(b) Within 400 hours time-in-service after the effective date of this AD: Modify the pitot/static system in accordance with EMBRAER Service Bulletin 145–34–0008, dated September 10, 1997.

(c) As of the effective date of this AD, no person shall install a pitot/static system on any airplane, unless it has been modified in accordance with EMBRAER Service Bulletin 145–34–0008, dated September 10, 1997.

(d) 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 Manager, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, Small Airplane Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Atlanta ACO.

Note 3: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Atlanta ACO.

(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.

Note 4: The subject of this AD is addressed in Brazilian airworthiness directive 97–07–12R1, dated November 3, 1997.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on April 1, 1998.

Darrell M. Pederson,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 98–9120 Filed 4–7–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 20

Guides for the Rebuilt, Reconditioned, and Other Used Automobile Parts Industry

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') requests public comments about the overall costs and benefits and the continuing need for its Guides for the Rebuilt, Reconditioned and Other Used Automobile Parts Industry (''the Used Auto Parts Guides'' or ''the Guides''), as part of the Commission's systematic review of all current Commission regulations and guides.

DATES: Written comments will be accepted until August 6, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Mailed comments should be directed to: Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H–159, Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20580. Mailed comments should be identified as ''Used Auto Parts Guide, 16 CFR part 20—Comment.'' E-mail comments will be accepted at [autopart@ftc.gov]. Those who comment by e-mail should give a mailing address to which an acknowledgment can be sent.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Plottner, Investigator, Federal Trade Commission, 1111 Superior Avenue, Suite 200, Cleveland, Ohio 44114, telephone number (216) 263–3409, E-mail [dplottner@ftc.gov].

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Used Auto Parts Guides

The Commission first promulgated its Trade Practice Rules For The Rebuilt, Reconditioned and Other Used Automotive Parts Industry on June 30, 1962, under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (''FTC Act''), 15 U.S.C. 45.[1] In 1977, the Commission published its intent to rescind many of its Trade Practice Rules, including this one, barring a showing of continued use in the public interest, 42 FR 31457. In 1979, the Commission issued the Guides in their present form, with only minor changes from the original Trade Practice Rule (''TPR'').

The Guides, and the predecessor to Guides, Trade Practice Rules, constitute administrative interpretations of Commission law administered by the Commission for the guidance of the public in conducting its affairs in conformity with legal requirements. Conduct inconsistent with the Guides may result in corrective action by the Commission under applicable statutory provisions.

The Used Auto Parts Guides define industry products broadly to include not only automobile parts, but all truck, tractor, motorcycle and other self-propelled vehicle parts and assemblies containing used parts. Besides automobile parts themselves, large diesel engines, clutches and transmissions found in the heavy equipment industry are covered by the Guides, for example, as well as used parts and assemblies for snow mobiles, jet skies, motorbikes, and golf carts. Industry members are those who sell or distribute industry product. This would include the rebuilders and remanufacturers themselves, assuming such rebuilders/remanufacturers were also involved in product sales and distribution. The Used Auto Parts Guides suggest, among other things, that industry members not misrepresent that their products are new, not misrepresent the condition of the product or the extent of rebuilding, not misrepresent that the rebuilder was the original manufacturer, and that they conspicuously disclose, for example, in advertising and packaging, that the products include used parts.

Specifically, the Guides suggest that industry members not engage in:

(1) Deception as to the previous use of products;

(2) Deception as to the identity of the rebuilder, remanufacturer, reconditioner or reliner;

(3) Misrepresentation as to the condition of products and misuse of the terms ''rebuilt,'' ''factory rebuilt,'' ''remanufactured,'' or other similar terms.

II. Regulatory Review Program

The Commission has determined, as part of its oversight responsibilities, to review rules and guides periodically. These reviews seek information about the costs and benefits of the Commission's rules and guides and their regulatory and economic impact. The information obtained assists the Commission in identifying rules and guides that warrant modification or rescission. The Commission solicits comments on, among other things, the economic impact of and the continuing need for the Used Auto Parts Guides; possible conflict between the Guides and state, local, or other federal laws; and the effect on the Guides of any technological, economic, or other industry changes.

III. Request for Comment

The Commission solicits written public comments on the following questions:

(1) Is there a continuing need for the Used Auto Parts Guides?

(a) What benefits have the Guides provided to purchasers of the products affected by the Guides?

(b) Have the Guides imposed costs on purchasers?

(2) What changes, if any, should be made to the Guides to increase the benefits of the Guides to purchasers?

(a) How would these changes affect the costs the Guides impose on firms following their suggestions? How would these changes affect the benefits to purchasers?

(3) What significant burdens or costs, including costs of compliance, have the Guides imposed on firms following their suggestions?

(a) Have the Guides provided benefits to such firms? If so, what benefits?

(4) What changes, if any, should be made to the Guides to reduce the burdens or costs imposed on firms following their suggestions?

[1] Section 5 of the FTC Act declares unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices to be unlawful.

(a) How would these changes affect the benefits provided by the Guides?

(5) Do the Guides overlap or conflict with other federal, state, or local laws or regulations?

(a) Have the existence of or the terms of written warranties largely replace the Guides as a signal of the quality of an industry part or assembly?

(b) Have state consumer protection laws or regulations governing automobile service and automobile service facilities, designation of used parts, return of repaired parts, etc. affected the need for these Guides?

(6) Since 1962 when the main provisions of the Guides were issued as a TPR, what effects, if any, have the following changes in relevant technology or economic conditions had on the Guides:

(a) Increased sales of imported new automobiles?

(b) The global nature of the economy?

(c) Changes in methods of parts distribution? or

(d) Other changes in distribution or sales, including use of E–mail, the Internet, Internet advertising or CD ROM advertising.

(7) Are there any abuses occurring in the distribution, promotion, sale or manufacture of used automobile parts that are not addressed by the Guides? If so, what mechanisms should be explored to address such abuses (*e.g.*, consumer education, industry self-regulation, Guide amendment)?

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 20

Advertising, Motor vehicles, Trade practices.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 41–58.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–9206 Filed 4–7–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

30 CFR Parts 210 and 216

RIN 1010–AC40

Electronic Reporting

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Minerals Management Service (MMS) proposes to amend its regulations to require reporters to submit royalty and production reports electronically. This change is necessary to comply with various mandates to use new technologies to improve the productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness of Government programs. Additional amendments would extend the due date for production reports filed electronically and eliminate the reporting of most wells that are in drilling status. These changes will reduce administrative costs and increase operating efficiencies for industry and MMS.

DATES: Submit comments on or before June 8, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to David S. Guzy, Chief, Rules and Publications Staff, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service, PO Box 25165, Mail Stop 3021, Denver, Colorado 80225–0165; courier delivery to Building 85, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225; or E-mail RMP.comments@mms.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David S. Guzy, Chief, Rules and Publications Staff, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service; telephone (303) 231–3432; fax (303) 231–3385; E-mail David__Guzy@mms.gov. Contact Ralph Spencer at (303) 231–3095 for further information about being added to the list of MMS-approved electronic reporting services.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The principal authors of this proposed rulemaking are Mary Williams, Ralph Spencer, Barbara Lambert, Gail Solaas of the Accounting and Reports Division, and Tim Allard of the Systems Management Division, Royalty Management Program, MMS.

I. Background

Congress and the President have mandated that Federal agencies use new technologies to improve Government operations. For example, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, and the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104–106, authorize the use of new technologies to improve the productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness of Government programs. Executive Order 13011 requires Government agencies to use information technology to improve productivity and increase efficiencies. To meet these legislative and executive mandates and take advantage of rapidly improving technologies, MMS proposes to amend its regulations to require reporters to report electronically.

MMS has been successfully developing and using electronic information collection alternatives for many years. Electronic reports produce more timely and accurate reporting at significantly less cost than paper reports. For example, electronically-submitted Reports of Sales and Royalty Remittance, Form MMS–2014, have an average error rate of 1 percent compared to paper reports that have an 8 percent error rate.

Electronic reports also streamline the error correction process. We can quickly notify a reporter of any problems discovered during our edit processes. The reporter can make his/her own corrections and quickly resubmit the reports to us. This automated process reduces the exchange of paper and the attendant confusion.

Electronic reporting, along with other streamlining and process improvements, has reduced our error correction costs by 20 percent, our manual data entry costs by 60 percent, and our file maintenance costs by 24 percent. Many reporters using an electronic reporting option have experienced up to a 50 percent reduction in resources needed to comply with our reporting requirements.

An additional advantage of electronic reporting is the expanded time to report. If a reporter uses E-mail or Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), he/she can transmit reports to us on the due date rather than several days before the due date to allow for manual delivery. This additional time allows a reporter to collect more accurate and complete data, thereby reducing the need for amended reports. We can also process the reports faster because electronic reports do not require manual data entry.

We offer various electronic reporting options and means of transmission for different reporters. We will work closely with all reporters to provide advice on the best electronic reporting options. Large reporters may use standards approved by the American National Standards Institute, Accredited Standards Committee X12, for sending data via EDI. Small to medium reporters may use a template software version we offer at no cost and transmit their reports to us by diskette or E-mail. We provide detailed electronic reporting guidelines to reporters converting to electronic reporting media. These guidelines consist of a variety of record layout specifications and template software with appropriate user's guides from which the reporter can select the option best suited to his/her needs.

We are requesting specific comments from reporters who do not currently report to us electronically on their capability (hardware, software, knowledgeable personnel, etc.) to convert to electronic reporting.