

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 16, 1995.

Darrell M. Pederson,

*Acting Manager, Transport Airplane
Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

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14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 93-ANE-57]

Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines AG Model V2500-A1 Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Proposed rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: This action withdraws a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) that proposed a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to International Aero Engines AG Model V2500-A1 engines. That action would have required the installation of damping wires and anti-fret coating on high pressure compressor disks and blades. Since the issuance of the NPRM, the FAA has determined that the probability of an unsafe condition is extremely remote, and that all affected engines in service have been modified as proposed. Accordingly, the proposed rule is withdrawn.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marc Bouthillier, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803-5299; telephone (617) 238-7135, fax (617) 238-7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to add a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to International Aero Engines AG (IAE) Model V2500-A1 engines, was published in the **Federal Register** on December 1, 1993 (58 FR 63307). The proposed rule would have required the installation of damping wires and an anti-fret coating to high pressure compressor (HPC) disks and blades. That action was prompted by seven occurrences of HPC stage 7 and 8 blade failures. The proposed actions were intended to prevent HPC blade failures, which could result in engine inflight shutdowns.

Since the issuance of that notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), the FAA has conducted additional airworthiness assessment of the described problem, and has determined that the probability of a hazardous or unsafe condition is extremely remote. This assessment was

conducted in accordance with the guidelines of a continued airworthiness assessment methodology process currently in use.

In addition, the FAA has determined that all affected engines have been modified as proposed. Accordingly, the proposed rule is hereby withdrawn.

Withdrawal of this notice of proposed rulemaking constitutes only such action, and does not preclude the agency from issuing another notice in the future, nor does it commit the agency to any course of action in the future.

Since this action only withdraws a notice of proposed rulemaking, it is neither a proposed nor a final rule and therefore, is not covered under Executive Order 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, or DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979).

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

The Withdrawal

Accordingly, the notice of proposed rulemaking, Docket 93-ANE-57, published in the **Federal Register** on December 1, 1993, (58 FR 63307), is withdrawn.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on May 15, 1995.

James C. Jones,

*Acting Manager, Engine and Propeller
Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 95-12439 Filed 5-19-95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Secretary

24 CFR Parts 10 and 966

[Docket No. R-95-1772; FR-3819-P-01]

RIN 2501-AB92

Public Housing Lease and Grievance Procedures

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HUD.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: HUD is proposing to amend its regulations governing eviction from public and Indian housing. If HUD determines that local law requires a pre-eviction due process hearing in court (known as a "due process determination"), a tenant is not entitled to a hearing by the housing authority before eviction for drug-related or other criminal activity. This proposed rule would clarify that HUD is not required

to use notice and comment rulemaking procedures for issuance of a due process determination.

DATES: Comments due date: July 21, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposed rule to the Office of General Counsel, Rules Docket Clerk, Room 10276, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20410-0500. Communications should refer to the above docket number and title and to the specific sections in the regulation. Facsimile (FAX) comments are not acceptable. A copy of each communication submitted will be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sherone Ivey, Acting Director, Occupancy Division, Room 4206, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20410; Telephone numbers (202) 708-0744; (202) 708-0850 (TDD). (These are not toll-free numbers.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Issuance of Due Process Determination

This proposed rule would clarify that HUD is not required to use HUD's notice and comment rulemaking procedures when HUD determines that the law of a jurisdiction requires a due process court hearing before eviction of a public housing tenant.

Under 42 U.S.C. 1437d(k), a housing authority is generally required to provide a tenant with the opportunity for an administrative hearing before the commencement of eviction proceedings in the local landlord-tenant courts. However, the statute and the implementing HUD regulations at 24 CFR part 966 permit the housing authority to bypass the administrative hearing for evictions involving a tenant engaged in certain criminal activity.

Specifically, 24 CFR 966.51 requires that the eviction involve "any drug-related criminal activity" or "[a]ny criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises" of the public housing residents and employees. Furthermore, HUD must first determine that the law of the jurisdiction requires a pre-eviction court hearing that provides the basic elements of due process as further defined by 24 CFR 966.53(c). This determination is known as a "due process determination." (24 CFR 966.51(2)(i)).