

to revise § 985.218 to change the salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 985

Marketing agreements, Oils and fats, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Spearmint oil.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 985 is amended as follows:

PART 985—MARKETING ORDER REGULATING THE HANDLING OF SPEARMINT OIL PRODUCED IN THE FAR WEST

Accordingly, the interim final rule amending 7 CFR part 985 as published at 65 FR 15832 on March 24, 2000, and which amended the interim final rule published at 65 FR 6528 on February 10, 2000, is adopted as a final rule without change.

Dated: May 16, 2000.

Robert C. Keeney,

Deputy Administrator, Fruit and Vegetable Programs.

[FR Doc. 00–12801 Filed 5–19–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Parts 1001, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1126, 1131, and 1135

[Docket No. DA–97–12]

Milk in the New England and Other Marketing Areas; Order Amending the Orders; Correction

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Agricultural Marketing Service published in the **Federal Register** on September 1, 1999, (64 FR 47898) a final rule which consolidated 31 Federal milk marketing orders into 11 orders. This document corrects an error in section 73 of 7 of those orders by changing the term “pool plant operator” to “handler.” The remaining 4 orders contain the correct language.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This correction is effective May 22, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Need for Correction

In the final rule (DA–97–12) issued August 23, 1999, and published in the **Federal Register** on September 1, 1999 (64 FR 47898), an error in Section 73(a) and (b) of Parts 1001, 1005, 1006, and 1007, and Section 73(b) of Parts 1126, 1131, and 1135 was inadvertently made. Specifically, the term “handler” was changed to “pool plant operator.” The correct term is used in the 4 remaining orders (Parts 1030, 1032, 1033 and 1124) and is only different in the 7 orders because of an oversight in drafting the amendments to the orders. Therefore, the applicable provisions of the 7 orders need to be corrected.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Parts 1000 to 1199

Milk orders.

Accordingly, 7 CFR Parts 1001, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1126, 1131, and 1135 are corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PARTS 1001, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1126, 1131, and 1135—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Parts 1001, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1126, 1131, and 1135 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674, and 7253.

§§ 1001.73, 1005.73, 1006.73, 1007.73, 1126.73, 1131.73, 1135.73 [Amended]

2. In the introductory text of §§ 1001.73(a) and (b), 1005.73(a) and (b), 1006.73(a) and (b), 1007.73(a) and (b), 1126.73(b), 1131.73(b), and 1135.73(b), the words “pool plant operator” are revised to read “handler.”

Dated: May 17, 2000.

Kenneth C. Clayton,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 00–12799 Filed 5–19–00; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Part 707

Truth in Savings

CFR Correction

In Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 600 to End, revised as of January 1, 2000, page 404, Part 707, Appendix C is corrected by adding Appendices A and B to the end to read as follows:

APPENDIX C TO PART 707—OFFICIAL STAFF INTERPRETATIONS

* * * * *

Appendix A to Part 707—Annual Percentage Yield Calculation

Part I. Annual Percentage Yield for Account Disclosures and Advertising Purposes

1. *Rounding for calculations.* The following are examples of permissible rounding rules for calculating dividends and the annual percentage yield:

i. The daily rate applied to a balance carried to five or more decimals. For example; .008219178%, 3.00% for a 365 day year, would be rounded to no less than .00822%.

ii. The daily dividends or interest earned carried to five or more decimals. For example; \$.08219178082, daily dividends on \$1,000 at 3% for a 365 day year, would be rounded to no less than \$.08219.

2. *Exponents in a leap year.* The annual percentage yield formula's exponent numerator will remain 365 in leap years. The “days in term” figure used in the denominator should be consistent with the length of term used in the dividends calculation.

3. *First tier of a tiered-rate account.* When credit unions use a rate table, the first tier of a tiered rate account is to be disclosed and advertised; “Up to but not exceeding * * *”, “\$.01 to * * *”, or similar language.

4. *Term Share Accounts Opened in Midterm.* For club accounts that meet the definition of a term share account, the annual percentage yield is based on the maximum number of days in the term not to exceed 365 days (or 366 days in a leap year).

Part II. Annual Percentage Yield Earned for Periodic Statements

1. *Balance method.* The dividend or interest figure used in the calculation of the annual percentage yield earned may be derived from the daily balance method or the average daily balance method. Regardless of the dividend calculation method, the balance used in the annual percentage yield earned formula is the average daily balance. The average daily balance calculation is the sum of the balances for each day in the period divided by the number of days in the period. The balance for each day is based on a point in time; i.e. beginning of day balance, end of day balance, closing of day balance, etc. Each day's balance, for dividend accrual and payment purposes, must be based on the same point in time and cannot be based on the day's low balance.

2. *Negative balances prohibited.* Credit unions must treat a negative account balance as zero to determine the balance on which the annual percentage yield earned is calculated. (See commentary to § 707.7(a)(2).)

A. General Formula

1. *Accrued but uncredited dividends.* To calculate the annual percentage yield earned, accrued but uncredited dividends:

i. May not be included in the balance for statements that are issued at the same time or less frequently than the account's compounding and crediting frequency. For

example, if monthly statements are sent for an account that compounds dividends daily and credits dividends monthly, the balance may not be increased each day to reflect the effect of daily compounding. Assume a credit union will pay \$13.70 in dividends on \$100,000 for the first day, \$6.85 in dividends on \$50,013.70 for the second day, and \$3.43 in dividends on \$25,020.55 for the third day. The sum of each days balance is \$175,000 (does not include accrued, but uncredited, dividends amounts \$13.70, \$6.85, and \$3.43), thereby resulting in an average daily balance for the three days of \$58,333.33.

ii. Must be included in the balance for succeeding statements if a statement is issued more frequently than compounded dividends is credited on an account. For example, if monthly statements are sent for an account that compounds dividends daily and credits dividends quarterly, the balance for the second monthly statement would include dividends that had accrued for the prior month. Assume a credit union will pay \$411.78 in dividends on 30 days of \$100,000, \$427.28 in dividends on 31 days of \$100,411.78, and \$415.23 in dividends on 30 days of \$100,839.06. The balance (average daily balance in the account for the period) for the second 31 days is \$100,411.78.

2. *Rounding.* The dividends earned figure used to calculate the annual percentage yield earned must be rounded to two decimals to reflect the amount actually paid. For example, if the dividends earned for a statement period is \$20.074 and the credit union pays the member \$20.07, the credit union must use \$20.07 (not \$20.074) to calculate the annual percentage yield earned. For accounts that pay dividends based on the daily balance method, compound and credit dividends or interest quarterly, and send monthly statements, the credit union may, but need not, round accrued dividends to two decimals for calculating the "projected" or "anticipated" annual percentage yield earned on the first two monthly statements issued during the quarter. However, on the quarterly statement the dividends earned figure must reflect the amount actually paid.

3. *Compounding frequency using the average daily balance method.* Any compounding frequency, including daily compounding, can be used when calculating dividends using the average daily balance method. (See comment 707.7(b), which does not require credit unions to compound or credit dividends at any particular frequency).

B. Special Formula for Use Where Periodic Statement is Sent More Often Than the Period for Which Dividends are Compounded

1. *Statements triggered by Regulation E.* Credit unions may, but need not, use this formula to calculate the annual percentage yield earned for accounts that receive quarterly statements and that are subject to Regulation E's rule calling for monthly statements when an electronic fund transfer has occurred. They may do so even though no monthly statement was issued during a specific quarter. This formula must be used for accounts that compound and credit dividends quarterly and that receive monthly statements, triggered by Regulation E, which comply with the provisions of § 707.6.

2. *Days in compounding period.* Credit unions using the special annual percentage yield earned formula must use the actual number of days in the compounding period.

Appendix B to Part 707—Model Clauses and Sample Forms

1. *Modifications.* Credit unions that modify the model clauses will be deemed in compliance as long as they do not delete information required by TISA or regulation or rearrange the format so as to affect the substance or clarity of the disclosures.

2. *Format.* Credit unions may use inserts to a document (see Sample Form B-11) or fill-in blanks (see Sample Forms B-4 and B-5, which use double underlining to indicate terms that have been filled in) to show current rates, fees or other terms.

3. *Disclosures for opening accounts.* The sample forms illustrate the information that must be provided to a member when an account is opened, as required by § 707.4(a)(1). (See § 707.4(a)(2), which states the requirements for disclosing the annual percentage yield, the dividend rate, and the maturity of a term share account in responding to a member's request.)

4. *Compliance with Regulation E.* Credit unions may satisfy certain requirements under Part 707 with disclosures that meet the requirements of Regulation E. (See § 707.3(c).) The model clauses and sample forms do not give examples of disclosures that would be covered by both this regulation and Regulation E (such as disclosing the amount of a fee for ATM usage). Credit unions should consult appendix A to Regulation E for appropriate model clauses.

5. *Duplicate disclosures.* If a requirement such as a minimum balance applies to more than one account term (to obtain a bonus and determine the annual percentage yield, for example), credit unions need not repeat the requirement for each term, as long as it is clear which terms the requirement applies to.

6. *Guide to model clauses.* In the model clauses, italicized words indicate the type of disclosure a credit union should insert in the space provided (for example, a credit union might insert "March 25, 1995" in the blank for "(date)" disclosure). Brackets and diagonals (" / ") indicate a credit union must choose the alternative that describes its practice (for example, [daily balance/average daily balance]).

7. *Sample forms.* The sample forms (B-4 through B-11) serve a purpose different from the model clauses. They illustrate various ways of adapting the model clauses to specific accounts. The clauses shown relate only to the specific transactions described.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 99-NM-138-AD; Amendment 39-11735; AD 2000-10-11]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Model G-159 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain Gulfstream Model G-159 series airplanes, that requires an inspection to determine the type of pneumatic deicing boots, and an Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) revision only for those airplanes equipped with "modern" boots. This amendment is prompted by reports of inflight incidents and an accident that occurred in icing conditions where the airframe pneumatic deicing boots were not activated. The actions specified by this AD are intended to ensure that flightcrews activate the pneumatic wing and tail deicing boots at the first signs of ice accumulation. This action will prevent reduced controllability of the aircraft due to adverse aerodynamic effects of ice adhering to the airplane prior to the first deicing cycle.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 26, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Information pertaining to this amendment may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, Rules Docket, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office, One Crown Center, 1895 Phoenix Boulevard, suite 450, Atlanta, Georgia 30349.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Neil Berryman, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Flight Test Branch, ACE-116A, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office, One Crown Center, 1895 Phoenix Boulevard, suite 450, Atlanta, Georgia 30349; telephone (770) 703-6098; fax (770) 703-6097.

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 Gulfstream Model G-159 series airplanes was published as a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in the **Federal Register** on November 18, 1999 (64 FR 62991). That action proposed to require