

ii. *For disclosures provided periodically.* Disclosures provided by mail are timely based on when the disclosures are sent. Disclosures posted at an Internet web site, such as periodic statements or change-in-terms and other notices, are timely when the institution has both made the disclosures available and sent a notice alerting consumer that the disclosures have been posted. For example, under § 230.5, institutions must give advance notice to affected customers at least 30 calendar days in advance of certain changes. For a change in terms notice posted on the Internet, an institution must both post the notice and notify consumers of its availability at least 30 days in advance of the change.

4. *Retainability of disclosures.* Depository institutions satisfy the requirement that disclosures be in a form that the consumer may keep if electronic disclosures are delivered in a format that is capable of being retained (such as by printing or storing electronically). The format must also be consistent with the information required to be provided under 101(c)(1)(C)(i) of the E-Sign Act 15 U.S.C. 7001(c)(1)(C)(i)) about the hardware and software requirements for accessing and retaining electronic disclosures.

5. *Disclosures provided on depository institution's equipment.* A depository institution that controls the equipment providing electronic disclosures to consumers (for example, a computer terminal located in a depository institution's lobby or at a public kiosk) must ensure that the equipment satisfies the regulation's requirements to provide timely disclosures in a clear and conspicuous format and in a form that the consumer may keep. For example, if disclosures are required at the time of an on-line transaction, the disclosures must be sent to the consumer's e-mail address or must be posted at another location such as the institution's Internet web site, unless the institution provides a printer that automatically prints the disclosures.

(d) Address or Location To Receive Electronic Communication

(d)(1)

1. *Electronic address.* A consumer's electronic address is an e-mail address that is not limited to receiving communications transmitted solely by the depository institution.

(d)(2)

1. *Identifying account involved.* A depository institution may identify a specific account in a variety of ways and is not required to identify an account by reference to the account number. For example, where the consumer has only one deposit account, and no confusion would result, the depository institution may refer to "your deposit account." If the consumer has two accounts, the depository institution may, for example, differentiate accounts by using terms such as "primary account" and "secondary account" or by using a truncated account number.

2. *90-day rule.* The actual disclosures provided to consumer must be available for at least 90 days, but the institution has

discretion to determine whether they should be available at the same location for the entire period.

(e) Redelivery

1. *E-mail returned as undeliverable.* If an e-mail to the consumer (containing an alert notice or other disclosure) is returned as undeliverable, the redelivery requirement is satisfied if, for example, the depository institution sends the disclosure to a different e-mail address or postal address that the depository institution has on file for the consumer. Sending the disclosures a second time to the same electronic is not sufficient if the depository institution has a different address for the consumer on file.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 27, 2001.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 01-8149 Filed 4-3-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. NM187; Special Conditions No. 25-176-SC]

Special Conditions: McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F Series Airplanes; High-Intensity Radiated Fields (HIRF)

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final special conditions; request for comments.

SUMMARY: These special conditions are issued for McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F series airplanes modified by Hollingsead International, Inc. These modified airplanes will have novel or unusual design features when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. The modification incorporates the installation of new Liquid Crystal Flight Instruments, the Attitude Directional Indicator (ADI) and the Horizontal Situation Indicator (HSI). The liquid crystal flight instruments will utilize electrical and electronic systems that perform critical functions. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the protection of these systems from the effects of high-intensity-radiated fields (HIRF). These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

DATES: The effective date of these special conditions is March 27, 2001. Comments must be received on or before May 21, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Comments on these special conditions may be mailed in duplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Transport Airplane Directorate, Attention: Rules Docket (ANM-114), Docket No. NM187, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056; or delivered in duplicate to the Transport Airplane Directorate at the above address. All comments must be marked: Docket No. NM187. Comments may be inspected in the Rules Docket weekdays, except Federal holidays, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Meghan Gordon, FAA, Standardization Branch, ANM-113, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056; telephone (425) 227-2138; facsimile (425) 227-1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA has determined that good cause exists for making these special conditions effective upon issuance; however, interested persons are invited to submit such written data, views, or arguments, as they may desire. Communications should identify the regulatory docket or notice number and be submitted in duplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments will be considered by the Administrator. These special conditions may be changed in light of the comments received. All comments received will be available in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons, both before and after the closing date for comments. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this rulemaking will be filed in the docket. Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must include a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: "Comments to Docket No. NM187." The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Background

On October 20, 2000, Hollingsead International, Inc., 7416 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, California 93117-2538, applied for a Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) for the McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F

series airplanes. The McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F series airplanes are equipped with four CFM56 high bypass turbofan engines. The aircraft have a crew of three with additional seating for four, consisting of two jump seats in the cockpit and two seats aft of the cockpit bulkhead. The aircraft are operated by Emery Worldwide Airlines as Class E freighters. The McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F airplanes will incorporate Rockwell Collins FPI-920 liquid crystal flight instruments. The modified airplanes are scheduled for certification in October 2001.

These functions can be susceptible to disruption of both command and response signals as a result of electrical and magnetic interference caused by HIRF external to the airplane. This disruption of signals could result in loss of critical flight displays and annunciations, or could present misleading information to the pilot.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.101, Hollingshead International, Inc, must show that the McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F series airplanes, as changed, continue to meet the applicable provisions of the regulations incorporated by reference in Type Certificate No. 4A25, or the applicable regulations in effect on the date of application for the change. The regulations incorporated by reference in the type certificate are commonly referred to as the "original type certification basis." The regulations included in the certification basis for the McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F series airplanes include Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 25, as amended by Amendment 25-1 through Amendment 25-91.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (i.e., part 25, as amended) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F series airplanes because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are

prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F series airplanes must comply with the fuel vent and exhaust emission requirement of 14 CFR part 34 and the noise certification requirement of 14 CFR part 36.

Special conditions, as defined in § 11.19, are issued in accordance with § 11.38 and become part of the type certification basis in accordance with § 21.101(b)(2).

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the applicant apply for a supplemental type certificate to modify any other model included on the same type certificate to incorporate the same novel or unusual design features, these special conditions would also apply to the other model under the provisions of § 21.101(a)(1).

Novel or Unusual Design Features

The McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F series airplanes will incorporate the Rockwell Collins FPI-920 liquid crystal flight instruments, ADI and HSI, which perform critical functions. The liquid crystal flight instruments contain electronic equipment for which the current airworthiness standards (14 CFR part 25) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards that address protecting this equipment from the adverse effects of HIRF. These instruments may be vulnerable to HIRF external to the airplane. Accordingly, these instruments are considered to be a novel or unusual design feature.

Discussion

There is no specific regulation that addresses the requirements for protection of electrical and electronic systems from HIRF. Increased power levels from ground-based radio transmitters and the growing use of sensitive electrical and electronic systems to command and control airplanes have made it necessary to provide adequate protection.

To ensure that a level of safety is achieved that is equivalent to that intended by the regulations incorporated by reference, special conditions are needed for the McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-71/-73/-73F airplanes modified to include the Rockwell Collins FPI-920 liquid crystal flight instruments, Attitude Directional Indicator (ADI) and Horizontal Situation Indicator (HSI). These special conditions will require that these instruments, which perform critical functions, be designed and installed to preclude component damage and interruption of function due to both the direct and indirect effects of HIRF.

High-Intensity Radiated Fields (HIRF)

With the trend toward increased power levels from ground-based transmitters, plus the advent of space and satellite communications coupled with electronic command and control of the airplane, the immunity of critical digital avionics systems to HIRF must be established.

It is not possible to precisely define the HIRF to which the airplane will be exposed in service. There is also uncertainty concerning the effectiveness of airframe shielding for HIRF. Furthermore, coupling of electromagnetic energy to cockpit-installed equipment through the cockpit window apertures is undefined. Based on surveys and analysis of existing HIRF emitters, an adequate level of protection exists when compliance with the HIRF protection special condition is shown with either paragraph 1 or 2 below:

1. A minimum threat of 100 volts rms per meter electric field strength from 10 KHz to 18 GHz.

a. The threat must be applied to the system elements and their associated wiring harnesses without the benefit of airframe shielding.

b. Demonstration of this level of protection is established through system tests and analysis.

2. A threat external to the airframe of the following field strengths for the frequency ranges indicated. Both peak and average field strength components from the Table are to be demonstrated.

Frequency	Field strength (volts per meter)	
	Peak	Average
10 kHz-100 kHz	50	50
100 kHz-500 kHz	50	50
500 kHz-2 MHz	50	50
2 MHz-30 MHz	100	100
30 MHz-70 MHz	50	50
70 MHz-100 MHz	50	50
100 MHz-200 MHz	100	100

Frequency	Field strength (volts per meter)	
	Peak	Average
200 MHz–400 MHz	100	100
400 MHz–700 MHz	700	50
700 MHz–1 GHz	700	100
1 GHz–2 GHz	2000	200
2 GHz–4 GHz	3000	200
4 GHz–6 GHz	3000	200
6 GHz–8 GHz	1000	200
8 GHz–12 GHz	3000	300
12 GHz–18 GHz	2000	200
18 GHz–40 GHz	600	200

The field strengths are expressed in terms of peak of the root-mean-square (rms) over the complete modulation period.

The threat levels identified above are the result of an FAA review of existing studies on the subject of HIRF, in light of the ongoing work of the Electromagnetic Effects Harmonization Working Group of the Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the McDonnell Douglas Model DC–8–71/–73/–73F series airplanes modified by Hollingsead International, Inc. to include the Rockwell Collins FPI–920 liquid crystal flight instruments, ADI and HSI. Should Hollingsead International apply at a later date for a supplemental type certificate to modify any other model included on Type Certificate No. 4A25 to incorporate the same novel or unusual design features, these special conditions would apply to that model as well under the provisions of § 21.101(a)(1).

Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features on the McDonnell Douglas Model DC–8–71/–73/–73F series airplanes modified by Hollingsead International, Inc. It is not a rule of general applicability and affects only the applicant who applied to the FAA for approval of these features on the airplanes.

The substance of the special conditions has been subjected to the notice and comment period in several prior instances and has been derived without substantive change from those previously issued. It is unlikely that prior public comment would result in a significant change from the substance contained herein. For this reason, the FAA has determined that prior public notice and comment are unnecessary and impracticable, and good cause exists for adopting these special conditions upon issuance. The FAA is requesting comments to allow interested persons to submit views that may not

have been submitted in response to the prior opportunities for comment described above.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704.

The Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the supplemental type certification basis for the McDonnell Douglas Model DC–8–71/–73/–73F series airplanes modified by Hollingsead International, Inc.

1. *Protection from Unwanted Effects of High-Intensity Radiated Fields (HIRF).* Each electrical and electronic system that performs critical functions must be designed and installed to ensure that the operation and operational capability of these systems to perform critical functions are not adversely affected when the airplane is exposed to high-intensity radiated fields.

2. For the purpose of these special conditions, the following definition applies: *Critical Functions:* Functions whose failure would contribute to or cause a failure condition that would prevent the continued safe flight and landing of the airplane.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on March 27, 2001.

Ali Bahrami,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.
[FR Doc. 01–8189 Filed 4–3–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

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

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain Hartzell Propeller Inc. Y-shank series propellers, identified by hub serial numbers, that were returned to service by Brothers Aero Services Company, Inc. (BASCO). This AD requires maintenance actions amounting to an overhaul of affected propellers. This amendment is prompted by reports of propellers returned to service by BASCO as overhauled that had numerous unsafe conditions after being returned to service by BASCO. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent propeller failure of the propellers returned to service by BASCO, and possible loss of airplane control.

DATES: Effective date June 4, 2001.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Hartzell Propeller Inc., Technical Publications Department, One Propeller Place, Piqua, OH 45356; telephone (937) 778–4200, fax (937) 778–4365. This information may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA. The rulemaking docket may be examined at the FAA, New England Region, Office of