

TABLE 2.—UNIT RATES—Continued

Service ^{1,3}	Rough rice	Brown rice for processing	Milled rice
(a) Milling yield (per sample)	27.50	27.50	.....
(b) All other factors (per factor)	13.20	13.20	13.20
Total oil and free fatty acid .....	.....	43.00	43.00
Interpretive line samples: ²			
(a) Milling degree (per set) .....	.....	.....	94.00
(b) Parboiled light (per sample) .....	.....	.....	23.00
Extra copies of certificates (per copy)	3.00	3.00	3.00

¹ Fees apply to determinations (original or appeals) for kind, class, grade, factor analysis, equal to type, milling yield, or any other quality designation as defined in the U.S. Standards for Rice or applicable instructions, whether performed singly or in combination at other than at the applicant's facility.

² Interpretive line samples may be purchased from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, GIPSA, FGIS, Technical Services Division, 10383 North Ambassador Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64153-1394. Interpretive line samples also are available for examination at selected FGIS field offices. A list of field offices may be obtained from the Director, Field Management Division, USDA, GIPSA, FGIS, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, STOP 3630, Washington, D.C. 20250-3630. The interpretive line samples illustrate the lower limit for milling degrees only and the color limit for the factor "Parboiled Light" rice.

³ Fees for other services not referenced in Table 2 will be based on the noncontract hourly rate listed in § 868.90, Table 1.

Dated: May 6, 2003.

Donna Reifschneider,

Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2000-NE-48-AD; Amendment 39-13107; AD 2003-07-11]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Models BR700-710A1-10 and BR700-710A2-20 Turbofan Engines; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments, correction.

SUMMARY: This document makes a correction to Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2003-07-11, applicable to Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG (formerly Rolls-Royce Deutschland GmbH, formerly BMW Rolls-Royce GmbH), models BR700-710A1-10 and BR700-710A2-20 turbofan engines. AD 2003-07-11 was published in the **Federal Register** on April 11, 2003 (68 FR 17727). Subsequently, a correction document was published in the **Federal Register** on April 23, 2003 (68 FR 19944) that made corrections to the compliance section starting at paragraph (g). This document corrects paragraph (f) of the compliance section that incorrectly references cycles instead of hours. This document changes cycles to hours in paragraph (f). In all other

respects, the original document, with the corrections published on April 23, 2003, remains the same.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 28, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

James Lawrence, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803-5299; telephone (781) 238-7176; fax (781) 238-7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A final rule; request for comments airworthiness directive FR DOC. 03-8327, applicable to Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG models BR700-710A1-10 and BR700-710A2-20 turbofan engines, was published in the **Federal Register** on April 11, 2003 (68 FR 17727). The following correction is needed:

■ On page 17729, in the second column, under Repetitive Inspections heading, paragraph (f), third line, which reads "500 CSN, in accordance with paragraphs" is corrected to read "500 hours-since-new, in accordance with paragraphs".

Issued in Burlington, MA, on May 2, 2003.

Francis A. Favara,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2002-CE-44-AD; Amendment 39-13142; AD 2003-09-13]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; the New Piper Aircraft, Inc. Models PA-23, PA-23-160, PA-23-235, PA-23-250, and PA-E23-250 Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD) that applies to certain The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. (Piper) Models PA-23, PA-23-160, PA-23-235, PA-23-250, and PA-E23-250 airplanes that do not incorporate a certain design flap control torque tube or torque tube assembly. This AD requires you to repetitively inspect the flap control torque tube for cracks, corrosion, wear, or elongation of the attachment bolt holes (referred to as damage); and requires you to replace any damaged torque tube with either an improved design flap control torque tube or flap control torque tube assembly. The repetitive inspections will no longer be necessary when the improved design torque tube or torque tube assembly is installed. This AD is the result of several reports of damage found in the flap control torque tube on the affected airplanes. The actions specified by this AD are intended to detect and correct damage to the flap control torque tube, which could result in failure of the flap operating system. If such failure occurred during landing or takeoff, then a split flap condition

could occur with potential loss of control of the airplane.

DATES: This AD becomes effective on June 23, 2003.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations as of June 23, 2003.

ADDRESSES: You may get the service information referenced in this AD from The New Piper Aircraft, Inc., Customer Services, 2926 Piper Drive, Vero Beach, Florida 32960; telephone: (561) 567-4361; facsimile: (772) 978-6573. You may view this information at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2002-CE-44-AD, 901 Locust, Room 506, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hassan Amini, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office, One Crown Center, 1895 Phoenix Boulevard, Suite 450, Atlanta, Georgia 30349; telephone: (770) 703-6080; facsimile: (770) 703-6097.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

What Events Have Caused This AD?

A review of FAA's service difficulty report (SDR) database shows several incidents of cracks and corrosion in the flap control torque tube on Piper PA-23 series airplanes. One incident of a broken flap control torque tube resulted in a split flap condition during approach.

What Is the Potential Impact if FAA Took No Action?

Cracked or corroded flap torque tubes, if not detected and corrected, could result in damage to the flap control torque tube and failure of the flap operating system. If such failure occurred during landing or takeoff, then a split flap condition could occur with potential loss of control of the airplane.

Has FAA Taken Any Action to This Point?

We issued a proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an AD that would apply to certain Piper Models PA-23, PA-23-160, PA-23-235, PA-23-250, and PA-E23-250 airplanes that do not incorporate a certain design flap control torque tube or torque tube assembly. This proposal was published in the **Federal Register** as a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on January 27, 2003. The NPRM proposed to require you to repetitively inspect the flap control torque tube for cracks, corrosion, wear, or elongation of the attachment bolt holes; and would require you to replace any damaged flap control torque tube with either an improved design flap control torque tube or flap control torque tube assembly. The repetitive inspections would no longer be necessary when the improved design flap control torque tube or flap control torque tube assembly is installed.

Was the Public Invited To Comment?

The FAA encouraged interested persons to participate in the making of this amendment. We did not receive any comments on the proposed rule or on our determination of the cost to the public.

FAA's Determination

What Is FAA's Final Determination on This Issue?

After careful review of all available information related to the subject presented above, we have determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule as proposed except for minor editorial corrections. We have determined that these minor corrections:

- Provide the intent that was proposed in the NPRM for correcting the unsafe condition; and
- Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM.

How Does the Revision to 14 CFR Part 39 Affect This AD?

On July 10, 2002, FAA published a new version of 14 CFR part 39 (67 FR 47997, July 22, 2002), which governs FAA's AD system. This regulation now includes material that relates to special flight permits, alternative methods of compliance, and altered products. This material previously was included in each individual AD. Since this material is included in 14 CFR part 39, we will not include it in future AD actions.

Cost Impact

How Many Airplanes Does This AD Impact?

We estimate that this AD affects 3,733 airplanes in the U.S. registry.

What Is the Cost Impact of This AD on Owners/Operators of the Affected Airplanes?

We estimate the following costs to accomplish the inspection:

Labor cost	Parts cost	Total cost per airplane	Total cost on U.S. operators
8 workhours × \$60 per hour = \$480.	None for inspection	\$480 per airplane	\$1,791,840.

We estimate the following costs to accomplish any necessary replacement that will be required based on the

results of the inspection. We have no way of determining the number of

airplanes that may need such repair/replacement:

Labor cost	Parts cost	Total cost per airplane
4 workhours × \$60 per hour = \$240	\$452 per airplane	\$692 per airplane.

Regulatory Impact

Does This AD Impact Various Entities?

The regulations adopted herein will not have a substantial direct effect 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, it is determined that this final rule does not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

Does This AD Involve a Significant Rule or Regulatory Action?

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 under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. A copy of the final evaluation prepared for this action is contained in the Rules Docket. A copy of it may be obtained by contacting 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, under 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. FAA amends § 39.13 by adding a new AD to read as follows:

2003-09-13 The New Piper Aircraft, Inc.:
Amendment 39-13142; Docket No. 2002-CE-44-AD.

(a) *What airplanes are affected by this AD?*
This AD affects the following airplane models and serial numbers that are certificated in any category and do not incorporate a part number (P/N) 17634-002 flap control torque tube; or a P/N 104622-002 or 104622-004 flap control torque tube assembly:

Model	Serial numbers
PA-23 and PA-23-160 PA-23-235 PA-23-250 PA-E23-250	23-1 through 23-2046. 27-505 through 27-622. 27-1 through 27-504 and 27-2000 through 27-8154030. 27-2505 through 27-4916 and 27-7304917 through 27-7554168.

(b) *Who must comply with this AD?*
Anyone who wishes to operate any of the airplanes identified in paragraph (a) of this AD must comply with this AD.

(c) *What problem does this AD address?*
The actions specified by this AD are intended

to detect and correct damage to the flap control torque tube, which could result in failure of the flap operating system. If such failure occurred during landing or takeoff, then a split flap condition could occur with potential loss of control of the airplane.

(d) *What actions must I accomplish to address this problem?* To address this problem, you must accomplish the following:

Actions	Compliance	Procedures
(1) Inspect the flap control torque tube for cracks, corrosion, wear, or elongation of the attachment bolt holes (referred to as damage).	Initially inspect upon accumulating 2,500 hours time-in-service (TIS) on the flap control torque tube or within the next 100 hours TIS after June 23, 2003 (the effective date of this AD), whichever occurs later. Repetitively inspect thereafter at intervals not to exceed 500 hours TIS until a replacement flap control torque tube or flap control torque tube assembly specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this AD is installed.	In accordance with sections 3 through 10 of the ACCOMPLISHMENT INSTRUCTIONS section of Piper Mandatory Service Bulletin No. 1051B, dated November 5, 2002.
(2) Replace any damaged flap control torque tube and replace any wooden end plugs with new plastic end plugs, P/N 17631-002. Replace the flap control torque tubes with either a P/N 17634-002 flap control torque tube or a P/N 104622-002 or 104622-004 flap control torque tube assembly. (i) The P/N 17631-002 end plugs are part of the P/N 104622-002 and 104622-004 flap control torque tube assemblies, but must be obtained for the P/N 17634-002 installation. (ii) You do not have to inspect the existing wooden end plugs as specified in the service bulletin since this AD requires the installation of plastic end plugs.	Prior to further flight after the inspection where damage is found.	In accordance with sections 3 through 10 of the ACCOMPLISHMENT INSTRUCTIONS section of Piper Mandatory Service Bulletin No. 1051B, dated November 5, 2002.
(3) The repetitive inspections required by this AD may be terminated after installation of a replacement flap control torque tube or flap control torque tube assembly as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this AD.	You may replace the flap control torque tube assembly at any time, but must replace prior to further flight if damage is found during an inspection.	In accordance with sections 3 through 10 of the ACCOMPLISHMENT INSTRUCTIONS section of Piper Mandatory Service Bulletin No. 1051B, dated November 5, 2002.

(e) *Can I comply with this AD in any other way?* To use an alternative method of compliance or adjust the compliance time, use the procedures in 14 CFR 39.19. Send

these requests to the Manager, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office. For information on any already approved alternative methods of compliance, contact Hassan Amini,

Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office, One Crown Center, 1895 Phoenix Boulevard, Suite 450, Atlanta,

Georgia 30349; telephone: (770) 703-6080; facsimile: (770) 703-6097.

(f) *Are any service bulletins incorporated into this AD by reference?* Actions required by this AD must be done in accordance with Piper Mandatory Service Bulletin No. 1051B, dated November 5, 2002. The Director of the Federal Register approved this incorporation by reference under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may get copies from The New Piper Aircraft, Inc., Customer Services, 2926 Piper Drive, Vero Beach, Florida 32960; telephone: (561) 567-4361; facsimile: (772) 978-6573. You may view copies at the FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 901 Locust, Room 506, Kansas City, Missouri, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(g) *When does this amendment become effective?* This amendment becomes effective on June 23, 2003.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on April 30, 2003.

Michael Gallagher,

Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 03-11265 Filed 5-8-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

RIN 2120-AA66

[Docket No. FAA-2003-14611; Airspace Docket No. 03-AWA-4]

Establishment of Area Navigation Routes (RNAV)

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes Area Navigation Routes (RNAV) as part of the National Airspace System (NAS). The FAA is implementing these routes to enhance safety and to improve the efficient use of the navigable airspace. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** 0901 UTC, July 10, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ken McElroy, Airspace and Rules Division, ATA-400, Office of Air Traffic Airspace Management, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Historically, the principal means of air navigation for instrument flight rules (IFR) operations in the United States National Airspace System (NAS) has been a system of ground-based

navigation aids (NAVAIDs) (e.g., nondirectional beacon (NDB), very high frequency omnidirectional range (VOR), and distance measuring equipment (DME)). Airways were subsequently developed according to these NAVAIDs, and pilots were required to fly directly toward or away from them. This limitation in the NAS has resulted in less-than-optimal routes, and contributed to the inefficient use of the airspace.

The advent of area navigation (RNAV) in the 1960's, provided enhanced navigation capabilities to the pilot. Early RNAV allowed properly equipped aircraft to navigate via a user-defined track, rather than depending primarily on ground-based NAVAIDs. Early RNAV systems, however, still relied on signals from a ground-based NAVAID for source information to calculate navigational position. In the 1970's, to take advantage of this improved navigation capability, the FAA began to publish a series of routes for use by RNAV-equipped aircraft. A nationwide system of high-altitude RNAV routes was established consisting of approximately 156 route segments.

These fixed routes, however, still depended on information from ground-based NAVAIDs. The FAA later determined that most aircraft using RNAV in the en route system, were doing so on a random basis using inertial navigation systems (INS) (with little use being made of the fixed high altitude RNAV route structure). Operators were using RNAV from point to point, not with the high-altitude RNAV route structure designed and published by the FAA. This minimal use of the charted RNAV routes proved insufficient to justify their retention on a cost-benefit basis. As a result, in January 1983, the FAA revoked all high altitude RNAV routes in the conterminous United States (46 FR 848). The RNAV routes in Alaska were retained and remain in use today because of the scarcity of ground-based navigational aids in that region.

The technology that evolved over the past 40 years gave avionics systems increased positional accuracy, which provided users with a greater ability to fly direct routes between any two points. In recent years, satellite navigation using the Global Positioning System (GPS) has provided even greater flexibility in defining routes, establishing instrument procedures, and designing airspace. When GPS is combined with existing RNAV system capabilities, continuous course guidance is available over longer routes than is possible with ground-based NAVAIDs. As a result of these

technological advances, the FAA has implemented a number of RNAV routes on a test basis for use by air carriers operating suitably equipped aircraft in the northeast, southeast, and southwest regions of the United States. The results so far have demonstrated the potential of these RNAV routes, when used with newer navigation reference sources such as GPS.

As part of the on going National Airspace Redesign, the FAA has implemented the High Altitude Redesign (HAR) Program. This specific effort looks at how best to obtain maximum system efficiency by introducing advanced RNAV routes for use by suitably equipped aircraft. Under the first phase of HAR, 11 RNAV routes are being established in the high altitude structure. These new routes will allow users to begin achieving the economic benefits of flying their preferred routes and altitudes with fewer routing restrictions.

Related Rulemaking

On April 8, 2003, the FAA published the Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points in the **Federal Register** [68 FR 16943]. This rule adopted certain amendments proposed in Notice No. 02-20, Area Navigation (RNAV) and Miscellaneous Amendments. This action revised and adopted several definitions in FAA regulations, including Air Traffic Service routes, to be in concert with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) definitions; and reorganized the structure of FAA regulations concerning the designation of class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas; airways; routes, and reporting points.

The U.S. and Canada have been assigned the alphanumeric "Q" as a designator for RNAV routes (U.S. 1-499/Canada 500-999). RNAV routes between, and within, Canada and the U.S. will use the "Q" designator.

The Rule

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 (part 71) by establishing RNAV routes as part of the NAS. These routes are designed to provide safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace, and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules (IFR) within the NAS.

The complete regulatory criteria on each RNAV route is contained in the appropriate FAA Form 8260. The RNAV routes described in this rule will also be published in a new paragraph (paragraph 2006) of FAA Order 7400.9K dated August 30, 2002, effective