

## 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 USC 106(g), 40101, 40113, 44701.

#### § 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

Fokker: Docket 95–NM–99–AD.

*Applicability:* Model F28 Mark 0100 series airplanes equipped with Dowty Aerospace Hydraulics main landing gear (MLG) downlock actuators having part number (P/N) 201218001, 201218002, 201218003, or 201218004, all serial numbers; 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 use the authority provided in paragraph (d) of this AD to request approval from the FAA. This approval may address either no action, if the current configuration eliminates the unsafe condition; or different actions necessary to address the unsafe condition described in this AD. Such a request should include an assessment of the effect of the changed configuration on the unsafe condition addressed by this AD. In no case does the presence of any modification, alteration, or repair remove any airplane from the applicability of this AD.

*Compliance:* Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent jamming of the MLG downlock actuator and a potential gear-up landing, accomplish the following:

(a) Within 2 months after the effective date of this AD, and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 1,250 landings: Perform an inspection to verify correct operation of the MLG downlock actuator having P/N 201218001, 201218002, 201218003, or 201218004, all serial numbers, in accordance with Fokker Service Bulletin SBF100–32–072, dated March 30, 1993, and Dowty Aerospace Hydraulics Service Bulletin F100–32–505, Revision 1, dated April 16, 1993.

(1) If the MLG downlock actuator operates as specified in the inspection procedure contained in the Accomplishment Instructions of Dowty Aerospace Hydraulics Service Bulletin F100–32–505, Revision 1, dated April 16, 1993, prior to further flight, record the accomplishment of the inspection

on the unit nameplate in accordance with the Dowty Aerospace Hydraulics service bulletin. Following accomplishment of each subsequent inspection required by this AD, record the accomplishment of the inspection in accordance with the requirement of this paragraph.

(2) If any MLG downlock actuator does not operate as specified in the inspection procedure contained in the Accomplishment Instructions of Dowty Aerospace Hydraulics Service Bulletin F100–32–505, Revision 1, dated April 16, 1993, prior to further flight, replace the downlock actuator with a serviceable unit, in accordance with Chapter 32–32–05 of the Aircraft Maintenance Manual. Thereafter, perform repetitive inspections of the replacement unit in accordance with paragraph (a) of this AD until the replacement required by paragraph (b) of this AD is accomplished.

(b) Within 9 months after the effective date of this AD, replace any MLG downlock actuator having P/N 201218001, 201218002, 201218003, or 201218004, any serial number, with an improved unit having P/N 201218005, 201218006, 201218007, or 201218008, respectively; in accordance with Fokker Service Bulletin SBF100–32–074, dated July 21, 1993, and Dowty Aerospace Hydraulics Service Bulletin F100–32–506, dated June 9, 1993. Accomplishment of this replacement constitutes terminating action for the repetitive inspections required by paragraph (a) of this AD.

(c) As of the effective date of this AD, no person shall install on any airplane a MLG downlock actuator having P/N 201218001, 201218002, 201218003, or 201218004, any serial number.

(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, Standardization Branch, ANM–113, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Standardization Branch, ANM–113.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Standardization Branch, ANM–113.

(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.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on December 5, 1995.

Darrell M. Pederson,

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

[FR Doc. 95–30075 Filed 12–8–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

## 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 95–NM–86–AD]

### Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0100 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

**SUMMARY:** This document proposes the adoption of a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain Fokker Model F28 Mark 0100 series airplanes. This proposal would require inspection(s) to verify that the position indicator of the fuel balance transfer valve (FBTV) is in the closed position, and closing the FBTV, if necessary; and deactivation of the fuel balance transfer system (FBTS). This proposal is prompted by a report that, under certain failure conditions, the actuator of the FBTV could remain in the open position without a flight deck indication. The actions specified by the proposed AD are intended to ensure that the FBTV is not in the open position during flight, which could lead to the reduction of fuel supply to the engines during cross-feed operation and consequent engine fuel starvation.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by January 22, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM–103, Attention: Rules Docket No. 95–NM–86–AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056. Comments may be inspected at this location between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

The service information referenced in the proposed rule may be obtained from Fokker Aircraft USA, Inc., 1199 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. This information may be examined at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tim Dulin, Aerospace Engineer, Standardization Branch, ANM–113, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056; telephone (206) 227–2141; fax (206) 227–1149.

#### 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 shall 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 95-NM-86-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, Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM-103, Attention: Rules Docket No. 95-NM-86-AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056.

#### Discussion

The Rijksluchtvaartdienst (RLD), which is the airworthiness authority for the Netherlands, recently notified the FAA that an unsafe condition may exist on certain Fokker Model F28 Mark 0100 series airplanes. The RLD advises that it has received a report that, under certain failure conditions, the actuator of the fuel balance transfer valve (FBTV) could remain in the open position after maintenance without a flight deck indication. The FBTV is part of the fuel balance transfer system (FBTS) that prevents inadvertent and uncontrolled transfer of fuel. The FBTS is used during maintenance activities to move the center of gravity of the airplane forward, as required, and allows fuel to be transferred from the main tanks to the center tanks through the cross-feed system. If the FBTV remains in the open position during flight, the fuel supply to the engines during cross-feed operation may be reduced, which could lead to engine fuel starvation.

Fokker has issued Service Bulletin SBF100-28-030, Revision 1, dated December 5, 1994, which describes

procedures for inspection(s) to verify that the position indicator of the FBTV is in the closed position, and closing the FBTV, if necessary; and deactivation of the FBTS. For all airplanes, the deactivation involves disconnecting the power supply to the FBTV. In addition, for certain airplanes, the deactivation involves removing the FBTV actuator, and installing a locking device. The RLD classified this service bulletin as mandatory and issued Dutch airworthiness directive BLA 94-146 (A), dated September 30, 1994, in order to assure the continued airworthiness of these airplanes in the Netherlands.

This airplane model is manufactured in the Netherlands and is type certificated for operation in the United States under the provisions of section 21.29 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.29) and the applicable bilateral airworthiness agreement. Pursuant to this bilateral airworthiness agreement, the RLD has kept the FAA informed of the situation described above. The FAA has examined the findings of the RLD, reviewed all available information, and determined that AD action is necessary for products of this type design that are certificated for operation in the United States.

Since an unsafe condition has been identified that is likely to exist or develop on other airplanes of the same type design registered in the United States, the proposed AD would require inspection(s) to verify that the position indicator of the FBTV is in the closed position, and closing the FBTV, if necessary; and deactivation of the FBTS. The actions would be required to be accomplished in accordance with the service bulletin described previously.

The FAA estimates that 4 airplanes of U.S. registry would be affected by this proposed AD, that it would take approximately 4 work hours per airplane to accomplish the proposed actions, and that the average labor rate is \$60 per work hour. Required parts would cost approximately \$250 per airplane. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the proposed AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$1,960, or \$490 per airplane.

The cost impact figure discussed above is based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the proposed requirements of this AD action, and that no operator would accomplish those actions in the future if this AD were not adopted.

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 USC 106(g), 40101, 40113, 44701.

#### **§ 39.13 [Amended]**

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

Fokker: Docket 95-NM-86-AD.

*Applicability:* Model F28 Mark 0100 series airplanes, as listed in Fokker Service Bulletin SBF100-28-030, Revision 1, dated December 5, 1994; 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 use the authority provided in paragraph (c) of this AD to request approval from the FAA. This approval may address either no action, if the current configuration eliminates the unsafe condition; or different actions necessary to address the unsafe condition described in this AD. Such a request should include an

assessment of the effect of the changed configuration on the unsafe condition addressed by this AD. In no case does the presence of any modification, alteration, or repair remove any airplane from the applicability of this AD.

**Compliance:** Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent the reduction of fuel supply to the engines during cross-feed operation, which could lead to engine fuel starvation, accomplish the following:

(a) After the effective date of this AD, whenever the fuel balance transfer system (FBTS) is used during maintenance, prior to further flight, perform an inspection to verify that the position indicator of the fuel balance transfer valve (FBTV) is in the closed position, in accordance with Fokker Service Bulletin SBF100-28-030, Revision 1, dated December 5, 1994. The inspection requirements of this paragraph must be accomplished until the deactivation required by paragraph (b) of this AD is accomplished.

(1) If the position indicator is in the closed position, no further action is required by this paragraph.

(2) If the position indicator is in the open position, close the FBTV in accordance with the service bulletin.

(b) Within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, deactivate the FBTS in accordance with either Part 2 or Part 3 of the Accomplishment Instructions of Fokker Service Bulletin SBF100-28-030, Revision 1, dated December 5, 1994, as applicable. Accomplishment of the deactivation constitutes terminating action for the repetitive inspection requirements of paragraph (a) of this AD.

(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 Manager, Standardization Branch, ANM-113, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Standardization Branch, ANM-113.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Standardization Branch, ANM-113.

(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.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on December 5, 1995.

Darrell M. Pederson,

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

[FR Doc. 95-30076 Filed 12-8-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-U

## COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

### 17 CFR Part 30

#### Foreign Commodity Options

**AGENCY:** Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Commission or CFTC) is proposing to amend rule 30.3 to eliminate the requirement that the CFTC authorize the offer and sale of a particular foreign commodity option before it can be offered or sold in the United States. This proposal reflects the Commission's assessment that the continued treatment of foreign commodity options differently from foreign futures (which do not require a specific authorization order) should be reevaluated.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before January 10, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be sent to the Secretariat, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581. Reference should be made to "Rule 30.3—Foreign commodity options."

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jane C. Kang, Esq., or Robert H. Rosenfeld, Esq., Division of Trading and Markets, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581; telephone (202) 418-5435.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Background

Commission rule 30.3(a) of the Commission's Part 30 rules governing the offer and sale of foreign futures and option transactions makes it unlawful for any person to engage in the domestic offer or sale of any foreign commodity option contract until the Commission, by order, authorizes the foreign option to be offered or sold in the United States.<sup>1</sup> A Commission order is not required with respect to foreign futures. However, an option on a foreign stock-index futures contract will not be approved unless, among other things, the Commission's Office of the General Counsel has issued a no-action letter authorizing the offer and sale in the United States of the underlying foreign

<sup>1</sup> The Commission previously made clear that subject to certain conditions applicable to transactions involving stock indexes and foreign government debt, a rule 30.3 order would not be necessary for transactions effected by U.S. futures commission merchants (FCM) on behalf of foreign customers. See 57 FR 36369 (August 13, 1992).

stock-index futures contract. In addition, debt obligations of a foreign country must be designated as an exempted security by the SEC under its rule 3a12-8, 17 CFR 240.3a12-8, before a futures contract based on such debt obligation (or an option on such a futures contract) may be offered or sold to a U.S. person.<sup>2</sup>

The Commission is proposing to eliminate the specific authorization requirement of rule 30.3 thereby permitting, subject to existing prohibitions with respect to stock index futures and options and foreign government debt futures and options products, the offer and sale of foreign commodity options in the same manner as currently applies to the offer and sale of foreign futures. The Commission would, however, continue to monitor the situation and take appropriate action should it determine that U.S. investors, or the Commission, are not able to obtain appropriate information related to the option transactions of a specific exchange or are otherwise being adversely affected by the rule change. Moreover, the proposal would not affect the existing regulatory requirements applicable to the manner in which appropriate products may be offered or sold to U.S. persons, e.g., registration of intermediaries, requirements related to sales practices (including appropriate disclosures), availability to the Commission of books and records and prohibitions on fraudulent activities.

The Commission's determination to propose modifications to the current procedure of regulation 30.3(a) for approval of foreign option products for sale to U.S. persons is based on its experiences with the regulations governing options generally, and, in particular, with the initial regulations imposed on foreign options trading. This proposal reflects the Commission's assessment that the continued treatment of foreign commodity options differently from foreign futures (which do not require a specific authorization order) should be reevaluated.

#### History of Options Regulation

The regulatory approach to commodity options in the United States

<sup>2</sup> Consistent with section 2(a)(1)(B) of the CEA, this proposed rulemaking would not be applicable to commodity options based on or involving a foreign futures contract based on a foreign stock index unless the foreign stock index futures contract has been approved for offer or sale in the United States through the issuance of a no-action letter by the Commission's Office of the General Counsel. Further, this proposed rulemaking would not be applicable to commodity options based on a foreign government debt which has not been designated as an exempted security under SEC rule 3a12-8.