

“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 under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. A final evaluation has been prepared for this action and it is contained in the Rules Docket. A copy of it may be obtained from the Rules Docket at the location provided under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration amends part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

2003-11-04 McDonnell Douglas:

Amendment 39-13163. Docket 2001-NM-358-AD.

Applicability: Model DC-10-10, DC-10-10F, DC-10-15, DC-10-30, DC-10-30F, DC-10-30F (KC-10A and KDC-10), DC-10-40, and DC-10-40F airplanes; as listed in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin DC10-22A126, dated October 31, 2001; and Boeing Alert Service Bulletin DC10-22A127, dated December 17, 2001; certificated in any category.

Note 1: This AD applies to each airplane identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been modified, altered, or repaired in the area subject to the requirements of this AD. For airplanes that have been modified, altered, or repaired so that the performance of the requirements of this AD is affected, the owner/operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance in accordance with paragraph (c) of this AD. The request should include an assessment of the effect of the modification, alteration, or repair on the unsafe condition addressed by this AD; and, if the unsafe condition has not been eliminated, the request should include specific proposed actions to address it.

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent failure of the linear variable differential transducers (LVDTs) of the autopilot, which could result in an automatic

pitch trim malfunction or an autopilot disconnect, and consequent reduced controllability of the airplane, accomplish the following:

Detailed Inspections/Follow-on Actions

(a) Within 90 days after the effective date of this AD: Do the detailed inspections of the LVDTs of the autopilot for discrepancies as required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this AD.

Note 2: For the purposes of this AD, a detailed inspection is defined as: “An intensive visual examination of a specific structural area, system, installation, or assembly to detect damage, failure, or irregularity. Available lighting is normally supplemented with a direct source of good lighting at intensity deemed appropriate by the inspector. Inspection aids such as mirror, magnifying lenses, etc., may be used. Surface cleaning and elaborate access procedures may be required.”

(1) Inspect the LVDTs for affected serial numbers (with undersize nylok elements) per Figure 1 of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin DC10-22A127, dated December 17, 2001, excluding Evaluation Form. If any affected serial number is found, before further flight, do either Option 1 (including replacing the LVDT with a new LVDT and doing an automatic pitch trim adjustment/test), or Option 2 (including installing a heat-shrinkable sleeve over the LVDT jamnut and doing repetitive inspections for any loose jamnut every 500 flight hours until the LVDT is replaced with a new LVDT), of Condition 1 of the service bulletin, per the service bulletin. If any discrepancy is found, before further flight, replace the LVDT with a new LVDT. If no discrepancy is found, no further action is required by this paragraph.

(2) Inspect the shear rivets of the LVDTs of the drive assembly of the automatic pitch trim for discrepancies (shearing and/or looseness), per Boeing Alert Service Bulletin DC10-22A126, dated October 31, 2001, excluding Evaluation Form. If any discrepancy is found, before further flight, do Conditions 2 through 6 (including repairing the driver assembly and inspecting the LVDT within 9 months after doing the repair; doing an automatic pitch trim adjustment/test; aligning the LVDT; replacing the existing LVDT with a new LVDT; and replacing the hangar assembly with a new assembly), as applicable, of the service bulletin, per the service bulletin. If no discrepancy is found, no further action is required by this paragraph.

Part Installation

(b) As of the effective date of this AD, no one may install an LVDT with a serial number listed in the “Affected Serial Numbers” table in Figure 1 of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin DC10-22A127, dated December 17, 2001, excluding Evaluation Form, on any airplane.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(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 Manager, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office (ACO),

FAA. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Los Angeles ACO.

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

Special Flight Permits

(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.

Incorporation by Reference

(e) The actions shall be done in accordance with Boeing Alert Service Bulletin DC10-22A126, dated October 31, 2001, excluding Evaluation Form; and Boeing Alert Service Bulletin DC10-22A127, dated December 17, 2001, excluding Evaluation Form; as applicable. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Boeing Commercial Aircraft Group, Long Beach Division, 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90846, Attention: Data and Service Management, Dept. C1-L5A (D800-0024). Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Effective Date

(f) This amendment becomes effective on July 3, 2003.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 21, 2003.

Ali Bahrami,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 03-13223 Filed 5-28-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

19 CFR Part 111

[T.D. 03-23]

RIN 1515-AD28

Customs Broker License Examination Dates

AGENCY: Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Interim rule.

SUMMARY: This document sets forth an interim amendment to Part 111 of the Customs Regulations which governs the licensing and conduct of individuals, corporations, and other entities as customs brokers. The amendment involves the addition of a provision that would allow Customs and Border Protection to publish a notice changing the date on which a semi-annual written examination for an individual broker's license will be held when the normal date conflicts with a holiday, religious observance, or other scheduled event.

DATES: Interim rule effective May 29, 2003; comments must be submitted by July 28, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Written comments are to be addressed to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Office of Regulations and Rulings, Attention: Regulations Branch, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20229. Submitted comments may be inspected at the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, 799 9th Street NW., Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mike Craig, Office of Field Operations (202-927-1684).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 641 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1641), provides that a person (an individual, corporation, association, or partnership) must hold a valid customs broker's license and permit in order to transact customs business on behalf of others, sets forth standards for the issuance of broker's licenses and permits, and provides for the taking of disciplinary action against brokers that have engaged in specified types of infractions. In the case of an applicant for an individual broker's license, section 641 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may conduct an examination to determine the applicant's qualifications for a license. Section 641 also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules and regulations relating to the customs business of brokers as may be necessary to protect importers and the revenue of the United States and to carry out the provisions of section 641.

The regulations issued under the authority of section 641 are set forth in part 111 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR part 111). Part 111 includes detailed rules regarding the licensing of, and granting of permits to, persons desiring to transact customs business as customs brokers, including the qualifications required of applicants and

the procedures for applying for licenses and permits. Section 111.11 sets forth the basic requirements for a broker's license and, in paragraph (a)(4), provides that an applicant for an individual broker's license must attain a passing grade on a written examination taken within the 3-year period before submission of the license application prescribed under § 111.12. Section 111.13 sets forth the requirements and procedures for the written examination for an individual broker's license. Paragraph (b) of § 111.13 concerns the date and place of the examination and, in the first sentence, provides that "[w]ritten examinations will be given on the first Monday in April and October."

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) notes that the first Monday in October 2003, that is, October 6th, coincides with the observance of Yom Kippur, and CBP further notes that the regulatory text quoted above does not provide for the adoption of alternative examination dates. In order to avoid conflicts with national holidays, religious observances, and other foreseeable events that could limit an individual's opportunity to take the broker's examination, CBP believes that § 111.13(b) should be amended to provide CBP with some flexibility in those circumstances as regards the determination of the specific date on which an examination will be given. Accordingly, this document amends the first sentence of § 111.13(b) to provide for an exception to the general rule when the scheduled examination date conflicts with a national holiday, religious observance, or other foreseeable event and CBP publishes in the **Federal Register** an appropriate notice of a change in the examination date.

Comments

Before adopting this interim regulation as a final rule, consideration will be given to any written comments timely submitted to CBP, including comments on the clarity of this interim rule and how it may be made easier to understand. Comments submitted will be available for public inspection in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and § 103.11(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 103.11(b)), on regular business days between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the Office of Regulations and Rulings, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, 799 9th Street, NW., Washington, DC. Arrangements to inspect submitted comments should be made in advance by calling Mr. Joseph Clark at (202) 572-8768.

Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date Requirements and the Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), CBP has determined that prior public notice and comment procedures on this regulation are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. The regulatory change provides a benefit to prospective applicants for individual customs broker licenses and imposes no new regulatory burden or obligation on any member of the general public. For the same reasons, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1) and (3), CBP finds that there is good cause for dispensing with a delayed effective date. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required for interim regulations, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

Executive Order 12866

This document does not meet the criteria for a "significant regulatory action" as specified in E.O. 12866.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document was Francis W. Foote, Office of Regulations and Rulings, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection. However, personnel from other offices participated in its development.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 111

Administrative practice and procedure, Brokers, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Licensing, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendment to the Regulations

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, Part 111 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 111) is amended as set forth below.

PART 111—CUSTOMS BROKERS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 111 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 23, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1624, 1641.

* * * * *

■ 2. In § 111.13, the first sentence of paragraph (b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 111.13 Written examination for individual license.

* * * * *

(b) *Date and place of examination.* Written examinations will be given on the first Monday in April and October unless the regularly scheduled

examination date conflicts with a national holiday, religious observance, or other foreseeable event and the agency publishes in the **Federal Register** an appropriate notice of a change in the examination date. * * *

Robert C. Bonner,
Commissioner, Customs and Border Protection.

Approved: April 24, 2003.

Timothy E. Skud,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
[FR Doc. 03-13455 Filed 5-28-03; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD13-02-020]

RIN 1625-AA00 (Formerly RIN 2115-AA97)

Security Zone: Portland Rose Festival on Willamette River

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a security zone surrounding the City of Portland's Waterfront Park to include all waters of the Willamette River, from surface to bottom, encompassed by the Hawthorne and Steel Bridges during the annual Rose Festival. Terrorist acts against the United States necessitate this action to properly safeguard all vessels participating in the Portland Rose Festival from terrorism, sabotage, or other subversive acts. We anticipate the security zone will have limited effects on commercial traffic and significant effects on recreational boaters; ensuring timely escorts through this security zone is a high priority of the Captain of the Port.

DATES: This rule is effective June 4, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket (CGD13-02-020) and are available for inspection or copying at U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office/Group Portland between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LTJG Tad Drozdowski, c/o Captain of the Port, Portland Oregon at (503) 240-2584.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

On January 22, 2003, a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) was published entitled Security Zone: Portland Rose Festival on Willamette River in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 2946). We received one letter commenting on the proposed rule. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Waiting 30 days for this rule to be effective is contrary to the public interest. The Captain of the Port has an urgent and critical security need to control the movement of vessels in the vicinity of the Rose Festival. This need is based on the continuing and ongoing terrorist threat against the United States.

The Coast Guard believes that this finding is consistent with the principle of fundamental fairness, which require that all affected persons be afforded a reasonable time to prepare for the effective date of the rulemaking. In 2002 the Coast Guard published a temporary final rule for the Rose Festival in 67 FR 34842 that was substantively identical to this rule. Further, the notice of proposed rulemaking for this rule was published four months prior to the 2003 Rose Festival. Lastly, the security zone in this regulation has been carefully designed to minimally impact the public while providing a reasonable level of protection for the vessels participating in the Rose Festival. For these reasons waiting 30 days for the rule to be enforceable would be impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest.

Background and Purpose

This security zone is necessary to provide for the security of vessels participating in the 2003 Portland Rose Festival in the navigable waters of the United States. This rule will be effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

Discussion of Comments and Changes

There was one comment to this rulemaking. The comment focused on the fact that there is no terrorist threat to the Rose Festival and that this rule will affect recreational boaters.

The Coast Guard has considered this comment and determined that the risk of inaction is outweighed by the risk of action. There are continuing and ongoing terrorist threats against the United States. The Rose Festival is a large gathering of the public that often

includes several public vessels from the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard. This rule is designed to minimally impact the public, including recreational boaters, while providing a reasonable level of protection for the public and public vessels. Accordingly, no changes were made to the rule.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order. It is not "significant" under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

We expect the economic impact of this proposed rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under paragraph 10e of the regulatory policies and procedures of DHS is unnecessary.

This expectation is based on adequate resources allowing vessel approvals from the Captain of the Port or his designated representatives to transit through the regulated area. For the above reasons, the Coast Guard only anticipates minor economic impact.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612), we have considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term "small entities" comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This proposed rule would affect the following entities, some of which might be small entities: the owners or operators of vessels intending to transit or anchor in this portion of the Willamette River. The likely impacts to small entities would include minor time delays, potential inspections, and possibly non-entrance if the Captain of the Port or his designated representatives sense the vessels participating in the Rose Festival are threatened. The security zone will not have a significant economic impact because adequate resources will allow vessels timely approval from the Captain of the Port or his designated