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Dated: January 16, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mirela Gavrilas,

Executive Director for Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–02209 Filed 2–3–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2442; Notice No. 25–24–06–SC]

Special Conditions: Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, Model GVII–G400 Airplane; Automatic Speed Protection for Design Dive Speed (Dive Speed Definition)

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed special conditions.

SUMMARY: This action proposes special conditions for the Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation (Gulfstream) Model GVII–G400 airplane. This airplane will have a novel or unusual design feature when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport-category airplanes. This design feature is a high-speed protection system. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

DATES: Send comments on or before March 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by Docket No. FAA–2024–2442 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRegulations Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.

- *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M–30, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

- *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at 202–493–2251.

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at www.regulations.gov at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Todd Martin, Airframe (P&S) Section, AIR–622, Technical Policy Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206–231–3210; email todd.martin@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested people to take part in this rulemaking by sending written comments, data, or views. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposed special conditions, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data.

The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date for comments and will consider comments filed late if it is possible to do so without incurring delay. The FAA may change these special conditions based on the comments received.

Privacy

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received without change to www.regulations.gov, including any personal information you provide. The FAA will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about these special conditions.

Confidential Business Information

Confidential Business Information (CBI) is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to these special conditions contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to these special conditions, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as “PROPIN.” The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and the indicated comments will not be placed in the public docket of these proposed special conditions. Send submissions containing CBI to the individual listed in the For Further Information Contact section above. Comments the FAA receives, which are not specifically designated as CBI, will be placed in the public docket for these proposed special conditions.

Background

On June 30, 2020, Gulfstream applied for an amendment to Type Certificate No. T00021AT to include the new Model GVII–G400 airplane. The Gulfstream Model GVII–G400 airplane, which is a derivative of the Model GVII–G500 airplane currently approved under Type Certificate No. T00021AT, is a twin-engine, transport-category, business jet, with a maximum seating for 19 passengers, and a maximum take-off weight of 73,500 pounds.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.101, Gulfstream must show that the Model GVII–G400 airplane meets the applicable provisions of the regulations listed in Type Certificate No. T00021AT, or the applicable regulations in effect on the date of application for the change, except for earlier amendments as agreed upon by the FAA.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (e.g., 14 CFR part 25) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Gulfstream Model GVII–G400 airplane because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the type certificate

for that model be amended later to include any other model that incorporates the same novel or unusual design feature, or should any other model already included on the same type certificate be modified to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Gulfstream Model GVII–G400 airplane must comply with the exhaust-emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34, and the noise-certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36.

The FAA issues special conditions, as defined in 14 CFR 11.19, in accordance with § 11.38, and they become part of the type certification basis under § 21.101.

Novel or Unusual Design Features

The Gulfstream Model GVII–G400 airplane will incorporate the following novel or unusual design feature:

The GVII–G400 is equipped with a high-speed protection system that limits nose down pilot authority at speeds above V_C/M_C and prevents the airplane from actually performing the maneuver required under § 25.335(b)(1). Gulfstream proposes to reduce the margin between V_C and V_D required by § 25.335(b) based on the incorporation of this high-speed protection system in the Gulfstream GVII–G400 flight control laws.

Discussion

Section 25.335(b)(1) is an analytical envelope condition which was originally adopted in part 4b of the Civil Air Regulations in order to provide an acceptable speed margin between design cruise speed and design dive speed. Flutter clearance design speeds and airframe design loads are impacted by the design dive speed. While the initial condition for the upset specified in the rule is 1g level flight, protection is afforded for other inadvertent overspeed conditions as well. Section 25.335(b)(1) is intended as a conservative enveloping condition for potential overspeed conditions, including non-symmetric ones. To establish that potential overspeed conditions are enveloped, the applicant must demonstrate that any reduced speed margin based on the high-speed protection system will not be exceeded in inadvertent or gust induced upsets resulting in initiation of the dive from non-symmetric attitudes; or that the airplane is protected by the flight control laws from getting into non-symmetric upset conditions. The applicant must conduct a demonstration

that includes a comprehensive set of conditions as described below.

A special condition is proposed in lieu of § 25.335(b)(1). Section 25.335(b)(2), which also addresses the design dive speed, is applied separately. Advisory Circular 25.335–1A, “Design Dive Speed,” dated September 29, 2000, provides an acceptable means of compliance to § 25.335(b)(2).

These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to Gulfstream Model GVII–G400 airplane. Should Gulfstream apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another model incorporating the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would apply to that model as well.

Conclusion

This action affects only the certain novel or unusual design feature on the Gulfstream Model GVII–G400 airplane. It is not a rule of general applicability.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority Citation

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, and 44704.

The Proposed Special Conditions

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Model GVII–G400 airplanes.

(1) In lieu of compliance with § 25.335(b)(1), if the flight control system includes functions that act automatically to initiate recovery before the end of the 20 second period specified in § 25.335(b)(1), V_D/M_D must be determined from the greater of the speeds resulting from conditions (a) and (b) below. The speed increase occurring in these maneuvers may be calculated if the analysis method and the data used are shown to be reliable. If any non-overridable automatic feature is included in the high-speed protection system (e.g., automatic power reduction or automatic application of drag devices), normal operation of these

features may be assumed in the maneuvers of (a) and (b).

(a) From an initial condition of stabilized flight at V_C/M_C , the airplane is upset so as to take up a new flight path 7.5 degrees below the initial path. Pilot pitch control application, up to full authority, is made to try to achieve and maintain this new flight path. Twenty seconds after achieving the new flight path at or above V_C/M_C or twenty seconds after reaching full control input at or above V_C/M_C , whichever occurs first, manual recovery is made at a load factor of 1.5 g (0.5 g acceleration increment), or such greater load factor that is automatically applied by the system with the pilot’s pitch control neutral. Initial power setting, as specified in § 25.175(b)(1)(iv), is assumed. Pilot reduction of power and/or use of drag devices must be delayed until recovery is initiated.

(b) From any likely level cruise speed up to V_C/M_C , with the longitudinal trim and power set to maintain stabilized level flight at this speed, the airplane is upset so as to accelerate through V_C/M_C at a flight path 15 degrees below the initial path (or at the steepest nose down attitude that the system will permit with full pitch control input if less than 15 degrees). The pilot’s controls may be in the neutral position after reaching V_C/M_C and before recovery is initiated. Recovery may be initiated three seconds after operation of the high-speed warning device or immediately upon reaching V_C/M_C (whichever is higher) by application of a load factor of 1.5 g (0.5 g acceleration increment), or such greater load factor that is automatically applied by the system with the pilot’s pitch control neutral; power may be reduced simultaneously if not already automatically reduced by the high-speed protection system. All other means of decelerating the airplane, the use of which are authorized up to the highest speed reached in the maneuver, may be used. The interval between successive pilot actions must not be less than one second.

(2) Any failure of the high-speed protection system that would affect the speed margin determined by paragraph (1) must be improbable (occur at a rate less than 10–5 per flight hour).

(3) Failures of the system must be annunciated to the pilots, and flight manual instructions must be provided to reduce the maximum operating speeds, V_{MO}/M_{MO} . The operating speed must be reduced to a value that maintains a speed margin between the reduced V_{MO}/M_{MO} and the lesser of V_{DF}/M_{DF} or V_D/M_D that is consistent with the margin determined from

paragraph (1)(a) and § 25.335(b)(2) without the benefit of the high-speed protection system.

(4) Master minimum equipment list (MMEL) relief for the high-speed protection system may be considered by the FAA Flight Operations Evaluation Board (FOEB) provided that the flight manual instructions indicate reduced maximum operating speeds as described in paragraph (3), and that no additional hazards are introduced with the high-speed protection system inoperative. In addition, the cockpit display of the reduced operating speeds, as well as the overspeed warning for exceeding those speeds, must be equivalent to that of the normal airplane with the high-speed protection system operative.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on signature January 30, 2025.

Patrick R. Mullen,

Manager, Technical Policy Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–02214 Filed 2–3–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–1884; Project Identifier AD–2023–00948–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Proposed rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: The FAA is withdrawing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) that proposed to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2023–08–04, which applies to certain The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes. The NPRM was prompted by reports of a loss of water pressure during flight and water leaks that affected multiple pieces of electronic equipment, and by the discovery that some clamshell couplings did not have the required safety strap. The NPRM would have required inspecting all door 1 and door 3 lavatory and galley potable water systems for missing or incorrectly installed clamshell couplings, inspecting all clamshell couplings for the presence and correct installation of safety straps at door 1 and door 3 lavatories and galleys with a potable water system, and performing applicable on-condition

actions. The NPRM would have also prohibited the installation of affected parts at inspection locations and removed Model 787–10 airplanes from the applicability. Since issuance of the NPRM, the FAA has determined that the identified service information may not adequately address the unsafe condition on one of the galleys, and Model 787–10 airplanes should be included in the applicability. Accordingly, the NPRM is withdrawn.

DATES: As of February 4, 2025, the proposed rule, which was published in the **Federal Register** on July 15, 2024 (89 FR 57374), is withdrawn.

ADDRESSES: *AD Docket:* You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2024–1884; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD action, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Courtney Tuck, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3986; email: Courtney.K.Tuck@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued an NPRM to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2023–08–04, Amendment 39–22419 (88 FR 33823, May 25, 2023) (AD 2023–08–04). AD 2023–08–04 applied to certain The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes. The NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on July 15, 2024 (89 FR 57374). The NPRM was prompted by reports of a loss of water pressure during flight and water leaks that affected multiple pieces of electronic equipment. The NPRM was further prompted by the discovery that some clamshell couplings did not have the required safety strap and by the development of a design solution that replaces the strapless clamshell couplings with clamshell couplings that have safety straps to address the unsafe condition. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to continue to require inspecting all door 1 and door 3 lavatory and galley potable water systems for missing or incorrectly installed clamshell couplings, and performing applicable on-condition actions. The NPRM also proposed to require inspecting all clamshell couplings for

the presence and correct installation of safety straps at door 1 and door 3 lavatories and galleys with a potable water system, and performing applicable on-condition actions. The NPRM would have also prohibited the installation of affected parts at inspection locations and removed Model 787–10 airplanes from the applicability.

The proposed actions were intended to address water leaks and water migration to critical flight equipment, which may affect the continued safe flight and landing of the airplane.

Actions Since the NPRM Was Issued

Since issuance of the NPRM, Boeing advised the FAA that an inspection area is missing from Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250299–00 RB, Issue 001, dated July 31, 2023 (as specified in paragraph (j) of the proposed AD). As a result, the NPRM may not adequately address the unsafe condition on one of the galleys. Specifically, Task 3, Figure 10, needs to be updated to add an inspection area to the FWD galley located at Door 1. According to Boeing, the current figure specifies inspection of only Detail K, the area above the galley carts, so Detail L will be added in a revised requirements bulletin to specify an inspection of the area behind all of the galley carts. Boeing anticipates release of the revised bulletin in the middle of 2025.

Since the NPRM does not address the unsafe condition and the unsafe condition still exists, the FAA is withdrawing the NPRM and considering additional rulemaking to require the revised service information. The FAA has determined that any new AD will be issued within the timeframe established by the safety assessment.

Withdrawal of the NPRM constitutes only such action and does not preclude the FAA from further rulemaking on this issue, nor does it commit the FAA to any course of action in the future.

Comments

The FAA received comments from United Airlines, the Air Line Pilots Association, International (ALPA), and an individual, who supported the NPRM without change.

The FAA also received a comment from The Boeing Company. The following presents the comment received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to the comment.

Request To Include Model 787–10 Airplanes

Boeing noted that some Model 787–10 airplanes could be in storage or are otherwise inactive and requested that