

be viewed at: www.ams.usda.gov/MarketingOrdersSmallBusinessGuide. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jeffrey Smutny at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

After consideration of all relevant matter presented, including the information and recommendation submitted by the Committee and other available information, it is hereby found that this rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

It is further found that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** (5 U.S.C. 553) because the Committee is planning its next industry meeting for August, and having this final rule in place would be helpful to any discussion involving volume control. Further, the industry is aware of this rule, which was recommended at a public meeting. Also, a 30-day comment period was provided for in the proposed rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 929

Cranberries, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 929 is amended as follows:

PART 929—CRANBERRIES GROWN IN THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND LONG ISLAND IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 929 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

■ 2. Section 929.149 is amended by revising paragraph (a), the first sentence in paragraph (b), paragraphs (c) and (d), and Table 1 to read as follows:

§ 929.149 Determination of sales history.
* * * * *

(a) For each grower with acreage with 6 or more years of sales history, a new sales history shall be computed using an average of the highest 4 of the most recent 6 years of sales. If the grower has acreage with 5 years of sales history and such acreage was planted more than 6 years ago, a new sales history shall be computed by averaging the highest 4 of the 5 years.

(b) For growers whose acreage has 5 years of sales history and was planted

6 years ago or later, the sales history shall be computed by averaging the highest 4 of the 5 years and shall be adjusted as provided in paragraph (d).
* * *

(c) For growers with acreage with no sales history or for the first harvest of re-planted acres, the sales history will be 75 barrels per acre for acres planted or re-planted 1 year ago and first harvested in the current crop year and 156 barrels per acre for acres planted or re-planted 2 years ago and first harvested in the current crop year.

(d) In addition to the sales history computed in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, additional sales history shall be assigned to growers with acreage planted in the last 6 years. The additional sales histories depending on the date the acreage is planted are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1—ADDITIONAL SALES HISTORY ASSIGNED TO ACREAGE

Date planted	Additional current crop year sales history per acre
6 years ago	49
5 years ago	117
4 years ago	157
3 years ago	183
2 years ago	156
1 year ago	75

* * * * *

Dated: August 14, 2013.

Rex A Barnes,
Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.
[FR Doc. 2013–20253 Filed 8–19–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Part 610

RIN 3052–AC78

Registration of Mortgage Loan Originators

AGENCY: Farm Credit Administration.
ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Farm Credit Administration (FCA, we or us) is repealing its regulations that govern the registration of residential mortgage loan originators employed by Farm Credit System (FCS or System) institutions. We are repealing these regulations because the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (CFPB), pursuant to its

authority under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), is consolidating and recodifying the regulations that six Federal agencies jointly enacted to implement the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act (S.A.F.E. Act), which require residential mortgage loan originators at banks, savings associations, credit unions, FCS institutions, and their subsidiaries to register with the National Mortgage Licensing System and Registry (NMLSR or Registry) and obtain a unique identifier. Repealing these regulations avoids duplication, which is likely to cause confusion at FCS institutions.

DATES: This interim rule will become effective 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** during which either or both Houses of Congress are in session. We will publish notice of the effective date in the **Federal Register**. Please send your comments to us by September 19, 2013.

ADDRESSES: We offer a variety of methods for you to submit your comments. For accuracy and efficiency, commenters are encouraged to submit comments by email or through the FCA’s Web site. As facsimiles (fax) are difficult for us to process and achieve compliance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, we are no longer accepting comments submitted by fax. Regardless of the method you use, please do not submit your comment multiple times via different methods. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Email:* Send us an email at reg-comm@fca.gov.
- *FCA Web site:* <http://www.fca.gov>. Select “Public Comments” and follow the directions for “Submitting a Comment.”
- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Gary K. Van Meter, Director, Office of Regulatory Policy, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102–5090.

You may review copies of comments we receive at our office in McLean, Virginia, or from our Web site at <http://www.fca.gov>. Once you are in the Web site, select “Public Commenters,” then “Public Comments,” and follow the directions for “Reading Submitted Public Comments.” We will show your comments as submitted, but for technical reasons we may omit items such as logos and special characters. Identifying information that you provide, such as phone numbers and addresses, will be publicly available. However, we will attempt to remove

email addresses to help reduce Internet spam.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gaylon J. Dykstra, Assistant to the Director, Office of Regulatory Policy, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102-5090, (703) 883-4498, TTY (703) 883-4056; or

Richard A. Katz, Senior Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Farm Credit Administration, McLean, VA 22102-5090, (703) 883-4020, TTY (703) 883-4056.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On July 30, 2008, Congress enacted the S.A.F.E. Act,¹ which mandated a nationwide system for licensing and/or registering all residential mortgage loan originators in the United States. The S.A.F.E. Act requires all residential mortgage loan originators at depository institutions, FCS institutions, and their federally regulated subsidiaries to: (1) Register with the NMLSR; (2) obtain a unique identifier; and (3) maintain their registration.² Originally, section 1507 of the S.A.F.E. Act required the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the former Office of Thrift Supervision, and the National Credit Union Administration (collectively the Federal banking agencies) and the FCA to jointly develop and maintain a system for registering residential mortgage loan originators at the institutions they supervise and regulate. The six agencies decided to implement section 1507 of the S.A.F.E. Act through a joint rulemaking. The six agencies jointly published a proposed rule on June 9, 2009.³ A joint final rule was issued on July 28, 2010,⁴ and it became effective on October 1, 2010. However, actual registration with the NMLSR did not begin until the Registry became operational on January 31, 2011. The six agencies announced that the initial

registration period for Federal registrations required by the S.A.F.E. Act and the final regulations would run from January 31, 2011, through July 29, 2011.⁵

Title X of the Dodd-Frank Act created the CFPB as the Federal agency that is primarily responsible for various Federal consumer financial protection laws.⁶ Since July 21, 2011, the CFPB has authority to prescribe rules or issue orders or guidelines pursuant to Federal consumer financial laws.⁷ The S.A.F.E. Act is an enumerated consumer financial law under the Dodd-Frank Act⁸ and, therefore, the CFPB now has primary regulatory authority over it. Additionally, section 1100 of the Dodd-Frank Act amended section 1507 of the S.A.F.E. Act to transfer authority to develop and maintain the Registry from the FCA and the Federal banking agencies to the CFPB. As stated earlier, the FCA and the Federal banking agencies jointly enacted regulations to implement section 1507 of the S.A.F.E. Act.

Pursuant to its authorities under title X of the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFPB has consolidated and recodified the S.A.F.E. Act regulations of the FCA and the Federal banking agencies.⁹ The CFPB recently published an interim rule in the **Federal Register**.¹⁰ Instead of substantively amending the current regulations, the CFPB has made only certain technical, formatting, and stylistic changes.¹¹

⁵ The agencies issued a joint press release on January 31, 2011, and they subsequently published the announcement in the **Federal Register** on 76 FR 6185 (Feb. 3, 2011).

⁶ Public Law 111-203, title X, 124 Stat. 1376, 1955-2113. (July 21, 2010).

⁷ Section 1061 of the Dodd-Frank Act transferred the “consumer financial protection functions” of the Federal banking agencies, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the Federal Trade Commission to the CFPB. The “consumer financial protection functions” that transferred to the CFPB under section 1061(a)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Act include “all authority to prescribe rules or issues orders or guidelines pursuant to any Federal consumer financial law. . . .”

⁸ See section 1002(12)(N) of the Dodd-Frank Act, which classifies the S.A.F.E. Act as one of the “enumerated consumer laws,” and section 1002(14), which includes these “enumerated consumer laws” within the definition of a “Federal consumer financial law.”

⁹ The CFPB also has recodified the regulations that HUD promulgated under the S.A.F.E. Act to coordinate State compliance with the S.A.F.E. Act, and establish and maintain a licensing and registration system for residential mortgage loan originators in a State or territory that does not have one in place that meets the requirements of the S.A.F.E. Act.

¹⁰ See 76 FR 78483 (December 19, 2011). The interim rule became effective on December 30, 2011, and the comment period expired on February 17, 2012.

¹¹ See 76 FR 78484 (December 19, 2011).

The CFPB consulted with the FCA and the Federal banking agencies when it drafted the interim rule. The CFPB has addressed all of the FCA’s concerns, and it has gone to great lengths to ensure that the consolidated and recodified rule does not inadvertently conflict with provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, and FCA regulations and other guidance that govern the lending authorities and corporate structure of FCS institutions. Additionally, the CFPB’s interim rule does not impose any new substantive obligations on System institutions or their employees who are subject to the registration requirements of the S.A.F.E. Act.¹² As stated in the preamble to its interim rule, the CFPB considers employees of FCS associations who previously registered with the NMLSR and obtained unique identifiers in accordance the FCA’s S.A.F.E. Act regulations to remain registered under its new regulations.¹³

Under these circumstances, the CFPB’s consolidation and recodification of S.A.F.E. Act regulations causes no concerns to the FCA. Three provisions in title X of the Dodd-Frank Act pertain to the FCA’s rulemaking authority over the S.A.F.E. Act,¹⁴ while section 1022 of the Dodd-Frank Act grants the CFPB primary rulemaking authority over consumer financial laws.

The FCA is repealing its S.A.F.E. Act regulations at 12 CFR part 610 in order to avoid confusion and unnecessary duplication. The CFPB’s regulation at 12 CFR part 1007 will now govern the registration of residential mortgage loan originators at FCS institutions. To assist FCS institutions in locating part 1007, rescinded part 610 will retain its original heading and include a cross cite to the CFPB’s rules governing the Federal registration of residential mortgage loan originators (Regulation G).

The FCA will continue to examine and enforce compliance by FCS

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Section 1027(k) of the Dodd-Frank Act states “No provision of this title [X] shall be construed as altering, amending, or affecting the authority of the Farm Credit Administration to *adopt rules*, initiate enforcement proceedings, or take any other action with respect to a [Farm Credit System institution].” (Emphasis added). Second, section 1100 of the Dodd-Frank Act retained the FCA’s authority under section 1510 of the S.A.F.E. Act to “charge reasonable fees to cover the costs of maintaining and providing access to information from the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry, to the extent that such fees are not charged to consumers for access to such system and registry.” If the FCA were to assess such fees, it would do so only after a notice and comment rulemaking. Finally, the FCA, in contrast to the Federal banking agencies, is not a “transferor agency” under section 1061 of the Dodd-Frank Act.

¹ The S.A.F.E. Act is title V of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. Public Law 100-289, Division A, Title V, sections 1501-1517, 122 Stat. 264, 2810-2824 (July 30, 2008), codified at 12 U.S.C. 5101-5116.

² Separately, other provisions of the S.A.F.E. Act require every State to enact laws for licensing individuals who originate residential mortgages for State-regulated lenders. Residential mortgage loan originators who are licensed by one or more States must also register with the NMLSR, obtain a unique identifier, and maintain their licenses and registrations.

³ 74 FR 27386 (June 9, 2009).

⁴ 75 FR 44656 (July 28, 2009). The entire preamble to the final rule was reprinted at 75 FR 51623 (Aug. 23, 2010) because the footnotes in the preamble that was published on July 28, 2009 were not correctly numbered.

institutions and their employees with the requirements of the S.A.F.E. Act and its implementing regulations pursuant to its authorities under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 and sections 1024(f) and 1027(k) of the Dodd-Frank Act.

II. Administrative Procedure Act

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA)¹⁵ generally requires Federal agencies to give public notice that it is proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation, and then afford all interested parties an opportunity to comment before promulgating a final rule. However, a provision of the APA¹⁶ authorizes waiver of notice and comment rulemaking when an agency, for good cause, finds that notice and comment are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.

The FCA finds good cause for waiving notice and comment in this situation. Section 1100 of the Dodd-Frank Act amended section 1507 of the S.A.F.E. Act by granting the CFPB authority to develop and maintain the Registry that the FCA and the Federal banking agencies previously exercised. Since the FCA and Federal banking agencies implemented the S.A.F.E. Act by jointly enacting regulations, the CFPB assumed responsibility for these regulations, by operation of law, on July 21, 2011. The CFPB is now exercising its new authority under title X of the Dodd-Frank Act by consolidating and recodifying the S.A.F.E. Act regulations of the FCA and the Federal banking agencies without substantive change. Under the circumstances, repeal of the FCA's regulations in part 610 conforms with title X of the Dodd-Frank Act. For these reasons, the FCA finds that notice and comment rulemaking procedures for the repeal of the FCA's regulations in part 610 are impractical, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest because the CFPB, not the FCA, now has primary rulemaking authority over S.A.F.E. Act, which the CFPB is now exercising.

Although notice and comment rulemaking is not required in this situation, we invite your comments. We will respond to any comments we receive when we publish the final rule.

III. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the FCA certifies that the interim rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Each of the

banks in the System, considered together with its affiliated associations, has assets and annual income in excess of the amounts that would qualify them as small entities. Therefore, System institutions are not "small entities" as defined in the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 610

Banks, banking, Consumer protection, Loan programs—housing and community development, Mortgages, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Rural areas.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, part 610 of chapter VI, title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations is revised to read as follows:

PART 610—REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATORS

Authority: Secs. 1.5, 1.7, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.13, 2.2, 2.4, 2.12, 5.9, 5.17, 7.2, 7.6, 7.8 of the Farm Credit Act (12 U.S.C. 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2073, 2075, 2093, 2243, 2252, 2279a–2, 2279b, 2279c–10); and secs. 1501 *et seq.* of Pub. L. 110–289, 122 Stat. 2654.

§ 610.101 Cross reference.

The rules formerly at 12 CFR part 610 have been recodified by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau at 12 CFR part 1007, "S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act—Federal Registration of Residential Mortgage Loan Originators (Regulation G)".

Dated: August 14, 2013.

Dale L. Aultman,

Secretary, Farm Credit Administration Board.

[FR Doc. 2013–20276 Filed 8–19–13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2013–0353; Directorate Identifier 2008–SW–029–AD; Amendment 39–17545; AD 2013–16–07]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Eurocopter France (Eurocopter) Model AS332C, AS332L, AS332L1, AS332L2, and EC225LP helicopters to require inspecting for the presence of blind

holes in the tail gearbox (TGB) attachment fittings, and, if they are missing, installing an additional washer under the head of the attachment bolt until the attachment fitting is replaced with an airworthy attachment fitting. This AD was prompted by the discovery of interference between the TGB aft attachment bolt and the structure fitting, caused by a manufacturing anomaly that omitted the blind hole required for proper fit of the attachment bolt. This condition, if not detected and corrected, could result in insufficient tightening of the TGB casing, damage to the TGB attachment, cracking under the attachment bolt, and loss of the TGB, resulting in loss of control of the helicopter.

DATES: This AD is effective September 24, 2013.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain documents listed in this AD as of September 24, 2013.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this AD, contact American Eurocopter Corporation, 2701 N Forum Drive, Grand Prairie, TX 75052; telephone (972) 641–0000 or (800) 232–0323; fax (972) 641–3775; or at <http://www.eurocopter.com/techpub>. You may review the referenced service information at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Room 663, Fort Worth, Texas 76137.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> or in person at the Docket Operations Office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD, any incorporated-by-reference service information, the foreign authority's AD, the economic evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations Office (phone: 800–647–5527) is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations Office, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Roach, Aviation Safety Engineer, Regulations and Policy Group, Rotorcraft Directorate, FAA, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Fort Worth, TX 76137; telephone (817) 222–5110; email gary.b.roach@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

¹⁵ 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*

¹⁶ 5 U.S.C. 553(b).