

Instructions of ASB No. PW4G-112-A72-257, Revision 1, dated August 22, 2003.

(3) Remove the HPT assembly within 100 CIS since performing the visual inspection of the TEC specified in paragraph (h)(1) of this AD, if evidence of oil wetting or staining is found in the No. 3 bearing oil vent tube or found on the HPT first stage disk.

(4) Replace any heat distressed HPT assembly hardware if oil wetting or staining is found.

Repetitive Inspections of All Engines

(j) Repeat the inspections of the TEC of all engines by following paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(3) of this AD, at intervals not to exceed 500 HIS since last visual check of the TEC, and disposition the engine as specified in paragraphs (h)(4) through (h)(5) of this AD.

(k) Repeat borescope inspections of all engines by following paragraphs (i)(1) through (i)(2) of this AD, at intervals not to exceed 600 CIS or 2,000 HIS since last borescope inspection of the No. 3 oil vent tube, and disposition the engine as specified in paragraphs (i)(3) through (i)(4) of this AD.

Definition

(l) For the purposes of this AD, high oil consumption is defined as an engine consuming more than 0.5 quarts of oil per hour, as provided in the Boeing 777 FIM.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(m) The Manager, Engine Certification Office, has the authority to approve alternative methods of compliance for this

AD if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19.

Material Incorporated by Reference

(n) You must follow Pratt & Whitney Alert Service Bulletin specified in Table 1 to perform the inspections required by this AD. The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of this service bulletin in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You can get a copy from Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main St., East Hartford, CT 06108; telephone (860) 565-7700; fax (860) 565-1605. You may review copies at the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

TABLE 1.—INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

Alert service bulletin No.	Page Nos.	Revision	Date
PW4G-112-A72-257	1-5	1	August 22, 2003.
	6-7	Original	June 30, 2003.
	8	1	August 22, 2003.
	9	Original	June 30, 2003.
	10	1	August 22, 2003.
	11	Original	June 30, 2003.
	12	1	August 22, 2003.
	13-22	Original	June 30, 2003.
	Total pages: 22		

Related Information

(o) Boeing 777 Fault Isolation Manual, section 71-05, Task 830, dated January 5, 2003, pertains to high oil consumption troubleshooting procedures referred to in this AD.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on October 24, 2003.

Peter A. White,

Acting Manager, Engine and Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 03-27327 Filed 10-31-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2002-NM-06-AD; Amendment 39-13356; AD 2003-22-08]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F

airplanes, that requires a one-time inspection of the barrel nut holes of the upper spar caps and skin panel of the horizontal stabilizer for corrosion, and follow-on and corrective actions if necessary. This action is necessary to prevent such corrosion, which could result in structural damage and consequent reduced controllability of the airplane. This action is intended to address the identified unsafe condition.

DATES: Effective December 8, 2003.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of December 8, 2003.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Boeing Commercial Airplane 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 Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, Rules Docket, 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: Ron Atmur, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM-120L, FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 90712-4137; telephone (562) 627-5224; fax (562) 627-5210.

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 McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F airplanes was published in the **Federal Register** on May 29, 2003 (68 FR 32001). That action proposed to require a one-time inspection of the barrel nut holes of the upper spar caps and skin panel of the horizontal stabilizer for corrosion, and follow-on and corrective actions if necessary.

Comments

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

Request To Extend Compliance Time

The commenter requests that the compliance time for the proposed one-time inspection be extended from 18 months to 36 months, and that the proposed AD be revised to include a new revision to the referenced service

bulletin. The commenter states that it has inspected over 10 percent of its fleet, during which all three corrosion conditions were found. Finding these conditions caused the commenter to do a more extensive inspection. To accomplish the more extensive inspection, the commenter asserts that it takes an average of 1,650 work hours per airplane, and approximately 5,000 work hours for earlier manufactured airplanes. In light of the more extensive inspection, the commenter states that a compliance time of 36 months would be more realistic.

In addition, the commenter states that the manufacturer is revising Boeing Service Bulletin MD11-55-023 (which was referenced as the appropriate source of service information for the actions specified in the proposed AD) to incorporate a more extensive inspection along with an extended compliance time. The recommended compliance time for the more extensive inspection (Phase II) would be at the next scheduled heavy maintenance check or within 6 years after the Phase I inspection (specified in the proposed AD). Therefore, the commenter asserts that the proposed AD should be revised to include the new service bulletin revision for accomplishment of the more extensive inspection.

From these statements, the FAA infers that the commenter is requesting that the proposed AD also be revised to include a more extensive inspection for which they are requesting an extended compliance time. We do not agree that the 18-month compliance time should be extended or that a more extensive inspection should be added to the proposed AD. We have determined that the required inspection is sufficient to ensure an adequate level of safety for the transport fleet. We have coordinated this issue with the manufacturer and have determined that the 18-month compliance time is appropriate for the inspection method specified in this final rule. However, we may consider additional rulemaking to mandate a more extensive inspection and compliance time once the manufacturer has issued, and we have reviewed and approved, a revision of the service bulletin incorporating such an inspection. No change has been made to this final rule in this regard.

We note that the commenter has been proactive in accomplishing a more thorough inspection than was specified in the proposed AD. Under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this final rule, we may consider requests for alternative methods of compliance or adjustments to the compliance time if data are submitted to substantiate that

such methods or adjustments would provide an acceptable level of safety.

Conclusion

After careful review of the available data, including the comment noted above, the FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule as proposed.

Changes to 14 CFR Part 39/Effect on the AD

On July 10, 2002, the FAA issued a new version of 14 CFR part 39 (67 FR 47997, July 22, 2002), which governs the FAA's airworthiness directives system. The regulation now includes material that relates to altered products, special flight permits, and alternative methods of compliance. However, for clarity and consistency in this final rule, we have retained the language of the NPRM regarding that material.

Change to Labor Rate Estimate

We have reviewed the figures we have used over the past several years to calculate AD costs to operators. To account for various inflationary costs in the airline industry, we find it necessary to increase the labor rate used in these calculations from \$60 per work hour to \$65 per work hour. The cost impact information, below, reflects this increase in the specified hourly labor rate.

Cost Impact

There are approximately 191 airplanes of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that 66 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take approximately 6 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required inspection, and that the average labor rate is \$65 per work hour. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the inspection required by this AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$25,740, or \$390 per airplane.

The cost impact figure discussed above is 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:

2003-22-08 McDonnell Douglas:

Amendment 39-13356. Docket 2002-NM-06-AD.

Applicability: Model MD-11 and -11F airplanes, as listed in Boeing Service Bulletin MD11-55-023, dated November 28, 2001; 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 (b) 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 corrosion of the barrel nut holes of the upper spar caps and skin panel of the horizontal stabilizer, which could result in structural damage and consequent reduced controllability of the airplane, accomplish the following:

One-Time Inspection/ Follow-on and Corrective Actions

(a) Within 18 months or 6,000 flight hours after the effective date of this AD, whichever is later: Do a one-time detailed inspection of the barrel nut holes of the upper spar caps and skin panel of the horizontal stabilizer for corrosion, per Boeing Service Bulletin MD11-55-023, including Appendix A, dated November 28, 2001. Before further flight, do the actions required by paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of this AD, as applicable.

Note 2: For the purposes of this AD, a detailed inspection is defined as: "An intensive visual examination of a specific structural area, system, installation, or assembly to detect damage, failure, or irregularity. Available lighting is normally supplemented with a direct source of good lighting at intensity deemed appropriate by the inspector. Inspection aids such as mirror, magnifying lenses, etc., may be used. Surface cleaning and elaborate access procedures may be required."

(1) If no corrosion is found: Clean, seal, and tape the barrel nut holes per Figure 4 of the service bulletin.

(2) If corrosion is found that does not exceed the limits specified in Figure 2 of the service bulletin: Remove and retain the barrel nuts and bolts, remove the corrosion of the barrel nut hole, seal and tape the holes per Figure 4 of the service bulletin, and reinstall the barrel nuts and bolts per Figure 2 of the service bulletin.

(3) If corrosion is found that does not exceed 0.060 inch on the barrel nut bottom: Remove and retain the barrel nuts and bolts, remove the corrosion, fabricate and install bushings, seal and tape the holes per Figure 4 of the service bulletin, and reinstall the barrel nuts and bolts per Figure 2 of the service bulletin.

(4) If corrosion is found in the barrel nut bearing area, and/or corrosion exceeds the dimensional limits for each hole specified in Figure 2 of service bulletin: Repair in accordance with a method approved by the Manager, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(b) 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 3: 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 Permit

(c) 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.

Incorporation by Reference

(d) Unless otherwise specified in this AD, the actions shall be done in accordance with Boeing Service Bulletin MD11-55-023, including Appendix A, dated November 28, 2001. 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, Long Beach Division, 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90846, Attention: Data and Service Management, Dept. C1-L5A (D800-0024). 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

(e) This amendment becomes effective on December 8, 2003.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on October 24, 2003.

Vi L. Lipski,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 03-27320 Filed 10-31-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2003-SW-18-AD; Amendment 39-13359; AD 2003-22-11]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS350B, B1, B2, B3, BA, C, D, D1, and AS355E, F, F1, F2, and N Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment supersedes an existing airworthiness directive (AD) for the specified Eurocopter France (Eurocopter) Model AS350B, B1, B2, B3,

BA, D, and AS355E helicopters, that currently requires removing certain serial-numbered main servocontrols before further flight. This amendment contains the same requirements but also requires removing certain other main and tail servocontrols on or before 550 hours time-in-service (TIS) or 24 months, whichever occurs first. Also, this amendment adds the Eurocopter Model AS350C, D1, and AS355F, F1, F2, and N helicopters to the applicability. This amendment is prompted by the discovery of a manufacturing defect in another set of servocontrols. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent failure of a main or tail servocontrol in the flight control system and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter.

DATES: Effective December 8, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Uday Garadi, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, Rotorcraft Directorate, Regulations and Guidance Group, Fort Worth, Texas 76193-0110, telephone (817) 222-5123, fax (817) 222-5961.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 21, 2001, the FAA issued Emergency AD 2001-26-53 (EAD). That EAD was published in the **Federal Register** as a final rule; request for comments on January 22, 2002, Docket No. 2001-SW-70-AD, Amendment 39-12605 (67 FR 2804). A proposal to amend 14 CFR part 39 by superseding AD 2001-26-53 for the specified Eurocopter model helicopters was published in the **Federal Register** on July 16, 2003 (68 FR 41968). The action proposed to retain the requirements in the existing AD to remove certain main servocontrols before further flight. The action also proposed removing certain main and tail servocontrols within 550 hours TIS or 24 months, whichever occurs first, and adding the Eurocopter Model AS350C, D1, and AS355F, F1, F2, and N helicopters to the applicability.

The FAA has reviewed Eurocopter Alert Service Bulletin No. 01.00.48 for Model AS355E, F, F1, F2, and N helicopters and No. 01.00.52 for Model AS350B, BA, B1, B2, B3, BB, and D helicopters, both dated May 16, 2002, which advise replacing certain main servocontrols, before further flight, and certain other main and tail servocontrols within 550 hours or 24 months.

The Direction General De L'Aviation Civile (DGAC), the airworthiness authority for France, notified the FAA that an unsafe condition may exist on Eurocopter Model AS350B, BB, B1, B2, B3, BA, D, and AS355E, F, F1, F2, and N helicopters. The DGAC advises of the discovery of a manufacturing fault on a