

Issued on November 4, 2020.

Lance T. Gant,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2020-1024; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01401-T; Amendment 39-21330; AD 2020-23-13]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Regional Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Regional Airplanes Model ATR42-200, -300, and -320 airplanes. This AD was prompted by false activation of the stall warning system due to wiring damage on the wire bundle between an angle of attack (AOA) probe and the crew alerting computer. This AD requires a one-time inspection for discrepancies of the wire bundles between the left- and right-hand AOA probes and the crew alerting computer, and, depending on findings, applicable corrective actions, 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 becomes effective December 3, 2020.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of December 3, 2020.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by January 4, 2021.

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 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 IBR material on the EASA website at <https://ad.easa.europa.eu>. You may view this IBR 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 on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2020-1024.

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-2020-1024; 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, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shahram Daneshmandi, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206-231-3220; email: shahram.daneshmandi@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

The EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2020-0221, dated October 13, 2020 (EASA AD 2020-0221) (also referred to as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Regional Airplanes Model ATR42-200, -300, and -320 airplanes.

This AD was prompted by false activation of the stall warning system due to wiring damage on the wire bundle between an AOA probe and the crew alerting computer. Such activation can lead to one or a combination of the following events:

- Autopilot disconnection;
- Stick pusher activation;

- Stick shaker activation;
- Aural stall warning (cricket audio alert);

- Master CAUTION light flashing amber;

- STICK PUSHER green light ON;
- FLT CTL amber light on CAP;
- Stick PUSHER/SHAKER

pushbutton 'FAULT' amber light illumination;

- Whooler Audio alert.

The FAA is issuing this AD to address this condition, which could result in loss of control of the airplane during take-off and landing phases. See the MCAI for additional background information.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2020-0221 describes procedures for a one-time detailed visual inspection of the wire bundles between the left- and right-hand AOA probes and the crew alerting computer for discrepancies (including, but not limited to, wire damage, missing or damaged conduits, and incorrect routing of wiring and conduits), and, depending on findings, applicable corrective actions.

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

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country, and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with the State of Design Authority, the FAA has been notified of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA is issuing this AD because the FAA evaluated all pertinent information and determined the unsafe condition exists and is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Requirements of This AD

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2020-0221 described previously, as incorporated by reference, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA initially worked with Airbus and EASA to develop a process to use certain EASA ADs as the primary source of information for compliance

with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has since coordinated with other manufacturers and civil aviation authorities (CAAs) to use this process. As a result, EASA AD 2020–0221 is incorporated by reference in this final rule. This AD, therefore, requires compliance with EASA AD 2020–0221 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 the EASA AD 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 the EASA AD. Service information specified in EASA AD 2020–0221 that is required for compliance with EASA AD 2020–0221 is available on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2020–1024.

FAA’s Justification and Determination of the Effective Date

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 waiving notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because false activation of the stall warning system could result in loss of control of the airplane during take-off and landing phases. In addition, the compliance time for the required action is shorter than the time necessary for the

public to comment and for publication of the final rule. Therefore, the FAA finds good cause that notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable. In addition, for the reasons stated above, the FAA finds that good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this AD. Send your comments to an address listed in the **ADDRESSES** section. Include “Docket No. FAA–2020–1024; Project Identifier MCAI–2020–01401–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 Shahram Daneshmandi, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3220; email: shahram.daneshmandi@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.

Interim Action

The FAA considers this AD interim action. If final action is later identified, the FAA might consider further rulemaking then.

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

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS *

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Up to 10 work-hours × \$85 per hour = Up to \$850	\$0	Up to \$850	Up to \$22,100.

* Table does not include estimated costs for reporting.

The FAA estimates that it takes about 1 work-hour per product to comply with the reporting requirement in this AD. The average labor rate is \$85 per hour. Based on these figures, the FAA estimates the cost of reporting the inspection results on U.S. operators to be \$85, or \$85 per product.

The FAA has received no definitive data on which to base the cost estimates for the on-condition actions specified in this AD.

Paperwork Reduction Act

A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB control number. The control number for the collection of information required by this AD is 2120–0056. The paperwork cost associated with this AD has been detailed in the Costs of

Compliance section of this document and includes time for reviewing instructions, as well as completing and reviewing the collection of information. Therefore, all reporting associated with this AD is mandatory. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden and suggestions for reducing the burden should be directed to Information Collection Clearance Officer, Federal Aviation Administration, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177–1524.

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

The FAA determined that this AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify 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.

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:

2020–23–13 ATR—GIE Avions de

Transport Regional: Amendment 39–21330; Docket No. FAA–2020–1024; Project Identifier MCAI–2020–01401–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) becomes effective December 3, 2020.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Regional Airplanes Model ATR42–200, –300, and –320 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 31, Instruments.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by false activation of the stall warning system due to wiring damage on the wire bundle between an angle of attack (AOA) probe and the crew alerting computer. The FAA is issuing this AD to address this condition, which could result in loss of control of the airplane during take-off and landing phases.

(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 2020–0221, dated October 13, 2020 (EASA AD 2020–0221).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2020–0021

(1) Where EASA AD 2020–0221 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) The "Remarks" section of EASA AD 2020–0221 does not apply to this AD.

(3) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2020–0221 specifies to report inspection results to ATR within a certain compliance time. For this AD, report inspection results at the applicable time specified in paragraph (h)(3)(i) or (ii) of this AD.

(i) If the inspection was done on or after the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 30 days after the inspection.

(ii) If the inspection was done before the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 30 days after the effective date of this AD.

(i) Other FAA 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 ATA's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(3) *Paperwork Reduction Act Burden Statement:* A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number for this information collection is 2120–0056. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to be approximately 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. All responses to this collection of information are mandatory as required by this AD. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Information Collection Clearance Officer, Federal Aviation Administration, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177–1524.

(j) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Shahram Daneshmandi, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3220; email: shahram.daneshmandi@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 2020–0221, dated October 13, 2020.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA AD 2020–0221, 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–2020–1024.

(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 November 6, 2020.

Lance T. Gant,

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

[FR Doc. 2020–25379 Filed 11–17–20; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Part 1241

[Document Number NASA–20–091; Docket Number–NASA–2020–0001]

RIN 2700–AE51

To Research, Evaluate, Assess, and Treat (TREAT) Astronauts

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is adopting, without change, an interim rule that implements the provisions of the TREAT Astronauts Act to provide for the medical monitoring and diagnosis of conditions that are potentially spaceflight-associated and treatment of conditions that are spaceflight-associated for former U.S. Government astronauts and payload specialists.

DATES: *Effective:* November 18, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gwyn E. Smith, Manager, Policy Development and Integration, Office of the Chief Health and Medical Officer, 202.358.0584.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

NASA published an interim rule in the **Federal Register** at 85 FR 15352 on March 18, 2020, that implements the provisions of the TREAT Astronauts Act. The rule provides for the medical monitoring and diagnosis of conditions that are potentially spaceflight-associated and treatment of conditions that are spaceflight-associated for former U.S. Government astronauts and payload specialists. NASA is adopting this interim rule as a final rule without change.

II. Public Comment Discussion

NASA issued interim final rule, “To Research, Evaluate, Assess, and Treat (TREAT) Astronauts,” which was published in the **Federal Register** on March 18, 2020 (85 FR 15352). The public comment period on the interim final rule closed on May 18, 2020, and NASA received six comments from two former astronauts, three individuals interested in former astronaut health care, and an individual from Taiwan who asked a question about Formosan astronauts, not related to this rule. No significant issues or questions were raised by the commenters and no changes were made to the rule. Relevant questions and comments presented are addressed in routine communications with the former astronauts. NASA would like to thank all commenters for their thoughtful responses.

One commenter recommended rewording the definition of “spaceflight associated condition” to make it more understandable, specifically asking what the phrase “determines is at least as likely as not to have resulted from participation in spaceflight-related activities” meant. NASA, when making determinations on the association between health outcomes and occupational exposures related to spaceflight, relies on available evidence, including an individual’s clinical history, epidemiological assessments, and data from human research, as well as expert medical opinion. Because direct causation is very difficult to establish in many cases, a determination of presumptive association between spaceflight and a health outcome requires that the evidence and expert medical opinion together suggest that the spaceflight exposures received by an individual are as likely to cause the health outcome, as to not cause the health outcome. The focus of NASA’s inquiry is whether spaceflight exposures contributed to the health condition, not all other possible exposures. Using “at least as likely as not” as the criterion for decision making lowers the threshold for determining an association between spaceflight exposures and health outcomes, accounting for possible uncertainties involved in making such a determination. NASA chose this approach based on the processes used by other Federal agencies who must make similar determinations when direct causation cannot otherwise be established.

Another commenter had several questions about specifically how NASA would implement this rule, asking how a former astronaut would know what conditions would be considered related

to spaceflight and if the NASA Flight Medicine Clinic would be an advocate on their behalf. NASA is developing internal policy and procedures for NASA employees necessary to implement this rule. In addition, NASA will continue to communicate with former astronauts through multiple media, including the annual astronaut reunion, newsletters, online via the Life Sciences Data Archive, and NASA TREAT Astronauts Act websites, as well as personal communications with former astronauts.

Several commenters offered supporting thoughts such as, “. . . the TREAT Astronauts Act as nothing but a resourceful and helpful program . . .” and “To gain more support to pass this rule, I recommend ensuring more scientists and doctors will be hired at NASA to observe former astronauts and payload specialists, so that this effort does not take away from other important NASA programs” and asked how this Act would increase former astronaut participation and to elaborate on the differences between the Lifetime Surveillance of Astronaut Health (LSAH) program and TREAT Astronauts Act. NASA appreciates the support for this rule and provides detailed information to former astronauts on the specifics of the implementation of this rule. NASA anticipates increased participation from former astronauts, based on discussions with them as to the benefits of the program and to future astronauts. The LSAH program provides lifetime monitoring for former astronauts while the TREAT Astronauts Act provides funding for treatment of spaceflight associated conditions. More details can be found at <https://www.nasa.gov/hhp/treat-act>.

III. Regulatory Analysis Section

Executive Order 12866—Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563—Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

Executive Orders (E.O.) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. This rule is not a significant regulatory action and has not been reviewed by the Office of Management