

effective date of this AD: At the later of the times specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) of this AD.

(i) Before the accumulation of 71,200 total flight cycles.

(ii) Within 300 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD.

(2) For airplanes that have accumulated 45,000 or more total flight cycles, but less than 70,000 total flight cycles as of the effective date of this AD: At the later of the times specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (a)(2)(ii) of this AD.

(i) Before the accumulation of 50,000 total flight cycles.

(ii) Within 1,200 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD.

Crack Repair

(b) Except as provided by paragraph (c) of this AD: If any cracking is found during any inspection required by this AD, before further flight, repair per Part II ("Crack Repair") of the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Service Bulletin 737-53A1177, Revision 6, dated May 31, 2001.

(c) If any cracking is found during any inspection required by this AD, and Boeing Service Bulletin 737-53A1177, Revision 6, dated May 31, 2001, specifies to contact Boeing for repair instructions: Repair before further flight, per a method approved by the Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA; or per data meeting the type certification basis of the airplane approved by a Boeing Company Designated Engineering Representative (DER) who has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO, to make such findings. For a repair method to be approved by the Manager, Seattle ACO, as required by this paragraph, the approval letter must specifically reference this AD.

Compliance Plan

(d) Within 3 months after the effective date of this AD, submit a plan to the FAA identifying a schedule for compliance with paragraph (e) of this AD. This schedule must include, for each of the operator's affected airplanes, the dates and maintenance events (e.g., letter checks) when the required actions will be accomplished. For the purposes of this paragraph, "FAA" means the Principal Maintenance Inspector (PMI) for operators that are assigned a PMI, or the cognizant Flight Standards District Office for other operators. Information collection requirements contained in this regulation have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and have been assigned OMB Control Number 2120-0056.

Note 2: Operators are not required to submit revisions to the compliance plan required by paragraph (d) of this AD to the FAA.

Lap Joint Modification (Repair)

(e) Before the accumulation of 50,000 total flight cycles or within 5,000 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD, whichever comes later: Install the lap joint repair of the left and right stringer S-10 and S-14 lap joints of the fuselage, between BS 727 and BS

747, per Part III ("Lap Joint Repair"), of the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Service Bulletin 737-53A1177, Revision 6, dated May 31, 2001. Installation of this repair ends the repetitive inspections of the repaired areas required by paragraph (a) of this AD.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(f) 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 Manager, Seattle ACO. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Seattle ACO.

Note 3: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Seattle ACO.

Special Flight Permit

(g) 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.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on July 6, 2001.

Vi L. Lipski,

*Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate,
Aircraft Certification Service.*

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

32 CFR Part 808

RIN 0701-AA64

Installation Entry Policy, Civil Disturbance Intervention, and Disaster Assistance

AGENCY: Department of the Air Force, DoD.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Air Force is revising our rules on Enforcement of Order at Air Force Installations, Control of Civilian Disturbances, Support of Disaster Relief Operations, and Special Consideration for Overseas Areas of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs) to reflect current policies. Part 808 (previously Part 809a), is the Air Force Instruction (AFI) 31-209 dealing with installation entry policy, barments, enforcing order within or near Air Force installations, civil disturbance, and disaster assistance. It adds expulsion and installation entry point check procedures.

DATES: Submit comments on or before September 10, 2001.

ADDRESSES: SMSgt Walter Filipiak, HQ AFSFC/SFOP, 1720 Patrick Street, Lackland AFB, TX 78236-5226, 210-671-0898.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: SMSgt Walter Filipiak, 210-671-0898.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposed rule implements guidance from section 21 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 797 and DoD Directive 5200.8, Security of DoD Installations and Resources).

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 808

Civil defense, Civil disorders, Disaster assistance, Federal buildings and facilities, Foreign relations, Law enforcement and Military personnel.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Department of the Air Force is proposing to amend 32 CFR, Chapter VII by redesignating Part 809a as 808 and revising it to read as follows:

PART 808—INSTALLATION ENTRY POLICY, CIVIL DISTURBANCE INTERVENTION AND DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Sec.
808.0 Purpose.

Subpart A—Installation Entry Policy

- 808.1 Random installation entry point checks.
- 808.2 Military responsibility and authority.
- 808.3 Unauthorized entry.
- 808.4 Use of Government facilities.
- 808.5 Barment procedures.

Subpart B—Civil Disturbance Intervention and Disaster Assistance

- 808.6 Authority.
- 808.7 Definitions.
- 808.8 Installation policies and laws.
- 808.9 Conditions for use of Air Force resources.
- 808.10 Military Commanders' responsibilities.
- 808.11 Procedures outside the United States.

§ 808.0 Purpose.

This part prescribes the commanders' authority for enforcing order within or near Air Force installations under their jurisdiction and controlling entry to those installations. It provides guidance for use of military personnel in controlling civil disturbances and in supporting disaster relief operations. This part applies to installations in the United States, its territories and possessions, and will be used to the maximum extent possible in the overseas commands. Instructions issued by the appropriate overseas commander, status of forces agreements, and other international agreements provide more

definitive guidance for the overseas commands. Nothing in this part should be construed as authorizing or requiring security forces units to collect and maintain information concerning persons or organizations having no affiliation with the Air Force other than a list of persons barred from the installation.

Subpart A—Installation Entry Policy

§ 808.1 Random installation entry point checks.

The installation commander determines when, where, and how to implement random checks of vehicles or pedestrians. The commander conducts random checks to protect the security of the command or to protect government property.

§ 808.2 Military responsibility and authority.

(a) Air Force installation commanders are responsible for protecting personnel and property under their jurisdiction and for maintaining order on installations, to ensure the uninterrupted and successful accomplishment of the Air Force mission.

(b) Each commander is authorized to grant or deny access to their installations, and to exclude or remove persons whose presence is unauthorized. In excluding or removing persons from the installation, the installation commander must not act in an arbitrary or capricious manner. Their action must be reasonable in relation to their responsibility to protect and to preserve order on the installation and to safeguard persons and property thereon. As far as practicable, they should prescribe by regulation the rules and conditions governing access to their installation.

§ 808.3 Unauthorized entry.

Under Section 21 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 797), any directive issued by the commander of a military installation or facility, which includes the parameters for authorized entry to or exit from a military installation, is legally enforceable against all persons whether or not those persons are subject to the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Military personnel who reenter an installation after having been properly ordered not to do so may be apprehended. Civilian violators may be detained and either escorted off the installation or turned over to proper civilian authorities. Civilian violators may be prosecuted under 18 U.S.C. 1382.

§ 808.4 Use of Government facilities.

Commanders are prohibited from authorizing demonstrations for partisan political purposes. Demonstrations on any Air Force installation for other than political purposes may only occur with the prior approval of the installation commander. Demonstrations that could result in interference with, or prevention of, the orderly accomplishment of the mission of an installation or that present a clear danger to loyalty, discipline or morale of members of the Armed Forces will not be approved.

§ 808.5 Barment procedures.

Under the authority of 50 U.S.C. 797, installation commanders may deny access to the installation through the use of a barment order. Barment orders should be in writing but may also be oral. Security forces maintain a list of personnel barred from the installation.

Subpart B—Civil Disturbance Intervention and Disaster Assistance

§ 808.6 Authority.

The authority to intervene during civil disturbances and to provide disaster assistance is bound by directives issued by competent authorities. States must request federal military intervention or aid directly from the President of the United States by the state's legislature or executive. Installation commanders must immediately report these requests in accordance with AFI 10–802, Military Support to Civil Authorities.

§ 808.7 Definitions.

(a) *Emergencies*. These are conditions which affect public welfare and occur as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbances, earthquake, fire, flood, or other public disasters which endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government. The term "emergency" includes any or all of the conditions explained in this section.

(b) *Civil defense emergency*. This is a disaster situation resulting from devastation created by an enemy attack and requiring emergency operations during and following attack. It may also be proclaimed by appropriate authority in anticipation of an attack.

(c) *Civil disturbances*. These are group acts of violence or disorder prejudicial to public law and order including those which follow a major disaster. They include riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions or assemblages, or other disorders.

(d) *Major disaster*. Any flood, fire, hurricane, or other catastrophe which, in the determination of the President, is

or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of the State and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

§ 808.8 Installation policies and laws.

This subpart contains policies on the use of Air Force military personnel in civil disturbances and disasters. The more important laws concerning military aid to civil authorities are also summarized.

(a) The Air Force gives military assistance to civil authorities in civil defense or civil disturbances and disasters only when such assistance is requested or directed. Commanders will not undertake such assistance without authority, unless the overruling demands of humanity compel immediate action to protect life and property and to restore order.

(b) The military service having available resources nearest the affected area is responsible for providing initial assistance to civil authorities in emergencies. Subsequent operations are to be according to the mutual agreement between the senior service commanders concerned.

(c) The protection of life and property and the maintenance of law and order within the territorial jurisdiction of any State is the primary responsibility of State and local authorities. It is well-established U.S. Government policy that intervention with military forces takes place only after State and local authorities have used their own forces and are unable to control the situation, or when they do not take appropriate action.

§ 808.9 Conditions for use of Air Force resources.

This part is not intended to extend Air Force responsibilities in emergencies to generate additional resources (manpower, materiel, facilities, etc.) requirements, or encourage participation in such operations at the expense of the Air Force primary mission. It is a guide for the employment of Air Force resources when:

(a) A disaster or disturbance occurs in areas in which the U.S. Air Force is the executive agent of the United States.

(b) A disaster or disturbance occurs in areas that are remote from an Army installation but near an Air Force installation, thereby necessitating Air Force assumption of responsibility pending arrival of Army personnel.

(c) The overriding demand of conditions resulting from a natural

disaster compels immediate action to protect life and property and to restore order.

§ 808.10 Military Commanders' responsibilities.

(a) Civilians in the affected area will be informed of the rules of conduct and other restrictive measures to be enforced by the military. These will be announced by local proclamation or order, and will be given the widest publicity by all available media.

(b) Persons not normally subject to military law, who are taken into custody by military forces incident to civil disturbances, will be turned over to the civil authorities as soon as possible.

(c) Military forces will ordinarily exercise police powers previously inoperative in an affected area; restore and maintain order; maintain essential transportation and communication; and provide necessary relief measures.

(d) U.S. Air Force civilian employees may be used, in any assignments in which they are capable and willing to serve. In planning for on-base contingencies of fires, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters, arrangements should be made for the identification and voluntary use of individual employees to the extent that the needs for their services are anticipated.

§ 808.11 Procedures outside the United States.

It is Air Force policy to make every reasonable effort to avoid any confrontation between United States military forces and host nation demonstrators or other dissidents posing a threat to Air Force resources. Intervention by United States military personnel outside the United States is governed by international law, bilateral and other international agreements to which the United States is a party, and host-nation laws. Local plans to counter such situations must include provisions to request and obtain host nation civil or military support as quickly as possible.

Janet A. Long,

Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[CGD08-01-003]

RIN 2115-AE47

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Terrebonne Bayou, LA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to change the operating schedules for the Howard Avenue bridge across Terrebonne Bayou, mile 35.0, at Houma, Terrebonne Parish, LA. The proposed rule would place this bridge on the same operating schedule as the Daigleville Bridge, mile 35.5, to facilitate the flow of vehicular traffic during rush hours while still meeting the reasonable needs of navigation. The new schedule will provide a safe, continuous vessel passage through the draws. This action is expected to relieve the bridge owner from the requirement to separately man each bridge by using roving drawtenders to operate the bridges when necessary.

DATES: Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before September 10, 2001.

ADDRESSES: You may mail comments to Commander (obc), Eighth Coast Guard District, 501 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130-3396, or deliver them to room 1313 at the same address above between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District, Bridge Administration Branch maintains the public docket for this rulemaking. Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection or copying at the Bridge Administration Branch, Eighth Coast Guard District between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Frank, Bridge Administration Branch, at the address given above, or telephone (504) 589-2965.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Request for Comments

The Coast Guard encourages interested parties to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written data, views, or arguments. Persons submitting

comments should include their names and addresses, identify this rulemaking (CGD08-01-003), and the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and give the reason for each comment. Please submit all comments and attachments in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying and electronic filing. If you would like confirmation of receipt of your comments, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. We may change this proposed rule in view of comments received.

Public Meeting

We do not now plan to hold a public meeting. You may submit a request for a public meeting by writing to the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District, Bridge Administration Branch at the address under **ADDRESSES** explaining why a public meeting would be beneficial. If we determine that a public meeting would aid this rulemaking, we will hold one at a time and place to be announced by notice in the **Federal Register**.

Background and Purpose

The Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking on March 19, 2001 (66 FR 15373). The proposed rule would have permitted the draws of the S3087 bridge, the Howard Avenue bridge, and the Daigleville bridge to open on signal if at least four hours notice is given, except that, the draw need not open for the passage of vessels Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays, from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Comments received prompted the Coast Guard to reevaluate the proposal. Two letters were received in response to the public notice. The Louisiana Department of Agriculture offered no comments. Mr. Richard Block of the Gulf Coast Mariners Association stated that the changes requested were unacceptable as proposed. These letters were forwarded to the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LDOTD) for their reevaluation.

LDOTD responded to the Coast Guard with a new proposal. They determined that the special operating regulations for the S3087 bridge and the Daigleville bridge would remain unchanged and they would only request a change to the operation of the Howard Avenue Bridge. They requested that the Howard Avenue bridge be operated on a similar schedule to the Daigleville bridge which is 0.5 miles upstream of the Howard Avenue bridge. As the Howard Avenue bridge is