

enrollment of each adult participant including information used to determine eligibility for free and reduced price meals in accordance with § 226.23(e)(1).

* * * * *

12. In Section 226.23:

a. Paragraph (e)(1)(ii)(C) is revised;

b. Paragraph (e)(1)(ii)(D) is amended by removing the words "total current household income, and the";

c. Paragraph (e)(1)(ii)(F) is amended by removing the first four sentences and by adding six new sentences in their place.

d. Paragraph (e)(1)(iii)(C) is revised;

e. Paragraph (e)(1)(iii)(D) is amended by removing the words "total current household income, and the";

f. Paragraph (e)(1)(iii)(E) is amended by removing the first four sentences and by adding six new sentences in their place;

g. Paragraph (e)(4) is amended by adding a new sentence at the beginning of the paragraph;

h. Paragraphs (h)(2)(iv) through (h)(2)(viii) are redesignated as paragraphs (h)(2)(v) through (h)(2)(ix); and

i. Paragraph (h)(2)(iii) is amended by redesignating all text after the second sentence as paragraph (h)(2)(iv), and by revising the remaining text in paragraph (h)(2)(iii).

The additions and revisions specified above read as follows:

§ 226.23 Free and reduced-price meals.

* * * * *

(e)(1) * * *

(ii) * * *

(C) The social security number of the adult household member who signs the application, or an indication that he/she does not possess a social security number;

* * * * *

(F) A statement which includes substantially the following information: "Section 9 of the National School Lunch Act requires that, unless a food stamp or AFDC case number is provided for your child, you must include a social security number on the application. This must be the social security number of the adult household member signing the application. If the adult household member signing the application does not possess a social security number, he/she must indicate so on the application. Provision of a social security number is not mandatory, but if a social security number is not provided or an indication is not made that the adult household member signing the application does not have one, the application cannot be

approved. This notice must be brought to the attention of the household member whose social security number is disclosed. The social security number may be used to identify the household member in carrying out efforts to verify the correctness of information stated on the application. * * *

* * * * *

(iii) * * *

(C) The social security number of the adult household member who signs the application, or an indication that he/she does not possess a social security number;

* * * * *

(E) A statement which includes substantially the following information: "Section 9 of the National School Lunch Act requires that, unless a food stamp case number or SSI or Medicaid assistance identification number is provided for the adult for whom benefits are sought, you must include a social security number on the application. This must be the social security number of the adult household member signing the application. If the adult household member signing the application does not possess a social security number, he/she must indicate so on the application. Provision of a social security number is not mandatory, but if a social security number is not provided or an indication is not made that the adult household member signing the application does not have one, the application cannot be approved. This notice must be brought to the attention of the household member whose social security number is disclosed. The social security number may be used to identify the household member in carrying out efforts to verify the correctness of information stated on the application. * * *

* * * * *

(4) * * * The institution shall take the income information provided by the household on the application and calculate the household's total current income. * * *

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(2) * * *

(iii) Households shall be informed in writing that they have been selected for verification and they are required to submit the requested verification information to confirm their eligibility for free or reduced-price benefits by such date as determined by the State agency. Those households shall be informed of the type or types of information and/or documents acceptable to the State agency and the name and phone number of an official who can answer questions and assist the

household in the verification effort. This information must include a social security number for each adult household member or an indication that he/she does not have one. State agencies shall inform selected households that:

(A) Section 9 of the National School Lunch Act requires that, unless households provide the child's food stamp or AFDC case number, or the adult participant's food stamp case number or SSI or Medicaid assistance identification number, those selected for verification must provide the social security number of each adult household member;

(B) In lieu of providing a social security number, an adult household member may indicate that he/she does not possess one;

(C) Provision of a social security number is not mandatory, but if a social security number is not provided for each adult household member or an indication is not made that he/she does not possess one, benefits will be terminated;

(D) The social security number may be used to identify household members in carrying out efforts to verify the correctness of information stated on the application and continued eligibility for the program. These verification efforts may be carried out through program reviews, audits, and investigations and may include contacting employers to determine income, contacting Federal, State or local agencies to determine current certification for receipt of food stamps or AFDC, SSI or Medicaid benefits, contacting the State employment security office to determine the amount of benefits received, and checking the documentation produced by household members to prove the amount of income received. These efforts may result in loss or reduction of benefits, administrative claims or legal actions if incorrect information was reported; and

(E) This information must be provided to the attention of each adult household member disclosing his/her social security number. State agencies shall ensure that the notice complies with section 7 of Pub. L. 93-579 (Privacy Act of 1974). These households shall be provided with the name and phone number of an official who can assist in the verification effort.

* * * * *

Dated: April 30, 1996.
 William E. Ludwig,
Administrator.
 [FR Doc. 96-12851 Filed 5-21-96; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 3410-30-U

Agricultural Marketing Service**7 CFR Part 980**

[FV95-980-1FR]

Vegetables; Import Regulations; Modification of Regulatory Time Periods for Imported Onions**AGENCY:** Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule modifies the time periods when imported onions are regulated based on the grade, size, quality, and maturity requirements of the South Texas onion and Idaho-Eastern Oregon onion marketing orders. The change is needed to make the onion import requirements consistent with regulatory time period changes made under the South Texas onion marketing order.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 4, 1996.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Robert F. Matthews, Marketing Specialist, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, room 2523-S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone: (202) 690-0464; Fax number (202) 720-5698.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under section 8e of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), hereinafter referred to as the "Act."

The Department of Agriculture (Department) is issuing this final rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule. There are no administrative procedures which must be exhausted prior to any judicial challenge to the provisions of this rule.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. There are approximately 148 importers of onions who will be affected by this rule. Small agricultural service firms, which include onion importers, have been defined by the Small Business

Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those having annual receipts of less than \$5,000,000. The majority of onion importers may be classified as small entities.

Import regulations issued under the Act are based on regulations established under Federal marketing orders which regulate the handling of domestically produced products. Thus, this final rule should have small entity orientation, and impact on both small and large business entities in a manner comparable to rules issued under marketing orders. This rule modifies the dates when imported onions are regulated, based on requirements of the South Texas onion and Idaho-Eastern Oregon onion marketing orders.

Section 8e of the Act provides that whenever certain specified commodities, including onions, are regulated under a Federal marketing order, imports of that commodity into the United States are prohibited unless they meet the same or comparable grade, size, quality, and maturity requirements. Section 8e also provides that whenever two or more marketing orders regulate the same commodity produced in different areas of the United States, the Secretary shall determine with which area the imported commodity is in most direct competition and apply regulations based on that area to the imported commodity.

Marketing Order No. 958 regulates onions grown in certain counties of Idaho and Eastern Oregon and Marketing Order No. 959 regulates onions grown in South Texas. Fresh onion shipments from Idaho-Eastern Oregon are regulated throughout the year, while onion shipments from South Texas had been regulated from March 1 through June 15 each year. On the basis of past shipment data, the Secretary determined that onions imported during the March 10 through June 15 period were in most direct competition with onions grown in South Texas and found that the minimum grade, size, quality, and maturity requirements for onions imported during that period should be the same as those established for South Texas onions under Marketing Order No. 959. The Secretary further determined that onions imported during the June 16 through March 9 period were in most direct competition with onions grown in Idaho-Eastern Oregon and that the minimum grade, size, quality, and maturity requirements for onions imported during that period should be the same as those established for Idaho-Eastern Oregon onions under Marketing Order No. 959.

Based on a recommendation of the South Texas Onion Committee (committee), the agency responsible for local administration of Marketing Order No. 959, the Department has changed the end of the South Texas regulatory period from June 15 to June 4. Because South Texas onions will no longer be regulated after June 4, and Idaho-Eastern Oregon onions are regulated throughout the year, the Department has determined that onions imported during the March 10 through June 4 period are in most direct competition with onions produced in South Texas and that the minimum grade, size, quality, and maturity requirements established under the South Texas marketing order should apply to onions imported during the March 10 through June 4 period, instead of the previous March 10 through June 15 period. Imports of onions during the June 5 through March 9 period will be required to meet minimum grade, size, quality, and maturity requirements based on those established under the Idaho-Eastern Oregon marketing order.

The proposed rule concerning this action was published in the February 9, 1996, Federal Register (61 FR 4941), with a 30-day comment period ending March 11, 1996. No comments were received.

In accordance with section 8e of the Act, the U.S. Trade Representative has concurred with the issuance of this final rule.

Based on the above, the AMS has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant matter presented, it is hereby found that this rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C 553, it is further found that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this action until 30 days after publication in the Federal Register because: (1) This regulation imposes no additional restrictions on onion importers by ending import requirements based on South Texas on June 4 of each season rather than June 15 of each season; (2) section 8e of the Act requires import requirements based on South Texas (7 CFR part 959) to change to those based on Idaho-Eastern Oregon (7 CFR part 958) when South Texas is no longer the area of production with which the imported commodity is in most direct competition; (3) changing the ending date of the domestic regulation was discussed at a public meeting, and all interested persons had an opportunity to provide input; and (4) there are no

regulatory burdens imposed by this rule which require special preparations of importers.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 980

Food grades and standards, Imports, Marketing agreements, Onions, Potatoes, Tomatoes.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 980 is hereby amended as follows:

PART 980—VEGETABLES; IMPORT REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 980 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601-674.

§ 980.117 [Amended]

2. In § 980.117, paragraph (a)(2) is amended by removing "June 16" and adding in its place "June 5" and by removing "June 15" and adding in its place "June 4"; paragraph (b)(1) is amended by removing "June 16" and adding in its place "June 5"; and paragraph (b)(2) is amended by removing "June 15" and adding in its place "June 4."

Dated: May 14, 1996.

Robert C. Keeney,

Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 96-12836 Filed 5-21-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 95-NM-185-AD; Amendment 39-9629; AD 96-11-04]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9 and Model DC-9-80 Series Airplanes, Model MD-88 Airplanes, and C-9 (Military) Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9 and Model DC-9-80 series airplanes, Model MD-88 airplanes, and C-9 (military) series airplanes, that requires modification of the slant panel insulation blankets on the slant pressure panel of the main landing gear. The amendment also requires a visual inspection to detect discrepancies of the left and right seal

assemblies of the overwing emergency exit door, and replacement of any discrepant door seal. This amendment is prompted by a report that the flaps and landing gear did not extend or retract properly due to water accumulation in the slant pressure panel area. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent such water accumulation, which could result in the failure of the flaps or landing gear to properly extend or retract.

DATES: Effective June 26, 1996.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of June 26, 1996.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from McDonnell Douglas Corporation, 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90846, Attention: Technical Publications Business Administration, Department C1-L51 (2-60). This information may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, Rules Docket, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, Transport Airplane Directorate, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brent Bandle, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM-120L, FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 90712; telephone (310) 627-5237; fax (310) 627-5210.

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 certain McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9 and Model DC-9-80 series airplanes, Model MD-88 airplanes, and C-9 (military) series airplanes was published in the Federal Register on January 31, 1996 (61 FR 3341). That action proposed to require modification of the slant panel insulation blankets on the slant pressure panel of the main landing gear. That action also proposed to require a visual inspection to detect discrepancies of the left and right seal assemblies of the overwing emergency exit door, and replacement of the discrepant door seal.

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

Support for the Proposal

Two commenters support the proposed rule.

Requests to Extend the Compliance Time

Several commenters request that the compliance time for accomplishment of the modification be extended from the proposed 24 months. These commenters request an extension to as much as 36 months, which will allow the modification to be accomplished during a regularly scheduled heavy maintenance check when the airplanes are brought to main base for an extended hold. Two of these commenters state that they would have to special schedule their fleet in order to accomplish the modification within the proposed compliance time; this would entail considerable additional expenses.

After consideration of all the available information, the FAA cannot conclude that an extension of the proposed compliance time is warranted. In developing an appropriate compliance time for this action, the FAA considered not only the degree of urgency associated with addressing the subject unsafe condition, but the availability of required parts and the practical aspect of accomplishing the required modification within an interval of time that parallels normal scheduled maintenance for the majority of affected operators. Further, the proposed compliance time of 24 months was arrived at initially with the concurrence of affected operators, the manufacturer, and the FAA. In light of this, and in consideration of the amount of time that has already elapsed since issuance of the original notice, the FAA has determined that further delay of accomplishment of the requirements of this final rule is not appropriate. However, under the provisions of paragraph (b) of the final rule, the FAA may approve requests for adjustments to the compliance time if data are submitted to substantiate that such an adjustment would provide an acceptable level of safety.

Conclusion

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 as proposed.

Cost Impact

There are approximately 1,500 McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9 and Model DC-9-80 series airplanes, Model MD-88 airplanes, and C-9 (military) series airplanes of the affected design in