(b) Upon the accumulation of 8 years or 1,000 hours TIS after installation of each oil cooler assembly, whichever occurs first, and thereafter every 8 years or 1,000 hours TIS (whichever occurs first), accomplish one of the following:

(1) Replace each oil cooler hose assembly with a part number specified in the APPLICABILITY section of this AD, and reinspect in accordance with paragraph (a) of this AD at intervals not to exceed 100 hours TIS; or

(2) Replace each oil cooler hose assembly with an approved TSO–C53a, Type D, hose assembly ensuring that there is a minimum of 2 inches between the oil cooler hoses and exhaust stacks (as applicable) upon installation. Ensure that there is a minimum bend radius of 6.5 inches on oil cooler assemblies incorporating 0.75-inch outer diameter hoses.

(c) The replacement specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this AD may be accomplished at any time prior to the 8-year or 1,000-hour compliance time as terminating action for the 100-hour TIS repetitive inspection requirement of this AD.

(d) After adjusting or installing oil cooler hoses, prior to further flight, run the engine for 5 minutes to ensure that there are no oil leaks and that the 2-inch clearance is maintained (as applicable) when the engine is warm. Prior to further flight, replace any leaking oil cooler hoses and adjust the clearance accordingly.

Note 3: Although not required by this AD, the FAA recommends that an oil cooler hose flexibility test be accomplished at each 100-hour TIS inspection interval. Oil cooler hose flexibility may be determined by gently lifting the hose in several places from the bottom of its downward arc to the oil cooler. If the oil cooler hose moves slightly either from side-to-side or upward with the hand at the center of an even arc, then some flexibility remains. If the oil cooler hose appears hardened or inflexible, replacement is recommended.

(e) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(f) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the initial or repetitive compliance times that provides an equivalent level of safety may be approved by the Manager, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), Campus Building, 1701 Columbia Avenue, suite 2–160, College Park, Georgia 30337–2748. The request shall be forwarded through an appropriate FAA Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Atlanta ACO.

Note 4: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Atlanta ACO.

Note 5: Alternative methods of compliance approved in accordance with AD 76–25–06 (superseded by this action) are not considered approved as alternative methods of compliance with this AD.

(g) Figure 1 of this AD may be obtained from the Atlanta ACO at the address specified in paragraph (f) of this AD. This document or any other information that relates to this AD may be inspected at the FAA, Central Region, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, Room 1558, 601 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

(h) This amendment (39–9472) supersedes AD 76–25–06, Amendment 39–2788.

(i) This amendment (39–9472) becomes effective on February 5, 1996.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on December 19, 1995.

Dwight A. Young,

Acting Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 95–31351 Filed 12–28–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4

Rules of Practice Amendments; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Correction to final regulations.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to the final regulations, which were published Friday, July 21, 1995 (60 FR 37746).

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 21, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald S. Clark, Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580, 202–326–2514.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal Trade Commission amended its Rules of Practice to adapt them to the Federal Trade Commission Act Amendments of 1994. This action conformed the Commission's Rules of Practice to certain statutory changes and provided guidance to the public.

Need for Correction

A correction to the final regulations published on July 21, 1995 is needed in order to ensure that the Code of Federal Regulations correctly sets forth the amended version of Section 4.7(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice.

Correction of Publication

Therefore, the final rule published on July 21, 1995 (60 FR 37746) is corrected as follows:

On page 37748, third column, the first sentence of paragraph (f) in section 4.7 is corrected to read as follows:

§ 4.7 Ex parte communications.

* * * * *

(f) The prohibitions of paragraph (b) of this section do not apply to a communication occasioned by and concerning a nonadjudicative function of the Commission, including such functions as the initiation, conduct, or disposition of a separate investigation, the issuance of a complaint, or the initiation of a rulemaking or other proceeding, whether or not it involves a party already in an adjudicative proceeding; preparations for judicial review of a Commission order; a proceeding outside the scope of § 3.2, including a matter in state or federal court or before another governmental agency; a nonadjudicative function of the Commission, including but not limited to an obligation under § 4.11 or a communication with Congress; or the disposition of a consent settlement under § 3.25 concerning some or all of the charges involved in a complaint and executed by some or all respondents.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–31489 Filed 12–28–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the General Counsel, Requirements Governing the Lobbying of HUD Personnel; Repeal of Section 13 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act

24 CFR Part 86

[Docket No. FR–4006–N–01]

AGENCY: Office of the General Counsel, HUD.

ACTION: Notification of status of regulations following repeal of statutory authority.

SUMMARY: This document advises the public that the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 repealed section 13 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act. Section 13 established recordkeeping, reporting, and registration requirements governing attempts to influence HUD programs. It also placed limitations on the fees paid to consultants who are engaged to influence the award or allocation of the Department's financial assistance. Beginning on January 1, 1996, the public is no longer required to comply with section 13 and the HUD regulations in 24 CFR part 86 which implement section 13. Among other things, the public need not submit the annual reports due by January 10, 1996 under sections 13 (b)(1) and (c)(1). The public should be aware, however, that the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 may impose new requirements on those

seeking to influence the Department's programs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 29, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aaron Santa Anna, Assistant General Counsel, Ethics Law Division; Office of General Counsel; Room 2158; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; 451 Seventh Street, SW; Washington, DC 20410–0500; telephone (202) 708–0836. Hearing or speech-impaired individuals may call HUD's TDD number (202) 708–0113, or 1–800–877–8399 (Federal Information Relay Service TDD). (Other than the ''800'' number, these are not toll-free numbers.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 112 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989, Pub. L. 101–235, approved December 15, 1989, added a new section 13 to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act, 42 U.S.C. 3531, *et seq.* Section 13 contained two principal features. The first established the standards under which:

—Persons that make expenditures to influence a HUD officer or employee in the award of financial assistance or the taking of a management action by the Department must keep records, and report to HUD, on the expenditures; and

—Persons that are engaged to influence a HUD officer or employee in the award of financial assistance or the taking of a management action by the Department must register with HUD, and report to HUD on their lobbying activities.

The second feature imposed limitations on the fees that may be paid to consultants who are engaged to influence the award or allocation of the Department's financial assistance. Section 13 is codified at 24 CFR part 86.

The Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–65, approved December 19, 1995) established government-wide lobbying procedures and requirements. Sections 11(b)(1) and 24(a) of the new law repealed Section 13, effective January 1, 1996.

The purpose of this document is to advise the public that beginning on January 1, 1996, the requirements of part 86 do not apply. The public should take special notice that the expenditure and registrant reports—due no later than January 10, 1996 under 24 CFR 86.20(c) and 86.25(c)—need not be submitted. Since the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 contains new requirements governing lobbying agencies, including HUD, the public is advised to become familiar with the provisions of the new law.

The Department plans to issue a final rule removing part 86 in the near future.

Other Matters

A. Environmental Impact

This document is categorically excluded from the NEPA requirements of HUD regulations at 24 CFR 50.20(k), which implement section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The notice involves internal administrative procedures whose content does not constitute a developmental decision nor affect the physical condition of project areas or building sites.

B. Executive Order 12606, the Family

The General Counsel, as the Designated Official under Executive Order 12606, The Family, has determined that this document is procedural only, and does not have potential for significant impact on family-formation, maintenance, and general well-being, and, thus is not subject to review under the Order.

C. Executive Order 12612, Federalism

The General Counsel, as the Designated Official under section 6(a) of Executive Order 12612, Federalism, has determined that this document is procedural only, and does not have substantial, direct effects on States, on their political subdivisions, or on their relationship with the Federal government, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

List of Subjects in 24 CFR Part 86

Administrative practice and procedure, Lobbying (Government agencies), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: December 26, 1995.

Nelson A. Díaz,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 95–31542 Filed 12–28–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

27 CFR Part 5

[T.D. ATF–369; Re: T.D. ATF–360, Notice Nos. 782, 780; 91F009P]

RIN 1512–AB22

Alteration of Class and Type: Vodka

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule, Treasury decision.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the distilled spirits regulations to remove the requirement that on and after December 29, 1995, citric acid may be added to vodka in an amount not to exceed 300 milligrams per liter (300 ppm) without changing the product's designation as vodka. This amendment is being made in accordance with a Federal statutory requirement which, in pertinent part, prohibits the implementation of T.D. ATF–360 [59 FR 67216, Dec. 29, 1994].

EFFECTIVE DATE: This document is effective on December 29, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David W. Brokaw, Wine, Beer and Spirits Regulations Branch, (202) 927–8230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Treasury decision ATF–360, amended the distilled spirits regulations, 27 CFR 5.23(a)(3) to authorize the use of a trace amount (defined as up to 300 milligrams per liter or 300 ppm) of critic acid in the production of vodka, without changing its designation as vodka. This level was intended to ensure that distiller may continue to use citric acid as a smoothing agent to correct objectionable tastes which might result from such things as the water used in reducing the proof, the charcoal used in distillation, or the glass in which packaged. This level was also intended to protect the integrity of the standard of identify for vodka, a product, which by definition, may not have any distinctive character, aroma, taste, or color. The requirements in T.D. ATF–360 were to be effective on or after December 29, 1995.

Public Law 104–52, 109 Stat. 468, Nov. 19, 1995

Section 528 of Public Law 104–52 states that, ''(n)o part of any appropriation made available in this Act shall be used to implement Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Ruling T.D. ATF–360; Re: Notice Nos. 782, 780, 91F009P.'' The Conference Report accompanying Public Law 104–52, H.R. Rep. 104–291, Oct. 20, 1995, provides as follows: ''Although conferees agree with the Senate proposal that no part of any appropriation made available in this Act shall be used to implement the ATF and Treasury decision ATF–360 (59 FR 67216, 12/29/94), which limited the amount of citric acid that could be added to vodka to 300 parts per million (PPM), the conferees recognize the complex nature of the various issues surrounding any standard of identify