that recommends modifying to a dual screen configuration at 100 hours TIS.

(e) *Can I comply with this AD in any other way?* You may use an alternative method of compliance or adjust the compliance time if:

(1) Your alternative method of compliance provides an equivalent level of safety; and

(2) The Manager, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), approves your alternative. Submit your request through an FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Los Angeles ACO.

Note 3: This AD applies to each airplane identified in paragraph (a) of this AD, regardless of whether it has been 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 (e) 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 you have not eliminated the unsafe condition, specific actions you propose to address it.

(f) *Where can I get information about any already-approved alternative methods of compliance?* Contact Roger Pesuit, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, 3960 Paramount Boulevard; telephone: (562) 627–5251; facsimile: (562) 627–5210.

(g) *What if I need to fly the airplane to another location to comply with this AD?* The FAA can issue a special flight permit under §§ 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate your airplane to a location where you can accomplish the requirements of this AD.

(h) *How do I get copies of the documents referenced in this AD?* You may get copies of the documents referenced in this AD from Brackett Aircraft Company, 7052 Government Way, Kingman, Arizona 86401; telephone: (928) 757–4009; facsimile: (928) 757–4433. You may view these documents at FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 901 Locust, Room 506, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

(i) *When does this amendment become effective?* This amendment becomes effective on February 18, 2003.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on December 18, 2002.

Michael Gallagher,

Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 02–32510 Filed 12–26–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 95

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures

CFR Correction

In Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 60 to 139, revised as of January 1, 2002, on page 300, in § 95.17, paragraph (b)(5) is corrected by removing 39° and adding in its place 69°.

[FR Doc. 02–55526 Filed 12–26–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505–01–D

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 121, 125, 135, and 145

[Docket No. FAA–2000–7952]

RIN 2120–AH91

Service Difficulty Reports

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is further delaying the effective date of a final rule that amends the reporting requirements for air carriers and certificated domestic and foreign repair station operators concerning failures, malfunctions, and defects of aircraft, aircraft engines, systems, and components. This action is prompted by the FAA's decision to issue a proposal to address industry concerns about the final rule. Delaying the effective date of the final rule will allow the agency time for further consideration of industry concerns and completion of the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) process.

DATES: The effective date of the rule amending 14 CFR parts 121, 125, 135, and 145 published at 66 FR 558912, November 23, 2001, is delayed from January 16, 2003 until January 16, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jose E. Figueroa, Flight Standards Service, Tampa Flight Standards District Office, 5601 Mariner Street, Suite 310, Tampa, Florida, 33609–3413, telephone 813–639–1540.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 15, 2000, the FAA requested comments on the information collection requirements on the final rule entitled ''Service Difficulty Reports'' (65 FR 56191). That final rule, which had an effective date of January 16, 2001, amended the reporting requirements for air carriers and certificated domestic and foreign repair station operators concerning failures, malfunctions, and defects of aircraft, aircraft engines, systems, and components. The FAA received extensive written comments on the Service Difficulty Reporting (SDR) requirements and on the potential duplicate reporting of certain failures, malfunctions, and defects. On November 30, 2000, the FAA announced (65 FR 71247) that a public meeting on this rulemaking would be held on December 11, 2000. Participants at that meeting raised novel issues that the FAA was not aware of when preparing the final rule.

As a result of the concerns expressed at the meeting and those raised during the comment period for the final rule (published September 15, 2000), the FAA delayed the effective date of the final rule in three subsequent notices. The first notice (65 FR 80743) was published on December 22, 2000, the second notice (66 FR 21626) was published on April 30, 2001, and the third notice (66 FR 58912) was published on November 23, 2001. The purpose of these delays was to allow the agency time to consider industry's concerns and also to issue a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM). The FAA will issue an NPRM to address the issues raised and to give the aviation industry and the general public the opportunity to comment on the agency's proposed revisions to the final rule. The FAA is looking at the collection and analysis of SDR data through other information management systems that may provide valuable safety information. For example, the Commercial Airplane Certification Process Study is a significant collaborative effort between the FAA and industry to improve the certification and operation of air carrier aircraft. Aviation safety data identification and collection are a major component of this effort. To allow time to proceed with this process, the FAA further extends the effective date of the final rule until January 16, 2004. The FAA cautions the industry that the existing rules will remain in effect until the new effective date.

Since the delay in the effective date of the final rule does not impose any new requirements or any additional burden on the regulated public, the FAA finds that good cause exists for immediate adoption of the new effective date without a 30-day notice.

Issued in Washington DC on December 20, 2002.

Marion Blakey,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02–32715 Filed 12–23–02; 4:19 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 520

New Animal Drugs; Neomycin Sulfate Soluble Powder

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Alpharma, Inc. The supplemental ANADA provides for use of neomycin sulfate soluble powder in the drinking water of growing turkeys for the control of mortality associated with *Escherichia coli* organisms susceptible to neomycin.

DATES: This rule is effective December 27, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lonnie W. Luther, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–104), Food and Drug Administration, 7519 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–8549, e-mail: lluther@cvm.fda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Alpharma, Inc., One Executive Dr., P.O. Box 1399, Fort Lee, NJ 07024, filed a supplement to ANADA 200–130 that provides for use of NEO–SOL 50 (neomycin sulfate) soluble powder for making medicated drinking water for administration to cattle (excluding veal calves), swine, sheep, and goats for the treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by *E. coli* susceptible to neomycin. The supplemental ANADA provides for use of neomycin in the drinking water of growing turkeys for the control of mortality associated with *E. coli* organisms susceptible to neomycin. The supplemental application is approved as of October 25, 2002, and the regulations are amended in 21 CFR 520.1484 to reflect the approval. The basis of approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of 21 CFR part 20 and 21 CFR 514.11(e)(2)(ii), a summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.33(a)(1) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

This rule does not meet the definition of ''rule'' in 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(A) because it is a rule of ''particular applicability.'' Therefore, it is not subject to the congressional review requirements in 5 U.S.C. 801–808.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 520

Animal drugs.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Center for Veterinary Medicine, 21 CFR part 520 is amended as follows:

PART 520—ORAL DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 520 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 360b.

§ 520.1484 [Amended]

2. Section 520.1484 *Neomycin sulfate soluble powder* is amended in paragraph (b)(1) by removing ''046573'' and in paragraph (b)(2) by adding in numerical sequence ''046573''.

Dated: December 17, 2002.

Steven D. Vaughn,

Director, Office of New Animal Drug Evaluation, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 02–32748 Filed 12–26–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 522

Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Trenbolone Acetate and Estradiol Benzoate

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Fort Dodge Animal Health. The supplemental NADA provides for use of an implant containing 100 milligrams (mg) trenbolone acetate and 14 mg estradiol benzoate for increased rate of weight gain in steers fed in confinement for slaughter.

DATES: This rule is effective December 27, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel A. Benz, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–126), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–0223, e-mail: dbenz@cvm.fda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Fort Dodge Animal Health, Division of Wyeth, 800 Fifth St. NW., Fort Dodge, IA 50501, filed a supplement to NADA 141–043 for SYNOVEX (trenbolone acetate and estradiol benzoate) implants. The supplemental NADA provides for use of SYNOVEX Choice, an implant containing 100 mg trenbolone acetate and 14 mg estradiol benzoate, for increased rate of weight gain in steers fed in confinement for slaughter. The supplemental NADA is approved as of October 3, 2002, and the regulations are amended in 21 CFR 522.2478 to reflect the approval. The basis of approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of 21 CFR part 20 and § 514.11(e)(2)(ii), a summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this supplemental application may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Under section 512(c)(2)(F)(iii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(c)(2)(F)(iii)), this supplemental approval qualifies for 3 years of marketing exclusivity beginning October 3, 2002.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.33(a)(1) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

This rule does not meet the definition of ''rule'' in 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(A) because it is a rule of ''particular applicability.'' Therefore, it is not subject to the congressional review requirements in 5 U.S.C. 801–808.