

stakeholders representing a broad spectrum of interests that may be affected by this proposed rule and the NRC and DOT staff. The second meeting will be conducted as roundtable discussions among invited participants representing a broad spectrum of interests that may be affected by this proposed rule. The interests in both meetings include the regulated transportation community, non-regulated entities (that may be affected by this proposed rule, e.g. petroleum and mineral industries), citizen and environmental groups, Agreement States, the Department of Energy (DOE), DOT, and other Federal and State Agencies. Although the focus in the second meeting is on the discussions among the invited participants, the meeting is open to the public, and the public is welcome to make comments at the meeting. Individuals interested in participating in roundtable discussions should contact Mr. Cameron (as indicated in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section). A list of participants will be available at the meetings.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 16th day of May, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Patricia K. Holahan,**

*Chief, Rulemaking and Guidance Branch,  
Division of Industrial and Medical Nuclear  
Safety, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and  
Safeguards.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2001-NM-398-AD]

RIN 2120-AA64

#### Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Series Airplanes

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

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

**SUMMARY:** This document proposes the adoption of a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain Airbus Model A330 and A340 series airplanes. This proposal would require revising the Limitations Section of the FAA-approved Airplane Flight Manual to ensure the flightcrew is advised of the proper procedures in the event of uncommanded movement of a spoiler during flight. Such

uncommanded movement could result in reduced controllability of the airplane, and consequent significant increased fuel consumption during flight, which could necessitate an in-flight turn-back or diversion to an unscheduled airport destination. This action is intended to address the identified unsafe condition.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by June 24, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM-114, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2001-NM-398-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-nprmcomment@faa.gov*. Comments sent via fax or the Internet must contain "Docket No. 2001-NM-398-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 for Windows or ASCII text.

The service information referenced in the proposed rule may be obtained from Airbus Industrie, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France. This information may be examined at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington.

**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:

##### Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications shall identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this action may be changed in light of the comments received.

Submit comments using the following format:

- Organize comments issue-by-issue. For example, discuss a request to change the compliance time and a request to change the service bulletin reference as two separate issues.

- For each issue, state what specific change to the proposed AD is being requested.

- Include justification (e.g., reasons or data) for each request.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this action must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: "Comments to Docket Number 2001-NM-398-AD." The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

#### Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM-114, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2001-NM-398-AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056.

#### Discussion

The Direction Générale de l'Aviation Civile (DGAC), which is the airworthiness authority for France, notified the FAA that an unsafe condition may exist on certain Airbus Model A330 and A340 series airplanes equipped with any spoiler servo control having part number (P/N) 1386A0000-01 or 1386B0000-01, or P/N 1387A0000-01 or 1387B0000-01. The DGAC advises that it has received several reports of incidents where a spoiler servo control was not locked in the retracted position during flight. These failures were caused by the loosening of an insert screw in the pressure relief valve located in the spoiler servo control. The DGAC attributes this defect to the assembly process of the pressure relief valve. A loose insert screw in the pressure relief valve, if not corrected, could prevent the servo control of that spoiler from locking in the retracted position and cause uncommanded movement of the spoiler during flight. Such uncommanded movement could result in reduced controllability of the

airplane, and consequent increase in fuel consumption during flight, which could result in an in-flight turn-back or diversion to an unscheduled airport destination.

#### FAA's Conclusions

These airplane models are manufactured in France and are type certificated for operation in the United States under the provisions of § 21.29 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.29) and the applicable bilateral airworthiness agreement. Pursuant to this bilateral airworthiness agreement, the DGAC has kept the FAA informed of the situation described above. The FAA has examined the findings of the DGAC, reviewed all available information, and determined that AD action is necessary for products of these type designs that are certificated for operation in the United States.

#### Explanation of Requirements of Proposed Rule

Since an unsafe condition has been identified that is likely to exist or develop on other airplanes of the same type designs registered in the United States, the proposed AD would require revising the Limitations Section of the of the FAA-approved Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) to ensure the flightcrew is advised of in-flight procedures in the event of uncommanded movement of the spoiler during flight.

#### Interim Action

This is considered to be interim action until final action is identified, at which time the FAA may consider further rulemaking.

#### Cost Impact

The FAA estimates that 5 Model A330 and A340 series airplanes of U.S. registry would be affected by this proposed AD, that it would take approximately 1 work hour per airplane to accomplish the proposed AFM

revision, and that the average labor rate is \$60 per work hour. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the proposed AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$300, or \$60 per airplane.

The cost impact figure discussed above is based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the proposed 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 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 proposal would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this proposed regulation (1) is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under the 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 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, Safety.

#### The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the 1 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. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

**Airbus:** Docket 2001–NM–398–AD.

*Applicability:* Model A330 and A340 series airplanes, certificated in any category; equipped with any spoiler servo control (SSC) having part number (P/N) 1386A0000–01 or 1386B0000–01, or P/N 1387A0000–01 or 1387B0000–01.

*Compliance:* Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To ensure the flightcrew is advised of the proper procedures in the event of uncommanded movement of a spoiler during flight, which could result in reduced controllability of the airplane and consequent significant increased fuel consumption during flight, and could result in an in-flight turn-back or diversion to an unscheduled airport destination, accomplish the following:

#### Revision to Airplane Flight Manual (AFM)

(a) Within 10 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the Limitations Section of the FAA-approved Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) by including the procedures listed in Figure 1 of this AD. This revision may be done by inserting a copy of Figure 1 into the AFM.

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

Figure 1

“PROCEDURE:

- If **“F/CTL SPLR FAULT”** is triggered
  - F/CTL S/D page.....CHECK
- If the affected spoiler is not indicated extended amber:
 

The spoiler is faulty in the retracted position. In such a case, the specific OEB procedure does not apply.

  - LDG DIST PROC.....APPLY

Multiply the landing distance by 1.1 for 3 or 4 spoilers lost per wing.  
Multiply the landing distance by 1.2 for 5 or 6 spoilers lost per wing.
- If the affected spoiler is indicated extended amber, apply the following procedure:
 

IN CRUISE

**CAUTION**

Disregard FMGC fuel predictions, as they do not take the increase in fuel consumption into account.

  - FUEL CONSUMPTION INCREASE.....APPLY

Apply 18.5% increase in the fuel consumption.

  - IN-FLIGHT TURN BACK/DIVERSION.....CONSIDER

In-flight turn back or diversion may have to be considered due to this fuel penalty.

  - MAX ACHIEVABLE ALTITUDE DECREASE.....CONSIDER

With the maximum spoiler deflection, the maximum altitude in ISA conditions may decrease by 4,500 feet.

FOR LANDING

  - FOR LDG.....USE FLAP 3

Use CONF 3 for landing to avoid possible buffeting, which, however, may be high depending on the failed spoiler.

  - VAPP.....NORM
  - LDG DIST.....x 1.1”

This AD may then be removed from the AFM.

#### Alternative Methods of Compliance

(b) 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. 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 2:** 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

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with §§ 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.

**Note 3:** The subject of this AD is addressed in French airworthiness directives 2001-608(B) and 2001-609(B), both dated December 12, 2001.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 15, 2002.

Ali Bahrami,

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 165

[CGD01-02-045]

RIN 2115-AA97

#### Safety and Security Zones; Portsmouth Harbor, Portsmouth, NH

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard proposes to establish safety and security zones in the Captain of the Port, Portland, Maine zone, 1 mile ahead, ½ mile astern, and 1000-yards on either side of any vessel capable of carrying Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). This rulemaking also proposes to establish safety and security zones of 500-yards around any LPG vessel while it is moored at the LPG receiving facility located on the Piscataqua River in Newington, New Hampshire. Entry or movement within these zones, without the express permission of the Captain of the Port, Portland, Maine or his authorized patrol representative, is strictly prohibited.

**DATES:** Comments and related materials much reach the U. S. Coast Guard on or before July 22, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** You may mail comments and related material to Marine Safety Office, Portland, 103 Commercial Street, Portland, Maine 04101. The Port Operations Department maintains the public docket for this rulemaking. Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office Portland, Maine between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lieutenant (Junior Grade) W. W. Gough, Port Operations Department, Captain of the Port, Portland, Maine at (207) 780-3251.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Request for Comments

We encourage you to participate in this rulemaking by submitting comments and related material. If you do so, please include your name and address, identify the docket number for this rulemaking CGD01-02-045, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and give the reason for each comment. Please submit all comments and related material in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying. If you would like to know they reached us, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. We may change this proposed rule in view of them.

##### Public Meeting

We do not now plan to hold a public meeting. But you may submit a request for a meeting by writing to Marine Safety Office Portland, Maine at the address under **ADDRESSES** explaining why one would be beneficial. If we determine that one would aid this rulemaking, we will hold one at a time and place announced by a later notice in the **Federal Register**.

##### Background and Purpose

On September 11, 2001, two commercial aircraft were hijacked from Logan Airport in Boston, Massachusetts, and flown into the World Trade Center in New York, New York, inflicting catastrophic human casualties and property damage. A similar attack was conducted on the Pentagon on the same day. National security and intelligence

officials warn that future terrorist attacks are possible. Due to these heightened security concerns, safety and security zones are prudent for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) tank vessels, which may be likely targets of terrorist attacks due to the flammable nature of LPG and the serious impact on the Port of Portsmouth, New Hampshire and surrounding areas that may be incurred if an LPG vessel was subjected to a terrorist attack.

On November 20, 2001, a temporary final rule (TFR) entitled "Safety and Security Zones; LPG Transits, Portland, Maine Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone" was published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 58064). This TFR, effective from November 9, 2001 until June 21, 2002, suspended 33 CFR 165.103 and temporarily established the safety and security zone being permanently proposed by this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). The TFR has been extended until August 15, 2002 to allow time to develop the permanent rule being proposed (67 FR 30807, May 8, 2002).

##### Discussion of Proposed Rule

This rulemaking proposes to establish safety and security zones in a radius around LPG vessels while the vessels are moored at the LPG receiving facility on the Piscataqua River in Newington, New Hampshire. It would also create moving safety and security zones any time a LPG vessel is within the Captain of the Port, Portland, Maine zone, as defined in 33 CFR 3.05-15, in the internal waters of the United States and the navigable waters of the United States. Under the Ports and Waterways Safety Act, the navigable waters of the United States include all waters of the territorial sea of the United States as described in Presidential Proclamation No. 5928 of December 27, 1988. This Presidential Proclamation declared that the territorial sea of the United States extends to 12 nautical miles from the baseline of the United States determined in accordance with international law.

This rulemaking proposes to establish safety and security zones with identical boundaries covering the following areas of the Captain of the Port, Portland, Maine zone: (a) All waters of the Piscataqua River within a 500-yard radius of any Liquefied Petroleum Gas vessel while it is moored at the LPG receiving facility on the Piscataqua River, Newington, New Hampshire; and (b) except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, in the waters of the Captain of the Port, Portland, Maine zone, all waters one mile ahead, one half mile astern, and 1000-yards on