

rulemaking. Accordingly, no clearance by the Office of Management and Budget is required under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

F. Review Under Executive Order 12988

With respect to the review of existing regulations and the promulgation of new regulations, section 3(a) of Executive Order 12988, "Civil Justice Reform," 61 FR 4729 (February 7, 1996), imposes on Executive agencies the general duty to adhere to the following requirements: (1) Eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity; (2) write regulations to minimize litigation; and (3) provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct rather than a general standard and promote simplification and burden reduction. Section 3(b) of Executive Order 12988 specifically requires that Executive agencies make every reasonable effort to ensure that the regulation: (1) clearly specifies the preemptive effect, if any; (2) clearly specifies any effect on existing Federal law or regulation; (3) provides a clear legal standard for affected conduct while promoting simplification and burden reduction; (4) specifies the retroactive effect, if any; (5) adequately defines key terms; and (6) addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship under any guidelines issued by the Attorney General. Section 3(c) of Executive Order 12988 requires Executive agencies to review regulations in light of applicable standards in section 3(a) and section 3(b) to determine whether they are met or it is unreasonable to meet one or more of them. DOE has completed the required review and determined that, to the extent permitted by law, the proposed rule meets the relevant standards of Executive Order 12988.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 490

Administrative practice and procedure, Energy conservation, Fuel, Motor vehicles.

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 13, 1998.

Dan W. Reicher,

Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

For the reasons set forth in the Preamble, Title 10, Chapter II, Subchapter D, of the Code of Federal Regulations is proposed to be amended as set forth below:

PART 490—ALTERNATIVE FUEL TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

1. The authority cite for Part 490 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7191, 13211, 13235, 13251, 13257, 13258, 13260-3.

§ 490.2 [AMENDED]

2. Section 490.2, Definitions, is amended by adding in the definition of "Alternative Fuel," the phrase, "P-series fuels as described by United States Patent number 5,697,987, dated December 16, 1997, and containing at least 60 percent non-petroleum energy content derived from methyltetrahydrofuran (manufactured solely from biomass feedstock) and ethanol," before "and electricity (including electricity from solar energy)."

[FR Doc. 98-20129 Filed 7-27-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 98-ANE-38-AD]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; CFM International (CFMI) CFM56-2, -2A, -2B, -3, -3B, and -3C Series Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This proposal would require revisions to the Engine Time Limits section in the Engine Shop Manual (ESM) for CFM International (CFMI) CFM56-2, -2A, -2B, -3, -3B, and -3C series turbofan engines to include required enhanced inspection of selected critical life-limited parts at each piece-part exposure. This proposal would also require an air carrier's approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program to incorporate these inspection procedures. Air carriers with an approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program would be allowed to either maintain the records showing the current status of the inspections using the record keeping system specified in the air carrier's maintenance manual, or establish an acceptable alternate method of record keeping. This proposal is prompted by an FAA study of in-service events involving uncontained failures of critical rotating engine parts which indicated the need for improved inspections. The improved inspections are needed to identify those critical rotating parts with conditions, that if allowed to continue in service, could result in uncontained failures. The actions specified by this proposed AD

are intended to prevent critical life-limited rotating engine part failure, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane.

DATES: Comments must be received by October 26, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98-ANE-38-AD, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803-5299. Comments may also be sent via the Internet using the following address: "9-ad-engineprop@faa.dot.gov". Comments sent via the Internet must contain the docket number in the subject line. Comments may be inspected at this location between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Glorianne Messemer, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803-5299; telephone (781) 238-7132, fax (781) 238-7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: "Comments to Docket Number 98-ANE-38-AD." The

postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98-ANE-38-AD, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803-5299.

Discussion

A recent FAA study analyzing 15 years of accident data for transport category airplanes identified several failure mode root causes that can result in serious safety hazards to transport category airplanes. This study identified uncontained failure of critical life-limited rotating engine parts as the leading engine-related safety hazard to airplanes. Uncontained engine failures have resulted from undetected cracks in rotating parts that initiated and propagated to failure. Cracks can originate from causes such as unintended excessive stress from the original design, or they may initiate from stresses induced from material flaws, handling damage, or damage from machining operations. The failure of rotating parts can present a significant safety hazard to the airplanes by release of high energy fragments that could injure passengers or crew by penetration of the cabin, damage flight control surfaces, sever flammable fluid lines, or otherwise compromise the airworthiness of the airplane.

Accordingly, the FAA has developed an intervention strategy to significantly reduce uncontained engine failures. This intervention strategy was developed after consultation with industry and will be used as a model for future initiatives. This intervention strategy is to conduct enhanced, nondestructive inspections of fan disks and high pressure turbine rotor (HPTR) disks which could most likely result in a safety hazard to the airplane in the event of a disk fracture. The need for additional rule making is also being considered by the FAA. Future ADs may be issued introducing additional intervention strategies to further reduce or eliminate uncontained engine failures.

Properly focused enhanced inspections require identification of the parts whose failure presents the highest safety hazard to the airplane, identifying the most critical features to inspect on these parts, and utilizing inspection procedures and techniques that improve crack detection. The FAA, with close cooperation of the engine manufacturers, has completed a detailed

analysis that identifies the most safety significant parts and features, and the most appropriate inspection methods.

Critical life-limited high energy rotating parts are currently subject to some form of recommended crack inspection when exposed during engine maintenance or disassembly. As a result of this AD, the inspections currently recommended by the manufacturer will become mandatory for those parts listed in the compliance section. Furthermore, the FAA intends that additional mandatory enhanced inspections resulting from this AD serve as an adjunct to the existing inspections. The FAA has determined that the enhanced inspections will significantly improve the probability of crack detection while the parts are disassembled during maintenance. All mandatory inspections must be conducted in accordance with detailed inspection procedures prescribed in the manufacturer's maintenance manual.

Additionally, this AD allows for air carriers operating under the provisions of 14 CFR part 121 with an FAA-approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program, and entities with whom those air carriers make arrangements to perform this maintenance, to verify performance of the enhanced inspections by retaining the maintenance records that include the inspections resulting from this AD, provided that the records include the date and signature of the person performing the maintenance action. These records must be retained with the maintenance records of the part, engine module, or engine until the task is repeated. This will establish a method of record preservation and retrieval typical to those in existing continuous airworthiness maintenance programs. Instructions must be included in an air carrier's maintenance manual providing procedures on how this record preservation and retrieval system will be implemented and integrated into the air carrier's record keeping system.

For engines or engine modules that are approved for return to service by an authorized FAA-certificated entity and that are acquired by an operator after the effective date of this AD, the mandatory enhanced inspections need not be accomplished until the next piece-part opportunity. For example, there is no need for an operator to disassemble to piece-part level an engine or module returned to service by an FAA-certificated facility simply because that engine or module was previously operated by an entity not required to comply with this AD. Furthermore, the FAA intends for operators to perform the enhanced inspections of these parts

at the next piece-part opportunity following the initial acquisition, installation, and removal of the part following the effective date of this AD. For piece parts that have not been approved for return to service prior to the effective date of this AD, the FAA does intend that the mandatory enhanced inspections required by this AD be performed before such parts are approved for return to service. Piece parts that have been approved for return to service prior to the effective date of this AD may be installed; however, enhanced inspection will be required at the next piece-part opportunity.

This proposal would require, within the next 30 days after the effective date of this AD, revisions to the Time Limits section (chapter 05-11-00) in the Engine Shop Manual (ESM) for CFM International (CFMI) CFM56-2, -2A, -2B, -3, -3B, and -3C series turbofan engines, and, for air carriers, the approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program. CFMI, the manufacturer of CFM56-2, -2A, -2B, -3, -3B, and -3C series turbofan engines, used on 14 CFR part 25 airplanes has provided the FAA with a detailed proposal that identifies and prioritizes the critical life-limited rotating engine parts with the highest potential to hazard the airplane in the event of failure, along with instructions for enhanced, focused inspection methods. The enhanced inspections resulting from this AD will be conducted at piece-part opportunity, as defined below in the compliance section, rather than specific time inspection intervals.

There are approximately 4,705 engines of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that 2,074 engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry would be affected by this proposed AD, that it would take approximately 30 work hours per engine for the fan disk inspection and 10 work hours for the HPTR disk inspection. The average labor rate is \$60 per work hour. Using average shop visitation rates, 415 fan disks and 1,728 HPTR disks are expected to be affected per year. The cost impact of the proposed AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$1,784,000 per year.

The regulations proposed herein would not have substantial direct effects 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, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this proposal would not have sufficient

federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this proposed regulation (1) is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979); and (3) if promulgated, 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 copy of the draft regulatory evaluation prepared for this action is contained in the Rules Docket. A copy of it may be obtained by contacting the Rules Docket at the location provided under the caption **ADDRESSES.**

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation
safety, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 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:

CFM International: Docket 98-ANE-38-AD.

Applicability: CFM International (CFMI) CFM56-2, -2A, -2B, -3, -3B, and -3C series turbofan engines, installed on but not limited to McDonnell Douglas DC-8 series, Boeing 737 series, as well as Boeing E-3, E-6, and KC-135 (military) series airplanes.

Note 1: This airworthiness directive (AD) applies to each engine 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 engines 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 (c) 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 critical life-limited rotating engine part failure, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane, accomplish the following:

(a) Within the next 30 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the Time Limits section (chapter 05-11-00) of Engine Shop Manual (ESM) CFMI-TP.SM.4, for CFM56-2 series engines, ESM CFMI-TP.SM.6, for CFM56-2A/-2B series engines, and ESM CFMI-TP.SM.5, for CFM56-3/-3B/-3C series engines, and for air carrier operations revise the approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program, by adding the following:

“MANDATORY INSPECTIONS

(1) Perform inspections of the following parts at each piece-part opportunity in accordance with the Inspection/Check section instructions provided in the applicable manual sections listed below:

Part nomenclature	Part number (P/N)	Inspect per engine manual chapter
Fan Disk Inspection: Disk Fluorescent Penetrant, Inspection (FPI) and Disk Bore and Dovetail Eddy Current Inspection (ECI).	All	72-21-03
HPT Disk Inspection: Disk FPI and Disk Bolt Holes ECI.	All	72-52-02

(2) For the purposes of these mandatory inspections, piece-part opportunity means:

(i) The part is considered completely disassembled when done in accordance with the disassembly instructions in the engine manufacturer's ESM; and

(ii) The part has accumulated more than 100 cycles in service since the last piece-part opportunity inspection, provided that the part was not damaged or related to the cause for its removal from the engine."

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this AD, and notwithstanding contrary provisions in section 43.16 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 43.16), these mandatory inspections shall be performed only in accordance with the Time Limits section in the ESM.

(c) 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 Engine Certification Office. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector (PMI), who may add comments and then send it to the Engine Certification Office.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this airworthiness directive, if any, may be obtained from the Engine Certification Office.

(d) 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.

(e) The records of the mandatory inspections required as a result of revising the Time Limits section in the ESM and the air carrier's continuous airworthiness maintenance program as provided by paragraph (a) of this AD shall be maintained by FAA-certificated air carriers which have an approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program in accordance with the record keeping system currently specified in their manual required by section 121.369 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 121.369); or, in lieu of the record showing the current status of each mandatory inspection required by section 121.380(a)(2)(vi) of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 121.380(a)(2)(vi)), certificated air carriers may establish an approved alternate system of record retention that provides a method for preservation and retrieval of the maintenance records that include the inspections resulting from this AD, and include the policy and procedures for implementing this alternate method in the air carrier's maintenance manual required by section 121.369(c) of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 121.369(c)); however, the alternate system must be accepted by the appropriate PMI and require the maintenance records be maintained either indefinitely or until the work is repeated.

Note 3: These record keeping requirements apply only to the records used to document the mandatory inspections required as a result of revising Chapter 05-11-00, titled Time Limits, in the ESM as provided in paragraph (a) of this AD, and do not alter or amend the record keeping requirements for any other AD or regulatory requirement.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on
July 16, 1998.

Jay J. Pardee,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 98-ANE-39-AD]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company GE90 Series Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This proposal would require revisions to the Life Limits Section of the manufacturer's Instructions for Continued Airworthiness (ICA) for