Actions	Compliance	Procedures	
(1) For all S/N: Incorporate Diamond Aircraft Temporary Revision TR-MÄM 40-428, page 3-37b, dated April 30, 2010, into the FAA-ap- proved airplane flight manual.	Within 6 months after January 11, 2011 (the effective date of this AD).	Follow Diamond Aircraft Temporary Revision TR-MÄM 40-428, Cover Page, dated April 30, 2010.	
 (2) For Model DA 40, S/N 40.006 through 40.009, 40.011 through 40.081, 40.084, and 40.201 through 40.749; and Model DA 40F S/N 40.FC001 through 40.FC009: Replace the rear passenger door retaining bracket with an improved design retaining bracket. 	Within 6 months after January 11, 2011 (the effective date of this AD).	Follow Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Mandatory Service Bulletin NO. MSB 40– 070/NO. MSB D4–079/NO. MSB F4–024, dated April 30, 2010; and Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Work Instruction WI–MSB 40–070/WI–MSB D4–079/WI–MSB F4–024, dated April 30, 2010.	

Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(g)(1) The Manager, Standards Office, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the ACO, send it

Related Information section of this AD.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your Principal Maintenance Inspector or Principal Avionics Inspector, as appropriate, or lacking a principal inspector, your local Flight Standards District.

Related Information

(h) For more information about this AD, contact Mike Kiesov, Aerospace Engineer,

to the attention of the person identified in the FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 901 Locust, Room 301, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; telephone: (816) 329-4144; fax: (816) 329-4090; e-mail: mike.kiesov@faa.gov.

Material Incorporated by Reference

(i) You must use the service information contained in table 1 of this AD to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

Document	Revision	Date
Diamond Aircraft Tem- porary Revision TR–MÄM 40–428, Cover Page and page 3–37b.	Not Applicable	April 30, 2010.
Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Mandatory Service Bulletin NO. MSB 40– 070/NO. MSB D4–079/ NO. MSB F4–024.	Not Applicable	April 30, 2010.
Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Work Instruction WI–MSB 40–070/WI– MSB D4–079/WI–MSB F4–024.	0	April 30, 2010.

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

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH, N.A. Otto-Straße 5, A–2700 Wiener Neustadt, Austria, telephone: +43 2622 26700; fax: +43 2622 26780; e-mail: office@diamond-air.at; Internet: http:// www.diamond-air.at.

(3) You may review copies of the service information at the FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 901 Locust, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 816-329-4148.

(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 an NARA facility, call 202–741– 6030, or go to http://www.archives.gov/ federal register/code of federal regulations/ ibr locations.html.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on November 23, 2010.

Earl Lawrence,

Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2010-30199 Filed 12-6-10; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2010-0850; Directorate Identifier 2010–NM–076–AD; Amendment 39-16536; AD 2010-25-03]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 Series 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:

In accordance with design regulation, the THSA [trimmable horizontal stabilizer actuator] has a failsafe design. Its upper attachment to the aeroplane has two load paths, a Primary Load Path (PLP) and a Secondary Load Path (SLP), which is only engaged in case of PLP failure. Following the design intent, engagement of the SLP leads to jam the THSA, indicating the failure of the PLP.

Tests carried out under the loads-measured during representative flights have demonstrated that, when the SLP is engaged, it does not systematically jam the THSA. In

addition, laboratory tests have confirmed that the SLP will only withstand the loads for a limited period of time.

This condition of PLP failure during an extended period of time, if not detected and corrected, would lead to the rupture of the THSA upper attachment and consequent THSA loss of command, resulting in reduced control of the aeroplane.

* * * * * * We are issuing this AD to require actions to correct the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD becomes effective January 11, 2011.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of January 11, 2011.

ADDRESSES: You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* or in person at the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer.

International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057–3356; telephone (425) 227–2125; fax (425) 227–1149. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to include an AD that would apply to the specified products. That NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on August 27, 2010 (75 FR 52652). That NPRM proposed to correct an unsafe condition for the specified products. The MCAI states:

In accordance with design regulation, the THSA [trimmable horizontal stabilizer actuator] has a failsafe design. Its upper attachment to the aeroplane has two load paths, a Primary Load Path (PLP) and a Secondary Load Path (SLP), which is only engaged in case of PLP failure. Following the design intent, engagement of the SLP leads to jam the THSA, indicating the failure of the PLP.

Tests carried out under the loads-measured during representative flights have demonstrated that, when the SLP is engaged, it does not systematically jam the THSA. In addition, laboratory tests have confirmed that the SLP will only withstand the loads for a limited period of time.

This condition of PLP failure during an extended period of time, if not detected and corrected, would lead to the rupture of the THSA upper attachment and consequent THSA loss of command, resulting in reduced control of the aeroplane.

For the reasons stated above, this [EASA] AD requires repetitive [detailed] inspections to detect if damage exists to the THSA upper attachment and if the SLP has been engaged and corrective actions, depending on findings.

The corrective actions include contacting Airbus for instructions and doing those instructions. You may obtain further information by examining the MCAI in the AD docket.

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. We received no comments on the NPRM or on the determination of the cost to the public.

Conclusion

We reviewed the available data and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting the AD as proposed.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI or Service Information

We have reviewed the MCAI and related service information and, in general, agree with their substance. But we might have found it necessary to use different words from those in the MCAI to ensure the AD is clear for U.S. operators and is enforceable. In making these changes, we do not intend to differ substantively from the information provided in the MCAI and related service information.

We might also have required different actions in this AD from those in the MCAI in order to follow our FAA policies. Any such differences are highlighted in a note within the AD.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD will affect 5 products of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it will take about 2 workhours per product to comply with the basic requirements of this AD. The average labor rate is \$85 per work-hour. Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of this AD to the U.S. operators to be \$850, or \$170 per product.

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

We determined that 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 this AD:

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. 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.

We prepared a regulatory evaluation of the estimated costs to comply with this AD and placed it in the AD docket.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at *http:// www.regulations.gov;* or in person at the Docket Operations office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains the NPRM, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations office (telephone (800) 647–5527) is in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

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:

2010–25–03 Airbus: Amendment 39–16536. Docket No. FAA–2010–0850; Directorate Identifier 2010–NM–076–AD.

Effective Date

(a) This airworthiness directive (AD) becomes effective January 11, 2011.

Affected ADs

(b) None.

Applicability

(c) This AD applies to Airbus Model A300 B2–1A, B2–1C, B4–2C, B2K–3C, B4–103, B2–203, and B4–203 airplanes, certificated in any category, all serial numbers.

Subject

(d) Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 27: Flight Controls.

Reason

(e) The mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) states:

In accordance with design regulation, the THSA [trimmable horizontal stabilizer actuator] has a failsafe design. Its upper attachment to the aeroplane has two load paths, a Primary Load Path (PLP) and a Secondary Load Path (SLP), which is only engaged in case of PLP failure. Following the design intent, engagement of the SLP leads to jam the THSA, indicating the failure of the PLP.

Tests carried out under the loads-measured during representative flights have demonstrated that, when the SLP is engaged, it does not systematically jam the THSA. In addition, laboratory tests have confirmed that the SLP will only withstand the loads for a limited period of time.

This condition of PLP failure during an extended period of time, if not detected and corrected, would lead to the rupture of the THSA upper attachment and consequent THSA loss of command, resulting in reduced control of the aeroplane.

* * * * *

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.

Actions

(g) Within 2,500 flight hours after the effective date of this AD, do a detailed visual inspection for metallic particles, cracks, scratches, and missing materials of the THSA upper attachment and screw shaft, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Airbus Mandatory Service Bulletin A300–27–0203, dated June 8, 2009. Repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed 2,500 flight hours.

(h) If during any inspection required by paragraph (g) of this AD, any metallic particle, crack, scratch, or missing material is found, before further flight, contact Airbus to obtain approved corrective action instructions, and accomplish those instructions accordingly. (i) Doing the corrective actions specified in paragraph (h) of this AD is not a terminating action for the repetitive inspections required by paragraph (g) of this AD.

FAA AD Differences

Note 1: This AD differs from the MCAI and/or service information as follows: No differences.

Other FAA AD Provisions

(j) The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs): The Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, 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: Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356; telephone (425) 227-2125; fax (425) 227-1149. 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.

(2) Airworthy Product: For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer or other source, use these actions if they are FAA-approved. Corrective actions are considered FAAapproved if they are approved by the State of Design Authority (or their delegated agent). You are required to assure the product is airworthy before it is returned to service.

(3) Reporting Requirements: For any reporting requirement in this AD, under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements and has assigned OMB Control Number 2120–0056.

Related Information

(k) Refer to MCAI European Aviation Safety Agency Airworthiness Directive 2010– 0019, dated February 5, 2010; and Airbus Mandatory Service Bulletin A300–27–0203, dated June 8, 2009; for related information.

Material Incorporated by Reference

(l) You must use Airbus Mandatory Service Bulletin A300–27–0203, excluding Appendix 01, dated June 8, 2009, 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 Airbus SAS–EAW (Airworthiness Office), 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 44 51; e-mail: account.airwortheas@airbus.com; Internet http:// www.airbus.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 October 22, 2010.

Ali Bahrami,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service. [FR Doc. 2010–30309 Filed 12–6–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2008-0934; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-113-AD; Amendment 39-16537; AD 2010-25-04]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Corporation Model DC-9-30, DC-9-40, and DC-9-50 Series Airplanes, Model DC-9-81 (MD-81), DC-9-82 (MD-82), DC-9-83 (MD-83), and DC-9-87 (MD-87) Airplanes, and Model MD-88 and MD-90-30 Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT. **ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for the McDonnell Douglas Corporation airplanes listed above. This AD requires modifying the fuel boost pumps for the center wing, and forward or aft auxiliary fuel tanks. This AD results from fuel system reviews conducted by the manufacturer. We are issuing this AD to prevent possible sources of ignition in a fuel tank caused by an electrical fault in the fuel boost pumps. An ignition source in the fuel tank could result in a fire or an explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

DATES: This AD is effective January 11, 2011.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the AD as of January 11, 2011.

ADDRESSES: For Boeing service information identified in this AD,