

equivalent Agreement State requirements, as part of a formal training program approved by the Residency Review Committee for Radiation Oncology of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Committee on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association. This experience may be obtained concurrently with the supervised work experience required by paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section; and

(3) Has obtained written certification, signed by a preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in § 35.490, or, before October 24, 2004, § 35.940, or equivalent Agreement State requirements, that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section and has achieved a level of competency sufficient to function independently as an authorized user of manual brachytherapy sources for the medical uses authorized under § 35.400.

■ 16. In § 35.491, paragraph (a), the introductory text of paragraph (b)(2), and paragraph (b)(3) are revised to read as follows:

**§ 35.491 Training for ophthalmic use of strontium-90.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(a) Is an authorized user under § 35.490, or, before October 24, 2004, §§ 35.940 or 35.941, or equivalent Agreement State requirements; or

(b) \* \* \*

(2) Supervised clinical training in ophthalmic radiotherapy under the supervision of an authorized user at a medical institution, clinic, or private practice that includes the use of strontium-90 for the ophthalmic treatment of five individuals. This supervised clinical training must involve—

\* \* \* \* \*

(3) Has obtained written certification, signed by a preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in §§ 35.490, 35.491, or, before October 24, 2004, §§ 35.940 or 35.941, or equivalent Agreement State requirements, that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and has achieved a level of competency sufficient to function independently as an authorized user of strontium-90 for ophthalmic use.

■ 17. In § 35.630, paragraph (a)(1) is revised to read as follows:

**§ 35.630 Dosimetry equipment.**

(a) \* \* \*

(1) The system must have been calibrated using a system or source

traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and published protocols accepted by nationally recognized bodies; or by a calibration laboratory accredited by the American Association of Physicists in Medicine (AAPM). The calibration must have been performed within the previous 2 years and after any servicing that may have affected system calibration; or

\* \* \* \* \*

■ 18. In § 35.690, the introductory text of paragraph (b)(1)(ii), and paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) are revised to read as follows:

**§ 35.690 Training for use of remote afterloader units, teletherapy units, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery units.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(1) \* \* \*

(ii) 500 hours of work experience, under the supervision of an authorized user who meets the requirements in § 35.690, or, before October 24, 2004, § 35.960, or equivalent Agreement State requirements at a medical institution, involving—

\* \* \* \* \*

(2) Has completed 3 years of supervised clinical experience in radiation oncology, under an authorized user who meets the requirements in § 35.690, or, before October 24, 2004, § 35.960, or equivalent Agreement State requirements, as part of a formal training program approved by the Residency Review Committee for Radiation Oncology of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Committee on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association. This experience may be obtained concurrently with the supervised work experience required by paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section; and

(3) Has obtained written certification that the individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section and has achieved a level of competency sufficient to function independently as an authorized user of each type of therapeutic medical unit for which the individual is requesting authorized user status. The written certification must be signed by a preceptor authorized user who meets the requirements in § 35.690, or, before October 24, 2004, § 35.960, or equivalent Agreement State requirements for an authorized user for each type of therapeutic medical unit for which the individual is requesting authorized user status.

■ 19. In § 35.2432, paragraph (b)(5) is revised to read as follows:

**§ 35.2432 Records of calibration measurements of brachytherapy sources.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(5) The name of the individual, the source manufacturer, or the calibration laboratory that performed the calibration.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 31st day of March, 2003.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**William D. Travers,**

*Executive Director for Operations.*

[FR Doc. 03–9601 Filed 4–18–03; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Federal Aviation Administration**

**14 CFR Part 39**

[Docket No. 2002–NM–73–AD; Amendment 39–13122; AD 2003–08–10]

**RIN 2120–AA64**

**Airworthiness Directives; Aerospatiale Model ATR42–500 Series Airplanes, and Model ATR72–102, –202, –212, and –212A Series Airplanes**

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain Aerospatiale Model ATR42–500 series airplanes, and Model ATR72–102, –202, –212, and –212A series airplanes, that requires replacement of insulation blankets constructed of metallized polyethyleneterephthalate (MPET) located from sections 11 through 16 of the fuselage with new insulation blankets constructed of Terul 18™. This amendment is prompted by reports of in-flight and ground fires on certain airplanes manufactured with insulation blankets constructed of MPET, which may contribute to the spread of a fire when ignition occurs from small ignition sources such as electrical arcing or sparking. The actions specified by this AD are intended to ensure that insulation blankets constructed of MPET are removed from the fuselage. Such insulation blankets could propagate a small fire that is the result of an otherwise harmless electrical arc and could lead to a much larger fire. This action is intended to address the identified unsafe condition.

**DATES:** Effective May 27, 2003.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the

regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of May 27, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Aerospatiale, 316 Route de Bayonne, 31060 Toulouse, Cedex 03, France. 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:** Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM-116, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056; telephone (425) 227-2125; fax (425) 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 Aerospatiale Model ATR42-500 series airplanes, and Model ATR72-102, -202, -212, and -212A series airplanes, was published in the **Federal Register** on December 13, 2002 (67 FR 76704). That action proposed to require replacement of insulation blankets constructed of metallized polyethyleneterephthalate (MPET) located from sections 11 through 16 of the fuselage with new insulation blankets constructed of Terul 18™.

### Comments

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. No comments were submitted in response to the proposal or the FAA's determination of the cost to the public.

### Conclusion

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 2 Aerospatiale Model ATR42-500 series airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take approximately 500 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required replacement, and that the average labor rate is \$60 per work hour. Required parts will cost approximately \$50,000 per airplane. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the AD on U.S. operators of Model ATR42-500 series airplanes is estimated to be \$160,000, or \$80,000 per airplane.

The FAA estimates that 19 Aerospatiale Model ATR72-102, -202, -212, and -212A series airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take approximately 500 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required replacement, and that the average labor rate is \$60 per work hour. Required parts will cost approximately \$60,000 per airplane. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the AD on U.S. operators of Model ATR72-102, -202, -212, and -212A series airplanes is estimated to be \$1,710,000, or \$90,000 per airplane.

The cost impact figures discussed above are 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. The cost impact figures discussed in AD rulemaking actions represent only the time necessary to perform the specific actions actually required by the AD. These figures typically do not include incidental costs, such as the time required to gain access and close up, planning time, or time necessitated by other administrative actions.

### Regulatory Impact

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.

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 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:

**2003-08-10—Aerospatiale:** Amendment 39-13122. Docket 2002-NM-73-AD.

**Applicability:** Model ATR42-500 series airplanes, and Model ATR72-102, -202, -212, and -212A series airplanes; certificated in any category; except those airplanes on which ATR Modification 5117 or 5322 (reference Avions de Transport Regional Service Bulletin ATR42-25-0134, dated January 24, 2002; or Avions de Transport Regional Service Bulletin ATR72-25-1074, dated January 24, 2002; as applicable) has been installed.

**Note 1:** This AD applies to each airplane identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been otherwise 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 ensure that insulation blankets constructed of metallized polyethyleneterephthalate (MPET) are removed from the fuselage, to prevent propagation of a fire that is the result of an otherwise harmless electrical arc and could lead to a much larger fire, accomplish the following:

#### Insulation Blanket Replacement

(a) Within 5 years after the effective date of this AD, replace insulation blankets located from sections 11 through 16 inclusive of the fuselage with new, improved insulation blankets constructed of Terul 18™, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Avions de Transport Regional Service Bulletin ATR42-25-0134 (for Model ATR42-500 series airplanes); or ATR72-25-1074 (for Model ATR72-102, -202, -212, -212A series airplanes); both dated January 24, 2002; as applicable.

**Note 2:** Although paragraph (a) of this AD allows up to 5 years for the required replacement, the FAA encourages operators to review their airplanes to assess their individual needs for materials and plan accordingly. The FAA anticipates that operators will accomplish the requirements of this AD at the earliest practicable maintenance opportunity to lessen the burden toward the end of the compliance time.

#### Part Installation

(b) As of the effective date of this AD, no person shall install an insulation blanket constructed of MPET 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, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, International Branch, ANM-116.

**Note 3:** Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the International Branch, ANM-116.

#### 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 replacement shall be done in accordance with Avions de Transport Regional Service Bulletin ATR42-25-0134, dated January 24, 2002; or Avions de Transport Regional Service Bulletin ATR72-25-1074, dated January 24, 2002; 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 Aerospatiale, 316 Route de Bayonne, 31060 Toulouse, Cedex 03, France. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

**Note 4:** The subject of this AD is addressed in French airworthiness directives 2001-635-061(B) and 2001-636-088(B), both dated December 26, 2001.

#### Effective Date

(f) This amendment becomes effective on May 27, 2003.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on April 11, 2003.

Ali Bahrami,

*Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 03-9431 Filed 4-18-03; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2003-NM-88-AD; Amendment 39-13121; AD 2003-06-51]

RIN 2120-AA64

#### Airworthiness Directives; Learjet Model 45 Airplanes

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

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

**SUMMARY:** This document publishes in the *Federal Register* an amendment adopting airworthiness directive (AD) 2003-06-51 that was sent previously to all known U.S. owners and operators of certain Learjet Model 45 airplanes by individual notices. This AD requires an inspection to determine the part number of the horizontal stabilizer actuator assembly (A66), and replacement of any suspect horizontal stabilizer actuator assembly (A66) with a new or serviceable actuator assembly (A66). This action is prompted by a report of severe vibration followed by a rapid nose down pitch change on a Learjet Model 45 airplane. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent structural failure of the horizontal stabilizer actuator assembly, which could result in possible loss of control of the airplane.

**DATES:** Effective April 28, 2003, to all persons except those persons to whom it was made immediately effective by emergency AD 2003-06-51, issued on March 20, 2003, which contained the requirements of this amendment.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of April 28, 2003.

Comments for inclusion in the Rules Docket must be received on or before June 20, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM-114, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2003-NM-88-AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056. Comments may be inspected at this location between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Comments may be submitted via fax to (425) 227-1232. Comments may also be sent via the Internet using the following address: [9-anm-iarcomment@faa.gov](mailto:9-anm-iarcomment@faa.gov). Comments sent

via fax or the Internet must contain "Docket No. 2003-NM-88-AD" in the subject line and need not be submitted in triplicate. Comments sent via the Internet as attached electronic files must be formatted in Microsoft Word 97 or 2000 for Windows or ASCII text.

The applicable service information may be obtained from Learjet, Inc., One Learjet Way, Wichita, Kansas 67209-2942. This information may be examined at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, 1801 Airport Road, Room 100, Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita, Kansas; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Hirt, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Branch, ACE-116W, FAA, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, 1801 Airport Road, Room 100, Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita, Kansas 67209; telephone (316) 946-4156; fax (316) 946-4407.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On March 20, 2003, the FAA issued emergency airworthiness directive (AD) 2003-06-51, which is applicable to certain Learjet Model 45 airplanes.

#### Background

The FAA has received a report of severe vibration followed by a rapid nose down pitch change on a Learjet Model 45 airplane. Investigation revealed that the acme screw of the horizontal stabilizer actuator assembly was fractured. The actuator features a dual load path. The actuator assembly's primary load path, the acme screw, failed. Loads should have been retained by the secondary internal retaining rod. However, the threaded nut on the secondary internal retaining rod had worked completely off, either latently before the fracture or from the effects of the fractured screw. The cause of such failure has not been determined.

There have been no previous reports of fractured acme screws of the horizontal stabilizer actuator assembly. However, there have been reports of cracks in the acme screw. As a result of these reports, the acme screw design was changed in February 2000 to reduce the probability of crack initiation. The fractured acme screw was an early design that did not have the design improvements incorporated to reduce the probability of crack initiation.

Structural failure of the horizontal stabilizer actuator assembly could result in possible loss of control of the airplane.