uses for its non-SBA guaranteed commercial loans of a similar size. The IDAP Lender’s existing practices and procedures must be appropriate and generally accepted, proven and prudent credit evaluation processes and procedures, which may include credit scoring, and must ensure that there is reasonable assurance of repayment. In disbursing the IDAP loan, the IDAP Lender must use the same disbursement procedures and documentation as it uses for its similarly sized non-SBA guaranteed commercial loans. An IDAP Lender is also responsible for confirming that all IDAP loan processing, closing, servicing and liquidation decisions are correct and that all IDAP Loan Program Requirements have been followed.

(c) IDAP Lender reporting. An IDAP Lender must report on its IDAP loans in accordance with requirements established by SBA from time to time.

(d) Servicing. Each IDAP Lender must service all of its IDAP loans in accordance with the existing practices and procedures that the IDAP Lender uses for its non-SBA guaranteed commercial loans. In all circumstances, such practices and procedures must be commercially reasonable and consistent with prudent lending standards and in accordance with IDAP Loan Program Requirements. SBA’s prior written consent is required for servicing actions that may have significant exposure implications for SBA. SBA may require written notice of other servicing actions it considers necessary for portfolio management purposes.

(e) Liquidations. Each IDAP Lender must be responsible for liquidating its defaulted IDAP loans. IDAP loans will be liquidated in accordance with the existing practices and procedures that the IDAP Lender uses for its non-SBA guaranteed commercial loans. In all circumstances, such practices and procedures must be commercially reasonable and consistent with prudent lending standards and in accordance with IDAP Loan Program Requirements. IDAP loans with de minimis value may, at the IDAP Lender’s request and with SBA’s approval, be liquidated by SBA or its agent(s). Significant liquidation actions taken on IDAP loans must be documented. The reimbursement of IDAP Lender liquidation expenses is limited to the amount of the recovery on the IDAP loan.

(f) Purchase requests. An IDAP Lender may request SBA to purchase the guaranteed portion of an IDAP loan when there has been an uncured payment default exceeding 60 days or when the IDAP Borrower has declared bankruptcy. IDAP loans are subject to the 7(a) loan program requirements of §§ 120.520 (Purchase of 7(a) loan guarantees), 120.521 (What interest rate applies after SBA purchases its guaranteed portion?), 120.522 (Payment of accrued interest to the Lender or Registered Holder when SBA purchases the guaranteed portion), 120.523 (What is the “earliest uncured payment default”?), 120.524 (When is SBA released from liability on its guarantee?), 120.542 (Payment by SBA of legal fees and other expenses) and 120.546 (Loan asset sales) of this chapter.

(g) Prohibition on secondary market sales, securitizations, loan participations and loan sales. An IDAP Lender may not sell the guaranteed portion of an IDAP loan in the secondary market, securitize the unguaranteed portion of an IDAP loan, participate any portion of an IDAP loan with another lender, or sell all of its interest in an IDAP loan.

(h) Loan pledges. An IDAP Lender may pledge an IDAP loan subject to the 7(a) loan program requirements of §§ 120.434 and 120.435 of this chapter.

(i) Oversight. All IDAP Lenders are subject to the supervision and enforcement provisions applicable to 7(a) Lenders in part 120, subpart I of this chapter (§§ 120.1000 through 120.1600). In addition, an IDAP Lender that is an SBA Supervised Lender (as defined in § 120.110) is subject to the requirements of §§ 120.460 through 120.490, as applicable.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Model DC–10–10, DC–10–10F, DC–10–15, DC–10–20, DC–10–30F (KC–10A and KDC–10), DC–10–40, DC–10–40F, MD–10–10F, MD–10–30F, MD–11, and MD–11F airplanes. This AD requires installing an in-line fuse in certain fuel tank switches and sleeving the wires between the fuel tank and the in-line fuse. For certain airplanes, this AD also requires installing an in-line fuse in certain fuel pump pressure switches. This AD results from fuel system reviews conducted by the manufacturer. We are issuing this AD to prevent fuel tank explosions and consequent loss of the airplane.

DATES: This AD is effective November 5, 2010.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the AD as of November 5, 2010.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Data & Services Management, 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, MC D800–0019, Long Beach, California 90846–0001; telephone 206–544–5000, extension 2; fax 206–766–5683; e-mail dse.boecom@boeing.com; Internet https://www.myboeingfleet.com.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for the Docket Office (telephone 800–647–5527) is the Document Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to include an airworthiness directive (AD) that would apply to certain Model DC–10–10, DC–10–10F,

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. We considered the comments received.

Request To Reference Information Notices or Revise Service Bulletin

FedEx requested that Boeing Service Bulletin Information Notices (IN) MD11–28–132 IN 01, dated December 3, 2008; MD11–28–132 IN 02, dated March 18, 2010; and MD11–28–132 IN 03, dated March 25, 2010; be referenced in the NPRM as an approved deviation from Boeing Service Bulletin MD11–28–132, dated November 25, 2008, or that Boeing revise that service bulletin to incorporate the changes outlined in those INs. FedEx stated that, as the NPRM is written, the compliance requirements will prevent FedEx from complying with the NPRM unless an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) is granted.

We partially agree. Since the issuance of the NPRM, Boeing has issued Service Bulletin MD11–28–132, Revision 1, dated July 6, 2010, to incorporate the changes outlined in Boeing Service Bulletin INs MD11–28–132 IN 01, dated December 3, 2008; MD11–28–132 IN 02, dated March 18, 2010; and MD11–28–132 IN 03, dated March 25, 2010. The revised service bulletin has only editorial changes with no additional work required. We have changed this AD to reference Boeing Service Bulletin MD11–28–132, Revision 1, dated July 6, 2010, in paragraphs (c)(2) and (g)(2) of this AD.

We have also added paragraph (i) to this AD to give credit for actions done before the effective date of this AD in accordance with Boeing Service Bulletin MD11–28–132, dated November 25, 2008.

Additional Change Made to This AD

We have revised paragraph (g)(1) of this AD to refer to Boeing Service Bulletin DC10–28–252, Revision 1, dated January 6, 2010, which describes editorial changes, but no new actions. We have added paragraph (h) to this AD to give credit for actions done before the effective date of this AD in accordance with Boeing Service Bulletin DC10–28–252, dated November 25, 2008.

Conclusion

We reviewed the relevant data, considered the comment received, and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting the AD with the changes described previously. We also determined that these changes will not increase the economic burden on any operator or increase the scope of the AD.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD will affect 281 airplanes of U.S. registry. The following table provides the estimated costs for U.S. operators to comply with this AD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Work hours</th>
<th>Average labor rate per hour</th>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Cost per product</th>
<th>Number of U.S.-registered airplanes</th>
<th>Fleet cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installation/ Sleevings</td>
<td>Between 64 and 136(^1)</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>Between $3,139 and $5,598(^1)</td>
<td>Between $8,579 and $17,158,</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>Between $2,410,699 and $4,821,398.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Depending on airplane configuration.

**Authority for This Rulemaking**

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA’s authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. “Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs,” describes in more detail the scope of the Agency’s authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in “Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements.” Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

**Regulatory Findings**

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD 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.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

(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.

You can find our regulatory evaluation and the estimated costs of compliance in the AD Docket.

**List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39**

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

**Adoption of the Amendment**

■ Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 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. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new AD: 2010–20–14 McDonnell Douglas Corporation:


Aircraft: Boeing Service Bulletin DC10–28–252, Revision 1, dated January 6, 2010, which describes...
Effective Date
(a) This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective November 3, 2010.

Affected ADs
(b) None.

Applicability
(c) This AD applies to the airplanes identified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this AD.


Subject
(d) Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 28: Fuel.

Unsafe Condition
(e) This AD results from fuel system reviews conducted by the manufacturer. The Federal Aviation Administration is issuing this AD to prevent fuel tank explosions and consequent loss of the airplane.

Compliance
(f) You are responsible for having the actions required by this AD performed within the compliance times specified, unless the actions have already been done.

Installation
(g) Within 60 months after the effective date of this AD do the actions specified in paragraph (g)(1) or (g)(2) of this AD, as applicable.

(1) For Model DC–10–10, DC–10–10F, DC–10–15, DC–10–30, DC–10–30F (KC–10A and KDC–10), DC–10–40, DC–10–40F, MD–10–10, MD–10–10F, and MD–10–30F airplanes: Install an in-line fuse in each float level switch, including sleeving the wires between the fuel tank and the in-line fuse, in fuel tanks 1, 2, and 3; upper and lower auxiliary fuel tanks; forward and aft auxiliary fuel tanks; and center wing fuel tanks; as applicable; is also acceptable for compliance with the corresponding requirements of paragraph (g)(2) of this AD, if done before the effective date of this AD, in accordance with Boeing Service Bulletin DC10–28–252, dated November 25, 2008.

(i) Installing an in-line fuse in each float level switch, including sleeving the wires between the fuel tank and the in-line fuse, in fuel tanks 1, 2, and 3; upper and lower auxiliary fuel tanks; forward auxiliary fuel tank; center wing fuel tanks; and tail fuel tank; as applicable; is also acceptable for compliance with the corresponding requirements of paragraph (g)(2) of this AD, if done before the effective date of this AD, in accordance with Boeing Service Bulletin MD11–28–132, dated November 25, 2008.

Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)
(jj) The Manager, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. Send information to ATTN: Philip Kush, Aerospace Engineer, Propulsion Branch, ANM–140L, FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 90712–4137; telephone (562) 627–5263; fax (562) 627–5210.

(2) To request a different method of compliance or a different compliance time for this AD, follow the procedures in 14 CFR 39.19. Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your principal maintenance inspector (PMI) or principal avionics inspector (PAI), as appropriate, or lacking a principal inspector, your local Flight Standards District Office. The AMOC approval letter must specifically reference this AD.

Material Incorporated by Reference
(k) You must use Boeing Service Bulletin DC10–28–252, Revision 1, dated January 6, 2010; or Boeing Service Bulletin MD11–28–132, Revision 1, dated July 6, 2010; as applicable; to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of this service information under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Data & Services Management, 3853 Lakewood Boulevard, MC B800–0019, Long Beach, California 90846–0001; telephone 206–544–5000, extension 2; fax 206–766–5683; e-mail dse.boecom@boeing.com; Internet https://www.myboeingfleet.com.

(3) You may review copies of the service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425–227–1221.

(4) You may also review copies of the service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 16, 2010.

Robert D. Breneman,
Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2010–24172 Filed 9–30–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes; Model CL–600–2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, & 702) Airplanes; Model CL–600–2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705) Airplanes; and Model CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for the products listed above. This AD results from mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) originated by an aviation authority of another country to identify and correct an unsafe condition on an aviation product. The MCAI describes the unsafe condition as:

Two cases of a crack on a "dry" ADG [air driven generator] (Hamilton Sundstrand part number in the 761339 series), in the aft area of the strut and generator housing assembly, were reported on–CL–600–2B19 aircraft. The same part is also installed on CL–600–2C10, –2D15 and –2D24 aircraft. Investigation determined that the crack was in an area of the strut where the wall thickness of the casting was below specification, due to a manufacturing anomaly in a specific batch of ADGs. Structural failure and departure of the ADG during deployment could possibly result in damage to the aircraft structure. If deployment was activated by a dual engine shutdown, ADG structural failure would also result in loss of hydraulics for the flight controls.

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