will address the issues required in sections 603 and 604.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 301

Agricultural commodities, Plant diseases, Plant pests, Plants (Agriculture), Quarantine, Transportation, Honey bee tracheal mite.

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

Under the circumstances referred to above, newly captioned "Subpart—Honey Bee Tracheal Mite" quarantine and regulations (7 CFR 301.92 through 301.92-9) are amended as follows:

§ 301.92—301.92-9 [Amended]

1. In Part 301, the title "Subpart—Acarine Mite" is recaptioned as "Subpart—Honey Bee Tracheal Mite", and any references in §§ 301.92—301.92-9 to "Acarine mite" are changed to "honey bee tracheal mite."

§ 301.92 [Amended]

2. In § 301.92(a) the States of "Florida" and "Louisiana" are added in alphabetical order to the list of quarantined States.

§ 301.92-3 [Amended]

3. In § 301.92-3(c), previously designated regulated areas in Bee and Live Oak Counties in Texas are redescribed, and the following areas in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas are added in alphabetical order to the list of regulated areas as follows:

* * * * *

(c) The areas described below are designated as regulated areas:

Florida

The entire State.

Louisiana

Iberia Parish: That portion of the parish lying west of the west shoreline of Lake Fausse Pointe except Marsh Island.

Lafayette Parish: Those portions of T. 11 and 12 S., R. 5 E., and the E. ⅓ of T. 11 S., R. 4 E. lying in the parish.

St. Martin Parish: That portion of the parish lying south of the north line of T. 11 S. and west of Highway 31.

Vermilion Parish: T. 13 S., R. 4 E.; those portions of T. 11, 12, and 13 S., R. 5 E. lying in the parish; E. ⅓ of T. 12 S., R. 4 E.; and that portion of the E. ⅓ of T. 11 S., R. 4 E. lying in the parish.

Texas

Bee County: That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where Live Oak-Bee County line intersects Farm to Market Road 799; then north 4.25 miles along said county line to its intersection with an unnumbered road; then east 4.75 miles along the unnumbered road to an imaginary point; then south 8.25 miles from said imaginary point along an imaginary line parallel to the Live Oak-Bee County line to its intersection with an unnumbered road; then west along the unnumbered road to its intersection with the Live Oak-Bee County line; then north 3.3 miles along said county line to the point of beginning.

* * * * *

Live Oak County: That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where Interstate Highway 37 intersects Farm to Market Road (FM) 1358; then east 6.75 miles along FM 1358 to its intersection with an unnumbered road in the settlement of Karon; then east 1.25 miles along the unnumbered road to the Live Oak-Bee County line; then south 7.75 miles along said county line to its intersection with an unnumbered road; then west 2.25 miles along the unnumbered road to its intersection with FM 1596; then northwesterly 5 miles along FM 1596 to its intersection with an unnumbered road; then southwest 3 miles along the unnumbered road to its intersection with Interstate Highway 37; then north along said highway to the point of beginning.

* * * * *

Nueces County: That portion of the county within the city limits of Corpus Christi bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 357 (Saratoga Blvd.) intersects Staples Road; then northerly along Staples Road to its intersection with State Highway 358 (Padre Island Drive); then easterly along State Highway 358 to its intersection with Airline Road; then northerly along Airline Road to its intersection with Ocean Drive; then northwesterly along Ocean Drive to its intersection with Morgan Avenue; then westerly along Morgan Avenue to its intersection with Old Brownsville Road; then southwesterly along Old Brownsville Road to its intersection with State Highway 357; then easterly along State Highway 357 to the point of beginning.

* * * * *

Authority: Secs. 105 and 106, 71 Stat. 32 and 33 (7 U.S.C. 150dd, 150ee); 7 CFR 2.17, 2.51, and 371.2(c).

Done at Washington, D.C., this 28th day of January 1985.

William F. Helms,
Acting Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 85-2702 Filed 2-1-85; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410-34-M

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 907

[Navel Orange Reg. 613, Amdt. 2]

Navel Oranges Grown in Arizona and Designated Part of California; Limitation of Handling

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Regulation 613, Amendment 2, increases the quantity of fresh oranges that may be shipped during the period January 25–31, 1985. Such action is needed to provide for orderly marketing of fresh navel oranges for the period specified due to the marketing situation confronting the orange industry. The Navel Orange Administrative Committee, at a meeting on January 22, 1985, recommended a quantity of oranges that may be shipped during the period February 1–7, 1985. At a meeting on January 29, the committee recommended an amendment to increase the quantity previously recommended for the February 1–7, 1985, period. Based on available supply and demand information and a USDA estimate that the 1984–85 season average fresh equivalent on-tree returns to producers for such oranges will be substantially above parity, it is the decision of the Agricultural Marketing Service not to approve any prorate regulation for the week ending February 7, 1985, nor thereafter until further notice.

DATES: Amended Regulation 613 (§ 907.913) is effective for the period January 25–31, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Doyle, 202-447-5975.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Findings

This rule has been reviewed under USDA procedures and Executive Order 12291 and has been designated a "non-major" rule. William T. Manley, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, has certified that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This amendment is issued under the Order No. 907, as amended (7 CFR Part 907), regulating the handling of navel oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California. The order is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674). This action is based upon the recommendation and information submitted by the Navel Orange Administrative Committee and upon other available information. It is hereby found that this action will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act by establishing and maintaining, in the interests of producers and consumers, an orderly flow of oranges to market, and avoiding unreasonable fluctuations in supplies and prices for the week ending January 31, 1985. This action is not for the purpose of maintaining prices to farmers above the level which is declared to be the policy of Congress under the act.

This action is consistent with the marketing policy for 1984–85. The marketing policy was recommended by the committee following discussion at a public meeting on September 25, 1984. The committee met again publicly on January 29, 1985, at Los Angeles, California, to consider the current and prospective conditions of supply and demand and recommended a quantity of navel oranges deemed advisable to be handled during the specified week. The committee reports that the demand for navel oranges is good.

It is further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rulemaking, and postpone the effective date until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** (5 U.S.C. 553), because of insufficient time between the date when information became available upon which this amendment is based and the effective date necessary to effectuate the declared policy of the act. It is necessary to effectuate the declared purposes of the act to make this regulatory provision effective as specified, and handlers have been apprised of such provision and the effective time.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 907

Marketing Agreements and Orders, California, Arizona, Oranges (Navel).

PART 907—[AMENDED]

Section 907.913 Navel Orange Regulation 613 paragraphs (a) through (d) are hereby revised to read:

§ 907.913 Navel Orange Regulation 613.

(a) *District 1:* 1,600,000 cartons;

(b) *District 2:* Unlimited cartons;

(c) *District 3:* Unlimited cartons;

(d) *District 4:* Unlimited cartons.

(Secs. 1–19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601–674)

Dated: January 31, 1985.

Thomas R. Clark,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 85–2850 Filed 1–31–85; 1:43 pm]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

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7 CFR Part 920

Kiwifruit Grown in California; Reporting, Pack, Container Stamping and Inspection Requirements; and Expenses and Assessment for the 1984–85 Fiscal Period

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The final rule establishes reporting, inspection, container stamping, pack and exempt outlet requirements pursuant to the marketing order for kiwifruit grown in California. Expenses and assessments for the Kiwifruit Administrative Committee for the 1984–85 fiscal period are also established. The rule is designed to implement the newly established kiwifruit marketing order for the benefit of producers and consumers.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 7, 1985. Sections 920.201 and 920.301 terminate on August 1, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Doyle, Chief, Fruit Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, telephone 202–447–5975.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule has been reviewed under Secretary's Memorandum 1512–1 and Executive Order 12291, and has been designated a "non-major" rule. William T. Manley, Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, has certified that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

A proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** on December 19, 1984 (49 FR 49302), which contained the actions established herein. That proposed rule provided an opportunity to file comments through January 3, 1985. A notice of an extension of the period for filing comments to January 10, 1985 was published in the **Federal Register** on January 7, 1985 (50 FR 835). Comments were submitted by the Kiwifruit Administrative Committee, Foothill Farms, Gordon W. Heidt, Edward G. Cheak, and Richard M. Peekema. One grower submitted a request to extend the comment filing period an additional 30 days. That request was denied because another extension of time would not be appropriate if any final rule is to apply to the 1984–85 fiscal period, as was indicated in the notice.

The final rule is issued under the marketing agreement and Order No. 920 (7 CFR Part 920; 49 FR 39657), regulating the handling of kiwifruit grown in California. The agreement and order are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674) (hereinafter referred to as the "act"). The rule is based on the recommendations of the Kiwifruit Administrative Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "committee"), the comments received and other available information. It is hereby found that this action will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

At its October 12, 1984, meeting, the committee noted that for the past two years, inspection and grading have been on a voluntary basis and concluded that buyer confidence in California kiwifruit is low because some uninspected fruit has been sold which did not meet the specified U.S. Grade. The committee indicated that buyer confidence is necessary for selling the increasing supplies of California kiwifruit. This is especially necessary given the increased level of competition of kiwifruit in world markets. Thus, to develop such buyer confidence the committee recommended the following requirements for the 1984 crop: (1) Mandatory inspection within 14 days of the date of shipment; (2) grade and lot stamping on each container; and (3) pack specifications for kiwifruit shipped in flats.

As authorized in § 920.55, the proposal was to add § 920.301 to specify that for the period ending July 31, 1985, handlers would be required to have all kiwifruit inspected by the Federal-State Inspection Service prior to shipment. For kiwifruit U.S. No. 2 or better, such inspection should be performed within 14 days of shipment. However, this rule waives the 14 day requirement for fruit inspected and certified as unclassified because no purpose would be served by reinspecting such fruit. Also, the proposal was to require that each container be stamped with a lot stamp and a grade stamp. The lot stamp would be supplied by the Inspection Service to signify that the kiwifruit had been inspected. The grade stamp would show the grade as certified by the Inspection Service. The applicable grades would be U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, and No. 2 as specified in the U.S. Standards for Grades of Kiwifruit. Fruit that did not meet one of those standards would be labeled "unclassified". The committee recommended in its comment that § 920.301 should be changed from that proposed to provide that the grade and lot identification stamp be applied to either the flat or the master container in accordance with normal Federal-State Inspection Service procedures. That is, in order to minimize the burden on handlers and the Inspection Service, the grade stamp would not be applied to individual flats when they were packed in master containers. Also, the lot stamp would be applied by, or under direction of the Inspection Service to an appropriate number of flats or master containers, to achieve positive lot identification, not necessarily every container as proposed.

Comments filed by Foothill Farms, Richard M. Peekema, Gordon W. Heidt and Edward G. Cheak opposed the establishment of the inspection and other regulatory requirements for 1984 crop kiwifruit either because the quality requirements were too lenient, or because it would be unfair, discriminatory or otherwise illegal to regulate only part of the 1984 crop. These commentors maintained that it has not been shown that there exists a marketing problem requiring regulation.

However, such implementation at this time is consistent with the approved committee marketing policy and the conclusions drawn from the February 1984 order promulgation hearing. Specifically, the record indicates that some fruit inspected and certified at time of packing as U.S. No. 1 or No. 2 may not be shipped for several months and may deteriorate in quality during storage or subsequent handling. Thus, buyers receive fruit which does not meet the specified standards, and growers' returns may not even cover harvesting and packing costs, especially when the fruit is shipped on a consignment basis. Taken together, these practices seem to undermine trade confidence. Thus, consumers and growers will benefit by prompt implementation of initial rules and regulations.

Section 920.301 would also require that kiwifruit shipped in flats (containers with six to ten pounds of kiwifruit) meet the pack requirements of the U.S. Standards with a modified tolerance for size variation to bring the pack requirement into conformity with current industry practices. The pack requirements pertain to the size and size uniformity of kiwifruit packed in flats and are necessary to build buyer confidence in California kiwifruit.

As authorized in § 920.55(a), § 920.110(a) would exempt handlers from inspection and certification requirements if the Inspection Service determined that it was not practicable to provide inspection at the time and place designated by the handler. Such a waiver provision is designed to relieve the burden on small handlers, primarily those in remote areas. However, all shipments made under such waivers, should comply with all regulations in effect.

As authorized § 920.54, § 920.110(b) would exempt sales of certain fruit from inspection and other marketing order requirements for minimum quantity sales on the farm, at certified farmers markets, or at retail stands. In response to a comment filed by Richard M. Peekema that flea markets were not included under the exemption, the final rule specifically defines retail stand to include flea markets and any other outlets approved by the committee. Such handling of kiwifruit exempted under § 920.110(b) would be for home use, not for resale. This exemption allows for the sale of additional quantities of fruit and should not materially affect the primary commercial markets for kiwifruit.

The comment filed by Foothill Farms said that this exemption would only result in cheating, game playing and other forms of getting around the rule. However, experience in other orders indicates that such exemption can be enforced so as to minimize possible abuses. Thus, the benefits of the exemption prescribed in § 920.110(b) outweigh the risk of order violation, and that paragraph should be established as provided herein.

As authorized in § 920.60, § 920.160 would require handlers to submit to the committee within five days after the month of shipment, a handler report of shipment and inventory data. In addition, handlers would be required to report the beginning inventory data no later than five days after all fruit is packed. These reports are currently required of all handlers by the California Kiwifruit Commission. Thus, handlers already have the necessary data required and any burden of this requirement would be insignificant. These reports are necessary for compliance and statistical purposes, and may supply additional information on which to base future marketing policies.

In his comment, Richard M. Peekema stated that such reporting and recordkeeping requirements would impose a significant burden on small growers who would for the first time be regulated as handlers since they sold their own fruit. As previously discussed with respect to exemptions, however, such handlers would be exempted from the requirements of §§ 920.60 and 920.160 when they sold fruit in the exempt outlets specified in § 920.110(b).

Section 920.40 authorizes the committee to incur such expenses as the Secretary finds are reasonable and likely to be incurred by the committee for its maintenance and functioning. Section 920.41 provides that the funds to cover such expenses shall be defrayed by levying assessments on handlers of kiwifruit. Thus, for the period October 12, 1984, through July 31, 1985, expenses of $184,500 should be established. That amount includes $93,500 for inspection services pursuant to § 920.55(c), and $91,000 for the administrative costs. These expenses would be covered by assessments on handlers of $0.0275 per container for inspection plus an additional pro rata amount according to the weight of kiwifruit in the container. The committee recommended this assessment schedule as a means to collect funds in a manner that would minimize the burden on handlers to compute such total assessments.

In its comment the committee noted that it did not intend that a master container of flats replace the flat for purposes of assessment and inspection. Thus, § 920.201 has been changed from the proposal to provide that the assessment for a master container of flats shall be computed by multiplying the assessment rate for flats ($0.0545) by the number of flats. Such a change assures a equitable basis for assessment.

The comments submitted by Foothill Farms and Richard M. Peekema both stated that any assessment should not apply on a retroactive basis to October 12, 1984, the effective date of the order. They said such an action would violate Federal law and the Constitution. The order authorizes the collection of assessments for committee expenses which the Secretary finds are reasonable and likely to be incurred by the committee during a fiscal period. Thus, there is authority for such collection from October 12, 1984. Nevertheless, to exercise such authority in the current fiscal period could place an excessive administrative burden on the committee and handlers since it might be difficult to compute such assessments in the absence of inspection and reporting requirements. Thus, assessments should be collected in the current fiscal period beginning on the effective date of the rules and regulations established herein.

After considering all the comments received, along with information and the recommendations submitted earlier by the committee it is found that upon good cause shown it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to postpone the effective date of this final rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** (5 U.S.C. 553) because interested persons were given an opportunity to submit information and views on the requirements specified in this rule at open meetings at which the committee recommended issuance of such requirements to become effective as soon as possible. California kiwifruit handlers have been apprised of the final rule's provisions; and shipment of these fruits is currently in progress. This rule is intended to improve the orderly marketing of California kiwifruit. The provisions in the final rule, are with minor exceptions, the same as those in a proposed rule published in the **Federal Register**, for which a 22-day comment period was provided.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the reporting or recordkeeping provisions included in this final rule are being submitted for approval to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). They will not be effective until OMB approval has been obtained.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 920

Marketing Agreements and Orders, Kiwifruit, California.

PART 920—[AMENDED]

Therefore, 7 CFR Part 920 is amended by adding Subpart-Rules and Regulations to include §§ 920.110, 920.160, 920.201 and 920.301 as follows (§§ 920.201 and 920.301 terminate on August 1, 1985, and will not be published in the Code of Regulations):

1. Section 920.110 is added to read as follows:

§ 920.110 Exemptions.

(a) *Waivers.* A handler may handle kiwifruit without inspection and certification, as prescribed under § 920.55, if all shipments made under such waivers comply with all regulations in effect, and all the following conditions are met:

(1) The handler requests the Federal-State Inspection Service to provide inspection during its regular working hours at least 4 hours in advance of the time when inspection is needed. The request need not be in writing but it shall be confirmed immediately in writing by the inspection service.

(2) The Federal-State Inspection Service advises the handler that it is not practicable to provide inspection at the time and place designated by the handler. This advice may be verbal but it shall be confirmed in writing by the Federal-State Inspection Service. A confirmed copy thereof shall be forwarded by the inspection service to the office of the Kiwifruit Administrative Committee.

(3) The Federal-State Inspection Service furnishes the handler with the waiver number which shall cover the kiwifruit on which inspection is requested.

(4) When instructed to do so, the handler plainly and conspicuously marks the end of each container with the letter "W" and the waiver number assigned by the Federal-State Inspection Service. The letter "W" and the number shall not be less than one-half inch in height.

(b) *Minimum quantities.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, kiwifruit may be handled without regard to the provision of §§ 920.41, 920.52, 920.55 and 920.60 under the following conditions:

(1) Such kiwifruit are for home use and not for resale.

(2) The net weight of such kiwifruit sold to any one person during any one day does not exceed 200 pounds.

(3) Such kiwifruit are handled by the person who produced them and, the handling takes place: (1) On the premises where grown, (ii) at a packing house, or retail stand (roadside stand, flea market or any other outlet approved by the committee) which is operated by said handler, or (iii) at a Certified Farmers Market.

2. Section 920.160 is added to read as follows:

§ 920.160 Reports.

(a) When requested by the Kiwifruit Administrative Committee, each shipper who ships kiwifruit shall furnish a report of shipment and inventory data to the committee no later than the fifth day of the following month of such shipment, or such other later time established by the committee. That report shall show: (1) The reporting month; (2) the name and other identification of the shipper; (3) the number of containers by type and weight by shipment destination category; (4) inventory at the end of the reporting month by container, and with respect to flats, the size of the kiwifruit; (5) the amount of kiwifruit lost in repack; and (6) the amount of fruit set aside for processing.

(b) *Beginning inventory data.* Each handler shall file with the committee no later than five days after all fruit is packed, or such other later time as the committee may establish, the handler's beginning inventory by container and with respect to flats, the sizes of the kiwifruit packed in such flats.

3. Section 920.201 is added to read as follows:

§ 920.201 Expenses and assessments.

Expenses of $184,500 by the Kiwifruit Administrative Committee are authorized for the period October 12, 1984, through July 31, 1985. The assessment for kiwifruit handled (shipped) beginning February 7, 1985 through July 31, 1985, shall be $0.0275 per container for inspection, plus the following amount as applicable: (1) Flats (6–10 pounds of kiwifruit), $0.0270; (2) containers (11–35 pounds) which are either volume fill or master containers of bags, $0.0776; or (3) bulk containers with 36 or more pounds, $0.00337 per pound: *Provided,* That the assessment for a master container of flats shall be computed by multipying $0.0545 by the number of flats contained in the master container.

4. Section 920.301 is added to read as follows:

§ 920.301 Inspection, pack and container regulations.

(a) On and after February 7, 1985 through July 31, 1985, no handler shall handle (ship) kiwifruit unless prior to handling such kiwifruit meet the following requirements (as applicable):

(1) Each lot of kiwifruit shall be inspected by the Federal or Federal-State Inspection Service: *Provided,* That all kiwifruit which meets the requirements of U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1 or U.S. No. 2 grades and is so stamped on each container or master container pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of this section, shall be inspected and certified as meeting such requirements within 14 days of shipment.

(2) The containers or master containers of kiwifruit shall be plainly stamped in accordance with normal Federal-State Inspection Service procedures, prior to shipment, with a Federal-State Inspection Service lot identification stamp number, assigned by such Service, showing that such kiwifruit have been inspected in accordance with § 920.55. In addition, each container or master container shall be stamped with the grade classification, determined pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section, as follows: U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, or, for kiwifruit which does not meet any of those grades, unclassified.

(3) All kiwifruit shipped in flats shall meet the standard pack requirements contained in § 51.2338 of the U.S. Standards for Grades of Kiwifruit: *Provided,* That fairly uniform in size shall mean the diameter of fruit in containers numerically marked to denote size may not vary more than ½ inch (12.7 mm) in size 30 and larger; not more than ⅜ inch (9.5 mm) in sizes 31

thru 38; and not more than ¼ inch (6.4 mm) in size 39 and smaller. Not more than five percent by count of the fruit in any container may be outside the diameter range specified for the respective size.

(b) As used herein, "U.S. Fancy", "U.S. No. 1" and "U.S. No. 2" mean the same as defined in the United States Standards for Grades of Kiwifruit (7 CFR 51.2335—51.2340). "Flat" means a container holding kiwifruit which weigh in the aggregate six to ten pounds.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: January 30, 1985 to become effective February 7, 1985. Sections 920.201 and 920.301 terminate on August 1, 1985.

Thomas R. Clark,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 85-2829 Filed 1-31-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 83-ASW-47; Amdt. 39-4988]

Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc., Model 47 Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD) which requires replacement of any incorrect AN/NAS standard bolts, installed in certain flight control applications, with the required Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc., standard bolts on all Bell Model 47 helicopters equipped with 37-foot diameter main rotor systems and hydraulic boost in longitudinal and lateral cyclic flight control systems. The AD is needed to prevent failure of the incorrect AN/NAS standard bolts which could cause the loss of a helicopter as a result of inoperative flight controls.

DATES: Effective February 6, 1985. Compliance schedule—As prescribed in body of AD.

ADDRESSES: The applicable alert service bulletin may be obtained from Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc., P.O. Box 482, Fort Worth, Texas 76101.

A copy of the alert service bulletin is contained in the Rules Docket located at the Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Room 158, Building 3B, 4400 Blue Mound Road, Fort Worth Texas 76106.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tyrone D. Millard, Helicopter Certification Branch, ASW-170, Aircraft Certification Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth Texas 76101, telephone number (817) 877-2594.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations to include an airworthiness directive requiring replacement of any incorrect AN/NAS standard bolts, installed in certain flight control applications, with the required Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. (BHTI), standard bolts on all Bell Model 47 helicopters equipped with 37-foot diameter main rotor systems and hydraulic boost in longitudinal and lateral cyclic flight control systems, was published in the **Federal Register** on February 28, 1984.

The proposal was prompted by two failures of AN standard bolts installed in flight control applications where BHTI standard bolts are used. Incorrect AN/NAS standard bolts which are installed in flight control application could fail resulting in inoperative flight controls.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. No comments were received. Accordingly, the proposal is adopted without change.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves 850 aircraft at an approximate cost of $95 per aircraft. Therefore, I certify that this action: (1) Is not a "major rule" under Executive Order 12291; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal; and (4) will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

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

Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc.: Applies to Model 47G-2A, G-2A-1, G-3, G-3B, G-3B-1, G-3B-2, G-3B-2A, G-4, G-4A, G-5, G-5A, J, J-2, J-2A, and K helicopters with 37-foot diameter main rotor systems and hydraulic boost in longitudinal and lateral cyclic flight control systems, certificated in all categories.

(Airworthiness Docket No. 83-ASW-47).

Compliance is required within the next 100 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD.

To prevent critical flight control failure in the main rotor system, accomplish the following:

(a) Inspect for and remove any incorrect AN/NAS standard bolts installed between hydraulic servo and swashplate control plate, Part Number (P/N) 47-150-184-7, which are not listed in the applicable and current illustrated parts breakdown manual. For removal of incorrect AN/NAS standard bolts, utilize the applicable maintenance and overhaul instructions.

(b) Install, torque, and safety, required Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc., standard bolts, utilizing applicable and current maintenance and overhaul instructions and illustrated parts breakdown manual.

(c) Inspect flight control system for safety and security.

(d) Any equivalent method of compliance with this AD must be approved by the Manager, Helicopter Certification Branch, Federal Aviation Administration, 4400 Blue Mound Road, Fort Worth, Texas 76106.

(e) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with FAR §§ 21.197 and 21.199 to fly the aircraft to a base where the requirements of this AD may be accomplished.

(Bell Helicopter Alert Service Bulletin No. 47-83-8 pertains to this subject)

(Secs. 313(a), 601, and 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, and 1423); 49 U.S.C. 106(g) (Revised, Pub. L. 97-449, January 12, 1983); and 14 CFR 11.89)

This amendment becomes effective February 6, 1985.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on January 17, 1985.

C.R. Meliegin Jr.,

Director, Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 85-2739 Filed 2-1-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

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14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 84-ACE-11]

Alteration of Transition Area; Lawrence, KS

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The nature of this Federal action is to alter the 700-foot transition area at Lawrence, Kansas, to provide additional controlled airspace for aircraft executing a new instrument approach procedure to the Lawrence Municipal Airport, Lawrence, Kansas, utilizing the Topeka, Kansas VORTAC as a navigational aid. The intended