

# Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 65, No. 174

Thursday, September 7, 2000

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of new books are listed in the first FEDERAL REGISTER issue of each week.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

#### 7 CFR Part 301

[Docket No. 00-009-2]

#### Pink Bollworm Regulated Areas

**AGENCY:** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Affirmation of interim rule as final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We are adopting as a final rule, without change, an interim rule that amended the pink bollworm regulations by removing the previously regulated area in Poinsett County, AR, from the list of suppressive areas for pink bollworm and by removing Arkansas from the list of States quarantined because of the pink bollworm. We took that action because trapping surveys showed that the pink bollworm no longer exists in this area, which was the only area in the State regulated because of pink bollworm. The interim rule relieved unnecessary restrictions on the interstate movement of regulated articles from the previously regulated area.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The interim rule became effective on March 2, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Bill Grefenstette, Assistant Director, Plant Health Programs, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 138, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; (301) 734-8676.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

In an interim rule effective and published in the **Federal Register** on March 2, 2000 (65 FR 11203-11204, Docket No. 00-009-1), we amended the pink bollworm regulations in 7 CFR part 301 by removing the previously regulated area in Poinsett County, AR,

from the list of suppressive areas for pink bollworm. We also removed Arkansas from the list of States quarantined because of the pink bollworm.

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before May 1, 2000. We did not receive any comments. Therefore, for the reasons given in the interim rule, we are adopting the interim rule as a final rule.

This action also affirms the information contained in the interim rule concerning Executive Orders 12866, 12372, and 12988, and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, for this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived the review process required by Executive Order 12866.

#### Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule affirms an interim rule that amended the regulations by removing the previously regulated area in Poinsett County, AR, from the list of suppressive areas for pink bollworm and by removing Arkansas from the list of States quarantined because of the pink bollworm. We took that action because trapping surveys showed that the pink bollworm no longer exists in this area, which was the only area in the State regulated because of pink bollworm. The interim rule relieved unnecessary restrictions on the interstate movement of regulated articles from the previously regulated area.

The following analysis addresses the economic effect of this rule on small entities, as required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Entities affected by this rule could be cotton and cottonseed farms, cotton harvesting businesses, cotton gins, cottonseed oil mills, and wholesale cotton merchants operating in the previously regulated area. Affected gins and growers no longer need to acquire a certificate or permit to move their cotton or cottonseed from the area. Other items that no longer require certificates or permits before movement include bags, harvesting equipment, cotton refuse, trucks, and trailers.

In 1997, when the area of Poinsett County affected by this rulemaking was listed as a suppressive area for pink bollworm, we determined that there were 4 cotton growers in the area who produced about 1,880 bales of cotton and 750 tons of cottonseed in 1995. Additionally, one cotton gin, two

equipment companies, two transport companies, and one oil mill were identified as potentially affected small entities in the regulated area. In all cases, the economic effect of regulating the area was expected to be minimal because of the availability of treatments.

Affected entities are likely to receive some small benefit from our removing restrictions related to pink bollworm. From 1997 to 1999, the average price of cotton was about \$296 per bale. The treatment cost for pink bollworm in 1997 ranged from \$.64 to \$2.47 per bale of cotton. Even if the average treatment price of \$2.06 per bale had increased by 40 percent in the last 3 years, it would still represent less than 1 percent of the price of cotton. Similarly, for cottonseed, if the average 1997 treatment price of \$.135 per bushel had increased by 20 percent in the last 3 years, it would still represent only about 1 percent of the price of cottonseed. The 10 affected entities in Poinsett County do not represent a substantial number of small entities given the tens of thousands of cotton producers and related businesses operating in the United States. Further, any economic effect of the rule on these entities is expected to be insignificant, given that the treatment costs are less than 1 percent of the value of the cotton and the cottonseed, and positive.

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.

#### List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 301

Agricultural commodities, Plant diseases and pests, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

#### PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

Accordingly, we are adopting as a final rule, without change, the interim rule that amended 7 CFR part 301 and that was published at 65 FR 11203-11204 on March 2, 2000.

**Authority:** Title IV, Pub. L. 106-224, 114 Stat. 438, 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Done in Washington, DC, this 31st day of August 2000.

**Bobby R. Acord,**

*Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 00-22965 Filed 9-6-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-U

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2000-CE-53-AD; Amendment 39-11887; AD 2000-18-02]

RIN 2120-AA64

**Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Models A65, A65-8200, 65-B80, 70, 95-A55, 95-B55, 95-C55, D55, E55, 56TC, A56TC, 58, 58P, 58TC, and 95-B55B (T42A) Airplanes**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD) that applies to certain Raytheon Aircraft Company (Raytheon) Models A65, A65-8200, 65-B80, 70, 95-A55, 95-B55, 95-C55, D55, E55, 56TC, A56TC, 58, 58P, 58TC, 95-B55B (T42A) airplanes. This

AD requires replacement of certain elevator skin assemblies that Raytheon shipped from January 1, 1999, through December 31, 1999, and prevents the future installation of these elevator skin assemblies. This AD authorizes the pilot to check the logbooks to determine whether one of these elevator skin assemblies is installed. This AD is the result of reports that certain elevator skin assemblies did not receive a 250-degree Fahrenheit bake operation after corrosion treatment, thus making the skin susceptible to separation from the elevator assembly. The actions specified by this AD are intended to detect and correct potential elevator skin separation, which would lead to a reduction in static strength capability with continued operation. This could then result in potential airplane flutter with consequent loss of control of the airplane.

**DATES:** This AD becomes effective on September 22, 2000.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulation as of September 22, 2000.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) must receive any comments on this rule on or before October 27, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit comments in triplicate to FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2000-CE-53-AD, 901

Locust, Room 506, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

You may get the service information referenced in this AD from the Raytheon Aircraft Company, P.O. Box 85, Wichita, Kansas 67201-0085; telephone: (800) 429-5372 or (316) 676-3140. You may examine this information at FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2000-CE-53-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:** Gary D. Park, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, 1801 Airport Road, Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita, Kansas 67209; telephone: (314) 946-4123; facsimile: (314) 946-4407.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Discussion

*What events have caused this AD?*  
The FAA has received a report that certain Raytheon elevator assemblies did not receive a 250-degree Fahrenheit bake operation after corrosion treatment as defined in the manufacturing specification. The elevator assemblies in question were manufactured between January 1, 1999, and December 31, 1999, and could be installed on the following Raytheon Model Beech airplanes:

Model	Serial Nos.
A65 .....	LC-265 through LC-272 and LC-325 through LC-335.
A65-8200 .....	LC-273 through LC-324.
65-B80 .....	LD-349 through LD-511.
70 .....	LB-1 through LB-35.
95-A55 .....	TC-191 through TC-349, TC-351 through TC-370, and TC-372 through TC-501.
95-B55 .....	TC-371 and TC-502 through TC-2406.
95-C55 .....	TC-350, TE-1 through TE-49, and TE-51 through TE-451.
D55 .....	TE-452 through TE-767.
E55 .....	TE-768 through TE-1201.
56TC .....	TG-2 through TG-83.
A56TC .....	TG-84 through TG-94.
58 .....	TH-1 through TH-1930.
58P .....	TJ-3 through TJ-435 and TJ-437. through TJ-443.
58TC .....	TK-1 through TK-150.
95-B55B (T42-A) .....	TF-1 through TF-70.

The omission of this bake operation affects the strength of the adhesive bond. This could cause the skin to separate from the elevator assembly.

*What are the consequences if the condition is not corrected?* Continued airplane operation after elevator skin separation would result in reduced static strength capability. This could then result in potential airplane flutter with consequent loss of control of the airplane.

#### Relevant Service Information

*Is there service information that applies to this subject?* Raytheon has issued Mandatory Service Bulletin SB 27-3396, Rev. 1, Revised: June, 2000.

*What are the provisions of this service bulletin?* This service bulletin includes procedures for:

- Determining whether one of the affected elevator assemblies is installed;
- Accomplishing a tap test to determine the elevator skin bond integrity; and

- Replacing any elevator assembly that Raytheon delivered between January 1, 1999, and December 31, 1999.

#### The FAA's Determination and an Explanation of the Provisions of the AD

*What has FAA decided?* After examining the circumstances and reviewing all available information related to the incidents described above, including the relevant service information, FAA has determined that: