

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2020-0181, dated August 13, 2020.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For information about EASA AD 2020-0181, contact the EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email ADS@easa.europa.eu; internet www.easa.europa.eu. You may find this EASA AD on the EASA website at <https://ad.easa.europa.eu>.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195. This material may be found in the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2020-0852.

(5) You may view this material that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email fedreg.legal@nara.gov, or go to: <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued on September 18, 2020.

Lance T. Gant,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2020-21993 Filed 10-5-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 39**

[Docket No. FAA-2016-6141; Product Identifier 2015-NM-048-AD; Amendment 39-21237; AD 2020-18-16]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain The Boeing Company Model 767-200, -300, -300F, and -400ER series airplanes. This AD was prompted by the FAA's analysis of the Model 767 fuel system reviews conducted by the manufacturer. This AD requires modifying the fuel quantity indicating system (FQIS) to prevent development

of an ignition source inside the center fuel tank due to electrical fault conditions. This AD also provides optional actions for cargo airplanes. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective November 10, 2020.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of November 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110 SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740-5600; telephone 562-797-1717; internet <https://www.myboeingfleet.com>. You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195. It is also available on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2016-6141.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2016-6141; 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 final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jon Regimbal, Aerospace Engineer, Propulsion Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206-231-3557; email: Jon.Regimbal@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Discussion**

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain The Boeing Company Model 767-200, -300, -300F, and -400ER series airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on May 4, 2016 (81 FR 26747). The NPRM was prompted by the FAA's analysis of the Model 767 fuel system reviews conducted by the manufacturer. The NPRM proposed to require modifying

the FQIS to prevent development of an ignition source inside the center fuel tank due to electrical fault conditions. The NPRM also proposed to provide optional actions for cargo airplanes. The FAA is issuing this AD to address ignition sources inside the center fuel tank, which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

Comments

The FAA gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this final rule. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Support for the NPRM

The Air Line Pilots Association, International (ALPA) and National Air Traffic Controllers Association (NATCA) supported the intent of the NPRM. Additional comments from NATCA are addressed below.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: No Unsafe Condition

Boeing requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM. Boeing suggested that, by requiring center fuel tank FQIS wire separation for passenger airplanes that have not incorporated a nitrogen generating system (NGS), the NPRM specifically addresses airplanes regulated by the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and other civil aviation authorities and the lack of a flammability reduction means (FRM) rule. Boeing stated that because it considered the use of FRM (NGS) to address unknown ignition sources as the final corrective action, Boeing has not developed center tank FQIS wire separation service instructions for passenger aircraft. Boeing stated that it believes no unsafe condition exists and does not feel that the lack of FRM rule harmonization should cause additional work and expense for airlines.

The FAA disagrees with the commenter's request. The FAA determined that an unsafe condition exists using the criteria in FAA Policy Memorandum ANM100-2003-112-15, "SFAR 88—Mandatory Action Decision Criteria," dated February 25, 2003.¹ That policy was used to evaluate the noncompliant design areas identified in the manufacturer's fuel system reviews and to determine which noncompliance issues were unsafe conditions that required corrective action under 14 CFR

¹ [http://rgl.faa.gov/Regulatory_and_Guidance_Library/rgPolicy.nsf/0/dc94c3a46396950386256d5e006aed11/\\$FILE/Feb2503.pdf](http://rgl.faa.gov/Regulatory_and_Guidance_Library/rgPolicy.nsf/0/dc94c3a46396950386256d5e006aed11/$FILE/Feb2503.pdf).

part 39. The FAA's unsafe condition determination was not based on an assessment of average risk or total fleet risk, but rather was driven by the qualitative identification of an unacceptable level of individual risk that exists on flights that are anticipated to occur with a preexisting latent in-tank failure condition and with a flammable center fuel tank. For these reasons, and based on further detailed responses to similar comments in the supplemental NPRM (SNPRM) for Docket No. FAA-2012-0187 (80 FR 9400, February 23, 2015), and in the subsequently issued final rule, AD 2016-07-07, Amendment 39-18452 (81 FR 19472, April 5, 2016) ("AD 2016-07-07"), which addressed the same unsafe condition for Boeing Model 757 airplanes, the FAA has determined that it is necessary to issue this final rule.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: Unjustified by Risk

Airlines for America and the Cargo Airline Association, in consolidated comments (A4A/CAA), United Parcel Service (UPS) and FedEx requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM. A4A/CAA and UPS cited comments submitted by Boeing to Docket No. FAA-2012-0187 in which Boeing stated that the risk is "less than extremely improbable." A4A/CAA added that Boeing does not believe that an unsafe condition exists. UPS stated that Boeing's comments demonstrate an unsafe condition does not exist. A4A/CAA and UPS noted that they consider the Boeing comments to be applicable to the airplane models in the NPRM. FedEx stated that the proposed rule is not supported with a safety risk assessment and it is therefore difficult to understand the validity and justification of the proposed rule.

UPS stated that an agency is required to consider all relevant factors and articulate a satisfactory explanation for its action. UPS noted that the FAA is apparently basing its decision to issue the AD on historical Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR) No. 88 design reviews that have been superseded by the more recent Boeing analysis and favorable operational experience in the years since the SFAR 88 reviews were completed.

The FAA disagrees with the commenters' requests. The FAA notes that Boeing's comments were addressed in the SNPRM for Docket No. FAA-2012-0187 in the comment response for "Request To Withdraw NPRM (77 FR 12506, March 1, 2012): Unjustified by Risk." As explained in that comment response, in addition to examining average risk and total fleet risk, the FAA

examines the individual flight risk on the worst reasonably anticipated flights. In general, the FAA issues ADs in cases where reasonably anticipated flights with preexisting failures (either due to latent failure conditions or allowable dispatch configurations) are vulnerable to a catastrophic event due to an additional foreseeable single failure condition. This is because the FAA considers operation of flights vulnerable to a potentially catastrophic single failure condition to be an excessive safety risk to the passengers on those flights. The FAA has determined that the currently mandated SFAR 88 service bulletins, airworthiness limitations, and critical design configuration control limitations do not adequately address the unsafe condition identified in this AD and therefore it is necessary to issue this final rule. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: No Safety Risk Assessment

FedEx requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM, stating that a safety risk assessment was not included with the proposed rule. FedEx quoted the NPRM to the fuel tank flammability reduction (FTFR) rule (70 FR 70922, November 23, 2005), which noted that the FAA had not evaluated the risk to all-cargo airplanes because they are derivatives of passenger airplanes. FedEx noted that the NPRM to the FTFR rule also stated that the risk may be lower for all-cargo operations due to fewer miles flown and more nighttime operations when temperatures are lower. FedEx stated that its fleet utilization is only about 5 flight hours per day, which would further lower the risk of accidents. FedEx requested that the FAA provide a safety risk assessment for the Model 767 FQIS that justifies the proposed rule.

The FAA does not agree to withdraw the NPRM. The FAA's determination that an unsafe condition exists was not based on a calculation of the total risk of an accident occurring in the life of the fleet. Instead, the FAA's determination was based on an analysis showing that numerous Model 767 all-cargo airplane flights will occur with a latent FQIS in-tank failure, and that such flights will not provide the minimum acceptable level of safety for transport airplanes defined in FAA regulations and policy because they will not be fail-safe for one additional electrical wiring fault. This was discussed in detail in the SNPRM for Docket No. FAA-2012-0187, which addresses the same issue for Model 757 airplanes, in the comment response for "Request To Withdraw NPRM (77 FR

12506, March 1, 2012): Unjustified by Risk." That comment response is applicable to this AD. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: Probability Analysis Inconsistent With Regulatory Requirements

A4A/CAA and UPS requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM. The commenters stated that the assumption of a single failure regardless of probability is inconsistent with 14 CFR part 25 regulatory requirements. The commenters referred to the phrase "regardless of probability" associated with single failures. A4A/CAA and UPS acknowledged that the term is used with single failures in FAA Advisory Circular (AC) 25.981-1C,² "Fuel Tank Ignition Source Prevention Guidelines," but since that term does not appear in 14 CFR 25.981(a)(3), the commenters considered its use arbitrary, possibly introducing additional requirements not included in that section. A4A/CAA and UPS stated that the "worst reasonably anticipated flight" is a flight with a latent FQIS failure and a high-flammability tank, and this "latent plus one" failure—regardless of probability of a single failure—is not consistent with 14 CFR 25.981(a)(3).

The FAA disagrees with the commenters' request. The FAA notes that the commenters' assertion about the intent of 14 CFR 25.981(a)(3) is incorrect based on both the language of the rule and on the published rulemaking documents. The absence of a probabilistic qualifier in both the "from each single failure" clause and in the "from each single failure in combination with each latent failure not shown to be extremely remote" clause in 14 CFR 25.981(a)(3) in fact means just that—there is no probabilistic qualifier intended by the regulation. The intent for single failures in these two scenarios to be considered regardless of probability of the single failure was explicitly stated in the NPRM for 14 CFR 25.981, as amended by amendment 25-102 (66 FR 23085, May 7, 2001). That NPRM stated, in pertinent part, that it would also add a new paragraph (a)(3) to require that a safety analysis be performed to demonstrate that the presence of an ignition source in the fuel tank system could not result from "any single failure, from any single failure in combination with any latent failure condition not shown to be extremely remote, or from any combination of failures not shown to be extremely improbable." These new

² https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory_Circular/AC_25.981-1C.pdf

requirements would define three scenarios that must be addressed in order to show compliance with the proposed paragraph (a)(3). “The first scenario is that any single failure, regardless of the probability of occurrence of the failure, must not cause an ignition source. The second scenario is that any single failure, regardless of the probability of occurrence, in combination with any latent failure condition not shown to be at least extremely remote (*i.e.*, not shown to be extremely remote or extremely improbable), must not cause an ignition source. The third scenario is that any combination of failures not shown to be extremely improbable must not cause an ignition source.”

The preamble to the final rule for amendment 25–102 made a nearly identical statement, including the same uses of the phrase “regardless of probability.” The FAA has determined that it is necessary to proceed with issuance of this final rule as proposed. Further details and a description of the FAA’s risk assessment can be found in responses to similar comments in a related SNPRM that addressed the same unsafe condition for Model 757 airplanes, in Docket No. FAA–2012–0187, and in the subsequently issued final rule, AD 2016–07–07, amendment 39–18452 (81 FR 19472, April 5, 2016) (“AD 2016–07–07”). No change to this AD was made in response to these comments.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: No Technical Justification

FedEx requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM, stating that the proposed requirement has not been technically justified. FedEx stated that 14 CFR 25.981, as amended by amendment 25–102; and SFAR 88 (in 14 CFR part 21); required the aircraft original equipment manufacturer (OEM) to evaluate the Model 767 fuel system and components for compliance with the new requirements. FedEx added that it understands that Boeing and Goodrich Aerospace determined that the only FQIS component that did not meet those requirements was the center tank’s densitometer. FedEx noted that AD 2010–06–10, Amendment 39–16234 (75 FR 15322, March 29, 2010) (“AD 2010–06–10”), was issued to install support hardware, modify the wiring of the center wing tank FQIS densitometer, and replace the hot short protector for the center tank. FedEx added that Boeing and Goodrich did not determine a need for additional barrier devices on the Model 767 FQIS.

The FAA does not agree to withdraw the rule. The FAA notes that FedEx’s

understanding of the results of Boeing’s Model 767 FQIS SFAR 88 analysis is not correct. Boeing’s analysis also identified the FQIS latent-plus-one condition as non-compliant with 14 CFR 25.981(a)(3). Consequently, the FAA has determined modifying the FQIS is necessary to prevent development of an ignition source inside the center fuel tank due to electrical fault conditions. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: No New Data Since FTFR Rulemaking

A4A/CAA and UPS requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM based on a lack of new data since the issuance of the FTFR rule (73 FR 42444, July 21, 2008). The commenters referred to the FTFR rule and decision to not require FRM for all-cargo airplanes, and the FAA’s intent to gather additional data and consideration of further rulemaking if flammability of these airplanes is excessive. UPS stated that since the FTFR rule, no additional data has been publicly introduced that would support or justify the applicability of this rulemaking to all-cargo aircraft. The commenters also referred to the FAA’s response to comments in the preamble to the SNPRM for Docket No. FAA–2012–0187, which documented the FAA’s decision on applicability of FRM and cost estimates. The commenters stated that the FAA response was misleading and not factual since manufacturers did not begin detailed designs to address the proposed unsafe condition until after the FTFR rule was published. The commenters added that the FAA did not discuss other changes to the FQIS system in the FTFR rule.

The FAA disagrees with the commenters’ request. The FAA notes that the FTFR rule and FQIS ADs are two different issues with separate FAA actions. The intent of the FTFR rule was to provide an order of magnitude reduction in the rate of fuel tank explosions for the airplanes affected by that rule through adding a new airworthiness standard for the flammability of fuel tanks. The FAA notes that the FTFR rule was never intended to be a replacement for the issuance of ADs to address identified unsafe conditions. An unsafe condition due to the identified FQIS latent-plus-single failure issue in high-flammability fuel tanks was determined to exist during the SFAR 88 AD Board held by the FAA in 2003 using the guidance in FAA Policy Memorandum ANM100–2003–112–15 for high-flammability fuel tanks, including the center fuel tank on Model 767–200, –300, –300F, and –400ER series airplanes. That same

issue was not considered to be an unsafe condition in low-flammability wing fuel tanks based on that same policy memorandum. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: Insufficient Justification for AD

Based on an assertion that the FAA did not sufficiently explain how the unsafe condition justifies AD rulemaking, UPS requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM. UPS stated that the FTFR rule did not suggest that any future modifications of FQIS systems had been considered. UPS contended that all-cargo operators were surprised and prejudiced by costly proposed FQIS modifications that are unsupported by both an updated risk assessment and full cost/benefit analysis that consider the pertinent facts. UPS alleged that the FAA did not fully explain or justify its decision making for the NPRM, and concluded that the NPRM is arbitrary and does not reflect properly reasoned agency action.

The FAA disagrees with the commenter’s request. A review of the rulemaking record shows that the commenter’s first assertion is not correct. The FAA notes that Section III.K.5. of the preamble of the FTFR rule states that “the findings from the analysis required by SFAR 88 showed that most transport category airplanes with high-flammability fuel tanks needed transient suppression units (TSUs) to prevent electrical energy from airplane wiring from entering the fuel tanks in the event of a latent failure in combination with a single failure.” In addition, the NPRM for the FTFR rule states: “As part of the safety reviews of SFAR 88, we have identified other models that likewise would need a transient suppression device.” These statements indicate that the FAA expects to take AD action on multiple airplane models to address FQIS issues identified through the SFAR 88 analyses. The preamble of the FTFR rule also states that the proposed FRM has the potential to reduce the industry cost associated with those expected ADs because the installation of an FRM likely would eliminate the need to further address the FQIS issue through AD actions.

The purpose of those statements was to note that there would be some cost savings to industry resulting from the elimination of other actions required to address an unsafe condition for the airplanes affected by the proposed rules, and to point out that the FAA did not take credit for those potential cost reductions in assessing the cost of the FTFR rule because the costs were not

well understood at the time. That statement was not a commitment by the FAA to forego issuing ADs if necessary to address an identified unsafe condition on the airplanes but rather to not require the affected airplanes to incorporate FRM. As noted previously, the NPRM for the FTFR rule and the FTFR rule both made statements indicating that the FAA expects to issue AD actions on multiple airplane models to address FQIS issues identified through the SFAR 88 analyses. The FAA explained the unsafe condition and the risk on anticipated flights with a pre-existing latent failure condition in the NPRM to this final rule. The FAA also provided an estimate of the costs associated with the proposed AD in accordance with FAA rulemaking policy and the Administrative Procedures Act. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: NPRM Arbitrary and Inconsistently Applied

A4A/CAA and UPS requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM. The commenters noted that airplanes with FRM are not included in the applicability, and the NPRM would therefore not fully address the unsafe condition. The commenters added that the distinction between high- and low-flammability exposure time fuel tanks as used in the NPRM is arbitrary. The commenters stated that an arbitrary differentiation of high- versus low-flammability as decisional criteria for the need for corrective action does not take into account the actual probability of the impact of the difference in flammability on the potential of catastrophic failure. The commenters also stated that allowing the proposed alternative actions for cargo airplanes does not fully address the unsafe condition in the NPRM. The commenters referenced the FAA's response to comments in AD 2016–07–07 regarding this issue. The commenters summarized numerical analysis showing no significant difference in risk between high- and low-flammability fuel tanks. The commenters concluded that the FAA's risk analysis is arbitrary and an unsafe condition does not exist.

The FAA disagrees with the assertion that the NPRM is arbitrary and inconsistent. The NPRM follows defined policy in FAA Policy Memorandum ANM100–2003–112–15, and consistently applies the policy to several airplane models with similar unsafe conditions, similar to AD 2016–07–07. The FAA defined the difference between low- and high-flammability exposure time fuel tanks based on recommendations from the Aviation

Rulemaking Advisory Committee Fuel Tank Harmonization Working Group (FTHWG). The preamble to the final rule for amendment 25–102, which amended 14 CFR 25.981, defined this difference as based upon comparison of “the safety record of center wing fuel tanks that, in certain airplanes, are heated by equipment located under the tank, and unheated fuel tanks located in the wing.” The FTHWG concluded that the safety record of fuel tanks located in the wings was adequate and that if the same level could be achieved in center wing fuel tanks, the overall safety objective would be achieved.

In the response to comments in the preamble to the final rule for AD 2016–07–07 referenced by the commenters, the FAA described why FRM or alternative actions for cargo airplanes provide an acceptable level of safety, even if they do not completely eliminate the non-compliance with 14 CFR 25.981(a)(3).

The fuel tank explosion history for turbojet/turbofan powered transport airplanes fueled with kerosene type fuel, outside of maintenance activity, has consisted of explosions of tanks that (1) are not conventional aluminum wing tanks and (2) spend a considerable amount of their operating time empty. The service history of conventional aluminum wing tanks has been acceptable. The intent of the difference in decision criteria in FAA Policy Memorandum ANM100–2003–112–15 was intended to give credit for this satisfactory service experience, and to differentiate between tanks with a level of flammability similar to that of a conventional wing tank and those with a significantly higher level of flammability.

The numerical analysis provided by the commenters is inconsistent with the fuel tank explosion service history. There are at least three identifiable physics-based reasons for that inconsistency. First, low-flammability tanks on most types of airplanes are main tanks that are the last tanks used. During a large portion of their operating time, the systems and structural features that have the potential to be ignition sources in the event of a failure condition are covered with liquid fuel, and an ignition source, if it occurs, is likely to be submerged. When a potential ignition source in a main tank is uncovered, it is likely to be later in the flight when the tank is cool and no longer flammable. The commenters' analysis does not account for this significant effect. Second, the numerical analysis used by the commenters assumes that any given ignition source has a random occurrence in time at the

estimated probability, and that, in order for an explosion to occur, that random occurrence of an ignition source needs to coincide with the tank being in a flammable state. In fact, many of the identified ignition threats do not simply occur briefly and then go away. Instead, a fault occurs that, until it is discovered and corrected, repeatedly creates an ignition source, and repeatedly tests whether flammable conditions exist.

Third, the flammability of low-flammability fuel tanks is typically dependent on weather, and a low-flammability fuel tank may operate for months without ever becoming flammable. This is not true of most high-flammability fuel tanks, which typically have significant on-airplane heat sources driving their temperature. This factor can mean that, on some airplanes, an in-tank latent failure can occur and, after some period of time, be detected and corrected without the low flammability tank ever having flammable conditions. The numerical analysis provided by the commenters does not account for these significant factors. The difference in likelihood of a failure that results in repeated ignition source events causing a tank explosion is not simply proportional to difference in the fleet average flammability of the tank for the reasons stated above. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: Arbitrary and Inconsistent Wire Separation Standards

A4A/CAA and UPS requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM based on a lack of consistent design standards for FQIS wire separation. The commenters assumed that the approved standard for the retrofit is a 2-inch wire separation minimum, which the commenters considered arbitrary and inconsistently applied. The commenters reported that the amount of wiring capable of meeting that separation standard varies widely among airplane models. A4A/CAA and UPS also acknowledged that other separation methods were used in areas not meeting the 2-inch wire separation requirement.

The FAA does not agree with the commenters' request. The degree of physical isolation of FQIS wiring from other wiring, whether provided by physical distance or barrier methods, that is necessary to eliminate the potential for hot shorts due to wiring faults is dependent on the materials used, the wire securing methods, and the possible types of wiring faults. The FAA relied on the manufacturer to assess the details of the design and to propose the appropriate isolation

measures. While 2 inches of physical separation may appear to be an arbitrary number, it was the distance proposed by the manufacturer as appropriate for their design based on analysis of the design details. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: Not Justified Based on Cost-Benefit Analysis

FedEx noted that the proposed AD does not include a cost-benefit analysis. FedEx added that in the NPRM for the FTFR rule, the FAA stated that proposal would not extend to airplanes used in all-cargo operations because the cost did not appear justified by the associated benefits. FedEx acknowledged that the FAA's statement was meant for the installation of the NGS. However, FedEx stated that it believes the current proposed rule would provide cost-benefit results that are less justifiable than the FTFR rule. FedEx stated that while the costs may be comparable, the benefits associated with the FQIS modification will be less. The FAA infers that FedEx is requesting that the proposed rule be withdrawn because it cannot be shown to be cost beneficial.

The FAA does not agree that the proposed AD should be withdrawn or that a full cost-benefit analysis is required to justify AD action to address the identified unsafe condition. In the NPRM to this AD, the FAA provided the cost analysis that is required by FAA policy and the Administrative Procedures Act. In the NPRM, the FAA described the basis for the unsafe condition determination, noting that a significant number of flights are anticipated to occur in a non-fail-safe condition. Such flights would not meet the minimum level of safety expectations for transport airplanes. The cost of the requirement in the airworthiness standards to provide fail-safe design was justified at the time of rulemaking for the associated regulatory standards. The fact that a design is later discovered not to have met the regulatory standard and is very expensive to correct should not and does not prevent the FAA from requiring appropriate corrective action to restore a design to the minimum acceptable level of safety defined in the airworthiness standards for that product. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: Inadequate Fleet Exposure and Cost Estimates

Boeing requested that the FAA withdraw the NPRM. Boeing stated that the fleet exposure for the affected fleet continues to decrease due to aging

airplanes and adequate wire separation design on Model 767 airplanes. Boeing added that the estimated costs in the NPRM do not take into account the costs of compliance for passenger airplanes without FRM installed.

The FAA disagrees with the commenter's request. The FAA did not base its unsafe condition determination on fleet risk but instead on individual risk. This is discussed in detail in the response to comments in the SNPRM for Docket No. FAA-2012-0187, under the heading "Request To Withdraw NPRM (77 FR 12506, March 1, 2012): Unjustified by Risk." Therefore, the age of the airplane and its current production stoppage do not affect the determination that an unsafe condition still exists on an individual airplane.

The NPRM for this proposed rule did contain a cost estimate for passenger airplanes that was based on the estimate provided by Boeing for the Model 757 and Model 767 airplanes, which have an FQIS of similar design. The FAA notes that Boeing asserted that the cost to operators of modifying an airplane's FQIS to be fully compliant with the airworthiness standards would be similar to the cost of installing Boeing's NGS flammability reduction system. Based on that, Boeing requested that the FAA agree to not require Boeing to develop service information for a fully compliant FQIS modification. However, the FAA used Boeing's estimate of the cost to modify the Model 757 and Model 767 FQIS to a fully part-25-compliant configuration to provide the estimated costs in the NPRM, based on an assumption that the cost for Model 747 airplanes would be similar. At the time, Boeing concurred with this estimate. This is discussed in detail in the response to comments in the SNPRM for Docket No. FAA-2012-0187. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Withdraw NPRM: Underestimated Parts Cost

FedEx stated that the proposed rule underestimates costs for the required actions. Specifically, FedEx noted that Boeing estimates the part kit cost for installing NGS to be \$440,000, not \$200,000 as stated in the proposed AD. FedEx stated that the NGS is a very expensive system, which adds undue burden on operators. FedEx claimed that the proposed rule is therefore unjustified.

The FAA agrees to clarify. The FAA's cost estimate in the NPRM was not for installation of NGS, but rather was for an FQIS modification to bring the FQIS into compliance with the applicable regulations. The estimated parts cost

and work hours used were those supplied by Boeing and Goodrich Aerospace for such a modification. However, if an operator chooses to install an NGS in lieu of accomplishing the modification, the FAA acknowledges the parts cost would likely be higher for that operator. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Require Cargo Airplane Option for All Airplanes

Boeing requested that the NPRM be revised to make the alternative actions for cargo airplanes specified in paragraph (h) of the proposed AD applicable to all airplanes, including passenger airplanes with FRM not installed due to differences in foreign regulations. In addition, Boeing requested that the actions specified in paragraph (h) of the proposed AD become the primary means of compliance for all airplanes, not an alternative method of compliance for some airplanes.

The FAA disagrees with the commenter's request. As discussed in the comment response in the SNPRM for Docket No. FAA-2012-0187, under the heading "Requests To Withdraw NPRM (77 FR 12506, March 1, 2012) Based on Applicability" the FAA does not consider the alternative action for cargo airplanes allowed by this AD to provide an adequate level of safety for passenger airplanes. The FAA is willing to accept a higher level of individual flight risk exposure for cargo flights that are not fail-safe due to the absence of passengers and the resulting significant reduction in occupant exposure on a cargo airplane versus a passenger airplane, and due to relatively low estimated individual flight risk that would exist on a cargo airplane after the corrective actions are taken. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Change Compliance Time

A4A/CAA, FedEx, Japan Airlines (JAL), and Air Transport International requested that the FAA extend the compliance time for the modifications specified in paragraphs (g) and (h)(2) of the proposed AD to 72 months. A4A/CAA stated that the compliance time should match that of AD 2016-07-07 because the unsafe condition and corrective actions are similar. Air Transport International noted the longer compliance time would provide additional time for passenger-to-freighter conversions to incorporate a currently unreleased service bulletin into any supplemental type certificate (STC). A4A/CAA stated that although

service information was not yet available, the compliance time should align with major maintenance schedules, but should be not less than 72 months after service information is available.

Conversely, NATCA recommended that the FAA reject requests for a compliance time longer than 5 years as proposed in the NPRM. Assuming final rule issuance in 2016, NATCA estimated that a 5-year compliance time would result in required compliance by 2021—25 years after the TWA Flight 800 fuel tank explosion that led to the requirements in SFAR 88, and 20 years after issuance of SFAR 88.

The FAA agrees with the commenters' requests to extend the compliance time, and disagrees with NATCA's request. The FAA received similar requests to extend the compliance time from several commenters regarding the NPRMs for the FQIS modification on other airplanes. The FAA disagrees with establishing a compliance time based on issuance of the service information that is not yet approved or available. The FAA has determined that a 72-month compliance time is appropriate and will provide operators adequate time to prepare for and perform the required modifications without excessive disruption of operations. The FAA has determined that the requested moderate increase in compliance time will continue to provide an acceptable level of safety. The FAA has changed paragraphs (g) and (h)(2) of this AD accordingly.

Request To Extend Repetitive BITE Check Interval

Air Transport International and All Nippon Airways (ANA) requested that paragraph (h)(1) of the proposed AD be revised to extend the repetitive check interval for the BITE checks. Air Transport International requested that the repetitive interval be extended to 750 flight hours to match the repetitive interval specified in AD 2016-07-07. ANA noted that an interval of 750 flight hours will allow the check to be done during A-check intervals.

The FAA agrees to extend the repetitive check interval to 750 flight hours. The FAA intended to propose a 750 flight hour interval, but inadvertently specified 650 flight hour intervals in the proposed AD. The FAA has revised paragraph (h)(1) of this AD to specify repetitive intervals of 750 flight hours.

Request To Clarify Actions in Paragraph (h)(1) of the Proposed AD

ANA requested that the FAA clarify the actions specified in paragraph (h)(1)

of the proposed AD. ANA noted there are two actions (record the existing fault code stored in the FQIS processor prior to doing the BITE check of the FQIS and do a BITE check of the FQIS) that must be done using Boeing Service Bulletin 767-28-0118, dated July 15, 2014. ANA stated Boeing Service Bulletin 767-28-0118, dated July 15, 2014, does not contain specific instructions to record existing fault codes. ANA noted that recording existing fault codes can be done using existing maintenance tasks. ANA asked if recording the existing fault codes must be done using Boeing Service Bulletin 767-28-0118, dated July 15, 2014, and if so, requested that Boeing Service Bulletin 767-28-0118, dated July 15, 2014, be revised to address the AD action.

The FAA agrees to clarify. Boeing Service Bulletin 767-28-0118, dated July 15, 2014, contains notes in Parts 4 and 5 of the Accomplishment Instructions stating that operators should record the existing faults prior to initiating the BITE check of the processor. However, those notes don't include specific procedures. Operators may use accepted procedures, including existing maintenance tasks, to comply with the requirements to record existing fault codes. No change to this AD is necessary.

Request To Clarify Whether Certain Actions Can Be Done Without Obtaining an Alternative Method of Compliance (AMOC)

ABX AIR requested that the FAA clarify whether it can perform the repetitive checks specified in paragraph (h)(1) of the proposed AD. ABX AIR noted that it operates airplanes converted to a cargo configuration using an STC, so its airplanes are not included in the effectivity of Boeing Service Bulletin 767-28-0118, dated July 15, 2014. ABX AIR asked if it could still do the repetitive checks in accordance with Boeing Service Bulletin 767-28-0118, dated July 15, 2014, without obtaining an AMOC.

The FAA agrees to clarify. The FAA determined that the BITE check procedures in the service bulletin are applicable to all Boeing 767 airplanes. Therefore, it is acceptable to use the procedures specified in the service information even on airplanes that are not listed in the effectivity of Boeing Service Bulletin 767-28-0118, dated July 15, 2014.

Request To Provide Dispensation for Airplanes To Be Retired

British Airways (BA) requested that the proposed AD be revised to provide dispensation for aircraft to be retired,

which would not be prohibitive for operators. BA stated that the only Boeing solution available to comply with the proposed AD is to install an NGS. BA further stated that NGS is not mandatory for operators outside of the U.S. and is a high cost, high work-hour modification.

The FAA infers that the commenter is requesting an extension of the compliance time for airplanes that will be retired by a certain date or for the AD to exclude those airplanes. The FAA notes that the commenter did not propose a specific period of additional time for operation without addressing the unsafe condition, and did not propose any specific alternative corrective actions. The FAA's understanding is that British Airways no longer operates Model 767 airplanes. The FAA also notes that this AD does not require installing an NGS; this AD requires an FQIS modification. If the commenter or another operator wishes to make a specific proposal, they can submit that proposal using the AMOC process specified in paragraph (j) of this AD. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To State That an Exemption Is Required

Boeing requested that paragraph (h) of the proposed AD be revised to state that an exemption is required to accomplish the specified actions. Boeing stated that the FAA has identified that the BITE procedure and wire separation design changes specified in the proposed AD are not sufficient for compliance to 14 CFR 25.981(a) at the FQIS level. Boeing stated that an exemption is therefore needed prior to approval of the related design change.

The FAA agrees to clarify. The BITE check is not a type design change or alteration, so no exemption from the airworthiness standards is required for that action. The FAA design data approval of any partial wire separation modification would require an exemption. That exemption would be obtained by the party seeking approval of the alteration data, and no further exemption would be required for the party using that data to alter an aircraft. Obtaining such an exemption would be part of the certification process for such a change, so the FAA does not find it necessary to include such information in paragraph (h) of this AD. In addition, some parties may choose to comply with the AD using a design change that fully complies with the airworthiness standards. The FAA also notes that the commenter appears to misunderstand why an exemption is needed for the required modification. The exemption is

needed because, even with the modification, the FQIS does not comply with 14 CFR 25.901(c) and 14 CFR 25.981(a). The exemption does not authorize evaluation of a partial system for compliance with the system level requirement. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Clarify Certification Basis for Modification Requirements

NATCA recommended that the FAA revise paragraph (g) of the proposed AD to clearly state that the required FQIS design changes must comply with the fail-safe requirements of 14 CFR 25.901(c), as amended by amendment 25–46 (43 FR 50597, October 30, 1978); and 14 CFR 25.981(a) and (b), as amended by amendment 25–102; NATCA added that these provisions are required by SFAR 88.

The FAA does not agree to change paragraph (g) of this AD. While the FAA agrees that modifications to comply with paragraph (g) should be required to comply with the referenced regulations, that requirement already exists in 14 CFR part 21. No change to this AD is necessary.

Request To Require Modification on All Production Airplanes

NATCA recommended that the FAA require designs that comply with 14 CFR 25.901(c) and 25.981(a)(3) on all newly produced transport airplanes. NATCA stated that continuing to grant exemptions to 14 CFR 25.901(c), as amended by amendment 25–40 (42 FR 15042, March 17, 1977); and 14 CFR 25.981(a)(3), as amended by amendment 25–102; has allowed continued production of thousands of airplanes with this known unsafe condition.

The FAA disagrees with the commenter's request. The recommendation to require production airplanes to fully comply with 14 CFR 25.901(c) and 14 CFR 25.981(a)(3) is outside the scope of this rulemaking. The FAA has implemented requirements for all large transport airplanes produced after September 2010 to include flammability reduction methods for tanks that would otherwise be high-flammability fuel tanks. Boeing incorporated this change into the Model 767 series airplanes that are still in production and the FAA has excluded those airplanes from the applicability of this AD. The FAA has not changed this final rule regarding this issue.

Request To Exclude Certain Airplanes

United Airlines (UAL) requested that the FAA revise the proposed AD to exclude airplanes that are affected by 14 CFR 121.1117. UAL noted that the FRM

required by 14 CFR 121.1117 will have been installed on all affected airplanes in passenger configuration by December 26, 2018. UAL suggested that the FAA either delete paragraph (g) of the proposed AD or make paragraph (g) of the proposed AD applicable only to airplanes in a cargo configuration that do not have an FRM installed and non-U.S.-registered airplanes that do not have to comply with FRM requirements.

The FAA disagrees with the commenter's request. There are other passenger-carrying airplanes operated under 14 CFR part 91 that are not required to install FRM. (The requirement to install FRM on all passenger-carrying airplanes operated by air carriers is in 14 CFR 121.1117.) The FAA notes that foreign air carriers may not have to comply with that requirement or similar requirements of their own civil aviation authority. EASA, for example, has chosen not to require FRM to be retrofitted to in-service airplanes. The proposed AD is intended to require any Model 767 series passenger airplane that does not have FRM, regardless of the rules under which it is operated, to address the FQIS latent-plus-one unsafe condition with a corrective action that fully complies with the FAA airworthiness standards. This requirement fulfills the FAA's International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) obligation to address unsafe conditions on all of the aircraft manufactured by the state of design, not just those aircraft whose operation is under the jurisdiction of the state of design. The FAA has not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Provide Cost-Effective Method of Compliance

BA and JAL requested that the FAA encourage Boeing to provide a cost-effective method of compliance for passenger airplanes. JAL noted that Boeing expects the NGS installation to be an AMOC for the proposed AD. However, JAL and BA noted that the majority of non-FAA operators are not required to retrofit the NGS system. The commenters requested that the FAA encourage Boeing to develop an acceptable cost-effective method of compliance that does not require installation of an NGS.

The FAA agrees that the lack of service information for FQIS modifications makes it difficult to assess the required work to modify the FQIS, and acknowledges the high cost of NGS. However, the FAA disagrees with the commenters' request. For passenger-carrying airplanes, the cost per airplane of providing a modification of the FQIS that fully complies with the

airworthiness standards was estimated by Boeing and their FQIS vendor (Goodrich) prior to the issuance of the NPRM to be comparable to the cost of installing NGS. Based on that cost estimate, Boeing proposed that they not be required to develop a fully compliant FQIS modification for passenger airplanes because it would not provide significant savings to operators and NGS would provide a greater safety benefit. The FAA agreed. The FAA's understanding is that Boeing's current position is the same, and that they do not plan to develop a fully compliant FQIS modification for passenger airplanes to address paragraph (g) of this AD. However, if service information is developed, approved, and available in the future, operators may request approval under the provisions of paragraph (j) of this AD to use approved service instructions as an AMOC for the requirements of this AD, or the FAA may approve the service information as a global AMOC for this AD. In addition, Boeing has issued Service Bulletin 767–28–0122, Revision 1, dated February 26, 2020, for all-cargo airplanes, and the FAA has revised paragraph (h)(2) of this AD to specify that Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0122, Revision 1, dated February 26, 2020, is an acceptable method of compliance. This revision includes adding paragraphs (h)(2)(i) and (ii) of this AD. The FAA has also added paragraph (i) of this AD to provide credit for Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0122, dated October 11, 2016, and redesignated subsequent paragraphs accordingly. The FAA has also revised the Estimated Costs for Alternative Actions table in this final rule to include the estimated costs for the wire separation modification specified in Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0122, Revision 1, dated February 26, 2020, if operators choose to comply using that method.

The FAA notes that this cost estimate is based on data provided in Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0122, dated October 11, 2016, while the cost estimate provided for a modification using methods approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(2)(i) of this AD (paragraph (h)(2) of the proposed AD) is based on data provided by the manufacturer for Model 757 and 767 airplanes. The FAA had previously determined, as specified in the NPRM, that the work involved for the cargo airplane wire separation modification would take 230 work-hours. Boeing has since provided an updated estimate of 74 work-hours for the alternative modification for cargo airplanes. The FAA has revised the cost

estimate for the modification accordingly in this final rule.

Request To Require Design Changes From Manufacturers

NATCA recommended that the FAA follow the agency’s compliance and enforcement policy to require manufacturers to develop the necessary design changes soon enough to support operators’ ability to comply with the proposed requirements. NATCA noted that SFAR 88 required manufacturers to develop all design changes for unsafe conditions identified by their SFAR 88 design reviews by December 2002, or within an additional 18 months if the FAA granted an extension.

The FAA acknowledges the commenter’s concerns. However, any enforcement action is outside the scope of this rulemaking. The FAA has not changed this final rule regarding this issue.

Request To Address Unsafe Condition on All Fuel Tanks

NATCA recommended that the FAA require design changes that eliminate unsafe FQIS failure conditions on all fuel tanks on the affected models, regardless of fuel tank location or the percentage of time the fuel tank is flammable. NATCA referred to four fuel tank explosions in low-flammability exposure time fuel tanks identified by the FAA during FTFR rulemaking. NATCA stated that neither FRM nor alternative actions for cargo airplanes (e.g., BITE checks (checks of built-in test equipment) followed by applicable repairs before further flight and modification of the center fuel tank FQIS wiring within 60 months) would bring the airplane into full regulatory compliance. NATCA added that the combination of failures described in the NPRM meets the criteria for “known combinations” of failures that require corrective action in FAA Policy Memorandum ANM100–2003–112–15.

The FAA disagrees with the commenter’s request. The FAA has determined that according to Policy Memorandum ANM100–2003–112–15, the failure condition for the airplanes affected by this AD should not be

classified as a “known combination.” While the FQIS design architecture is similar to that of the early Boeing Model 747 configuration that is suspected of contributing to the TWA Flight 800 fuel tank explosion, significant differences exist in the design of FQIS components and wire installations between the affected The Boeing Company models and the early Model 747 airplanes such that the intent of the “known combinations” provision for low-flammability fuel tanks in the policy memorandum is not applicable. Therefore, this AD affects only the identified Boeing airplanes with high-flammability exposure time fuel tanks, as specified in paragraph (c) of this AD. The FAA provided a detailed response to similar comments in the preamble of the final rule for AD 2016–07–07. The FAA has not changed this final rule regarding this issue.

Clarification of Applicability

The FAA has added paragraph (c)(3) to this AD to clarify that airplanes equipped with an ignition mitigation means (IMM) approved by the FAA as compliant with certain regulations are excluded from this AD. The FAA intended for airplanes with compliant IMM to be excluded from the actions required by this AD. The FAA has determined that the installation of an approved IMM provides a level of risk reduction at least as great as that provided by FRM and adequately addresses the unsafe condition.

Clarification of BITE Check Compliance Time

The FAA has revised paragraph (h)(1) of this AD to clarify the compliance time for the BITE check relative to the requirement to record the fault codes. The FAA recognized that operators might interpret the proposed requirements for alternative actions for cargo airplanes as allowing additional flights prior to performing the BITE check after first recording the fault codes. The FAA intended for operators to perform the BITE check immediately after recording the fault codes to address both the fault codes that exist prior to performing the BITE check and any new

codes that are identified during the BITE check.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered the comments received, and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting this final rule with the changes described previously and minor editorial changes. The FAA has determined that these minor changes:

- Are consistent with the intent that was proposed in the NPRM for addressing the unsafe condition; and
- Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM.

The FAA also determined that these changes will not increase the economic burden on any operator or increase the scope of this final rule.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0118, dated July 15, 2014. This service information describes procedures for a BITE check of the FQIS.

The FAA also reviewed Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0122, Revision 1, dated February 26, 2020. This service information describes procedures for modifying the airplane by separating FQIS wiring that runs between the FQIS processor and the center tank wing spar penetrations from other airplane wiring and applicable corrective actions (including correcting loop resistance and electrical bonding resistance).

This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the ADDRESSES section.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 261 airplanes of U.S. registry. This estimate includes 255 cargo airplanes; 4 private, business/corporate/executive, or government airplanes; and 2 experimental airplanes. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS: REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Modification	1,200 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$102,000	\$200,000	\$302,000	\$78,822,000

ESTIMATED COSTS: ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
BITE check	18 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$1,530 per check.	\$0	\$1,530 per check.
Wire separation (using service information).	Up to 289 work-hours × \$85 per hour = Up to \$24,565	Up to \$51,970	Up to \$76,535.
Wire separation	74 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$6,290	\$10,000	\$16,290.

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.

The FAA is 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) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, 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.

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 airworthiness directive (AD):

2020–18–16 The Boeing Company:
Amendment 39–21237; Docket No. FAA–2016–6141; Product Identifier 2015–NM–048–AD.

(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective November 10, 2020.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 767–200, –300, –300F, and –400ER series airplanes, certificated in any category, excluding airplanes identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this AD.

(1) Airplanes on which the center auxiliary tank consists only of the spaces between the side of body rib 0 and rib 3 of the left and right wings (*i.e.*, the wing center structural box is a dry bay and is not part of the fuel tank).

(2) Airplanes equipped with a flammability reduction means (FRM) approved by the FAA as compliant with the fuel tank flammability reduction (FTFR) requirements of 14 CFR 25.981(b) or 26.33(c)(1).

(3) Airplanes equipped with an ignition mitigation means (IMM) approved by the FAA as compliant with the FTFR requirements of 14 CFR 25.981(c) or 26.33(c)(2).

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 28, Fuel.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by the FAA's analysis of the Model 767 fuel system reviews conducted by the manufacturer. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent ignition sources inside the center fuel tank, which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Modification

Within 72 months after the effective date of this AD, modify the fuel quantity indicating system (FQIS) to prevent development of an ignition source inside the center fuel tank due to electrical fault conditions, using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (j) of this AD.

(h) Alternative Actions for Cargo Airplanes

For airplanes used exclusively for cargo operations: As an alternative to the requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD, do the actions specified in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this AD. To exercise this option, operators must perform the first inspection required under paragraph (h)(1) of this AD within 6 months after the effective date of this AD. To exercise this option for airplanes returned to service after conversion of the airplane from a passenger configuration to an all-cargo configuration more than 6 months after the effective date of this AD, operators must perform the first inspection required under paragraph (h)(1) of this AD prior to further flight after the conversion.

(1) Within 6 months after the effective date of this AD, record the existing fault codes stored in the FQIS processor and before further flight thereafter do a BITE check (check of built-in test equipment) of the FQIS, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0118, dated July 15, 2014. If any nondispatchable fault code is recorded prior to the BITE check or as a result of the BITE check, before further flight, do all applicable repairs and repeat the BITE check until a successful test is performed with no nondispatchable faults found, in accordance with Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0118, dated July 15, 2014. Repeat these actions thereafter at intervals not to exceed 750 flight hours. Modification as specified in paragraph (h)(2) of this AD does not terminate the repetitive BITE check requirement of this paragraph.

(2) Within 72 months after the effective date of this AD, do the actions specified in paragraph (h)(2)(i) or (ii) of this AD.

(i) Modify the airplane by separating FQIS wiring that runs between the FQIS processor and the center tank wing spar penetrations, including any circuits that might pass through a main fuel tank, from other airplane wiring that is not intrinsically safe using methods approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (j) of this AD.

(ii) Modify the airplane by separating FQIS wiring that runs between the FQIS processor and the center tank wing spar penetrations,

including any circuits that might pass through a main fuel tank, from other airplane wiring that is not intrinsically safe, and do all applicable corrective actions, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0122, Revision 1, dated February 26, 2020. Do all applicable corrective actions before further flight.

(i) Credit for Previous Actions

This paragraph provides credit for the actions specified in paragraph (h)(2)(ii) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0122, dated October 11, 2016.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, 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 certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-ANM-Seattle-ACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(4) For service information that contains steps that are labeled as Required for Compliance (RC), the provisions of paragraphs (j)(4)(i) and (ii) apply.

(i) The steps labeled as RC, including substeps under an RC step and any figures identified in an RC step, must be done to comply with the AD. An AMOC is required for any deviations to RC steps, including substeps and identified figures.

(ii) Steps not labeled as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the RC steps, including substeps and identified figures, can still be done as specified, and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition.

(k) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Jon Regimbal, Aerospace Engineer, Propulsion Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3557; email: Jon.Regimbal@faa.gov.

(2) Service information identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference is

available at the addresses specified in paragraphs (l)(3) and (4) of this AD.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0118, dated July 15, 2014.

(ii) Boeing Service Bulletin 767–28–0122, Revision 1, dated February 26, 2020.

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; internet <https://www.myboeingfleet.com>.

(4) You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

(5) You may view this 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, email fedreg.legal@nara.gov, or go to: <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued on August 26, 2020.

Lance T. Gant,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2020–21997 Filed 10–5–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2020–0094; Product Identifier 2019–NM–188–AD; Amendment 39–21266; AD 2020–20–10]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2018–06–07, which applied to certain The Boeing Company Model 757–200, –200CB, and –300 series airplanes. AD 2018–06–07 required inspecting the fuselage frame at a certain station for existing repairs, repetitive inspections, and applicable repairs. This AD requires the actions in AD 2018–06–07, with an expanded

inspection area, additional inspections, a modified inspection type, and applicable repairs. This AD was prompted by a report of fatigue cracking found in the fuselage frame at a certain station, which severed the inner chord and web. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective November 10, 2020.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of November 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: For Boeing service information identified in this final rule, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110 SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; phone: 562–797–1717; internet: <https://www.myboeingfleet.com>. For Aviation Partners Boeing service information identified in this final rule, contact Aviation Partners Boeing, 2811 S. 102nd Street, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98168; phone: 206–830–7699; internet: <https://www.aviationpartnersboeing.com>. You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2020–0094.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2020–0094; 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 final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Jarzomb, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Section, FAA, Los Angeles ACO Branch, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712–4137; phone: 562–627–5234; fax: 562–627–5210; email: peter.jarzomb@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR