

implement these revisions as expeditiously as possible.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires administrative agencies to consider the effect of their actions on small entities, including small non-profit businesses, and small local governments. Pursuant to the RFA, when an agency issues a rule, the agency must prepare an analysis that describes whether the impact of the rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of these small entities. However, the RFA requires such analysis only where notice and comment rulemaking is required. As discussed above, SBA is publishing this rule as an interim final rule without advance notice and public comment because section 303 of the Economic Aid Act authorizes SBA to issue regulations to implement the amendments in the Act without regard to notice requirements. This rule is, therefore, exempt from the RFA requirements.

List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 120

Loan programs-business, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Small businesses.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, SBA amends 13 CFR part 120 as follows:

PART 120—BUSINESS LOANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 120 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6), (b)(7), (b)(14), (h), and note, 636(a), (h) and (m), and note, 636m, 650, 657t, and note, 657u, and note, 687(f), 696(3), and (7), and note, 697, 697a and e, and note; Pub. L. 116–260, 134 Stat. 1182.

■ 2. Add § 120.842 under the undesignated center heading “Accredited Lenders Program (ALP)” to read as follows:

§ 120.842 ALP Express Loans.

(a) *Definition.* For the purposes of this section, an *ALP Express Loan*:

(1) Means a 504 loan in an amount that is not more than \$500,000; and

(2) Does not include a loan made to a borrower that is in an industry that has a high rate of default, as annually determined by SBA. SBA will publish an annual list of the industries with a high rate of default in a notice in the **Federal Register**.

(b) *Requirements for the underwriting, approving, closing, and servicing of ALP Express Loans—*(1) *General.* When underwriting, approving, closing, and servicing 504 loans under this section,

the ALP CDC must comply with Loan Program Requirements and conduct such activities in accordance with prudent and commercially reasonable lending standards.

(2) *Documentation of decision making.* For each ALP Express Loan, the ALP CDC must document in its files the basis for its decisions with respect to underwriting, approving, closing, and servicing the loan.

(3) *Processing requirements—*(i) *Eligibility.* An ALP Express Loan is subject to SBA’s final approval as to eligibility and, for each loan, an ALP CDC must submit the documents required by SBA to complete the eligibility review. ALP CDCs must submit to SBA for review and approval any servicing action that the ALP CDC proposes prior to closing that may affect the eligibility of the borrower or the ALP Express Loan.

(ii) *Credit decisions.* The ALP CDC is responsible for properly determining the applicant’s creditworthiness and establishing the terms and conditions under which the ALP Express Loan will be made in accordance with SBA’s Loan Program Requirements and prudent lending standards. The ALP CDC’s determination regarding creditworthiness will not be subject to SBA review.

(4) *Submission of loan documents.* An ALP CDC must notify SBA of its credit decision on an ALP Express Loan by submitting to SBA all required documentation. SBA will review these documents to determine whether the applicant and the ALP Express Loan are eligible and whether SBA funds are available for the ALP Express Loan. If approved, SBA will notify the ALP CDC of the loan number assigned to the loan and provide the CDC with a signed copy of the Loan Authorization.

(5) *Loan and Debenture closing.* After receiving notification of the loan number and a signed copy of the Loan Authorization from SBA, the ALP CDC is responsible for properly undertaking all actions necessary to close the ALP Express Loan and Debenture in accordance with the expedited loan closing procedures applicable to a Priority CDC and with § 120.960.

(6) *Servicing.* The ALP CDC is responsible for servicing its ALP Express Loans in accordance with § 120.970. SBA may in certain circumstances, in its discretion, elect to handle such duties with respect to a particular ALP Express Loan or Loans. Additional servicing requirements are set forth in subpart E of this part. The CDC must promptly notify SBA when it approves any servicing action delegated

to the CDC under Loan Program Requirements.

(c) *Prohibition against making a 504 loan previously submitted to the SBA.* An ALP CDC may not process a 504 loan application under paragraph (b)(3) of this section from an applicant whose application was previously submitted to SBA and was withdrawn by the CDC or was declined or otherwise not approved by SBA.

(d) *Applicability.* The authority to make ALP Express Loans is available for applications submitted to the ALP CDC on or after June 27, 2022 and approved through September 30, 2023.

Isabella Casillas Guzman,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2022–13359 Filed 6–24–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–03–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2022–0800; Project Identifier MCAI–2022–00705–T; Amendment 39–22105; AD 2022–13–19]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2022–11–03, which applied to certain Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes. AD 2022–11–03 required revising the existing airplane flight manual (AFM), and revising the operator’s existing FAA-approved minimum equipment list (MEL) by incorporating certain master minimum equipment list (MMEL) provisions, to include limitations and procedures to mitigate the risk of elevator failure during flare. Since the FAA issued AD 2022–11–03, an updated software standard for the PRIMARY flight control computers (PRIMs) has been developed to address the unsafe condition. This AD continues to require the actions in AD 2022–11–03, and also requires installing an updated PRIM software standard, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective July 12, 2022.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of July 12, 2022.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by August 11, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- **Fax:** 202-493-2251.
- **Mail:** U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- **Hand Delivery:** Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For material incorporated by reference (IBR) in this AD, contact 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 IBR material on the EASA website at <https://ad.easa.europa.eu>. 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. It is also available in the AD docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2022-0800.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2022-0800; 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, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone 206-231-3225; email Dan.Rodina@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written data, views, or arguments about this final rule. Send your comments to

an address listed under **ADDRESSES**. Include “Docket No. FAA-2022-0800; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-00705-T” at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the final rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this final rule because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this final rule.

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 this AD contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this AD, 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 they will not be placed in the public docket of this AD. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone 206-231-3225; email Dan.Rodina@faa.gov. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2022-11-03, Amendment 39-22053 (87 FR 30402, May 19, 2022) (AD 2022-11-03), which applied to certain Airbus SAS Model A350-941 and -1041 airplanes. AD 2022-11-03 required revising the existing AFM, and revising the operator's existing FAA-approved MEL by incorporating certain MMEL provisions, to include limitations and procedures to mitigate the risk of elevator failure during flare. The FAA issued AD 2022-11-03 to address the

faulty FCGS X13 standard, which could lead to loss of control of the elevator surfaces, possibly resulting in loss of control of the airplane.

Actions Since AD 2022-11-03 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2022-11-03, which the FAA considered an interim action, an updated software standard for the PRIMs has been developed to address the unsafe condition.

EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2022-0098, dated June 1, 2022 (EASA AD 2022-0098) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for certain Airbus SAS Model A350-941 and -1041 airplanes and require installing the updated software standard.

This AD was prompted by the FAA's determination that the updated software standard must be installed in order to address the unsafe condition. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the faulty FCGS X13 standard, which could lead to loss of control of the elevator surfaces, possibly resulting in loss of control of the airplane. See the MCAI for additional background information.

Explanation of Retained Requirements

Although this AD does not explicitly restate the requirements of AD 2022-11-03, this AD retains all of the requirements of AD 2022-11-03. Those requirements are referenced in EASA AD 2022-0098, which, in turn, is referenced in paragraph (g) of this AD.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2022-0098 specifies procedures for revising the Limitations and Normal Procedures sections of the existing AFM, revising the operator's existing FAA-approved MEL by incorporating MMEL provisions, to include limitations and procedures to mitigate the risk of elevator failure during flare, and installing an updated PRIM software standard.

This material 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.

FAA's Determination

These products have been approved by the aviation authority of another country and are approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, it has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI described above.

The FAA is issuing this AD after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of these same type designs.

Requirements of This AD

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2022–0098 described previously, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

EASA AD 2022–0098 requires operators to revise the AFM and “inform all flight crews, and, thereafter, operate the aeroplane accordingly.” However, this AD does not specifically require those actions as those actions are already required by FAA regulations. FAA regulations require operators furnish to pilots any changes to the AFM (for example, 14 CFR 121.137), and to ensure the pilots are familiar with the AFM (for example, 14 CFR 91.505). As with any other flightcrew training requirement, training on the updated AFM content is tracked by the operators and recorded in each pilot’s training record, which is available for the FAA to review. FAA regulations also require pilots to follow the procedures in the existing AFM including all updates. 14 CFR 91.9 requires that any person operating a civil aircraft must comply with the operating limitations specified in the AFM. Therefore, including a requirement in this AD to operate the airplane according to the revised AFM would be redundant and unnecessary.

Similarly, EASA AD 2022–0098 specifies amending the operator’s MEL and, thereafter, “operating the aeroplane accordingly.” However, this AD does not include specific operating requirements as they are already required by FAA regulations. FAA regulations (14 CFR 121.628 (a)(2)) require operators to provide pilots with access to all of the information contained in the operator’s MEL. Furthermore, 14 CFR 121.628 (a)(5) requires airplanes to be operated under all applicable conditions and limitations contained in the operator’s MEL. Therefore, including a requirement in this AD to operate the airplane

according to the revised MEL would be redundant and unnecessary.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA’s ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, EASA AD 2022–0098 is incorporated by reference in this AD. This AD requires compliance with EASA AD 2022–0098 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2022–0098 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to “all required actions and compliance times,” compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled “Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)” in EASA AD 2022–0098. Service information required by EASA AD 2022–0098 for compliance will be available at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2022–0800 after this AD is published.

FAA’s Justification and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency, for “good cause,” finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without providing notice and seeking comment prior to issuance. Further, section 553(d) of the APA authorizes agencies to make rules effective in less than thirty days, upon a finding of good cause.

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies forgoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule. Since the FAA issued AD 2022–11–03, an updated software standard for the PRIMs has been developed to address the unsafe condition. The actions required by AD 2022–11–03 are an interim action that mitigate the unsafe condition but do not address the root cause of the unsafe condition. The installation of the updated software standard addresses the root cause of the unsafe condition and allows the removal of the AFM and MEL revisions required by AD 2022–11–03.

Incorrect logic in the PRIMs may cause the PRIM computers to inadvertently lose control over their respective elevator actuators during flare phase, depending on flight conditions, potentially affecting every flight and possibly resulting in loss of control of the airplane in a critical phase of flight. Given the significance of the risk presented by this unsafe condition, it must be immediately addressed. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B).

In addition, the FAA finds that good cause exists pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days, for the same reasons the FAA found good cause to forgo notice and comment.

Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

The requirements of the RFA do not apply when an agency finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 to adopt a rule without prior notice and comment. Because the FAA has determined that it has good cause to adopt this rule without notice and comment, RFA analysis is not required.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 30 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Retained actions from AD 2022-11-03	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85	\$2,550
New actions	2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170	300	470	14,100

According to the manufacturer, some or all of the costs of this AD may be covered under warranty, thereby reducing the cost impact on affected operators. The FAA does not control warranty coverage for affected operators. As a result, the FAA has included all known costs in the cost estimate.

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, and
- (2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

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:
- a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2022–11–03, Amendment 39–22053 (87 FR 30402, May 19, 2022); and
- b. Adding the following new AD:

2022–13–19 Airbus SAS: Amendment 39–22105; Docket No. FAA–2022–0800; Project Identifier MCAI–2022–00705–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective July 12, 2022.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2022–11–03, Amendment 39–22053 (87 FR 30402, May 19, 2022) (AD 2022–11–03).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2022–0098, dated June 1, 2022 (EASA AD 2022–0098).

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 27, Flight controls.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by an indication that both elevator actuators of the PRIMary flight control computers (PRIMs) were considered faulty due to incorrect instructions with a new PRIM standard and a determination that an updated software standard for the PRIMs must be installed. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the faulty standard, which could lead to loss of control of the elevator surfaces, possibly resulting in loss of control of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2022–0098.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2022–0098

(1) Where EASA AD 2022–0098 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where EASA AD 2022–0098 refers to May 9, 2022 (the effective date of EASA AD 2022–0079–E), this AD requires using June 3, 2022 (the effective date of AD 2022–11–03).

(3) Where paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2022–0098 specifies to "inform all flight crews, and, thereafter, operate the aeroplane accordingly," this AD does not require those actions as those actions are already required by existing FAA operating regulations.

(4) Where paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2022–0098 specifies to "implement the instructions of the MER, as defined in [the EASA] AD," for this AD replace that phrase with "revise the operator's existing FAA-approved minimum equipment list (MEL) to incorporate the instructions of the MER."

(5) Where paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2022–0098 specifies "operating the aeroplane accordingly," this AD does not require that action as that action is already required by existing FAA operating regulations.

(6) The "Remarks" section of EASA AD 2022–0098 does not apply to this AD.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation 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 responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-AVS-AIR-730-AMOC@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus SAS's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(3) *Required for Compliance (RC):* Except as required by paragraph (i)(2) of this AD, if any service information contains procedures or tests that are identified as RC, those procedures and tests must be done to comply with this AD; any procedures or tests that are not identified as RC are recommended. Those procedures and tests that are not identified 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 procedures and tests identified as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to procedures or tests identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(j) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone 206–231–3225; email Dan.Rodina@faa.gov.

(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 2022–0098, dated June 1, 2022.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA AD 2022–0098, contact 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 at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2022–0800.

(6) 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 fr.inspection@nara.gov, or go to: <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued on June 17, 2022.

Christina Underwood,

Acting Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–13720 Filed 6–23–22; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2022–0459; Project Identifier MCAI–2021–00266–E; Amendment 39–22102; AD 2022–13–16]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; GE Aviation Czech s.r.o. (Type Certificate Previously held by WALTER Engines a.s., Walter a.s., and MOTORLET a.s.) Turboprop Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all GE Aviation Czech s.r.o. (GEAC) M601D–11 model turboprop engines. This AD was prompted by the manufacturer revising the airworthiness limitations section (ALS) of the existing engine maintenance manual (EMM) to include a visual inspection of the centrifugal compressor case for cracks. This AD requires revising the ALS of the existing EMM to incorporate a visual inspection of the centrifugal compressor case. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective August 1, 2022.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact GE Aviation Czech, Beranových 65, 199 02 Praha 9—Letňany, Czech Republic; phone: +420 222 538 999; email: tp.ops@ge.com. You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2022–0459; 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, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), 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:

Barbara Caufield, Aviation Safety Engineer, ECO Branch, FAA, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803; phone: (781) 238–7146; email: barbara.caufield@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all GEAC M601D–11 model turboprop engines. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on April 14, 2022 (87 FR 22149). The NPRM was prompted by the manufacturer revising the ALS of the existing EMM to include a visual inspection of the centrifugal compressor case for cracks. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require revising the ALS of the existing EMM to incorporate a visual inspection of the centrifugal compressor case for cracks. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed that an owner/operator (pilot) holding at least a private pilot certificate may revise the ALS of the existing EMM, and the owner/operator must enter compliance with the applicable paragraphs of the AD into the aircraft records in accordance with 14 CFR 43.9(a) and 14 CFR 91.417(a)(2)(v). This is an exception to the FAA's standard maintenance regulations. The

FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

The European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2021–0060, dated March 3, 2021 (referred to after this as “the MCAI”), to address the unsafe condition on these products. The MCAI states:

The airworthiness limitations for certain M601 engine models, which are approved by EASA, are currently defined and published in the ALS.

These instructions have been identified as mandatory for continued airworthiness.

Failure to accomplish these instructions could result in an unsafe condition.

Recently, GEAC published the ALS, as defined in this [EASA] AD, introducing a visual inspection of the Centrifugal Compressor Case.

For the reason described above, this [EASA] AD requires accomplishment of the actions specified in the ALS.

You may obtain further information by examining the MCAI in the AD docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2022–0459.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received no comments on the NPRM or on the determination of the cost to the public.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. This AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM.

Related Service Information

The FAA reviewed GE Aviation Czech Airworthiness Limitations R18, Section 5. Mandatory Inspections, of the GE Aviation Czech EMM, Part No. 0982309, Revision No. 18, dated December 18, 2020 (Airworthiness Limitations R18, Section 5. Mandatory Inspections). Airworthiness Limitations R18, Section 5. Mandatory Inspections, of the EMM describe procedures for performing a visual inspection of the centrifugal compressor case for cracks.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 7 engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry.

The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD: