

be accorded to the alien upon his return to the United States shall be specified therein. Unless the applicant is in the United States as a conditional entrant or lawful permanent resident, the status of "Parolee" shall be specified. If he is in the United States as a conditional entrant, that status shall be specified; if he is a lawful permanent resident, that status shall be specified. If the application is denied, the applicant shall be notified of the reasons therefor and of his right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of part 103 of this chapter.

§ 223a.5 Validity of refugee travel document.

(a) *General.* A refugee travel document shall be valid for a period not to exceed 1 year from date of issuance and its validity may be extended for a period not to exceed 1 additional year. The document may be used for one or more applications for admission to the United States. It shall have no effect under the immigration laws except to show that during the period of its validity the lawful holder thereof may be accorded the status specified in the refugee travel document upon returning to the United States.

(b) *Invalidity—(1) False application.* A refugee travel document shall be invalid if the alien obtained it by making a material false representation or concealment in his application.

(2) *Area restrictions.* A refugee travel document shall be invalid if the alien during his absence abroad travels to, in, or through Cuba or communist portions of Korea or Vietnam, unless the document bears an endorsement, or the alien presents a letter issued to him by the Department of State, stating that the restriction with respect to any such place or places has been waived. The waiver shall not be endorsed in the document unless the Secretary of State has granted the alien permission to travel to, in, or through any such place or places.

(3) *Exclusion or deportation proceedings.* A refugee travel document shall be invalid if the alien is ordered excluded or deported.

(4) *Aliens who are no longer refugees.* A refugee travel document shall be invalid if the U.N. Convention of July 28, 1951, shall cease to apply or shall not apply to the alien as provided in Article 1C, D, E, or F of the convention.

§ 223a.6 Return to the United States.

(a) *General.* Every alien returning to the United States who presents a valid unexpired refugee travel document shall be permitted to come physically within the territory of the United States to receive consideration of his application for admission in conformity with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) *Inspection and immigration status.* Upon arrival, an alien who presents a valid unexpired refugee travel document shall be examined as to his admissibility under the Act, and under the U.N. Convention of July 28, 1951, and

the Protocol of January 31, 1967, except that any question of admissibility as a lawful permanent resident or as a conditional entrant shall be determined solely in accordance with the provisions of the Act. An alien shall be accorded the immigration status endorsed in his refugee travel document unless he is no longer eligible therefor or he applies for and is found eligible for some other immigration status.

(c) *Exclusion.* If an alien who presents a valid unexpired refugee travel document appears to the examining immigration officer to be excludable as provided in § 236.3(e) of this chapter, he shall be referred for proceedings under sections 236 and 237 of the Act. Section 235(c) of the Act shall not be applicable.

§ 223a.7 Extension.

An application for extension of a refugee travel document shall be submitted on Form I-570 60 to 90 days prior to the expiration of the document's validity. The application shall be submitted to the immigration office having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence in the United States, or, if the applicant is temporarily sojourning abroad, he may submit the application to a U.S. immigration or consular officer as specified in § 223.2 of this chapter. An extension application mailed during the document's validity is considered as timely submitted, even though received by a Service or consular officer after the document's validity has expired. If the extension application is granted, the document shall be noted to show the extension and returned to the applicant; if denied, the applicant shall be notified of the decision, and the document returned to him if the remaining period of its validity permits its use for return to the United States. The application may be denied only for compelling reasons of public order or national security, or if it is determined that the refugee travel document is invalid. No appeal shall lie from a decision denying an application for extension of a refugee travel document.

§ 223a.8 Surrender of document.

(a) *Expired document.* Upon expiration of the period of validity of a refugee travel document, it shall be surrendered to an immigration officer or to the issuing office of the Service. If an alien's expired refugee travel document has not been surrendered to the Service, no subsequent refugee travel document shall be issued to him unless he shall first surrender the expired document or satisfactorily account for his failure to do so. A refugee travel document shall also be surrendered if the alien's immigration status has changed so that upon return to the United States he may not be accorded the status endorsed in the document.

(b) *Invalid document.* An invalid refugee travel document shall be surrendered to an immigration officer except that an alien traveling abroad shall be

permitted to retain it until his return to the United States prior to its expiration date. A refugee travel document shall be surrendered provisionally upon notification within the United States that its validity is being investigated or upon notification of institution of exclusion or deportation proceedings, and it shall be returned to the alien if the outcome of the investigation is favorable to him or the final order issued under the instituted proceedings does not result in the document becoming invalid pursuant to § 223a.5(b) (3).

PART 236—EXCLUSION OF ALIENS

Section 236.3 is amended by adding a new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 236.3 Decision of the special inquiry officer; notice to the applicant.

(e) *Holders of refugee travel documents.* Aliens who are the holders of valid unexpired refugee travel documents may be ordered excluded only if they are found to be inadmissible under section 212 (a) (9), (10), (12), (23), (27), (28), (29), or (31) of the Act, and it is determined that on the basis of the acts for which they are inadmissible there are compelling reasons of national security or public order for their exclusion. If the special inquiry officer finds that the alien is inadmissible but determines that there are no compelling reasons of national security or public order for exclusion, the special inquiry officer shall remand the case to the district director for parole.

PART 299—IMMIGRATION FORMS

§ 299.1 [Amended]

The list of forms in § 299.1 *Prescribed forms* is amended by adding the following forms and references thereto in alphabetical and numerical sequence:

Form No.	Title and description
I-570---	Application for Issuance or Extension of Refugee Travel Document.
I-571---	Refugee Travel Document.

(Sec. 103, 66 Stat. 173; 8 U.S.C. 1103)

The basis and purpose of the above-prescribed rules are to incorporate into the regulations provisions authorizing the issuance of travel documents to refugees in implementation of Article 28, U.N. Convention of July 28, 1951, and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees Between the United States and Other Governments entered into force with respect to the United States on November 1, 1968.

Effective date. This order shall become effective on June 1, 1973.

Dated: March 27, 1973.

RAYMOND F. FARRELL,
Commissioner of
Immigration and Naturalization.
[FR Doc.73-6151 Filed 3-29-73; 8:45 am]

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

CHAPTER I—ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCHAPTER C—INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS (INCLUDING POULTRY) AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS; EXTRAORDINARY EMERGENCY REGULATION OF INTRASTATE ACTIVITIES

PART 82—EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE; AND PSITTACOSIS OR ORNITHOSIS IN POULTRY

Areas Quarantined and Released

These amendments quarantine additional portions of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties in California because of the existence of exotic Newcastle disease. Therefore, the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of poultry, mynah, and psittacine birds, and birds of all other species under any form of confinement, and their carcasses and parts thereof, and certain other articles from quarantined areas, as contained in 9 CFR Part 82, as amended, apply to the quarantined areas.

The amendments exclude portions of San Luis Obispo and Los Angeles Counties in California from the areas quarantined because of exotic Newcastle disease. Therefore, the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of poultry, mynah, and psittacine birds, and birds of all other species under any form of confinement, and their carcasses and parts thereof, and certain other articles from quarantined areas, as contained in 9 CFR Part 82, as amended, will not apply to the excluded areas.

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Act of March 3, 1905, as amended, sections 1 and 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended, sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, and sections 3 and 11 of the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 111, 112, 113, 115, 117, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 134b, 134f), Part 82, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. In § 82.3, in paragraph (a) (1) relating to the State of California, subdivisions (ii) relating to San Luis Obispo County and (v) (g) relating to Los Angeles County are deleted.

2. In § 82.3, in paragraph (a) (1) relating to the State of California, new subdivisions (i) relating to Riverside County and (ii) relating to San Bernardino County are added to read:

(a) * * *

(1) *California.* (i) The following areas in Riverside County:

(a) The premises of Marvin D. and Jessie K. Rhodes, 28260 Brodiaea Street, Sunnymead, CA, comprised of lots 7 and 8 of sec. 14, T. 3 S., R. 3 W.

(b) The premises of Rycherbosch Turkey Ranch, 40400 Newport Road, Hemet, CA, comprised of lots 1, 2, and 3 of sec. 35, T. 5 S., R. 1 W.

(c) The premises of Quality Farms, 26285 Cottonwood, Sunnymead, CA, comprised of sec. 9, T. 3 S., R. 3 W.

(d) The premises of James Maurice and Barbara Annette Hood, 33574 Beverly Drive, Hemet, CA.

(ii) The premises of Quality Farms, 2127 Mountain Avenue, city of Upland in San Bernardino County, comprised of S½ of sec. 25, T. 1 N., R. 8 W.

(Sec. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, 1265, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 123-126, 134b, 134f; 37 FR 28464, 28477)

Effective date. The foregoing amendments shall become effective March 23, 1973.

The amendments impose certain restrictions necessary to prevent the interstate spread of exotic Newcastle disease, a communicable disease of poultry, and must be made effective immediately to accomplish their purpose in the public interest. The amendments relieve certain restrictions presently imposed but no longer deemed necessary to prevent the spread of exotic Newcastle disease, and must be made effective immediately to of maximum benefit to affected persons. It does not appear that public participation in this rulemaking proceeding would make additional relevant information available to the Department.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendments are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 23d day of March 1973.

G. H. WISE,
Acting Administrator, Animal
and Plant Health Inspection
Service.

[FR Doc. 73-6125 Filed 3-29-73; 8:45 am]

SUBCHAPTER D—EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (INCLUDING POULTRY) AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 92—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS AND POULTRY AND CERTAIN ANIMAL AND POULTRY PRODUCTS; INSPECTION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN MEANS OF CONVEYANCE AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS THEREON

General Prohibition; Exceptions

The purpose of these amendments is to change the terminology used to refer to pigeons for purposes of regulations governing their importation.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended, and sections 2, 3, 4, and 11, of the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 111, 134a, 134b, 134c, and 134f), Part 92, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, is hereby amended as follows:

1. Section 92.1(j) is amended as follows:

(a) In subparagraph (1), the term "pigeon" is deleted;

(b) Subparagraph (2) is amended;

(c) Subparagraph (3) is added to read as follows:

§ 92.1 Definitions.

(j) * * *

(2) *Birds.* All members of the class *aves* (including eggs for hatching), other than poultry or pigeons.

(3) *Pigeons.* All species of pigeons.

2. In § 92.2, a new paragraph (e) is added to read:

§ 92.2 General prohibitions; exceptions.

(e) All of the provisions of this Part 92 shall apply to pigeons to the same extent and in the same manner as they apply to poultry.

(Sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; secs. 2, 3, 4, and 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 111, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f; 37 FR 28464, 28477)

Effective date. The foregoing amendments shall become effective March 30, 1973.

These amendments remove pigeons from classification as "poultry" under the regulations in this Part 92 and do not impose or relieve any restrictions. They should be made effective promptly to be of maximum benefit to persons affected by local ordinances restricting the maintenance of "poultry." It does not appear that public participation in this rulemaking proceeding would make additional relevant information available to the Department.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendments are impracticable, and unnecessary, and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of March 1973.

G. H. WISE,
Acting Administrator, Animal
and Plant Health Inspection Service.
[FR Doc. 74-6124 Filed 3-29-73; 8:45 am]

Title 10—Atomic Energy
CHAPTER I—ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PART 81—PATENT LICENSING REGULATIONS

Licensing of AEC-Owned Inventions

This revision of the Atomic Energy Commission Regulations Part 81 sets forth the standard specifications for the issuance of licenses on foreign patents and patent applications owned by the AEC, and is issued pursuant to sections 156 and 161g, of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. It is promulgated for the purpose of enhancing the utilization by industry of AEC-owned foreign patents in the public interest.

The table of contents is amended as follows:

LICENSING OF AEC-OWNED FOREIGN INVENTIONS

- Sec.
81.61 Specific policy as to Licensing Foreign inventions.
81.62 Publication of AEC foreign inventions available for licensing.
81.63 Grant and construction of licenses.
81.64 Terms and conditions.
81.65 Contents of application.
81.66 Appeals.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 156 and 161g of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Part 81 is modified as follows:
Add to § 81.2 Definitions.

§ 81.2 Definitions.

(e) "AEC foreign invention" means an invention covered by a patent, or an application for a patent, issued by a government or authority of a country other than the United States that is vested in the Government of the United States, as represented by the Commission.

LICENSING OF AEC-OWNED FOREIGN INVENTIONS

§ 81.61 Specific policy as to licensing foreign inventions.

(a) In addition to the general policy expressed in § 81.11 as respects the licensing of Commission-owned patents in order to secure utilization, the following additional policy applies to inventions covered by patents and patent applications issued by a government or authority of a country other than the United States and vested in the Government of the United States of America, as represented by the Commission. The public interest will best be served when such inventions are beneficially utilized.

(b) Licenses granted by the Commission in AEC-owned foreign inventions will be negotiated on terms and conditions which, in the discretion of the Commission, are deemed most favorable to the interests of the United States.

(c) The Commission may grant licenses to practice AEC foreign inventions in accordance with laws of the country or countries in which such patents are applied for or issued. The licenses will usually be for royalties and/or other consideration, but, in the discretion of the Commission, royalties may be waived depending upon the circumstances of a particular case.

(d) All licenses shall be by express written instruments. No license shall be granted or implied in an AEC foreign invention, except as provided for in these regulations or in patent rights articles of Commission Contracts or in an existing or future treaty or agreement between the United States and any foreign government or intergovernmental organization.

§ 81.62 Publication of AEC foreign inventions available for licensing.

(a) The Commission will have published periodically lists of AEC foreign inventions available for licensing in the FEDERAL REGISTER and in other publications, where advisable.

(b) Abstracts of AEC foreign inventions, arranged by country, will be distributed periodically by the Commission and will be available from the Office of Information Services, or from the Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Patents, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545.

(c) Copies of foreign patents may be obtained for a fee from the Foreign Patent Office or authority of the issuing country. In some cases, copies of foreign patents may be obtained from the U.S. Patent Office. Copies of U.S. patent application specifications corresponding to the foreign specification may be secured from the U.S. Patent Office for a reasonable fee by arrangement with the Commission.

§ 81.63 Grant and construction of licenses.

(a) AEC foreign inventions may be made available for the grant of licenses to responsible applicants who will practice the inventions in the foreign country where the patent is applied for or issued, and thus make the benefits of the invention available to the public. The Commission will determine whether to grant a particular license on bases consistent with the policy set forth in § 81.61 in accordance with the procedures herein, based upon, in addition to other information acquired by the Commission, the information supplied by an applicant for a license on any AEC foreign invention in an application under § 81.65. Some of the factors which the Commission will consider in the grant of a foreign license to a particular applicant are the following:

(1) The nature of the invention and related technology and the effect of the license of the invention upon the policies and practices of the U.S. Government.

(2) The capabilities of the license applicant to further the technical and market development of the invention to bring the same to the point of practical application and to fulfill the demand for the invention primarily in the foreign country.

(3) The applicant's plan to undertake development and marketing of the invention, and, where appropriate, his promise, in consideration for the grant of the license to expend a minimum sum of money and/or take other specified action to bring the invention to the point of practical application and to pay a fee and royalties for the practice of the invention.

(4) The effect of the license and applicant's plan to undertake development and marketing of the invention upon (i) domestic and international commerce and competition, (ii) the balance of payments of the United States and foreign countries, (iii) the improvement and assistance of underdeveloped and developing countries of the world, and (iv) the overall posture of the United States in world markets.

(5) The benefit of the grant of the license to the public and the Government of the United States.

§ 81.64 Terms and conditions of AEC foreign licenses.

(a) AEC foreign inventions may be licensed under the following, or other, terms as negotiated between the Commission and the license applicant:

(1) The duration of the license shall be for a specified period of not more than five (5) years and for such additional renewal periods as may be provided for in the license.

(2) The license shall be granted for all of the fields of use of the invention, or only such fields of use as may be specified in the license agreement. The license may grant one or more of the separate rights to manufacture, use, import, export, and to sell, as provided for by the law of the foreign country for which the license is granted.

(3) The license may be granted in any one or all of the foreign countries in which the AEC foreign invention is covered by a patent application, or any lesser geographic area thereof.

(4) The license may be nonexclusive or exclusive. If exclusive, the license will reserve the irrevocable, royalty-free right of the Government of the United States to practice and have practiced the invention by or on behalf of the Government of the United States and on behalf of any foreign government or intergovernmental organization pursuant to any existing or future treaty or agreement with the United States, or any agency thereof, and will reserve the right of the U.S. citizens and corporations to use and sell and have used and sold the product of the invention in the country of grant where manufactured in the United States by a U.S. licensee.

(5) The license will usually require the licensee to pay royalties according to amounts and terms agreed upon with the Commission. Royalties may consist of a minimum fee on consummation of the license and annual royalties consisting of a flat fee or percentage of the licensee's manufacture, use or sale of the invention in each country in which the license is granted with a minimum annual royalty.

(6) The license may require the licensee to expend a specified minimum sum of money and/or to take other specified action, within indicated periods as specified in the license, in an effort to bring the invention to the point of practical application or to practice the invention.

(7) The Commission may require the grant of a nonexclusive license, with the right to grant sublicenses, for use and practice in the United States of any inventions made or conceived by a non-exclusive licensee during the period of the nonexclusive license, and shall require such nonexclusive licenses, with the right to grant sublicenses, in any exclusive license on an AEC foreign invention.

(8) The license will require the licensee to submit periodic reports, and if applicable, royalty accountings, on his practice of the invention in the country or countries in which a license is granted.

(9) The Commission may revoke the license if the licensee fails to make any

report or royalty payments required by the license or commits any breach of any covenant or agreement therein contained, or if the licensee willfully makes or has made a false statement of a material fact or willfully omitted a material fact in the license application submitted pursuant to § 81.65, or in any report or royalty accounting required by the License Agreement.

(10) The licensee may be granted the right to bring suit or otherwise enforce the rights of the license according to the laws of the country for which the license is granted.

(11) The licensee will be required to secure any approvals or validations of any foreign government and may be required to pay the annuity or other fees for the renewal or maintenance of the licensed AEC foreign invention.

§ 81.65 Contents of a license application.

(a) An application for a license under an AEC foreign invention should include the following information:

(1) Identification of the invention for which the license is desired, including the foreign patent application serial number or the foreign patent number, title, and date, if known, and any other identification of the invention.

(2) Name and address of the person, company, or organization applying for a license and the citizenship or State of incorporation thereof.

(3) Name and address of a representative of applicant to whom correspondence should be sent and any notices served.

(4) Nature and type of applicant's business.

(5) Identification of the source of applicant's information concerning the availability of a license on the invention.

(6) Purpose for which a license is desired; i.e., manufacture, use, or sale in the particular foreign country, and a brief description of applicant's plan to accomplish such purpose.

(7) A statement of the field and the field(s) of use in which applicant intends to practice the invention.

(8) A statement of the foreign country and geographical area(s) in which the applicant will practice the invention.

(9) A statement of applicant's capability to undertake the development and/or marketing required to bring the invention to the point of practical application.

(10) A statement describing the time, expenditure, and other acts which the applicant considers necessary to bring the invention to the point of practical application, and the applicant's offer to invest the time and moneys to accomplish such acts if the license is granted, and applicant's willingness to pay the Commission fees, royalties, and other consideration for the license.

(11) Any other facts which the applicant believes to show it to be in the interest of the public and the U.S. Government for the Commission to grant a foreign license to the applicant.

§ 81.66 Appeals.

(a) Any decision concerning the grant, denial, interpretation, modification, or revocation of a foreign license under this subpart may be appealed by any party affected by such decision in accordance with the appeal procedures of this subpart by filing a notice of appeal with the Assistant General Counsel for Patents of the Commission within thirty (30) days from the date of the mailing of a written notice of the decision to the party or parties, or if no such written notice is sent, then thirty (30) days from publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) Upon receipt of an appeal, the Assistant General Counsel for Patents will notify the General Manager who will designate a Board who shall review and determine the matter in accordance with § 81.53.

This part is effective March 30, 1973.

Dated at: Germantown, Md., this 23d day of March 1973.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

PAUL C. BENDER,
Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 73-5983 Filed 3-29-73; 8:45 am]

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Docket No. 73-CE-3-AD; Amdt. 39-1617]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Cessna Models 310 and 320 Airplanes

Service history has disclosed problems in the wing leading edge on Cessna Models 310 and 320 airplanes. There have been service reports of fuel line corrosion, leaks, chafing, and other potential fire hazards. Additional reports have been received on electrical wire harness insulation deterioration, chafing and support. As a result of these incidents the manufacturer has issued Cessna Multiengine Service Letter No. ME73-5, dated March 16, 1973, applicable to Cessna Models 310 and 320 airplanes, which recommends inspections and modifications in the wing leading edge area to detect existing and incipient flammable fluid leakage, to provide drainage of any such leakage and to remove possible sources of ignition. Since the conditions described herein are likely to exist or develop in other aircraft of the same type design an airworthiness directive is being issued making compliance with the service letter mandatory.

Since a situation exists which requires expeditious adoption of the amendment, notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable and good cause exists for making the amendment effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator 14 CFR 11.89 (31 FR 13697), § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended by adding the following new AD.

Cessna. Applies to all Models 310 and 320 series airplanes and Serial Nos., except Models 310, 310A, 310B, and 310Q (Serial Nos. 310Q0710 and up).

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless already accomplished.

To determine condition of fuel lines, electrical wiring, and to detect loose fittings and attachments, to reduce possible collection of flammable fluids and to eliminate possible ignition sources within the leading edges of the wings, within the next 25 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD, accomplish the following in accordance with Cessna Multiengine Service Letter ME73-5 dated March 16, 1973, and Cessna Service Kit SK 310-90 dated March 7, 1973, or later FAA approved revisions or any other method approved by the Chief, Engineering and Manufacturing Branch, FAA, Central Region:

(1) Inspect the fuel lines and electrical harnesses in the wing leading edge for corrosion, chafing, looseness, or other unserviceable conditions. Procedures for this inspection are contained in Cessna Service Kit SK 310-90.

(2) Prior to further flight replace and/or repair any unserviceable parts or conditions found as result of the above inspection.

(3) Install leading edge drainage and sealant provisions in the wings in accordance with paragraph B of Cessna Service Kit SK 310-90.

(4) Remove, relocate, and reinstall the auxiliary fuel boost pump resistor and relay in accordance with paragraphs C and D of Cessna Service Kit SK 310-90.

(a) On those airplanes in which P/N 0850404-1 boost pump relay is installed, relocate this relay to wing trailing edge per Cessna Service Kit SK 310-90. (This relay is no longer eligible for installation in the wing leading edge.)

(b) P/N FC 215-136 boost pump relay already installed in the wing leading edge is acceptable and as an alternative to paragraph (a), P/N 0850404-1 boost pump relay may be replaced with P/N FC 215-136 boost pump relay installed in the present wing leading edge location.

(c) On all airplanes relocate the boost pump resistor in accordance with Cessna Service Kit SK 310-90.

(5) Place amended checklist entitled "Aircraft Fire Procedures Checklist" in the cockpit. This checklist is supplied with Cessna Service Kit SK 310-90.

This amendment becomes effective April 6, 1973.

(Sec. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423; sec. 6(e), Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1655(e))

Issued in Kansas City, Mo., on March 22, 1973.

JOHN M. CYROCKI,
Director, Central Region.

[FR Doc. 73-6074 Filed 3-29-73; 8:45 am]

[Docket No. 73-SO-21; Amdt. 39-1607]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Pitts Model S-2A Series Airplanes

There have been cracks occurring to the horizontal stabilizer leading edge tubes and the horizontal stabilizer support tubes on the Pitts Model S-2A series airplanes. Since this condition is likely to exist or develop in other airplanes of the same type design, an airworthiness directive is being issued to

require inspection of the horizontal stabilizer tubes for cracks.

Since a situation exists that requires immediate adoption of this regulation, it is found that notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable and good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (31 FR 13697), § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations, is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

PITTS AVIATION ENTERPRISES, INC. Applies to Pitts Model S-2A series airplanes, S/N 2001 through 2044. Compliance required as indicated.

(a) Within the next 5 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD, unless already accomplished, inspect the horizontal stabilizer, P/N 2-3100, front and rear tubes, and the horizontal stabilizer support tubes, front (P/N 2-2123) and rear (P/N 2-2100-109) for cracks.

(1) Disassemble the stabilizers (right and left) in accordance with instructions in Pitts Service Bulletin No. 6, Step 1, or the instructions of paragraph (a) (1) of AD 72-19-5. Also remove horizontal stabilizer root fairing.

(2) Thoroughly clean the exposed portions of all tubes noted above with solvent. Dye-check the tubes in the vicinity of the AN3 bolt holes, and visually inspect for cracks.

(i) If cracks are found, contact Aerotek, Inc., P.O. Box 547, Afton, WY 83110, for approved repair or repair in accordance with a method approved by the Chief, Engineering and Manufacturing Branch, FAA, Southern Region, Atlanta, Ga.

(ii) If no cracks are found, reassemble in reverse order of disassembly.

CAUTION: Use care on reassembly to insure that the AN365-1032 nuts on the AN3 bolts, which secure the horizontal stabilizer to the support tubes, are tight enough to prevent any axial movement of the bolt, without having any preload or crushing action on the tubes.

(b) Repeat the inspection in paragraph (a) above every 50 hours' time in service after initial inspection.

This amendment becomes effective April 3, 1973, for all persons except those to whom it was made effective upon receipt of the airmail letter dated March 9, 1973, which contained this amendment.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423; sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1655(c))

Issued in East Point, Ga., on March 19, 1973.

DUANE W. GREER,
Acting Director, Southern Region.

[FR Doc.73-6073 Filed 3-29-73;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 73-NE-7; Amdt. 39-1616]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Pratt and Whitney Model JT3D Engines

There have been reports of loosening of the return tube elbow jam nuts, P/N 217477, due to improper torque with resulting fuel leakage into the cowl area and possible engine fires. Since this condition is likely to exist or develop in other engines of the same model, an airworthiness directive is being issued to require inspection of the return tube elbow jam

nut for jam nut torque value and repair or replacement of the loose parts as necessary.

Since a situation exists that requires immediate adoption of this regulation, it is found that notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable and good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than thirty (30) days.

In consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (14 CFR 11.89), § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

PRATT & WHITNEY. Applies to all Pratt & Whitney JT3D-1, JT3D-1-MC6, JT3D-1-MC7, JT3D-3, and JT3D-3B model engines containing fuel control to fuel return line elbow P/N 424790 and jam nut P/N 217477.

Compliance required within the next 500 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD and every 1,000 hours in service thereafter, or until modified in accordance with the service bulletin referenced in paragraph (b) (2) or equivalent method approved by the Chief, Engineering and Manufacturing Branch, New England Region.

To prevent the possibility of fuel leakage due to loosening of fuel control to fuel pump return tube elbow P/N 424790, and jam nut P/N 217477, check jam nut torque value.

(a) If found to be a minimum of 285 in-lb, continue in service operation.

(b) If the jam nut is found to be less than 285 in-lb, break the connection and examine the mating threads of the elbow P/N 424790 and fuel control cover P/N 704972-1 on their loaded sides for wear.

NOTE: The loaded side will be on the fuel side (inside) rather than the air side (outside) of the cover.

(1) If the threads are not worn, remake the fitting according to the instructions given in the Overhaul Manual, P/N 411568, section 72-00, Fits and Clearances.

(2) If threads are worn replace fuel control to fuel pump return tube elbow, P/N 424790, with P/N 483848 and associated hardware in accordance with Pratt & Whitney Service Bulletin No. 1511 Revision 4, dated June 30, 1969.

(c) Upon submission of substantiating data through an FAA maintenance inspector, the Chief, Engineering and Manufacturing Branch, FAA, New England Region, may adjust repetitive inspection intervals specified in this AD.

This amendment becomes effective April 11, 1973.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423; sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1655(c))

Issued in Burlington, Mass., on March 21, 1973.

FERRIS J. HOWLAND,
Director, New England Region.

[FR Doc.73-6073 Filed 3-29-73;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 72-SO-74; Amdt. 39-1613]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Teledyne Continental Models IO-470 and TSIO-470 Engines

Amendment 39-1522, 37 FR 19120, AD 72-20-2 requires retirement at next overhaul of all P/N 626820 "Non-H" cylinders and those "H" cylinders manufac-

tured or remanufactured (rebarreled) prior to April 1963, and retains the inspections procedures of AD 67-31-5 on the affected engines only so long as necessary to facilitate the orderly retirement of cylinders on Teledyne Continental Motors Models 0-470 and IO-470 series engines. After issuing Amendment 39-1522 due to service experience, the agency determined that the methods outlined in the airworthiness directive to identify bona fide "H" cylinders were not sufficiently clear to personnel in the field to prevent confusion. Therefore the AD is being amended to provide additional information in the form of Teledyne Continental Service Bulletin M73-2 to aid in identification of "H" and "Non-H" cylinders.

Since this amendment provides a clarification only and imposes no additional burden on any person, notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary and the amendment may be made effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, 31 FR 13697, § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations, Amendment 39-1522, 37 FR 19120, AD 72-20-2, is amended by revising note 3 under paragraph B to read as follows:

NOTE 3: On engines manufactured or remanufactured by Teledyne Continental Motors during 1964 or later, as indicated by the year suffix on the serial number, it may be assumed without further verification that "H" type cylinders installed were manufactured subsequent to April 1963, if maintenance records do not indicate a cylinder exchange.

On other engines having "H" type cylinders installed, it will be necessary to establish the cylinder's date of manufacture by removing the rocker box cover and inspecting the area beneath the rocker arm for the impression stamped manufacture date. Information on the location of this stamp was given on page 115 of the August 1971 General Aviation Inspection Aids Summary. However, in the event the manufacture date appears ambiguous or illegible Teledyne Continental Service Bulletin M73-2 should be used to identify cylinders.

This amendment becomes effective April 2, 1973.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423; sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1655(c))

Issued in East Point, Ga., on March 19, 1973.

DUANE W. FREER,
Acting Director, Southern Region.

[FR Doc.73-6071 Filed 3-29-73;8:45 am]

[Airspace Docket No. 72-GL-46]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, AREA LOW ROUTES, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Designation of Transition Area

On page 20953 of the FEDERAL REGISTER dated October 5, 1972, the Federal Aviation Administration published a notice of