defines which animals must be challenged when a reduced number of vaccinates is used.

We solicited comments for a 60-day comment period ending January 16, 1996. One comment was received by that date. The comment was from a licensed manufacturer of veterinary biological products. The comment addressed which animals should be challenged and the percent survival required for a reduced challenge. The commenter recommended that less than 100 percent survival be acceptable for a reduced challenge. The commenter requested that this be accomplished through a wording change to the rule.

In response to the commenter, APHIS believes that when the number of challenged animals is reduced, survival of less than 100 percent of the animals of the lowest titer would not provide adequate assurance that animals of higher titer would be protected against challenge. Because of this, no change to the regulations is made in response to this comment.

Therefore, based on the rationale set forth in the proposed rule and in this document, we are adopting the provisions of the proposal as a final rule without change.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12866. The rule has been determined to be not significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

This rule amending §§ 113.209 and 113.312 is necessary to clarify the regulations regarding the rabies immunogenicity test. The amendment clarifies which animals are to be challenged in a reduced immunogenicity study and the procedures to follow when one or more of the vaccinates die of rabies. The amendment requires that additional vaccinates be challenged if one of the low titer vaccinates succumbs to rabies. In 7 of the last 10 rabies challenge tests of non-carnivores, firms elected to challenge 25 or more animals. In the remaining three cases in which a reduced number of animals were challenged in accordance with current § 113.209 or § 113.312, paragraph (b)(4), no additional animals were challenged and no additional animals would have been challenged under the amendment. The amendment, therefore, will have minimal economic effect.

Under these circumstances, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12372

This program/activity is listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under No. 10.025 and is subject to Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. (See 7 CFR part 3015, subpart V.)

Executive Order 12778

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. It is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule would not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule. There are no administrative procedures which must be exhausted prior to a judicial challenge to the provisions of this rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule contains no new information collection or record keeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 113

Animal biologics, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, 9 CFR part 113 is amended as follows:

PART 113—STANDARD REQUIREMENTS

1. The authority citation for part 113 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 151–159; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(d).

2. Section 113.209 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(4) to read as follows:

§ 113.209 Rabies Vaccine, Killed Virus.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) An alternative to challenging all surviving test animals in accordance with paragraph (b)(3)(iv) of this section may be used when the test animals are of species other than carnivores. Vaccinates shall be challenged at 1 year postvaccination. These shall include five vaccinates with the lowest SN titers at the 270th-day bleeding, five vaccinates with the lowest SN titers at the 365th-day bleeding, and all vaccinates with SN titers below 1:10 by the mouse SN test or below 1:16 by the rapid-fluorescent-focus-inhibition test at any bleeding. At least five SN-negative controls of each species shall be challenged at the same time as the vaccinates. All SN titers shall be titrated to an endpoint. All of the challenged vaccinates must remain well for a period of 90 days, and at least 80 percent of the controls must die of rabies for a satisfactory test without further challenge. If one or more of the vaccinates die from rabies, all the remaining vaccines, regardless of titer, along with the five controls shall be challenged. The cumulative results from the two challenges shall be evaluated for acceptance as specified in paragraph (b)(3)(v) of this section.

* * * * *

3. Section 113.312 is amended by revising the section heading and paragraph (b)(4) to read as follows:

§ 113.312 Rabies Vaccine, Live Virus.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) an alternative to challenging all surviving test animals in accordance with paragraph (b)(3)(iv) of this section may be used when the test animals are of species other than carnivores. Vaccinates shall be challenged at 1 year postvaccination. These shall include five vaccinates with the lowest SN titers at the 270th-day bleeding, five vaccinates with the lowest SN titers at the 365th-day bleeding, and all vaccinates with SN titers below 1:10 by the mouse SN test or below 1:16 by the rapid-fluorescent-focus-inhibition test at any bleeding. At least five SN-negative controls of each species shall be challenged at the same time as the vaccinates. All SN titers shall be iterated to an endpoint. All of the challenged vaccinates must remain well for a period of 90 days, and at least 80 percent of the controls must die of rabies for a satisfactory test without further challenge. If one or more of the vaccinates die from rabies, all the remaining vaccinates, regardless of titer, along with the five controls shall be challenged. The cumulative results from the two challenges shall be evaluated for acceptance as specified in paragraph (b)(3)(v) of this section.

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 17th day of June 1996.

Lonnie J. King,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 96–15854 Filed 6–20–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–M

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

11 CFR Parts 100, 110 and 114

[Notice 1996–12]

Candidate Debates and News Stories

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Final rule: Announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: On April 24, 1996, the Commission published the text of revised regulations governing candidate debates and news stories produced by cable television organizations. 61 FR 18049. These regulations implement portions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. The Commission announces that these rules are effective as of June 21, 1996.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 21, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Susan E. Propper, Assistant General Counsel, or Ms. Rosemary C. Smith, Senior Attorney, 999 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20463, (202) 219–3690 or toll free (800) 424–9530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Today, the Commission is announcing the effective date of new regulations governing candidate debates and news stories produced by cable television organizations. The new rules are being incorporated into parts 100, 110 and 114 of the existing regulations.

Section 438(d) of Title 2, United States Code, requires that any rule or regulation prescribed by the Commission to implement Title 2 of the United States Code be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate thirty legislative days prior to final promulgation. The revisions to 11 CFR 100.7(b)(2), 100.8(b)(2), 110.13 and 114.4(f) were transmitted to Congress on April 18, 1996. Thirty legislative days expired in the Senate on June 7, 1996 and in the House of Representatives on June 10, 1996.

Announcement of Effective Date

11 CFR 100.7(b)(2), 100.8(b)(2), 110.13 and 114.4(f), as published at 61 FR 18049 on April 24, 1996 are effective as of June 21, 1996.

Dated: June 17, 1996.

Lee Ann Elliott,

Chairman, Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc. 96–15792 Filed 6–20–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 95–NM–170–AD; Amendment 39–9673; AD 96–13–05]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Series Airplanes (Excluding Model F28 Mark 0100 Series Airplanes)

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain Fokker Model F28 series airplanes, that requires a one-time detailed visual inspection to detect cracking of the elevator gust lock housing and the gust lock support structure, and repair or replacement of cracked parts. This amendment is prompted by a report of failure of an elevator gust lock housing due to fatigue cracking. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent fatigue cracking of the elevator gust lock housing and the gust lock support structure, which could result in loss of the elevator and the support structure, and possible consequent loss of primary pitch control.

DATES: Effective July 26, 1996.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of July 26, 1996.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Fokker Aircraft USA, Inc., 1199 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. This information may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, Rules Docket, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Connie Beane, Aerospace Engineer, Standardization Branch, ANM–113, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056; telephone (206) 227–2796; fax (206) 227–1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain Fokker Model F28 series airplanes was published in the Federal Register on April 1, 1996 (61 FR 14275). That action proposed to require a one-time detailed visual inspection to detect cracking of the elevator gust lock housing and the gust lock support structure, and repair or replacement of cracked parts with new or serviceable parts. For airplanes on which cracking is found, that action also prohibited use of the gust lock system until cracked parts were replaced.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. Due consideration has been given to the two comments received.

Support for the Proposal

Both commenters support the proposed rule.

Conclusion

After careful review of the available data, including the comments noted above, the FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule as proposed.

Cost Impact

The FAA estimates that 43 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take approximately 2 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required actions, and that the average labor rate is $60 per work hour. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $5,160, or $120 per airplane.

The cost impact figure discussed above is based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the requirements of this AD action, and that no operator would accomplish those actions in the future if this AD were not adopted.

Regulatory Impact

The regulations adopted herein will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this final rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this action (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979); and (3) will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities