

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 arcing or arcing damage to the wiring of the attendants' work light of the aft cabin due to chafing of the ground wire against the positive contact of the lamp of the attendants' work light and transformer of the aft cabin, which could result in short circuits and consequent smoke and fire in the aft cabin area, accomplish the following:

Inspection; Corrective Actions, if Necessary; Modification; and Reidentification

(a) Within 1 year after the effective date of this AD, do the actions specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this AD, per McDonnell Douglas Alert Service Bulletin DC9-33A058, Revision 02, dated January 27, 2000.

(1) Do a general visual inspection to detect chafing of the wiring of the attendants' work light of the aft cabin. If any chafing is detected, before further flight, repair chafed wiring per the service bulletin.

Note 2: For the purposes of this AD, a general visual inspection is defined as "A visual examination of an interior or exterior area, installation, or assembly to detect obvious damage, failure, or irregularity. This level of inspection is made under normally available lighting conditions such as daylight, hangar lighting, flashlight, or drop-light, and may require removal or opening of access panels or doors. Stands, ladders, or platforms may be required to gain proximity to the area being checked."

(2) Modify and reidentify the attendants' work light assemblies of the aft cabin.

Note 3: Inspections, repairs, modifications, and reidentifications done before the effective date of this AD per McDonnell Douglas Service Bulletin DC9-33-058, dated June 5, 1973, or Revision 1, dated November 26, 1975, are considered acceptable for compliance with the requirements of this AD.

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 Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA. 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 4: 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

(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) The actions shall be done in accordance with McDonnell Douglas Alert Service Bulletin DC9-33A058, Revision 02, dated January 27, 2000. 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: 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 January 16, 2002.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on November 28, 2001.

Vi L. Lipski,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 01-30191 Filed 12-11-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 99-NM-291-AD; Amendment 39-12531; AD 2001-24-14]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-10, -20, -30, -40, and -50 Series Airplanes; C-9 Airplanes; and Model DC-9-81, -82, -83, and -87 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-10, -20, -30, -40, and -50 series airplanes; C-9 airplanes; and Model DC-9-81, -82, -83, and -87 series airplanes, that requires an inspection of the power feeder bus cables of the auxiliary power unit (APU) for overheat damage between certain fuselage stations; and corrective action(s), if necessary. This action is necessary to prevent loose terminal stud

connections and consequent damage to the small copper terminals, which could result in overheating of the wires at the terminal strip. Such overheating could cause an electrical failure and could result in smoke and fire in the electrical/electronic compartment. This action is intended to address the identified unsafe condition.

DATES: Effective January 16, 2002.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of January 16, 2002.

ADDRESSES: 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 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:

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:

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 DC-9-10, -20, -30, -40, and -50 series airplanes; C-9 airplanes; Model DC-9-81, -82, -83, and -87 series airplanes; and Model MD-88 airplanes was published in the **Federal Register** on July 23, 2001 (66 FR 38170). That action proposed to require an inspection of the power feeder bus cables of the auxiliary power unit (APU) for overheat damage between certain fuselage stations; and corrective action(s), 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 comments received.

Request To Allow Continued Operation of the Airplane With Damaged Wiring

One commenter requests that the FAA revise paragraph (c) of the proposed AD to allow for continued operation of the airplane with damaged wiring provided that the APU electrical power is not used per the Master Minimum Equipment List (M MEL). The commenter states that such a change would allow for any extensive wiring repairs to be programmed for maintenance stations where the necessary tools and materials are available.

The FAA does not concur. We have determined that, due to the safety implications and consequences associated with such overheat damage, any subject power feeder bus cable that is found to be damaged must be repaired or replaced before further flight. We do not consider it appropriate to render the APU inoperative and allow continued operation on a revenue bearing flight with a known discrepancy until such a time that the required repair or replacement can be accomplished. No change to the final rule is necessary in this regard.

Request To Delay Issuance of Final Rule

One commenter requests that issuance of the final rule be delayed until the Work Instructions of McDonnell Douglas Alert Service Bulletin DC9-24A072, Revision 01, dated May 22, 2000 (which is referenced as the appropriate source of service information in this AD), are revised. The commenter provides several examples of information that needs to be clarified and that is missing.

The FAA does not agree with the commenter's request to delay issuance of the final rule. We do agree to clarify the following information provided by the commenter:

1. The commenter states that "View A-A" of the referenced service bulletin should pertain to Group 2 airplanes, as well as Group 1 airplanes. However, the FAA notes that on page 1 of 16 in the referenced service bulletin, it states "Group 1—Applicable to airplanes, which have not been modified by prior issue of this service bulletin, equipped with APU feeder cables that require inspection, terminal stud stackup revision and torquing nameplate." The key words here are "requires terminal stud stackup revision, and torquing nameplate." These words are not found in the Group 2 definition on page 1 of 16. View A-A refers to the name plate and stacking.

2. The commenter states that no term codes were given in the referenced

service bulletin. The FAA notes that term code 1184 is called out in the referenced service bulletin on page 10. Paragraph K, on page 8 of the referenced service bulletin references Douglas Process Standard (DPS) 1.834-40.2. The term code can be found in Table 5.2 in the DPS. The DPS also references the Standard Wiring Practices Manual (SWPM), Chapter 20. The term code also can be found in 20-00-16, page 298.6 and page 243 (details for termination) in DPS 1.834-40.2.

3. The commenter states that no crimp tool code had been noted in the referenced service bulletin. The FAA notes that the crimp tool code can be found in DPS 1.834-40.2, Table 5.1, which is referenced in the service bulletin. It can also be found in SWPM 20-20-03, page 290.

4. The commenter states that no torque value was given in the referenced service bulletin. The FAA notes that the torque value can be found on the nameplate pertaining to the affected terminal strip. It also can be found in SWPM 20-00-03.

5. The commenter states that there was no requirement for a continuity check after the repair. The FAA notes that the continuity check can be found in the referenced service bulletin on page 12, paragraph 3.C.

Explanation of Change to Applicability

The airplane manufacturer has informed the FAA that, although the effectivity of McDonnell Douglas Alert Service Bulletin DC9-24A072, Revision 01, dated May 22, 2000, specifies "MD-80," the listing of affected manufacturer's fuselage numbers does NOT include Model MD-88 airplanes. McDonnell Douglas Model MD-88 airplanes are not subject to the identified unsafe condition. Therefore, we have removed that airplane model from the applicability of the final rule.

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 550 Model DC-9-10, -20, -30, -40, and -50 series airplanes; C-9 airplanes; and Model DC-9-81, -82, -83, and -87 series airplanes of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that

450 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take approximately 1 work hour per airplane to accomplish the required inspection, and that the average labor rate is \$60 per work hour. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$27,000, or \$60 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:

2001-24-14 McDonnell Douglas:

Amendment 39-12531. Docket 99-NM-291-AD.

Applicability: Model DC-9-10, -20, -30, -40, and -50 series airplanes; C-9 airplanes; and Model DC-9-81, -82, -83, and -87 series airplanes; as listed in McDonnell Douglas Alert Service Bulletin DC9-24A072, Revision 01, dated May 22, 2000; 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 electrical failure due to overheated wires at the terminal strip, which could result in smoke and fire in the electrical/electronic compartment, accomplish the following:

General Visual Inspection

(a) Within 1 year after the effective date of this AD, do a general visual inspection of the power feeder bus cables of the auxiliary power unit (APU) for overheat damage between fuselage stations Y=160.000 (Item

No. S3-287) and Y=148.000 (Item No. S3-23), per McDonnell Douglas Alert Service Bulletin DC9-24A072, Revision 01, dated May 22, 2000.

Note 2: For the purposes of this AD, a general visual inspection is defined as “A visual examination of an interior or exterior area, installation, or assembly to detect obvious damage, failure, or irregularity. This level of inspection is made under normally available lighting conditions such as daylight, hangar lighting, flashlight, or drop-light, and may require removal or opening of access panels or doors. Stands, ladders, or platforms may be required to gain proximity to the area being checked.”

Condition 1 (No Evidence of Damage)

(b) If no damage is detected during the inspection required by paragraph (a) of this AD, do the applicable action specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of Table 1 of this AD, per McDonnell Douglas Alert Service Bulletin DC9-24A072, Revision 01, dated May 22, 2000. Table 1 is as follows:

TABLE 1.—CONDITION 1

For airplanes identified in the referenced service bulletin as * * *	Action	By
(1) Group 1	Revise the wiring installation and replace the nameplate with a new nameplate.	Before further flight.
(2) Group 2	Revise the wiring installation	Before further flight.
(3) Group 3	No further action is required by this AD	[Reserved].

Condition 2 (Evidence of Damage)

(c) If any damage is detected during the inspection required by paragraph (a) of this

AD, do the applicable action(s) specified in paragraph (c)(1), (c)(2), or (c)(3) of Table 2 of this AD, per McDonnell Douglas Alert

Service Bulletin DC9-24A072, Revision 01, dated May 22, 2000. Table 2 is as follows:

TABLE 2.—CONDITION 2

For airplanes identified in the referenced service bulletin as * * *	Action	By
(1) Group 1	(i) Repair or replace wiring with new wiring; and	Before further flight.
	(ii) Revise wiring installation; and	Before further flight.
	(iii) Replace nameplate with a new nameplate	Before further flight.
(2) Group 2	(i) Repair or replace wiring with new wiring; and	Before further flight.
	(ii) Revise wiring installation	Before further flight.
(3) Group 3	(i) Repair wiring, or	Before further flight.
	(ii) Replace wiring with new wiring	Before further flight.

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, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA. 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 Permits

(e) 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

(f) The actions shall be done in accordance with McDonnell Douglas Alert Service Bulletin DC9-24A072, Revision 01, dated May 22, 2000. 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: 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

(g) This amendment becomes effective on January 16, 2002.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on November 28, 2001.

Vi L. Lipski,

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

[FR Doc. 01-30190 Filed 12-11-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 99-NM-288-AD; Amendment 39-12530; AD 2001-24-13]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-10, -20, -30, and -40 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-10, -20, -30, and -40 series airplanes, that requires rework and reidentification of certain reflector assemblies of the passenger ceiling lights; and installation of a support channel above the reflector, as applicable. This amendment is prompted by reports of heat damaged lamp reflectors and scorched insulation blankets in the main cabin due to the lamps inside the reflectors creating high temperatures. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent overheating of the lamp reflectors, which could result in smoke and fire in the main cabin.

DATES: Effective January 16, 2002.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of January 16, 2002.

ADDRESSES: 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: 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 DC-9-10, -20, -30, and -40 series airplanes was published in the *Federal Register* on July 23, 2001 (66 FR 38168). That action proposed to require rework and reidentification of certain reflector assemblies of the passenger ceiling lights; and installation of a support channel above the reflector, as applicable. The proposed actions were intended to prevent overheating of the lamp reflectors, which could result in smoke and fire in the main cabin.

Since the Issuance of the NPRM

The FAA has been advised by the manufacturer that there may be a problem in supplying an adequate number of kits to rework reflector assemblies within the 1-year compliance time proposed in the NPRM. Consequently, we have extended the compliance time of paragraph (a) of this AD (which requires rework and reidentification of the reflector assemblies of the passenger ceiling lights and the installation of a support channel above the reflector) to within 18 months after the effective date of this AD. We have determined that such an extension of the compliance time will accommodate the time necessary for affected operators to order, obtain, and rework and identify the reflector assemblies, without adversely affecting safety.

Comments Received

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

Requests To Revise the Applicability

Two commenters request that the applicability of the proposed AD be revised to specify that the requirements would apply only to airplanes with certain parts installed. One commenter notes that it has replaced the interior of its Model DC-9 fleet with new overhead lighting, and that the interior no longer has the same parts or even the same technology as that specified in McDonnell Douglas Alert Service Bulletin DC9-33A037, Revision 02,

dated July 27, 1999 (the appropriate service information specified in the proposed AD). That same commenter suggests that the applicability be revised to specify that the proposed AD would apply only to airplanes that are still using the original Douglas lamp, reflector, and resistor assemblies.

The FAA does not concur with the requests to revise the applicability of the AD. The FAA generally makes every effort to limit the applicability of ADs as close as possible to the actual affected airplanes. The applicability of this final rule is based on information stated in the manufacturer's service bulletin at the time the service bulletin was published (July 27, 1999). Furthermore, it would be virtually impossible to address every conceivable alteration of airplane structure in the applicability of an AD, or to revise an AD's applicability every time an alteration of structure is approved. Since airplanes with altered structures are the exception, not the norm, it is more practical from a workload and cost-effectiveness standpoint to make ADs applicable generally to the affected fleet and to deal with special considerations individually. In the commenter's particular case, where airplanes have been modified so that it could be demonstrated that an unsafe condition does not exist, the operator may simply request approval of an alternative method of compliance to the AD in accordance with the provisions specified in paragraph (b) of this AD. No change to the final rule is necessary in this regard.

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 described previously. 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 273 Model DC-9-10, -20, -30, and -40 series airplanes of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that 177 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take between 8 and 12 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required actions, and that the average labor rate is \$60 per work hour. Required parts will cost between \$1,607 and \$6,463 per airplane. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be between \$369,399 and