(2) For the purposes of these mandatory inspections, piece-part opportunity means:

(i) The part is considered completely disassembled when accomplished in accordance with the disassembly instructions in the manufacturer's engine manual; and

(ii) The part has accumulated more than 100 cycles in service since the last piece-part opportunity inspection, provided that the part was not damaged or related to the cause for its removal from the engine.''

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this AD, and notwithstanding contrary provisions in section 43.16 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 43.16), these mandatory inspections shall be performed only in accordance with the Airworthiness Limitations Section of the manufacturer's ICA.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(c) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Engine Certification Office (ECO). Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector (PMI), who may add comments and then send it to the ECO.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this airworthiness directive, if any, may be obtained from the ECO.

Ferry Flights

(d) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

Continuous Airworthiness Maintenance Program

(e) FAA-certificated air carriers that have an approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program in accordance with the record keeping requirement of § 121.369(c) of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 121.369 (c)) must maintain records of the mandatory inspections that result from revising the Airworthiness Limitations Section of the Instructions for Continuous Airworthiness (ICA) and the air carrier's continuous airworthiness program. Alternately, certificated air carriers may establish an approved system of record retention that provides a method for preservation and retrieval of the maintenance records that include the inspections resulting from this AD, and include the policy and procedures for implementing this alternate method in the air carrier's maintenance manual required by § 121.369(c) of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 121.369(c)); however, the alternate system must be accepted by the appropriate PMI and require the maintenance records be maintained either indefinitely or until the work is repeated. Records of the piece-part inspections are not required under § 121.380(a)(2)(vi) of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 121.380(a)(2)(vi)). All other Operators must maintain the records of mandatory inspections required by the applicable regulations governing their operations.

Note 3: The requirements of this AD have been met when the engine manual changes are made and air carriers have modified their continuous airworthiness maintenance plans to reflect the requirements in the engine manuals.

(f) This amendment becomes effective on October 23, 2000.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on April 14, 2000.

Jay J. Pardee,

Manager, Engine and Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 00–10157 Filed 4–21–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99–AAL–18]

Revision of Class E Airspace; Unalaska, AK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action revises Class E airspace at Unalaska, AK. The establishment of a Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument approach procedure at Unalaska Airport made this action necessary. This rule provides adequate controlled airspace for aircraft flying IFR procedures at Unalaska, AK.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, June 15, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Durand, Operations Branch, Federal Aviation Administration, 222 West 7th Avenue, Box 14, Anchorage, AK 99513–7587; telephone number (907) 271–5898; fax: (907) 271–2850; email: Bob.Durand@faa.gov. Internet address: http://www.alaska.faa.gov/at or at address http://162.58.28.41/at.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On November 19, 1999, a proposal to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) to revise the Class E airspace at Unalaska, AK, was published in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 63261). The proposal was necessary due to the establishment of a GPS instrument approach procedure at Unalaska, AK. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No public comments to the proposal were received; thus, the rule is adopted as written.

The area would be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference. The coordinates for this airspace docket are based on North American Datum 83. The Class E airspace areas designated as 700/1200 foot transition areas are published in paragraph 6005 in FAA Order 7400.9G, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points,* dated September 1, 1999, and effective September 16, 1999, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 71 revises the Class E airspace at Unalaska, AK, through the establishment of a GPS instrument approach. The area will be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference. The intended effect of this rule is to provide controlled airspace for IFR operations at Unalaska, AK.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule 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 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9G, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points,* dated September 1, 1999, and effective September 16, 1999, is amended as follows:

* * * * *

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

AAL AK E5 Unalaska, AK [Revised]

Unalaska Airport
(Lat. 53°53′57″ N., long. 166°32′ 42″ W.)
Dutch Harbor NDB
(Lat. 53°54′19″ N., long. 166°32′57″ W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within 6.4-mile radius of the Unalaska Airport and within 2.9 miles each side of the Dutch Harbor NDB 360° bearing extending from the 6.4-mile radius to 9.5 miles north of the airport; and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within 20-mile radius north of the airport between the Dutch Harbor NDB 305° bearing extending clockwise to the 075° bearing.

* * * * *

Issued in Anchorage, AK, on April 14, 2000.

Anthony M. Wylie,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Alaskan Region.

[FR Doc. 00–10015 Filed 4–21–00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1310

[DEA Number 199F]

RIN 1117–AA52

Placement of Gamma-Butyrolactone in List I of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(34))

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Public Law 106–172, signed into law on February 18, 2000, and known as the ''Hillory J. Farias and Samantha Reid Date-Rape Drug Prohibition Act of 1999,'' amends section 102(34) of the Controlled Substances Act as amended (CSA) by designating gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), the precursor to gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), as a List I chemical. Reflecting this change in stature, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is amending its regulation to reflect the status of GBL as a List I chemical subject to the requirements of the CSA and its regulations. Establishment of a threshold for GBL will be the subject of a separate rulemaking. Therefore, unless and until a threshold is established, any distribution of GBL is a regulated transaction as described by 21 CFR 1300.02(b)(28). All handlers of GBL must comply with the CSA regulatory requirements pertaining to List I chemicals as described in the body of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank L. Sapienza, Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537.

DATES: *Effective:* April 24, 2000.

Registration application deadline: DEA must receive a properly completed DEA–510 registration application with fee from handlers of GBL on or before July 24, 2000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Is DEA Doing and Whom Does It Effect?

GBL is gamma-butyrolactone, the precursor used in the clandestine production of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB). This Final Rule deals solely with amending 21 CFR 1310.02(a) to reflect that GBL is a List I chemical as established by Public Law 106–172. Consequently any person who imports, exports, or distributes GBL must register with DEA and make required records and reports.

What Authority Does DEA Have To Do This?

On February 18, 2000, Public Law 106–172 was enacted. This law requires the Attorney General (AG) to add gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) to Schedule I no later than April 18, 2000. Effective on February 18, 2000, Congress also specifically designated the GHB precursor, gamma-butyrolactone (GBL) as a List I chemical.

Why Is This Being Published as a Final Rule?

This publication amends 21 CFR 1310.02(a) to reflect the fact that Congress made GBL a List I chemical. For regulatory purposes, this action leaves DEA no discretion. Therefore, DEA is publishing this action as a Final Rule.

Why Was Control of GBL Necessary?

Law enforcement authorities have identified GBL in many GHB clandestine laboratories and documented its use as a precursor in the clandestine synthesis of GHB. There are no chemical substitutes for GBL as a precursor in the clandestine synthesis of GHB. Congress recognized that control of GBL as a List I chemical is necessary to prevent diversion for use in the illicit production of GHB and made it a List I chemical. This Final Rule amends 21 CFR 1310.02(a) to reflect the fact that GBL is a List I chemical subject to the requirements of the CSA and its regulations.

Is GBL Subject to Any Other Controls Under the CSA?

In addition to GBL functioning as a chemical precursor for the manufacture of GHB, it also produces psychoactive effects. If taken for human consumption, GBL and other chemicals, including 1,4-butanediol, are swiftly converted into GHB by the body. Abuse of these and other GHB-like substances is a significant law enforcement and public health problem. GBL and 1,4-butanediol are structurally and pharmacologically similar to GHB and are often substituted for GHB. Under certain circumstances they may satisfy the definition of a controlled substance analogue (21 U.S.C. 802(32)). Congress expressly contemplated this possibility by amending 21 U.S.C. 802(32) to state that the designation of GBL or any other chemical as a Listed chemical does not preclude a finding that the chemical is a controlled substance analogue and subject to the provisions of 21 U.S.C. 813.

Is There a Threshold for Transactions in GBL?

Public Law 106–172 did not establish a threshold for regulated transactions involving GBL. Therefore, the DEA is reviewing available data, including that provided by commenters in response to the **Federal Register** publication ''Industrial Uses and Handling of Gamma-butyrolactone; Solicitation of Information'' (63 FR 56941), regarding an appropriate threshold. This will be the subject of a separate rulemaking and will provide an opportunity for public comment. Until and unless a threshold is established, all covered transactions involving any amount of GBL are subject to the CSA regulatory requirements.

Each regulated person who engages in a regulated transaction involving GBL must keep a record of the transaction and file reports under certain circumstances (21 CFR 1300.02(b)(28)). If a threshold is established for GBL, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements will only apply to transactions, including cumulative