

Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979); and (3) if promulgated, 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 draft regulatory evaluation prepared for this action has been placed 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, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator,

the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 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 airworthiness directive (AD) to read as follows:

Dornier Luftfahrt GMBH: Docket No. 2003–CE–20–AD.

(a) *What airplanes are affected by this AD?* This AD affects Models 228–100, 228–101,

228–200, 228–201, 228–202, and 228–212 airplanes, all serial numbers, that are:

- (1) certificated in any category; and
- (2) equipped with electrical cabin/cockpit heater option P05 or option P09 auxiliary cabin heater(s) (32HA/35HA or 51HA/52HA).

(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 correct problems with the current design of the heater wiring, which could result in failure of the auxiliary cabin heater. Such failure could lead to overheating and smoke in the cockpit.

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

Actions	Compliance	Procedures
(1) Modify any installed cockpit and cabin auxiliary cabin heater (32HA/35HA or 51HA/52HA) heating wiring.	Within the next 50 hours time-in-service (TIS) after the effective date of this AD, unless already accomplished. Removal from the airplane of any unmodified auxiliary cabin heater (32HA/35HA or 51HA/52HA) or 51HA/52HA) is terminating action for this AD.	In accordance with Fairchild Dornier Dornier 228 Service Bulletin No. SB–228–249, Revision No. 1, dated November 19, 2001, and following standard practices.
(2) Do not install any auxiliary cabin heater (32HA/35HA or 51HA/52HA) (or FAA-approved equivalent part number) unless it has been modified as required in paragraph (d)(1) of this AD.	As of the effective date of this AD	Not applicable.

(e) *Can I comply with this AD in any other way?* To use an alternative method of compliance or adjust the compliance time, follow the procedures in 14 CFR 39.19. Send these requests to the Manager, Standards Office, Small Airplane Directorate. For information on any already approved alternative methods of compliance, contact Karl Schletzbaum, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 901 Locust, Room 301, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; telephone: (816) 329–4146; facsimile: (816) 329–4090.

(f) *How do I get copies of the documents referenced in this AD?* You may get copies of the documents referenced in this AD from Dornier Luftfahrt GmbH, Customer Support, P.O. Box 1103, D–82230 Wessling, Federal Republic of Germany; telephone: (08153) 300; facsimile: (08153) 304463. You may view these documents at FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 901 Locust, Room 506, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

Note: The subject of this AD is addressed in German AD Number 2002–264, dated September 19, 2002.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on May 9, 2003.

James E. Jackson,

Acting Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 03–12112 Filed 5–14–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2002–CE–57–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Models 402C and 414A Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This document proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2000–23–01, which applies to all Cessna Aircraft Company (Cessna) Model 402C airplanes. AD 2000–23–01 currently requires repetitive inspections of the

forward, aft, and auxiliary wing spars for cracks, and repair or replacement as necessary. Cessna has performed fatigue and crack growth analyses of the wings of these airplanes, and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has evaluated this information and determined that a wing spar modification and inspections are necessary on the Model 414A airplanes as well as the Model 402C airplanes. This proposed AD would require you to inspect the wing spar caps for fatigue cracks with any necessary repair or replacement and to incorporate a spar strap modification on each wing spar. The actions specified by this proposed AD are intended to prevent wing spar cap failure due to undetected fatigue cracks. Such failure could result in loss of a wing with consequent loss of airplane control.

DATES: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) must receive any comments on this proposed rule on or before August 8, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2002–CE–57–AD, 901 Locust, Room 506, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. You

may view any comments at this location between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also send comments electronically to the following address: 9-ACE-7-Docket@faa.gov. Comments sent electronically must contain "Docket No. 2002-CE-57-AD" in the subject line. If you send comments electronically as attached electronic files, the files must be formatted in Microsoft Word 97 for Windows or ASCII text.

You may get service information that applies to this proposed AD from the Cessna Aircraft Company, Product Support, P.O. Box 7706, Wichita, Kansas 67277; telephone: (316) 517-5800; facsimile: (316) 942-9006. You may also view this information at the Rules Docket at the address above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Nguyen, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, 1801 Airport Road, Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita, Kansas 67209; telephone: (316) 946-4125; facsimile: (316) 946-4107.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

How do I comment on this proposed AD? The FAA invites comments on this proposed rule. You may submit whatever written data, views, or arguments you choose. You need to include the rule's docket number and submit your comments to the address specified under the caption **ADDRESSES**. We will consider all comments received on or before the closing date. We may amend this proposed rule in light of comments received. Factual information that supports your ideas and suggestions is extremely helpful in evaluating the effectiveness of this proposed AD action and determining whether we need to take additional rulemaking action.

Are there any specific portions of this proposed AD I should pay attention to? The FAA specifically invites comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this proposed rule that might suggest a need to modify the rule. You may view all comments we receive before and after the closing date of the rule in the Rules Docket. We will file a report in the Rules Docket that summarizes each contact we have with the public that concerns the substantive parts of this proposed AD.

How can I be sure FAA receives my comment? If you want FAA to acknowledge the receipt of your mailed comments, you must include a self-addressed, stamped postcard. On the postcard, write "Comments to Docket

No. 2002-CE-57-AD." We will date stamp and mail the postcard back to you.

Discussion

Has FAA taken any action to this point? Reports of fatigue cracks on Cessna 401, 402, and 411 series airplanes caused FAA to take AD action (AD 79-10-15 R2, Amendment 39-3711) to require repetitive inspections of the right and left wing spar lower cap areas for fatigue cracks and to require wing spar cap repair or replacement as necessary.

Cessna Models 402C and 414A airplanes incorporate a similar design to those airplanes affected by AD 79-10-15 R2. We issued AD 2000-23-01, Amendment 39-11971 (65 FR 70645, November 27, 2000), to require repetitive inspections of the forward, aft, and auxiliary wing spars for cracks on Cessna Models 402C airplanes with repair or replacement as necessary.

There is no similar AD action addressing the Model 414A airplanes.

What has happened since AD 79-10-15 R2 and AD 2000-23-01 to initiate this proposed action? Since issuance of AD 79-10-15 and AD 2000-23-01, Cessna has analyzed the wing, including fatigue and crack growth analyses, on the affected airplanes. Analysis included:

- A determination of the probable location and modes of damage based on analytical results, available test data, and service information;
- Classical fatigue analyses;
- Crack growth and residual strength analyses including use of linear elastic fracture mechanics methods;
- Full-scale ground testing to validate analytical models; and
- A flight strain survey to develop stress spectra used in the analyses.

The inspections required by AD 79-10-15 R2 in accordance with Cessna Service Bulletin ME79-16, Revision 3, are accomplished using a surface eddy current inspection method.

Based on the analysis, Cessna has found that the eddy current method will not find the crack until it is .03 inch longer than the critical crack length. When the crack reaches the critical length, it is not reliably detectable because it is under the head of the fastener. Once the main spar cap is severed, the remaining structure will no longer meet the residual strength requirements. Wing separation could then occur under loading conditions significantly less than those established for the design limit load.

Cessna reported only one instance where cracks were detected using the

nondestructive inspection (NDI) eddy current procedure. There are other reported instances where cracks were detected visually in the wheel well area on the aft flange. The problem with visual inspections is the access doubler flanges cover a large percentage of the forward spar flange. This limits the effectiveness of the visual inspections.

To meet industry NDI standards, cracks need to be found on Cessna Models 402C and 414A airplanes through NDI inspection methods with a 90-percent probability of detection at a 95-percent confidence level.

Cessna's analysis indicates that the probability and confidence levels are not being met.

Is there service information that applies to this subject? Cessna has issued Service Bulletin MEB02-05 and Cessna Service Kit SK402-47, both dated June 24, 2002. This service information includes procedures for inspecting and modifying the lower wing spar caps.

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

What has FAA decided? After examining the circumstances and reviewing all available information related to the incidents described above, we have determined that:

- Cessna's analysis of the problems with the eddy current inspection on the wing spar cap area on the Cessna Models 401, 401A, 401B, 402A, 402B, 411, and 411A airplane is valid;
- The unsafe condition referenced in this document also exists or could develop on Cessna Models 402C and 414A airplanes that are the same type design;
- The actions specified in the previously-referenced service information should be accomplished on the affected airplanes; and
- AD action should be taken in order to correct this unsafe condition.

What would this proposed AD require? This proposed AD would supersede AD 2000-23-01 with a new AD that would apply to Cessna Models 402C and 414A airplanes and would require you to:

- Inspect the wing spar caps for fatigue cracks;
- Repair or replace the wing spar caps as necessary; and
- Incorporate a spar strap modification on each wing spar.

How does the revision to 14 CFR part 39 affect this proposed 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 would this proposed AD impact? We estimate that this proposed AD affects 656 airplanes in the U.S. registry.

What would be the cost impact of this proposed AD on owners/operators of the affected airplanes? We estimate the following costs to accomplish the proposed modification and initial inspection:

Labor cost	Parts cost	Total cost per airplane	Total cost on U.S. operators
485 workhours × \$60 per hour = \$29,100 per airplane.	\$14,000 per airplane	\$29,100 + \$14,000 = \$43,100 per airplane.	\$43,100 × 656 = \$28,273,600.

The above figures do not take into account the cost of repetitive inspections. The FAA does not have any way of determining the number of repetitive inspections each owner/operator would incur during the operating life of the affected airplanes.

Regulatory Impact

Would this proposed AD impact various entities? The regulations proposed herein would 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 proposed rule would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

Would this proposed AD involve a significant rule or regulatory action? For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this proposed 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) if promulgated, 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 draft regulatory evaluation prepared for this action has been placed 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, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 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 removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2000–23–01, Amendment 39–11971 (65 FR 70645, November 27, 2000), and by adding a new AD to read as follows:

Cessna Aircraft Company: Docket No. 2002–CE–57–AD; Supersedes AD 2000–23–01, Amendment 39–11971.

(a) *What airplanes are affected by this AD?* This AD affects Models 402C and 414A airplanes, all serial numbers, that are certificated in any category.

(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 prevent wing spar cap failure due to undetected fatigue cracks. Such failure could result in loss of a wing with consequent loss of airplane control.

(d) *What actions must I accomplish to address this problem?* To address this problem, you must inspect the wing spar caps for fatigue cracks and repair or replace the wing spar caps as necessary and incorporate a spar strap modification on each wing spar in accordance with Cessna Service Bulletin MEB02–5, dated June 24, 2002, and Cessna Service Kit SK402–47, dated June 24, 2002, as follows:

Compliance times	Affected airplanes
(1) Inspect and modify at whichever of the following that occurs later and repair or replace as necessary prior to further flight after the inspection, unless already accomplished (no repetitive actions necessary): (i) Upon accumulating 8,500 hours time-in-service (TIS) on a wing spar; or. (ii) Within the next 500 hours TIS after the effective date of this AD or 12 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs first.	Cessna Models 402C and 414A airplanes, serial number 414A0001 through 414A0047 and 414A0049 through 414A0200.
(2) Inspect and modify at whichever of the following that occurs first and repair or replace as necessary prior to further flight after the inspection, unless already accomplished (no repetitive actions necessary): (i) Upon accumulating 14,500 hours TIS on a wing spar; or. (ii) Within the next 500 hours TIS after the effective date of this AD or 12 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs first.	Cessna Models 402C and 414A airplanes, serial numbers 414A0201 through 414A1212.

(e) *Can I comply with this AD in any other way?*

(1) To use an alternative method of compliance or adjust the compliance time, follow the procedures in 14 CFR 39.19. Send these requests to the Manager, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office (ACO). For

information on any already approved alternative methods of compliance, contact Paul Nguyen, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, 1801 Airport Road, Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita, Kansas 67209; telephone: (316) 946–4125; facsimile: (316) 946–4107.

(2) Alternative methods of compliance approved in accordance with AD 2000–23–01 and AD 99–11–13 are not approved as alternative methods of compliance with this AD.

(f) *How do I get copies of the documents referenced in this AD?* You may get copies of

the documents referenced in this AD from the Cessna Aircraft Company, Product Support, P.O. Box 7706, Wichita, Kansas 67277; telephone: (316) 517-5800; facsimile: (316) 942-9006. You may view these documents at FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 901 Locust, Room 506, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

(g) *Does this AD action affect any existing AD actions?* This amendment supersedes AD 2000-23-01, Amendment 39-11971.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on May 9, 2003.

James E. Jackson,

Acting Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 03-12111 Filed 5-14-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[Docket No. DEA-162W]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Proposed Removal of Fenfluramine From the Controlled Substances Act; Withdrawal of Proposed Rule

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Withdrawal of proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is withdrawing a proposed rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** of May 6, 1997 (62 FR 24620) and is terminating the rulemaking. The proposed rule would have removed fenfluramine from schedule IV of the Controlled Substances Act. The drug's manufacturer has withdrawn its original petition that requested decontrol. DEA has determined that fenfluramine should remain in schedule IV due to the withdrawal of the petition, the removal of products containing the drug from the United States marketplace, and the public health and safety concerns expressed by the Department of Health and Human Services that arose after publication of the proposed rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank Sapienza, Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, (202) 307-7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1973, fenfluramine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers were placed into schedule IV of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 CFR 1308.14(d). On March 18, 1991, Interneuron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., the manufacturer of a fenfluramine product (dexfenfluramine, brand name Redux),

petitioned DEA to decontrol fenfluramine. The fenfluramine product Redux, an anorectic indicated for the management of exogenous obesity, was approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for marketing in the United States in 1996. After receiving Interneuron's petition, and in accordance with the CSA requirements at 21 U.S.C. 811(b), DEA reviewed available data about fenfluramine. On June 3, 1996, the DHHS Assistant Secretary of Health submitted a recommendation to DEA that the substance be decontrolled. As a result of DEA's review and DHHS's recommendation, a notice of proposed rulemaking titled "Schedules of Controlled Substances: Proposed Removal of Fenfluramine From the Controlled Substances Act" was published on May 6, 1997 in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 24620). This notice of proposed rulemaking was in direct response to Interneuron's petition to decontrol fenfluramine. A sixty day comment period was provided during which four comments were received, two in favor of the proposed action and two against decontrol.

On July 8, 1997, two months after the proposed rulemaking was published, FDA issued a public health advisory regarding the use of fenfluramine, especially in conjunction with phentermine (commonly known as "fen-phen"), citing evidence of significant side effects associated with fenfluramine. FDA announced a voluntary withdrawal by the pharmaceutical manufacturers of fenfluramine (brand name Pondimin) and dexfenfluramine (brand name Redux) from United States markets on September 15, 1997. DHHS issued a final rule on March 8, 1999 listing drug products that were withdrawn or removed from the market because they were found to be unsafe or not effective, including fenfluramine hydrochloride. (64 FR 10944). This regulation is codified at 21 CFR 216.24.

In a February 27, 2003 letter addressed to DEA's Acting Administrator, John B. Brown III, Indevus Pharmaceuticals, Inc., formerly known as Interneuron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., wrote to withdraw its petition to decontrol fenfluramine because the company no longer markets fenfluramine products in the United States.

As a result of the recent withdrawal of the petition and the earlier removal of the drug from the United States marketplace by FDA due to health and safety concerns, DEA now has reason to reconsider its proposed rulemaking.

DEA no longer considers it appropriate to remove fenfluramine from schedule IV. The health and safety concerns that prompted the manufacturers' voluntary withdrawal of fenfluramine from the marketplace and DHHS's subsequent codification of this withdrawal, *see* 21 CFR 216.24, occurred after DEA's proposed rulemaking was published. Based on these events, DEA has determined that fenfluramine's current placement in schedule IV should not be altered. Accordingly, DEA withdraws the proposed rule published in the **Federal Register** on May 6, 1997 (62 FR 24620) and hereby terminates this rulemaking.

Dated: May 2, 2003.

John B. Brown, III,

Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 03-12150 Filed 5-14-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-09-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD05-03-023]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety and Security Zone; Cove Point Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal, Chesapeake Bay, MD

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; notice of public meeting; reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: On March 20, 2003, the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port, Baltimore (COTP) published a notice of proposed rulemaking for revising a safety and security zone for the Cove Point Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal. In response to that notice, the COTP received requests for a public meeting to discuss the proposed rule. In this notice, the COTP is announcing a public meeting to receive comments regarding the proposed safety and security zone and is reopening the comment period for this rulemaking.

DATES: The meeting will be held Thursday, June 5, 2003, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before June 12, 2003.

ADDRESSES: The meeting location is: The Holiday Inn, 155 Holiday Drive, Solomon's Island, Maryland. You may mail comments and related material to Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Activities, 2401 Hawkins Point Road,