

safety-critical individual who performs safety-critical functions properly is essential to safe operations conducted under a license. In order to perform these safety-critical functions properly, a safety-critical individual must be in a mental state in which judgment is unimpaired by alcohol or unlawful drug usage, since their functions may include the ability to make time-critical decisions.

For commercial space launch operations, a safety-critical individual typically is part of a licensee's safety organization. For RLVs, safety-critical personnel also include the flight crew if they are part of a flight safety system. Crew who manage flight safety are responsible for ensuring that a launch vehicle does not pose a public safety threat. A typical safety-critical function would be initiation of a destruct command of a flight safety system, which, as defined in 14 CFR 401.5, is a system designed to limit or restrict the hazards to public health and safety and the safety of property presented by a launch or reentry vehicle in flight through controlled ending to vehicle flight. An employee performing this safety-critical function which impaired, either under the influence of alcohol or unlawful drugs, might, for instance, fail to actuate the flight safety system when the launch vehicle leaves the established flight safety limits. In this scenario, the vehicle or vehicle debris could impact a populated area, imposing an unacceptable risk to the public or property.

If a licensee were to allow an individual who performs safety-critical functions to perform those functions while under the influence of alcohol or unlawful drugs, the FAA would regard the licensee to be in violation of its safety responsibility under the license and FAA regulations. The FAA may commence appropriate enforcement action, including suspension of a license, a civil penalty action, or both, against the licensee.

Issued in Washington, DC, September 24, 2003.

Patricia G. Smith,

Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Summary Notice No. PE-2003-56]

Petitions for Exemption; Dispositions of Petitions Issued

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of dispositions of prior petitions.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to FAA's rulemaking provisions governing the application, processing, and disposition of petitions for exemption part 11 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), this notice contains the dispositions of certain petitions previously received. The purpose of this notice is to improve the public's awareness of, and participation in, this aspect of FAA's regulatory activities. Neither publication of this notice nor the inclusion or omission of information in the summary is intended to affect the legal status of any petition or its final disposition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Caren Centorelli, Office of Rulemaking (ARM-1), Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591. Tel. (202) 267-8199.

This notice is published pursuant to 14 CFR 11.85 and 11.91.

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 24, 2003.

Donald P. Byrne,

Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations.

Dispositions of Petitions

Docket No.: FAA-2003-15356.

Petitioner: Lufthansa Technik AG.

Section of 14 CFR Affected: 14 CFR 25.785(j).

Description of Relief Sought/

Disposition: To provide relief from the handhold requirement of § 25.785(j). This exemption allows the installation of an interior arrangement that does not provide firm handholds for the Boeing Model 737-700 IGW airplane where the airplane is not operated for hire or offered for common carriage. *Grant, 09/03/2003, Exemption No.8124.*

Docket No.: FAA-2003-15585.

Petitioner: Midcoast Aviation, Inc.

Section of 14 CFR Affected: 14 CFR 25.813(e).

Description of Relief Sought/

Disposition: To provide relief from § 25.813(e) in order to allow installation of interior doors between passenger compartments on the Dassault Aviation airplane models Mystere Falcon 900 and

Falcon 900EX. *Grant, 09/03/2003, Exemption No.8123.*

[FR Doc. 03-24600 Filed 9-26-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

User Input to the Aviation Weather Technology Transfer (AWTT) Board

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: FAA will hold an informal public meeting to seek aviation weather user input. Details: October 7, 2003, Orange County Convention Center, 9800 International Drive, Orlando, FL 32819, 1:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. in rooms 307A and B. The objective of this meeting is to provide an opportunity for interested aviation weather users to provide input on FAA's plans for implementing new weather products.

DATES: The meeting will be held in rooms 307A and B at The Orange County Convention Center, 9800 International Drive, Orlando, FL in conjunction with the National Business Aviation Association, Inc. (NBAA) 2003 Convention. Times: 1:30 p.m.-5 p.m. on October 7, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Debi Bacon, Aerospace Weather Policy Division, ARS-100, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone number (202) 385-7705; Fax: (202) 385-7701; e-mail: debi.bacon@faa.gov. Internet address: <http://www.debi.bacon@faa.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

In 1999, the FAA established an Aviation Weather Technology Transfer (AWTT) Board to manage the orderly transfer of weather capabilities and products from research and development into operations. The Director of the Aerospace Weather Policy and Standards Staff, ARS-20, chairs the AWTT Board. The board is composed of stakeholders in Air Traffic Services, ATS; Regulation and Certification, AVR; and Research and Acquisitions, ARA in the Federal Aviation Administration and the Office of Climate, Water and Weather Services, OS and Office of Science and Technology, OST in the National Weather Service.

The AWTT Board meets semi-annually or as needed, to determine the