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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; BLANIK LIMITED Gliders

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are superseding airworthiness directive (AD) 2000–20–11 for BLANIK LIMITED Models L–13 Blanik and L–13 AC Blanik gliders (type certificate previously held by LET Aeronautical Works). This AD results from mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) issued by an aviation authority of another country to identify and correct an unsafe condition on an aviation product. The MCAI describes the unsafe condition as insufficient material strength of the tail-fuselage attachment fitting. We are issuing this AD to require actions to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective July 8, 2016.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain other publication listed in this AD as of November 27, 2000 (65 FR 60845, October 13, 2000).


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jim Rutherford, Aerospace Engineer, 901 Locust, Room 301, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; telephone: (816) 329–4165; fax: (816) 329–4090; email: jim.rutherford@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to BLANIK LIMITED Models L–13 Blanik and L–13 AC Blanik gliders. That NPRM was published in the Federal Register on March 3, 2016 (81 FR 11134), and proposed to supersede AD 2000–20–11, Amendment 39–11922 (65 FR 60845; October 13, 2000). The NPRM proposed to correct an unsafe condition for the specified products and was based on mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) originated by an aviation authority of another country. The MCAI states that:

To prevent destruction of tail-fuselage attachment fitting which can lead to loss of control of the sailplane. This destruction could be caused due to lower strength of the material used during production.

The MCAI can be found in the AD docket on the Internet at: https://www.regulations.gov/?doctypeDetail;D=FAA–2016–4231–0003.

A review of records since issuance of AD 2000–20–11 revealed that the FAA inadvertently did not address this MCAI for the EVEKCTOR, spol. s.r.o. Model L 13 SDM VIVAT gliders and the BLANIK LIMITED Model L–13 AC Blanik gliders. This AD supersedes AD 2000–20–11 to add the BLANIK LIMITED Model L–13 AC Blanik gliders to the applicability of the AD.

The FAA is addressing the EVEKCTOR, spol. s.r.o. Model L 13 SDM VIVAT gliders in another AD action.

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. We received no comments on the NPRM (81 FR 11134, March 3, 2016) or on the determination of the cost to the public.

Conclusion

We reviewed the relevant data and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting the AD as proposed except for minor editorial changes. We have determined that these minor changes:

• Are consistent with the intent that was proposed in the NPRM (81 FR 11134, March 3, 2016) for correcting the unsafe condition; and

• Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM (81 FR 11134, March 3, 2016).

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

LET Aeronautical Works has issued LET Mandatory Bulletin No.: L13/085a, dated November 17, 1999. The service information describes procedures for testing the material strength of attachment fitting part number A 102 021 N and instructions for contacting the manufacturer for replacement information if necessary. 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 of the AD.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD will affect 124 products of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it would take about 4 work-hours per product to comply with the basic requirements of this AD. The average labor rate is $85 per work-hour. Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of the AD on U.S. operators to be $42,160, or $340 per product. In addition, we estimate that any necessary follow-on actions would take about 16 work-hours and require parts costing $500, for a cost of $1,860 per product. We have no way of...
determining the number of products that may need these actions.

**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.

We are 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**

We 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 this AD:

(1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Is not a “significant rule” under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979),

(3) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(4) 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.

**Examining the AD Docket**

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2016–4231; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains the NPRM, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Office (telephone (800) 647–5527) is in the ADDRESSES section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

**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 removing Amendment 39–11922 (65 FR 60845; October 13, 2000) and adding the following new AD:

   2016–11–10 BLANIK LIMITED:

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) becomes effective July 8, 2016.

(b) Affected ADs


(c) Applicability

This AD applies to BLANIK LIMITED Models L–13 Blanik and L–13 AC Blanik gliders (type certificate previously held by LET Aeronautical Works), all serial numbers, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association of America (ATA) Code 53: Fuselage.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) originated by an aviation authority of another country to identify and correct an unsafe condition on an aviation product. The MCAI describes the unsafe condition as insufficient material strength of the tail-fuselage attachment fitting. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct tail-fuselage fittings with insufficient material strength, which if left uncorrected could result in detachment of the tail from the fuselage with consequent loss of control.

(f) Actions and Compliance

Unless already done, do the following actions in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this AD, including all subparagraphs:

(1) Model L–13 Blanik gliders:

(i) Within the next 60 days after November 27, 2006 (the effective date retained from AD 2000–20–11), inspect the tail-fuselage attachment fitting, part number (P/N) A 102 021 N, for damage and material hardness following the procedures in LET Mandatory Bulletin No.: L13/085a, dated November 17, 1999.

(ii) If you find the tail-fuselage attachment fitting is damaged or the material does not meet the hardness requirements specified in the service bulletin during the inspection required in paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this AD, before further flight, you must contact the manufacturer to obtain an FAA-approved replacement part for P/N A 102 021 N and FAA-approved installation instructions and install the replacement part. Use the contact information found in paragraph (i)(4) to contact the manufacturer.

(iii) As of November 27, 2000 (the effective date retained from AD 2000–20–11), do not install, on any glider, a P/N A 102 021 N attachment fitting that has not passed the inspection required in paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this AD.

(2) Model L–13 AC Blanik gliders:

(i) Within the next 60 days after July 8, 2016 (the effective date of this AD), inspect the tail-fuselage attachment fitting, P/N A 102 021 N, for damage and material hardness following the procedures in LET Mandatory Bulletin No.: L13/085a, dated November 17, 1999.

(ii) If you find the tail-fuselage attachment fitting is damaged or the material does not meet the hardness requirements specified in the service bulletin during the inspection required in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this AD, before further flight, you must contact the manufacturer to obtain an FAA-approved replacement part for P/N A 102 021 N and FAA-approved installation instructions and install the replacement part. Use the contact information found in paragraph (i)(4) to contact the manufacturer.

(iii) As of July 8, 2016 (the effective date of this AD), do not install, on any glider, a P/N A 102 021 N attachment fitting that has not passed the inspection required in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this AD.

(g) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs): The Manager, Standards Office, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39. Send information to ATTN: Jim Rutherford, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 901 Locust, Room 301, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; telephone: (816) 329–4165; fax: (816) 329–4098; email: jim.rutherford@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your appropriate principal inspector (PI) in the FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO), or lacking a PI, your local FSDO.

(2) Airworthy Product: For any requirement in this AD to obtain or install corrective actions from a manufacturer or other source, use these actions if they are FAA-approved. Corrective actions are considered FAA-approved if they are approved by the State of Design Authority (or their delegated agent). You are required to assure the product is airworthy before it is returned to service.
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Part 1274

Cooperative Agreements With Commercial Firms

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NASA is issuing a final rule amending its regulation on Cooperative Agreements with Commercial Firms to implement section 872 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009. The revision is part of NASA's retrospective plan under Executive Order (EO) 13563 completed in August 2011.

DATES: Effective: July 5, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Orlando, telephone (202) 358–3911.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

This final rule implements the requirements of section 872 for recipients and NASA staff to report information that will appear in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS). Pursuant to section 872, NASA will consider information contained within the system about a non-Federal entity before awarding a grant or cooperative agreement to that non-Federal entity. The rule also addresses how FAPIIS and other information may be used in assessing recipient integrity. The major elements of the rule are summarized as follows:

- NASA is to report information in FAPIIS about—
  - Any termination of an award due to a material failure to comply with the award terms and conditions;
  - Any administrative agreement with a non-Federal entity to resolve a suspension or debarment proceeding; and
  - Any finding that a non-Federal entity is not qualified to receive a given award, if the finding is based on criteria related to the non-Federal entity's integrity or prior performance under Federal awards and it is anticipated that the total Federal funding will exceed the simplified threshold during the period of performance.

- Recipients that have Federal contract, grant, and cooperative agreement awards with a cumulative total value greater than $10,000,000 must enter information in FAPIIS about certain civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings that reached final disposition within the most recent five year period and that were connected with the award or performance of a Federal award.

- Recipients that have been awarded a Federal contract, grant, and cooperative agreement with a cumulative total value greater than $10,000,000 are required to disclose semiannually the information about the criminal, civil, and administrative proceedings as described in section 872(c).

- Federal awarding agencies, prior to making an award to a non-Federal entity, must review FAPIIS to determine whether that non-Federal entity is qualified to receive the Federal award. In making the determination, NASA musttake into consideration any information about the entity that is in FAPIIS.

- Notice of funding opportunities and Federal award terms and conditions to inform a non-Federal entity that it may submit comments in FAPIIS about any information that NASA had reported to the system about the non-Federal entity, for consideration by NASA in making future Federal awards to the non-Federal entity.


II. Discussion and Analysis

On February 22, 2016, NASA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register (81 FR 8671) and received a comment from one respondent. NASA reviewed the comment in the formation of the final rule and determined that the comment was not within the scope of the regulation. No revisions to the proposed rule were made as a result of the public comment received.

III. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 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 of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (Pub. L. 104–13) does not apply because this final rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of