

(a) Within the next 35 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the Engine Time Limits Section (TLS) of the Engine Manual (EM), JT9D Part Numbers 646028, 754459, 770407, 770408, 777210, 785058,

785059, 789328, as indicated below, and for air carrier operations revise as appropriate the approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program, by adding the following: "MANDATORY INSPECTIONS"

(1) Perform inspections of the following parts at each piece-part opportunity in accordance with the instructions provided in the applicable manual provisions:

Engine mode	Part	Engine Manual Part Number	FPI per Manual Section	Inspection
	Nomenclature			
77A/7AH/7F, 7H/7J/20/20J .....	All Fan Hubs .....	646028 (or the equivalent customized versions, 770407 and 770408).	72-31-04	02
77A/7AH/7F, 7H/7J/20J .....	All HPT 1st Disks .....	646028 (or the equivalent customized versions, 770407 and 770408).	72-51-02	01
77A/7AH/7F, 7H/7J/20J .....	All HPT 2nd Disks .....	646028 (or the equivalent customized versions, 770407 and 770408).	72-51-02	03
59A/70A .....	All fan hubs .....	754459 .....	72-31-00	Heavy maintenance check
59A/70A .....	All HPT 1st disks .....	754459 .....	72-51-02	Heavy maintenance check
59A/70A .....	All HPT 2nd disks .....	754459 .....	72-51-02	Heavy maintenance check
7Q/7Q3 .....	All fan hubs .....	777210 .....	72-31-00	03
7Q/7Q3 .....	All HPT 1st disks .....	777210 .....	72-31-06	01
7Q/7Q3 .....	All HPT 2nd disks .....	777210 .....	72-31-07	01
7R4 .....	All fan hubs .....	785058, 785059 and 789328 .....	72-31-02	03
7R4 .....	All HPT 1st disks .....	785058, 785059 and 789328 .....	72-51-01	01
7R4 .....	All HPT 2nd disks .....	785058, 785059 and 789328 .....	72-51-01	01

(2) For the purposes of these mandatory inspections, piece-part opportunity means:

(i) The part is considered completely disassembled when done in accordance with the disassembly instructions in the manufacturer's engine manual; and

(ii) The part has accumulated more than 100 cycles in service since the last piece-part opportunity inspection, provided that the part was not damaged or related to the cause for its removal from the engine."

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this AD, and notwithstanding contrary provisions in section 43.16 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 43.16), these mandatory inspections shall be performed only in accordance with the ALS of the manufacturer's ICA.

(c) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Engine Certification Office (ECO). Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector (PMI), who may add comments and then send it to the ECO.

**Note 2:** Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this airworthiness directive, if any, may be obtained from the ECO.

(d) 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.

(e) FAA-certificated air carriers that have an approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program in accordance with the record keeping requirement of § 121.369(c) of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 121.369(c)) must maintain records of the

mandatory inspections that result from revising the Time Limits Section of the Instructions for Continuous Airworthiness (ICA) and the air carrier's continuous airworthiness program. Alternately, certificated air carriers may establish an approved system of record retention that provides a method for preservation and retrieval of the maintenance records that include the inspections resulting from this AD, and include the policy and procedures for implementing this alternate method in the air carrier's maintenance manual required by § 121.369(c) of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 121.369(c)); however, the alternate system must be accepted by the appropriate PMI and require the maintenance records be maintained either indefinitely or until the work is repeated. Records of the piece-part inspections are not required under § 121.380(a)(2)(vi) of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 121.380(a)(2)(vi)). All other Operators must maintain the records of mandatory inspections required by the applicable regulations governing their operations.

**Note 3:** The requirements of this AD have been met when the engine manual changes are made and air carriers have modified their continuous airworthiness maintenance plans to reflect the requirements in the Engine Manuals.

(f) This amendment becomes effective on February 23, 2000.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on January 6, 2000.

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

[FR Doc. 00-1193 Filed 1-18-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-13-P**

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

**14 CFR Part 1204**

**RIN 2700-AC38**

**Inspection of Persons and Personal Effects on NASA Property**

**AGENCY:** National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

**ACTION:** Interim rule with request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** NASA is amending 14 CFR part 1204 by revising Subpart 10, "Inspection of Persons and Personal Effects on NASA Property." This revision updates the subpart consistent with current Federal policy and NASA practice. It prohibits certain conduct on NASA installations. Accordingly, Subpart 10 of 14 CFR part 1204 has also been retitled, "Conduct or Trespass, and Inspection of Persons and Personal Effects."

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* This rule is effective May 18, 2000.

*Comment Date:* Comments due on or before March 20, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments to NASA Security Management Office, Code JS, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Mark R.J. Borsi, 202-358-2457.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This action revises Subpart 10 of 14 CFR part 1204 to update the regulation consistent with current Federal policy and Agency practice. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has determined that:

1. This rule is not subject to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601-612, since it will not exert a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

2. This rule is not a major rule as defined in Executive Order 12866.

**List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 1204**

Conduct, Federal buildings or property (including real estate), Government contractors, Government employees or personnel, Inspections, Installations, Security, Trespass, Weapons.

For reasons set out in the Preamble, 14 CFR part 1204 is amended as follows:

**PART 1204—ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY AND POLICY**

1. 14 CFR part 1204, subpart 10 is revised to read as follows:

**Subpart 10—Conduct or Trespass, and Inspection of Persons and Personal Effects**

Sec.

- 1204.1000 Scope of subpart.
- 1204.1001 Policy.
- 1204.1002 Responsibility.
- 1204.1003 Procedures.
- 1204.1004 Trespass.
- 1204.1005 Unauthorized introduction of firearms or weapons, explosives, or other dangerous materials.
- 1204.1006 Violations.

**Subpart 10—Conduct or Trespass, and Inspection of Persons and Personal Effects**

**Authority:** 42 U.S.C. 2455.

**§ 1204.1000 Scope of subpart.**

This subpart establishes NASA policy and prescribes minimum procedures concerning the inspection of persons and property in their possession while entering, or on, or exiting NASA real property or installations (including NASA Headquarters, Centers, or Component Facilities). In addition, it prohibits unauthorized entry and proscribes conduct at any NASA installation.

**§ 1204.1001 Policy.**

In the interest of national security, NASA will provide appropriate and adequate protection or security for personnel, property, installations

(including NASA Headquarters, Centers, and Component Facilities), and information in its possession or custody. In furtherance of this policy, NASA reserves the right to conduct an inspection of any person, including any property in the person's possession or control, as a condition of admission to, continued presence on, or exiting from, any NASA installation.

**§ 1204.1002 Responsibility.**

The NASA Center Directors and the Associate Administrator for Headquarters Operations are responsible for implementing the provisions of this subpart. In implementing this subpart, these officials will coordinate their action with appropriate officials of other affected agencies.

**§ 1204.1003 Procedures.**

(a) All entrances to NASA real property or installations (including NASA Headquarters, Centers, or Component Facilities) will be conspicuously posted with the following notice:

Entry into, continued presence on, or exiting from, this real property, facility, or installation is contingent upon your consent to inspection of your person, and property in your possession or under your control.

Unauthorized carrying, transporting, or otherwise introducing or causing to be introduced, or using firearms or other dangerous weapons, explosives or other incendiary devices, or other dangerous instrument, substance, or material likely to produce substantial injury or damage to persons or property, into or upon this real property, facility, or installation, is prohibited.

(b) Only NASA security personnel or members of the installation's uniformed security force will conduct inspections pursuant to this subpart. Such inspections will be conducted in accordance with guidelines established by the Director, Security Management Office, NASA Headquarters.

(c) If an individual does not consent to an inspection, it will not be conducted, but the individual will be denied admission to, or be escorted off the installation.

(d) If, during an inspection, an individual is found to be in unauthorized possession of items believed to represent a threat to the safety or security of the installation, the individual will be denied admission to or be escorted off the installation, and appropriate law enforcement authorities will be notified immediately.

(e) If, during an inspection conducted pursuant to this subpart, an individual is in possession of U.S. Government property without proper authorization, that person will be required to

relinquish the property to the security representative pending proper authorization for the possession of the property or its removal from the installation. The individual relinquishing the property will be provided with a receipt for the property.

**§ 1204.1004 Trespass.**

Unauthorized entry upon any NASA real property or installation is prohibited.

**§ 1204.1005 Unauthorized introduction of firearms or weapons, explosives, or other dangerous materials.**

(a) The unauthorized carrying, transporting, or otherwise introducing or causing to be introduced, or using firearms or other dangerous weapons, explosives or other incendiary devices, or other dangerous instrument, substance, or material likely to produce substantial injury or damage to persons or property, into or upon NASA real property, facility, or installation, is prohibited.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to:

(1) The lawful performance of official duties by an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision thereof, or NASA contractor, who is authorized to carry firearms or other material covered by paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) The lawful carrying of firearms or other dangerous weapons at or on a NASA installation after written prior approval has been obtained from the installation Security Office in connection with sanctioned hunting, range practice, or other lawful purpose.

**§ 1204.1006 Violations.**

We will enforce violation as provided in Title 18 United States Code (U.S.C), Section 799 which states that whoever willfully shall violate, attempt to violate, or conspire to violate any regulation or order promulgated by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the protection or security of any laboratory, station, base, or other facility, or part thereof, or any aircraft, missile, spacecraft, or similar vehicle, or part thereof, or other property or equipment in the custody of the Administration [NASA], or any real or personal property or equipment in the custody of any contractor under any contract with the Administration or any subcontractor of any such contractor, shall be fined under this title [Title 18],

or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

**Daniel S. Goldin,**

*Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 00-1126 Filed 1-18-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510-01-P

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

### 16 CFR PART 256

#### Rescission of Guides for the Law Book Industry

**AGENCY:** Federal Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** On March 18, 1999, the Commission published a **Federal Register** document initiating the regulatory review of the Federal Trade Commission's ("Commission") Guides for the Law Book Industry ("Law Book Guides" or "Guides") and seeking public comment. The Commission has now completed its review, and this document announces its decision to rescind the Guides and removes the Guides from the Code of Federal Regulations.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 19, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Requests for copies of this notice should be sent to the Consumer Response Center, Room 130, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580. The notice is available on the Internet at the Commission's website, <http://www.ftc.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Edwin Rodriguez, Attorney, Federal Trade Commission, Division of Enforcement, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, S-4302, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-3147, e-mail [Erdriguez@ftc.gov](mailto:Erdriguez@ftc.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Introduction

As part of the Commission's ongoing review of all current Commission rules and guides, the Commission published a **Federal Register** notice on March 18, 1999, 64 FR 13369, seeking comments about the Law Book Guides' overall costs and benefits, and the continuing need for the Guides. The Law Book Guides contain 17 sections that provide guidance regarding the sale of legal reference materials to the legal profession, law schools, and other consumers. The 17 sections cover practices ranging from the marketing of legal reference materials to consumers, to the supplementation of these materials, and billing practices employed by sellers, and specify detailed disclosures that should be

made in direct mail promotional materials and oral representations soliciting the sale of legal reference materials.

The Commission issued the Guides in 1975, 40 FR 33436, to assist the legal publication industry with compliance with section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. 45. The Commission issued the Guides following consideration of public comments submitted in response to a request from purchasers and their representatives, such as the American Association of Law Libraries. Earlier, Raymond M. Taylor, then Librarian for the North Carolina Supreme Court, had published an article detailing alleged abuses in the legal publishing industry.<sup>1</sup> These abuses include practices such as putting new titles and new binders on old material, misrepresenting that certain publications are "new" or "revised or enlarged," misrepresenting the jurisdictional application of publications, adding remotely related books to established sets to assure their automatic sale, failing to disclose prices, failing to issue supplements for publications that otherwise soon would become obsolete. The article suggested, among other things, that the Commission should prescribe appropriate practices that industry should follow in the publication, advertising, and sale of legal publications.

##### II. Comments Received

The Commission received five comments in response to the **Federal Register** notice.<sup>2</sup> All of the comments state that the Guides serve a useful purpose and that there is a continuing need for them. Four comments assert that there continue to be abuses or other problems in the legal publications industry,<sup>3</sup> such as failing to disclose in

advertisements the manner in which electronic versions of legal reference materials vary from their print counterparts,<sup>4</sup> failing to disclose prices in advertisements,<sup>5</sup> or sending and billing customers for materials only remotely related to what they have purchased.<sup>6</sup> DeVaun states that mergers in the legal publishing industry have caused the accuracy of information provided by legal publishers' customer service personnel to suffer. Several comments suggest that the Commission adopt revisions to the Guides to recognize certain current market practices, including the distribution and licensing of electronic legal resources (e.g., those provided on CD-ROM or by other electronic means).

##### III. Commission's Determinations

After extensive review of the Guides and their effect on the legal reference industry and purchasers of legal reference materials, the Commission has decided that the Guides no longer are necessary to promote compliance with section 5 of the FTC Act. For the reasons set forth below, the Commission has determined to rescind the Guides.

First, the Guides are overly regulatory in that they include significantly more detail regarding suggested disclosures and other practices than the Commission would promulgate today. Further, repealing the Guides would not impair the Commission's ability to prosecute abuses in the legal reference materials industry, if necessary. Under the FTC Act the Commission may seek administrative or federal district court orders against companies or individuals who engage in unfair or deceptive practices,<sup>7</sup> prohibiting future violations, and providing other relief such as consumer redress, disgorgement of ill-gotten gains, consumer notification, and civil penalties, in some cases. The Commission, for example, could prosecute sellers who failed to clearly and conspicuously disclose material information or sent or billed customers for unordered materials. Such practices would violate section 5 of the FTC Act, or section 3009(a) of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, 39 U.S.C. 3009, which declares that mailing, or

<sup>4</sup> DeVaun, #00001.

<sup>5</sup> AALL, #00002, at 7.

<sup>6</sup> Tang, #00004.

<sup>7</sup> See Federal Trade Commission Policy Statement on Deception, *appended to Cliffdale Associates, Inc.*, 103 F.T.C. 110, 174-184 (1984); and Federal Trade Commission Policy Statement on Unfairness, *appended to International Harvester Co.*, 104 F.T.C. 949, 1070-76 (1984).

<sup>1</sup> Raymond M. Taylor, *Law Book Consumers Need Protection*, 55 A.B.A.J. 553 (1969).

<sup>2</sup> The Commission's request for public comment elicited comments from: (1) Linda DeVaun, Technical Services Librarian for Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal, Chicago, IL ("DeVaun"), #00001; (2) Robert L. Oakley, Washington Affairs Representative, American Association of Law Libraries (Mr. Oakley is also director of the law library and professor of law at the Georgetown University Law Center) ("AALL"), #00002; (3) Carl C. Monk, Executive Director, Association of American Law Schools ("AALS"), #00003; (4) Lorna Tang, University of Chicago Law Library ("Tang"), #00004; and (5) Kenneth H. Ryesky, attorney and adjunct professor of law ("Ryesky"), #00005. These comments are on the public record in file number P994243 as document numbers B25345900001 through B25346100005. They are cited in this notice as #00001, #00002, etc. The comments are available for viewing in Room 130 at the Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580, from 8:30 am to 5 pm, Monday-Friday.

<sup>3</sup> DeVaun, #00001; ALL, #00002; Tang, #00004; Ryesky, #00005.