 of § 147.11. A colony lift assay may also be utilized as a supplement to TSI and LI agar picks of suspect colonies.

§ 147.26 [Amended]

20. In § 147.26, in paragraph (a), the introductory text is amended by removing the word "and" and by adding the words ", U.S. S. Enteritidis Monitored, and U.S. S. Enteritidis Clean" immediately before the word "classifications".

21. In § 147.43, the introductory text of paragraph (a) is amended by adding two new sentences before the first sentence to read as set forth below; by removing the words "the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Inspection Services, or his/her designee,"; and by removing the words "and who shall be designated as vice chairperson,".

§ 147.43 General Conference Committee.

(a) The General Conference Committee Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson shall be elected by the members of the General Conference Committee. A representative of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will serve as Executive Secretary and will provide the necessary staff support for the General Conference Committee. * * *

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 15th day of March 1996.

Lonnie J. King,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 96-6834 Filed 3-20-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Part 748

Suspicious Activity Report; Report of Catastrophic Act and Bank Secrecy Act Compliance

AGENCY: National Credit Union
Administration (NCUA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule changes existing references from "Criminal Referral Form" to "Suspicious Activity Report" to conform the language in the rule to the new Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) which the financial regulatory agencies and the Department of the Treasury have developed to replace the Criminal Referral Form (CRF). It also reduces the required retention period for SARs' and any attachment thereto from the current 10 years to 5 years. This final rule streamlines reporting requirements by providing that credit unions file a new SAR with NCUA and appropriate Federal law enforcement agencies by sending the SARs to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 1, 1996.

ADDRESSES: National Credit Union
Administration, 1775 Duke Street,
Alexandria, VA 22314-3428.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John
K. Ianno or Jon Canerday, Office of
General Counsel, at the above address or
telephone: (703) 518-6540.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: An
interagency Bank Fraud Working Group
(BFWG), consisting of representatives
from many federal agencies, including
the federal financial institutions
supervisory agencies (the Agencies)¹
and law enforcement agencies, was
formed in 1984. The BFWG addresses
substantive issues, promotes
cooperation among the Agencies and
federal and state law enforcement
agencies, and improves the federal
government's response to white collar
crime in financial institutions. It is
under the auspices of the BFWG that the
revisions to this regulation and the
reporting requirements are being made.

Suspicious Activity Report

The Agencies have been working on
a project to improve the criminal
referral process, to reduce unnecessary

reporting burdens on financial
institutions, and to eliminate confusion
associated with the current duplicative
reporting of suspicious currency
transactions in criminal referral forms
and currency transaction reports (CTRs).
Contemporaneously, Treasury analyzed
the need to revise the procedures used
by financial institutions for reporting
suspicious currency transactions. As a
result of these reviews, the Agencies
and Treasury approved the development
of a new referral process that includes
suspicious currency transaction
reporting.

To implement the reporting process,
and to reduce unnecessary burdens
associated with these various reporting
requirements, the Agencies and the
Department of the Treasury, through its
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
(FinCEN), developed a new form for
reporting known or suspected federal
criminal law violations and suspicious
currency transactions. The new report is
designated the Suspicious Activity
Report (SAR). The SAR is a simplified
and shortened version of its
predecessors. The new referral process
and the SAR reduce the burden on
credit unions for reporting known or
suspected criminal violations and
suspicious currency transactions. The
SAR increases the reporting thresholds
at which filing by credit unions
becomes mandatory. It also reduces
from several to one the number of
copies of the form a credit union is
required to file and eliminates the need
to file supporting documents with the
form. Supporting documents must be
retained for five years instead of the ten
years currently required. These changes
will reduce reporting burdens for credit
unions.

Agencies anticipate that the new
reporting system will be operational
April 1, 1996. Once implemented, all
referrals will be housed in one central
database. As with the CRF, complete
instructions for filing will continue to
be on the SAR itself. The new referral
process will be detailed in a Letter to
Credit Unions to be issued
contemporaneously with the new form.
Until that time, credit unions will
continue to file reports in accordance
with current requirements.

Rulemaking—5 U.S.C. 553

The NCUA finds that good cause
exists to make this final rule effective on
April 1, 1996, less than 30 days after its
publication date. The rule implements
technical changes to NCUA's existing
rule intended to conform its language to
the adoption of the SAR, and reduces
the reporting and recordkeeping
requirements of credit unions. The

adoption of this rule, effective April 1,
1996, will assure that credit unions are
able to comply with NCUA and
Treasury reporting requirements for
suspicious activity by completing a
single SAR and filing it at one location.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act
requires the NCUA to prepare an
analysis to describe any significant
economic impact any regulation may
have on a substantial number of small
credit unions (primarily those under \$1
million in assets). The types of changes
made by this rule have no economic
impact on credit unions. These are
merely housekeeping changes.
Therefore, the NCUA Board has
determined and certifies that, under the
authority granted in 5 U.S.C. 605(b), this
final rule will not have a significant
economic impact on a substantial
number of small credit unions.
Accordingly, the Board has determined
that a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is
not required.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule makes technical
changes to reflect the use of Suspicious
Activity Reports in place of Criminal
Referral Forms and shortens the records
retention requirements for the form and
related documents. The Agencies and
Treasury have submitted the SAR to
OMB for approval. The same amount of
information will continue to be
collected under this rule although
reporting will be simplified. The Rule
does not change any paperwork
requirements.

Executive Order 12612

Executive Order 12612 requires
NCUA to consider the effect of its
actions on state interests. This Rule
applies to all federally insured credit
unions, simplifies the reporting process,
and shortens the document retention
period from that contained in the
present rule. The NCUA Board has
determined that this amendment is not
likely to have any direct effect on states,
the relationship between states, or the
distribution of power and
responsibilities among the various
levels of government because federally
insured credit unions are currently
required to report crimes or suspected
crimes which occur at their offices.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 748

Bank Secrecy Act, Credit unions,
Crime, Currency, Reporting and
recordkeeping requirements, Security
measures.

¹ The federal financial institutions supervisory
agencies are the Office of the Comptroller of the
Currency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, the
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System,
the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the
National Credit Union Administration.

By the National Credit Union
Administration Board on March 13, 1996.
Becky Baker,
Secretary of the Board.

Accordingly, NCUA amends 12 CFR chapter VII as follows:

**PART 748—SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY
REPORT; REPORT OF
CATASTROPHIC ACT AND BANK
SECRECY ACT COMPLIANCE**

1. The heading of Part 748 is revised as set forth above.

2. The authority citation for Part 748 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1766(a), 1786(q); 31 U.S.C. 5311.

3. Section 748.1 (c) is revised to read as follows:

§ 748.1 Filing of reports.

* * * * *

(c) *Suspicious Activity Report.* (1) Each federally-insured credit union will report any crime or suspected crime that occurs at its office(s), utilizing NCUA Form 2362, Suspicious Activity Report (SAR), within thirty calendar days after discovery. Each federally-insured credit union must follow the instructions and reporting requirements accompanying the SAR. Copies of the SAR may be obtained from the appropriate NCUA Regional Office.

(2) Each federally-insured credit union shall maintain a copy of any SAR that it files and the original of all attachments to the report for a period of five years from the date of the report, unless the credit union is informed in writing by the National Credit Union Administration that the materials may be discarded sooner.

(3) Failure to file a SAR in accordance with the instructions accompanying the report may subject the federally-insured credit union, its officers, directors, agents or other institution-affiliated parties to the assessment of civil money penalties or other administrative actions.

(4) Filing of Suspicious Activity Reports will ensure that law enforcement agencies and NCUA are promptly notified of actual or suspected crimes. Information contained on SARs' will be entered into an interagency database and will assist the federal government in taking appropriate action.

[FR Doc. 96-6702 Filed 3-20-96; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 95-ANE-13; Amendment 39-9453; AD 95-25-08]

**Airworthiness Directives; Royal
Inventum Company DR1 and DR6
Series Galley Water Heaters**

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to Royal Inventum Company DR1 and DR6 Series Galley Water Heaters, that requires the installation of a pressure relief valve, and 3-phase safety devices on each Royal Inventum Company DR1 and DR6 series galley water heater. This amendment is prompted by a report of a Royal Inventum DR6 water heater explosion during an overheat test at a maintenance facility. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent explosions of Royal Inventum Company DR1 and DR6 series galley water heaters, which could cause personal injury or galley damage to the aircraft.

DATES: Effective May 20, 1996.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of May 20, 1996.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from B/E Aerospace, Inventum Galley Products Division (Royal Inventum Company), P.O. Box 1152, 3430 BD Nieuwegin, The Netherlands. This information may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), New England Region, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terry Fahr, Aerospace Engineer, Boston Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA, 01803-5299; telephone (617) 238-7155, fax (617) 238-7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to Royal Inventum Company DR1 and DR6 series galley water heaters was published in the

Federal Register on June 21, 1995 (60 FR 32287). That action proposed to require the installation of new pressure relief valves, and 3-phase safety devices on each Royal Inventum Company DR1 and DR6 series galley water heater. The actions would be required to be in accordance with Inventum Bilthoven-Holland Service Bulletin's (SB's) 25_330, Revision 1, dated September 28, 1977; SB 25_331, Revision 1, dated September 28, 1977; and Inventum Alert Service Bulletin (ASB) DR1/DR6-25-4, Revision A, dated December 6, 1993, that specify the installation of a pressure relief valve; and Inventum Bilthoven-Holland SB's 25_340, dated July 7, 1977; SB 25_344, dated January 18, 1978; SB 25_345, dated February 16, 1978; SB 25_346, dated February 16, 1978; and Inventum ASB DR1/DR6-25-5, Revision A, dated December 6, 1993, that specify the installation of 3-phase safety devices. The Director-General of Civil Aviation of the Netherlands has classified these service bulletins as mandatory and issued Airworthiness Directive BLA 93-168 (AB), dated December 17, 1993, in order to assure the airworthiness of these water heaters.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. Due consideration has been given to the comments received.

One commenter states that the Inventum DR6 series water heaters have been used on Boeing 747, 757 and 767 series aircraft and recommends that the Applicability be changed to show these aircraft. The commenter further states that they were unable to determine usage of Inventum DR1 and DR6 series water heaters on Boeing 727 and 737 series aircraft. The FAA agrees. Since the Boeing 727 and 737 series aircraft usage was given to the FAA by the Director-General of Civil Aviation of the Netherlands, the FAA will retain reference to the Boeing 727 and 737 series aircraft in the Applicability section. Reference to the Boeing 747, 757 and 767 series aircraft will be added. Operators are cautioned, however, not to read the list of aircraft as an exclusive list of the aircraft that may have the affected water heaters installed. This AD applies to all aircraft with an affected water heater, whether or not listed.

One commenter supports the AD. After careful review of the available data, including the comments noted above, the FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule with the changes described previously. The FAA has determined that these changes will neither increase the economic burden