

inspection program for the doorjamb corners identified in the service bulletin. The new inspection program shall be approved by the Manager, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA.

Note 5: Requests for approval of inspection procedures of the permanent repairs that are proposed for inclusion in the FAA-approved maintenance or inspection program, as required by this AD, should include a damage tolerance assessment.

Group 4 Airplanes: Inspection(s) and Repair, If Necessary

(e) For airplanes identified as Group 4 in McDonnell Douglas Service Bulletin DC8-53-075, dated August 17, 1995: Within 17,000 landings following accomplishment of the modification specified in the service bulletin, perform an inspection to detect cracks of the doorjamb corners, in accordance with the service bulletin.

(1) If no crack is detected during any inspection required paragraph (e) of this AD, repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed 4,400 landings.

(2) If any crack is detected during any inspection required by paragraph (e) of this AD, prior to further flight, repair in accordance with the service bulletin, except as provided by paragraph (f) of this AD.

Exception to Procedures Specified in the Referenced Service Bulletin

(f) Where McDonnell Douglas Service Bulletin DC8-53-075, dated August 17, 1995, specifies that the manufacturer may be contacted for disposition of certain repair conditions, this AD requires the repair of those conditions to be accomplished in accordance with a method approved by the Manager, Los Angeles ACO.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

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

Note 6: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Los Angeles ACO.

Special Flight Permits

(h) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with §§ 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.

Incorporation by Reference

(i) Except as provided by paragraphs (d) and (f) of this AD, the actions shall be done in accordance with McDonnell Douglas Service Bulletin DC8-53-075, dated August 17, 1995. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Boeing Commercial Aircraft Group,

Long Beach Division, 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90846, Attention: Technical Publications Business Administration, Dept. C1-L51 (2-60). Copies may be inspected 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.

Effective Date

(j) This amendment becomes effective on November 13, 2000.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 28, 2000.

Donald L. Riggan,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 00-25432 Filed 10-5-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 99-NM-308-AD; Amendment 39-11920; AD 2000-20-09]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757 Series Airplanes Powered by Pratt & Whitney Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain Boeing Model 757 series airplanes, that requires modification of the nacelle strut and wing structure. This amendment is prompted by reports indicating that the actual operational loads applied to the nacelle are higher than the analytical loads that were used during the initial design. Such an increase in loading can lead to fatigue cracking in primary strut structure prior to an airplane reaching its design service objective. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent fatigue cracking in primary strut structure and consequent reduced structural integrity of the strut.

DATES: Effective November 13, 2000.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of November 13, 2000.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Boeing Commercial Airplane

Group, P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Washington 98124-2207. This information may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, Rules Docket, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dennis Stremick, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM-120S, FAA, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056; telephone (425) 227-2776; fax (425) 227-1181.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain Boeing Model 757 series airplanes was published in the **Federal Register** on June 7, 2000 (65 FR 36095). That action proposed to require modification of the nacelle strut and wing structure.

Comments

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. Due consideration has been given to the comments received.

One commenter supports the proposed rule.

One commenter states that it does not operate Boeing Model 757 series airplanes powered by Pratt & Whitney engines and is not affected by the proposed rule.

Contact Manufacturer for Approval of Repairs

One commenter states that the instructions specified in paragraph (c) of the proposal do not clearly identify who should be contacted if any damage to the airplane structure is found during accomplishment of the modification referenced in the proposal. The commenter states that, based on instructions in Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0034, and the fact that the manufacturer is more knowledgeable about the modifications necessary; paragraph (c) should be revised to include contacting the manufacturer for repair of any damage.

The FAA concurs with the commenter's request, however, although Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0034 specifies that the manufacturer may be contacted for disposition of certain damage conditions, this AD requires the repair of those conditions to be accomplished in accordance with a method approved by the Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office

(ACO), FAA, or data meeting the type certification basis of the airplane approved by a Boeing Company Designated Engineering Representative (DER) who has been authorized by the FAA to make such findings. Paragraph (c) of this final rule has been revised to add Boeing DER approval for repairs.

Conclusion

After careful review of the available data, including the comments noted above, the FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule with the change previously described. The FAA has determined that this change will neither increase the economic burden on any operator nor increase the scope of the AD.

Cost Impact

There are approximately 317 airplanes of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that 278 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD.

It will take approximately 800 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required modification of the nacelle strut and wing structure described in Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0034, at an average labor rate of \$60 per work hour. Required parts will be provided at no cost by the airplane manufacturer. Based on these figures, the cost impact of this required modification on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$13,344,000, or \$48,000 per airplane.

It will take approximately 26 work hours per airplane to accomplish the actions described in Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0027, Revision 1, at an average labor rate of \$60 per work hour. Required parts will be provided at no cost by the airplane manufacturer. Based on these figures, the cost impact of these required actions on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$433,680, or \$1,560 per airplane.

It will take approximately 90 work hours per airplane to accomplish the actions described in Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0036, at an average labor rate of \$60 per work hour. Required parts will be provided at no cost by the airplane manufacturer. Based on these figures, the cost impact of these required actions on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$1,501,200, or \$5,400 per airplane.

The cost impact figures discussed above are based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the requirements of this AD action, and that no operator would accomplish those actions in the future if this AD were not adopted. The cost impact figures discussed in AD rulemaking

actions represent only the time necessary to perform the specific actions actually required by the AD. These figures typically do not include incidental costs, such as the time required to gain access and close up, planning time, or time necessitated by other administrative actions.

Regulatory Impact

The regulations adopted herein will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, it is determined that this final rule does not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this action (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) will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. A final evaluation has been prepared for this action and it is contained in the Rules Docket. A copy of it may be obtained from the Rules Docket at the location provided under the caption ADDRESSES.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration amends part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

2000-20-09 Boeing: Amendment 39-11920. Docket 99-NM-308-AD.

Applicability: Model 757 series airplanes powered by Pratt & Whitney engines, line numbers 1 through 735 inclusive, certificated in any category.

Note 1: This AD applies to each airplane identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been modified, altered, or repaired in the area subject to the requirements of this AD. For airplanes that have been modified, altered, or repaired so that the performance of the requirements of this AD is affected, the owner/operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance in accordance with paragraph (d) of this AD. The request should include an assessment of the effect of the modification, alteration, or repair on the unsafe condition addressed by this AD; and, if the unsafe condition has not been eliminated, the request should include specific proposed actions to address it.

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent fatigue cracking in primary strut structure and consequent reduced structural integrity of the strut, accomplish the following:

Modifications

(a) Modify the nacelle strut and wing structure on both the left and right sides of the airplane, in accordance with Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0034, dated May 14, 1998, at the later of the times specified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this AD.

(1) Prior to the accumulation of 37,500 total flight cycles, or within 20 years since the date of manufacture, whichever occurs first. Use of the optional threshold formula described in paragraph I.D. of the service bulletin is an acceptable alternative to the 20-year threshold.

(2) Within 3,000 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD.

(b) Prior to or concurrently with the accomplishment of the modification of the nacelle strut and wing structure required by paragraph (a) of this AD; as specified in paragraph I.D., Table I, "Strut Improvement Bulletins," on page 5 of Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0034, dated May 14, 1998; accomplish the actions specified in Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0027, Revision 1, dated October 27, 1994, and Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0036, dated May 14, 1998, as applicable, in accordance with those service bulletins.

Repair

(c) If any damage to airplane structure is found during the accomplishment of the modification required by paragraph (a) of this AD; and the service bulletin specifies to contact Boeing for appropriate action: Prior to further flight, repair in accordance with a method approved by the Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA; or in accordance with 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.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(d) 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 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Seattle ACO.

Special Flight Permits

(e) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with §§ 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.

Incorporation by Reference

(f) Except as provided by paragraph (c) of this AD, the actions shall be done in accordance with Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0034, dated May 14, 1998; Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0027, Revision 1, dated October 27, 1994; and Boeing Service Bulletin 757-54-0036, dated May 14, 1998; as applicable. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Boeing Commercial Airplane Group, P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Washington 98124-2207. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Effective Date

(g) This amendment becomes effective on November 13, 2000.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 28, 2000.

Donald L. Riggins,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 00-25433 Filed 10-5-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2000-CE-29-AD; Amendment 39-11918; AD 2000-20-07]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Models 1900, 1900C, and 1900D Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD) that

applies to certain Raytheon Aircraft Company (Raytheon) Beech Models 1900, 1900C, and 1900D airplanes. This AD requires you to modify the cockpit voice recorder (CVR) system. This AD is the result of instances where the recording quality of the CVR in the affected airplanes was so poor that the information was practically unrecoverable. The actions specified by this AD are intended to correct substandard quality cockpit voice recordings caused by the configuration of the present CVR system, which could affect air safety if important information that the CVR provides is not available after an accident. This information helps determine the probable cause of an accident and aids in developing necessary corrective action or design changes to prevent future accidents.

DATES: This AD becomes effective on November 22, 2000.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulation as of November 22, 2000.

ADDRESSES: You may get the service information referenced in this AD from the Raytheon Aircraft Company, PO Box 85, Wichita, Kansas 67201-0085; telephone: (800) 625-7043 or (316) 676-4556.

You may examine this information at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2000-CE-29-AD, 901 Locust, Room 506, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW, suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harvey E. Nero, Aerospace Engineer, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, 1801 Airport Road, Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita, Kansas 67209; telephone: (316) 946-4137; facsimile: (316) 946-4407.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

What caused this AD? The FAA has received reports of six instances where the recording quality of the cockpit voice recorder (CVR) system in Raytheon Beech Models 1900, 1900C, and 1900D airplanes was so poor that the information was practically unrecoverable.

Has FAA taken any action to this point? We issued a proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an AD that would apply to certain Raytheon Beech Models 1900, 1900C, and 1900D. This proposal was published in the **Federal Register** as a

notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on June 14, 2000 (65 FR 37311). The NPRM proposed to require you to modify the cockpit voice recorder (CVR) system.

Accomplishment of the proposed action as specified in the NPRM would be required in accordance with Raytheon Recommended Service Bulletin SB 23-3094, Issued: November, 1999.

What is the potential impact if FAA took no action? This condition, if not corrected, could affect air safety if important information that the CVR provides is not available after an accident. This information helps determine the probable cause of an accident and aids in developing necessary corrective action or design changes to prevent future accidents.

Was the public invited to comment? The FAA encouraged interested persons to participate in the making of this amendment. The following presents the concerns received on the proposal and FAA's response to these concerns:

Comment Disposition

What is the commenter's concerns?

The commenter requests that FAA:

- Clearly define in the AD that the CVR must be installed and not just the incorporation of a kit; and
- Identify all affected CVR's by manufacturer or model number.

The commenter operates several of the affected airplanes in a configuration of freight-only, single pilot. These airplanes incorporate supplemental type certificates that allow operation with nine or fewer passengers and freight conversions. Under section 135.151 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 135.151), this operator does not have to operate with a CVR. The commenter believes that FAA could eliminate confusion as to whether the AD applied if the Applicability of the AD was written to specify that the CVR must be installed. Then, if you installed the CVR in the future, you would have to comply with the AD.

The commenter believes that identifying the CVR by manufacturer or model number would also clarify the Applicability of the AD.

What is FAA's Response to the Concerns? We concur that specifying that the CVR must be installed would clarify the Applicability of the AD. We have changed the wording in the final rule accordingly.

We do not concur with including the manufacturer or model number of the CVR in the Applicability of the AD. The intent of the AD is to modify the configuration of the CVR system, which includes the wiring and audio amplifier.