Effective Date

(e) This amendment becomes effective on June 8, 2001.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 17, 2001.

Vi L. Lipski,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 01–12987 Filed 5–23–01; 8:45 am] **BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 99-NE-21-AD; Amendment 39-12168; AD 2001-07-03]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Hartzell Propeller Inc. Y-shank Series Propellers; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document makes a correction to Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2001–07–03 applicable to Hartzell Propeller Inc. Y-shank series propellers that was published in the Federal Register on April 4, 2001 (66 FR 17806). The words "and those" in the first sentence of the Applicability paragraph of the regulatory text are incorrect and must be deleted. This document corrects the Applicability paragraph. In all other respects, the original document remains the same.

DATES: Effective on June 4, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tomaso DiPaolo, Aerospace Engineer, Chicago Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, IL 60018; telephone (847) 294–7031, fax (847) 294–7834.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A final rule airworthiness directive applicable to Hartzell Propeller Inc. Y-shank series propellers (FR Doc. 01–8066) was published in the **Federal Register** on April 4, 2001 (66 FR 17806). The following correction is needed:

§ 39.13 [Corrected]

On page 17808, in the third column, in the Applicability Section of the regulatory text of AD 2001–07–03, in the first paragraph, beginning in the first line, "This AD is applicable to all Hartzell Propeller Inc. Y-shank series propellers and those identified by hub serial numbers (SN's) in Table 1 of this airworthiness directive (AD)." is

corrected to read "This AD is applicable to all Hartzell Propeller Inc. Y-shank series propellers identified by hub serial numbers (SN's) in Table 1 of this airworthiness directive (AD).".

Issued in Burlington, MA, on May 15, 2001.

Diane S. Romanosky,

Acting Manager, Engine and Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service. [FR Doc. 01–12943 Filed 5–23–01; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2001-NM-86-AD; Amendment 39-12237; AD 2001-10-11]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for

comments.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 series airplanes. This action requires an inspection of the wiring of the primary and alternate static port heaters for chafing, loose connections, and evidence of arcing, and to determine what type of insulation blanket is installed in the area of the static port heaters; and corrective actions, if necessary. This action is necessary to ensure that insulation blankets constructed of metallized $Mylar^{TM}$ are removed or protected from the area of the static port heater. Such insulation blankets could propagate a small fire that is the result of an electrical short of the static port heater and could lead to a much larger fire and smoke in the cabin. This action is intended to address the identified unsafe condition.

DATES: Effective June 8, 2001.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of June 8, 2001

Comments for inclusion in the Rules Docket must be received on or before July 23, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM-114,

Attention: Rules Docket No. 2001-NM-86-AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056. Comments may be inspected at this location between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Comments may be submitted via fax to (425) 227–1232. Comments may also be sent via the Internet using the following address: . Comments sent via fax or the Internet must contain "Docket No. 2001-NM-86-AD" in the subject line and need not be submitted in triplicate. Comments sent via the Internet as attached electronic files must be formatted in Microsoft Word 97 for Windows or ASCII text.

The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Boeing Commercial Aircraft Group, Long Beach Division, 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90846, Attention: Data and Service Management, Dept. C1-L5A (D800-0024). This information may be examined at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Elvin Wheeler, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Branch, ANM– 130L, FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 90712–4137; telephone (562) 627–5344; fax (562) 627–5210.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As part of its practice of re-examining all aspects of the service experience of a particular aircraft whenever an accident occurs, the FAA has become aware of an incident of smoke in the cabin on a McDonnell Douglas Model MD–88 airplane. An investigation discovered evidence of a fire adjacent to the right-side alternate static port heater. It was discovered that the wiring of the static port heater had shorted, which caused an ignition source for the metallized MylarTM (i.e.,

polyethyleneteraphthalate) insulation blanket directly inboard of the heater element. Insulation blankets constructed of metallized MylarTM in the area of the static port heater, if not corrected, could propagate a small fire that is the result of an electrical short of the static port heater and could lead to a much larger fire and smoke in the cabin.

The static port heater on McDonnell Douglas Model MD–90–30 series