(3) Service information identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference is available at the addresses specified in paragraphs (q)(3) and (q)(4) of this AD.

(q) 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.


(ii) Reserved.

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EAL, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 45 80; email airworthiness.A330-A340@airbus.com; Internet http://www.airbus.com.

(4) You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425–227–1221.

(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, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on March 17, 2017.

Michael Kaszynski,
Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2017–0603 Filed 3–30–17; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Meggitt (Troy), Inc. Combustion Heaters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 81–09–09 for certain Meggitt (Troy), Inc. [previously known as Stewart Warner South Wind Corporation and as Stewart Warner South Wind Division] Model Series (to include all the variants) 921, 930, 937, 940, 944, 945, 977, 978, 979, 8240, 8253, 8259, and 8472 combustion heaters. AD 81–09–09 required repetitive inspections of the combustion heater; repetitive installation inspections of the combustion heater; and, for combustion heaters having 1,000 hours or more time-in-service (TIS), overhaul of the combustion heater. This new AD requires detailed repetitive inspections, repetitive pressure decay tests, and disable/removal of the combustion heater if necessary. This AD was prompted by an airplane accident and reports that the heater was malfunctioning. We are issuing this AD to correct the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective May 5, 2017.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of May 5, 2017.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Meggitt Control Systems, 3 Industrial Drive, Troy, Indiana 47568; telephone: (812) 547–7071; fax: (812) 547–2488; email: infotroy@meggitt.com; Internet: www.stewart-warnner.com. You may view this referenced service information at the FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 901 Locust, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (816) 329–4148. It is also available on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2014–0603.

Exempting 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–2014–0603; 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 this AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for the Docket Office (phone: 800–647–5527) is Document Management Facility, 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:

Chung-Der Young, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Chicago Aircraft Certification Office, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, IL 60018–4696; telephone (847) 294–7309; fax (847) 294–7834 email: chung-der.young@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 81–09–09, Amendment 39–4102 (46 FR 24936, May 4, 1981) (“AD 81–09–09”). The SNPRM published in the Federal Register on November 3, 2016 (81 FR 76532). We preceded the SNPRM with a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) that published in the Federal Register on August 20, 2014 (79 FR 49249). The NPRM proposed to retain most actions from AD 81–09–09, add a calendar time to the repetitive inspections, add more detailed actions to the inspections, and add a pressure decay test (PDT). The NPRM was prompted by an airplane accident and reports we received of the heater malfunctioning. The SNPRM proposed to retain the actions proposed in the NPRM, add combustion heater models series to the applicability, and modify the compliance times. We also completed and included in the SNPRM an initial regulatory flexibility analysis. We are issuing this AD to correct the unsafe condition on these products.

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. The following presents the comments received on the SNPRM and the FAA’s response to each comment.

Request

The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) requested we change the wording in paragraph (k) of this AD, Removal or Disable of the Combustion Heater. If an operator installs or re-enables an applicable combustion heater, the SNPRM requires the operator to do either the inspections required by the AD, disable the heater, or remove the heater. However, the actions of remove or disable would not apply to an operator installing or re-enabling a heater. EASA requested we only require the inspections for a heater that has been re-enabled and only require the inspections or disable options for a heater that has been installed.

We partially agree with this comment. We agree that the wording of the SNPRM may be confusing—re-enable the heater and then disable or remove it. However, we do not agree with completely omitting the disable or removal options. If an operator installs or re-enables an applicable heater, that heater must be inspected as required by the AD, and, if it fails the inspections, the heater must be disabled or removed.

We changed the language in paragraph (k) of this AD, Removal or
Disable of the Combustion Heater, to clarify our intent.

**Supportive Comment**

Tony Dillberg concurred with the SNPRM as drafted.

**Conclusion**

We reviewed the relevant data, considered the comments received, and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting this AD with the changes described previously, replacing the initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA) with a final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA), and minor editorial changes. We have determined that the change from an IRFA to a FRFA and the minor changes:

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

We also determined that these changes will not increase the economic burden on any operator or increase the scope of this AD.

**Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51**

We reviewed the following service information that applies to this AD:


For the applicable models as specified, the service information above describes procedures for inspection of the combustion heater and inspection of the installation of the combustion heater for the applicable heater models.

We also reviewed Meggitt Inspection Procedure, Pressure Decay Test, Aircraft Heaters, dated May 17, 2014. This service information describes procedures for the PDT for airplane combustion heaters for certain heater models specified in the document.

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.

**Other Related Service Information**

We reviewed the following service information that applies to this AD:

- South Wind Service Manual P.M. 35710 Aircraft Heaters 8240–E, 8259–HL1, HL2, –L, supplements attached HR2, JR2, M;
- Stewart-Warner Corporation South Wind Division Service Manual South Wind Aircraft Heaters Series 921 and 930, Ind-506, Revision 4–53;
- Stewart-Warner Corporation South Wind Division Service Manual South Wind Model 978 Personal Heater, Form No. PM6348 (12–56);
- South Wind Service Manual Model 979–B1 Aircraft Heater, South Wind Division of Stewart-Warner Corporation, (3–51); and
- Navion Model 977–B Installation Manual Section I, Section II, Section III, and Section IV.

For the applicable models specified in the documents, the service information above describes procedures for the inspections required by this AD and may be used for procedural guidance when applying for an alternative method of compliance.

**Costs of Compliance**

We estimate that this AD affects 6,300 combustion heaters installed on, but not limited to, certain Beech, Britten-Norman, Cessna Aircraft Company, and Piper Aircraft, Inc. airplanes of U.S. registry.

We estimate the following costs to comply with this AD:

**Estimated Costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Labor cost</th>
<th>Parts cost</th>
<th>Cost per product</th>
<th>Cost on U.S. operators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspections and PDT of the combustion heater</td>
<td>7 work-hours × $85 per hour = $595</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>$595</td>
<td>$3,748,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We estimate the following costs to do any necessary combustion heater disable/removal/related component replacement that would be required based on the results of the inspections/PDT. We have no way of determining the number of airplanes that might need a combustion heater disable/removal/related component replacement:

**On-Condition Costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Labor cost</th>
<th>Parts cost</th>
<th>Cost per product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replace combustion heater tube</td>
<td>8 work-hours X $85 per hour = $680</td>
<td>$3,900</td>
<td>$4,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace temperature switches</td>
<td>1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair pump</td>
<td>2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable heater</td>
<td>2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove heater</td>
<td>3 work-hours × $85 per hour = $255</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

This section presents the final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA) that was done for this action. We have reworded and reformatted for Federal Register publication purposes. The FRFA in its original form can be found on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov by searching for Docket No. FAA–2014–0603.

Introduction and Purpose of This Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–354) (RFA) establishes “as a principle of regulatory issuance that agencies shall endeavor, consistent with the objectives of the rule and of applicable statutes, to fit regulatory and informational requirements to the scale of the businesses, organizations, and governmental jurisdictions subject to regulation.” To achieve this principle, the RFA requires agencies to solicit and consider flexible regulatory proposals and to explain the rationale for their actions to assure that such proposals are seriously considered.” The RFA covers a wide-range of small entities, including small businesses, not-for-profit organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions.

Agencies must perform a review to determine whether a rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. If the agency determines that it will, the agency must prepare a FRFA as described in the RFA. The FAA finds that this AD will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Accordingly, in the following sections we discuss the compliance requirements of the AD, the cost of compliance, and the economic impact on small entities.

Section 604 of the Act requires agencies to prepare a FRFA describing the impact of final rules on small entities. Section 604(a) of the Act specifies the content of a FRFA.

Each FRFA must contain:
—A statement of the need for, and objectives of, the rule;
—A statement of the significant issues raised by the public comments in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, a statement of the assessment of the agency of such issues, and a statement of any changes made in the rule as a result of such comments;
—The response of the agency to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration in response to the proposed rule, and a detailed statement of any change made in the final rule as a result of the comments;
—A description of and an estimate of the number of small entities to which the rule will apply or an explanation of why no such estimate is available;
—A description of the projected reporting, recordkeeping and other compliance requirements of the rule, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record; and
—A description of the steps the agency has taken to minimize the significant economic impact on small entities consistent with the stated objectives of applicable statutes, including a statement of the factual, policy, and legal reasons for selecting the alternative adopted in the final rule and why each one of the other significant alternatives to the rule considered by the agency which affect the impact on small entities was rejected.

The head of the FAA certifies that this rulemaking will result in a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

1. Objectives of, and Legal Basis for, the Final Rule

Title 49 of the U.S. 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 FAA’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 the airplanes identified in this AD.

2. A Statement of the Significant Issues Raised by the Public, a Statement of the Assessment of the Agency of Such Issues, and a Statement of Any Changes Made

There were no comments submitted on the economic analysis from the SNPRM (81 FR 76532, November 3, 2016), nor were there any comments submitted that specifically addressed small business entities.

3. The Response of the Agency to Any Comments Filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration in Response to the Proposed Rule, and a Detailed Statement of Any Change Made in the Final Rule as a Result of the Comments

The Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration did not comment on the proposed rulemaking.

4. A Description of and an Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rule Will Apply or an Explanation of Why No Such Estimate Is Available

The rulemaking will supersede AD 81–09–09, which applies to 8000 series Meggitt combustion heaters installed on certain twin-engine piston airplanes, primarily Cessna 300 and 400 series airplanes, but also installed on the Beech D18S twin-engine airplane and some Britten Norman twin-engine piston airplanes. The AD will extend applicability to 900 series Meggitt combustion heaters installed on certain Cessna single-engine piston airplanes, Cessna 310 twin-engine airplanes, Lake LA–4 and LA–250 airplanes, certain Ryan Navion single-engine piston airplanes and certain Piper PA–23 and PA–30 airplanes. The FAA airplane registry indicates that there are 4,121 airplanes of the models equipped with 8000 series Meggitt combustion heaters, and 2,123 airplanes of the models equipped with 900 series Meggitt combustion heaters. The FAA expects many of these airplanes will be owned by small entities in many different industries. These entities constitute a substantial number of small entities.

Since many of these airplanes are registered to Limited Liability Companies (LLCs), Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) and other company forms typically suited for single proprietors, small partnerships, etc., we conclude that the cost of this AD will affect a substantial number of small entities.
5. Reporting, Record Keeping, and Other Compliance Requirements and Costs of the AD

Small entities will incur no new reporting and record-keeping requirements as a result of this rule. The compliance requirements for this AD will carry over from the following requirements from AD 81–09–09:

—Heater inspection every 250 hours of heater operation, in accordance with the manufacturer’s service manual.

—General inspection of the heater installation at the same time as the 250-hour inspection.

This AD will add the following new provisions, which will apply to both 900 and 8000 series heaters installed on certain airplanes:

—During each 250-hour inspection, more detailed actions will be required, namely inspection of the thermostat and upper limit switches and inspection of the solenoid valve and fuel pump.

—At the same time as the 250-hour and installation inspection, a combustion heater pressure decay test (PDT) will be required. If the combustion heater fails the PDT, the operator will be required to replace the combustion tube.

—Operators have the options of disabling the heater.

In the regulatory flexibility analysis for the SNPRM, the FAA estimated the total present value cost of compliance to be $6,020 for airplanes equipped with 8000 series Meggitt combustion heaters and $7,514 for airplanes equipped with 900 series Meggitt combustion heaters. The lower cost for airplanes with 8000 series combustion heaters reflects that 8000 series heaters are currently subject to the 250-hour inspection and installation inspection requirements, and, therefore, the incremental cost will be correspondingly less for airplanes with 8000 series combustion heaters compared to airplanes with 900 series heaters.

The airplanes equipped with the affected heaters are single- and twin-engine piston airplanes that, for the most part, were manufactured from the 1940s to the 1980s, and range in price from about $270,000 for a Cessna 421C Golden Eagle down to a price as low as $30,000 for a Piper 23-150 Apache. With a present value cost of about $6,000 for airplanes equipped with 8000 series Meggitt combustion heaters and a present value cost of about $7,500 for airplanes equipped with 900 series Meggitt combustion heaters, the FAA considers the cost impact to be significant for nearly all such airplanes.

6. A Description of the Steps the Agency Has Taken To Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities Consistent With the Stated Objectives of Applicable Statutes, Including a Statement of the Factual, Policy, and Legal Reasons for Selecting the Alternative Adopted in the Final Rule and Why Each One of the Other Significant Alternatives to the Rule Considered by the Agency Which Affect the Impact on Small Entities Was Rejected

The FAA considered allowing more flight hours or calendar time before requiring compliance, but this alternative would increase the risk of another fatal accident. This AD allows the combustion heater to be disconnected or removed, but, operating without a heater is unlikely to be viable. Because of an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on the airplanes identified in this AD, there is no feasible significant alternative to requiring the actions of this AD.

Accordingly, since airplanes equipped with Meggitt combustion heaters have values low enough to consider that airplane operators will incur a significant expense inspecting and testing the heaters, and since many of these airplanes are registered LLCs and other company forms typically suited for single proprietors and small partnerships, the FAA therefore concludes that this AD will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Regulatory Findings

We have 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,

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

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

(4) Will 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 removing AD 81–09–09, Amendment 39–4102 (46 FR 24936, May 4, 1981), and adding the following new AD:


(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective May 5, 2017.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 81–09–09, Amendment 39–4102 (46 FR 24936, May 4, 1981).

(c) Applicability

(1) This AD applies to Meggitt (Troy), Inc. (previously known as Stewart Warner South Wind Corporation and as Stewart Warner South Wind Division) Models (to include all dash number and model number variants) 921, 930, 937, 944, 945, 977, 978, 979, 8240, 8253, 8259, and 8472 combustion heaters that:

(i) Are installed on, but not limited to, certain Beech, Britten-Norman, Cessna Aircraft Company, and Piper Aircraft, Inc. airplanes; and

(ii) certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC)/Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 2140; Heating System.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by an airplane accident and reports we received that the combustion heater was malfunctioning. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct a hazardous condition caused by deterioration of the combustion heater, which could lead to ignition of components and result in smoke and fumes in the cabin.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD by doing one of the actions in paragraphs (f)(1), (2), or (3) of this AD at the compliance times indicated, unless already done. If the hours of combustion heater operation cannot be determined, use 50 percent of the airplane’s hours time-in-service (TIS):

(1) Perform the actions specified in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this AD;

(2) Disable the heater following the instructions in paragraph (k)(1) of this AD; or

(3) Remove the heater following the instructions in paragraph (k)(2) of this AD.
Within the next 10 hours TIS of the combustion heater after May 5, 2017 (the effective date of this AD), you may do one of the actions in paragraph (g) of this AD and the replacement(s) may be required in paragraph (h) of this AD. AD, use the service information listed in paragraphs (i)(1)(i) through (iii) of this AD, as applicable, or do one of the actions in paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of this AD.


(iii) South Wind Division Stewart-Warner Corporation South Wind Aircraft Heater 8472 Series, Form No. 09-1015, issued: April 1975.

For the PDT required in paragraph (g)(4) of this AD, use Meggitt Inspection Procedure, Pressure Decay Test, Aircraft Heaters, IP-347, dated May 17, 2014, or do one of the actions in paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of this AD.

(j) Procedures for Inspection, PDT, and Replacement for Models Other Than Models 8240, 8253, 8259, and 8472

This AD does not have referenced service information associated with the mandatory requirements of this AD for models other than Models 8240, 8253, 8259, and 8472. For the required inspections and PDT specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (4) of this AD and, if necessary, any replacement(s) specified in paragraph (h) of this AD, you must contact the manufacturer to obtain FAA-approved inspection, replacement, and PDT procedures approved specifically for this AD and implement those procedures through an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) or do one of the actions in paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of this AD. You may use the contact information found in paragraph (n)(2) to contact the manufacturer. Appendix 1 of this AD contains a listing of service information that provides specific instructions, for certain inspections and replacements, that you may use to apply for an AMOC following paragraph (m) of this AD. The service information listed in appendix 1 of this AD did not meet Office of the Federal Register regulatory requirements for incorporation by reference approval due to the condition of the documents. However, the listing in appendix 1 to this AD does not include any instructions for the PDT required in paragraph (g)(4) because these procedures do not exist.

(k) Disable or Removal of the Combustion Heater

As an option to the inspection, PDT, and replacement actions specified in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this AD, within the next 10 hours TIS of the combustion heater after the effective date of this AD, you may do one of the actions in paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of this AD in lieu of doing the replacements required by paragraph (h).

(1) Disable the heater by the following actions:

(i) Disconnect and cap the heater fuel supply.

(ii) Disconnect circuit breakers.

(iii) Tag the main switch “Heater Inoperable.”

(iv) The ventilation blower can stay functional.

(c) If you re-enable the combustion heater, before further flight, you must perform the actions in paragraphs (f)(1) satisfactorily, you must perform the actions in either paragraph (f)(2) or (3) of this AD.

(2) Remove the heater by the following actions:

(i) Disconnect and cap the heater fuel supply.

(ii) Disconnect/cap the heater fuel supply.

(iii) Disconnect/remove circuit breakers.

(iv) Remove exhaust pipe extension.

(v) Cap the exhaust opening.

(vi) Do weight and balance for the aircraft.

(vii) If you install an applicable combustion heater on the airplane, before further flight, you must perform the actions in paragraphs (f)(1) of this AD. If you cannot complete the actions of paragraph (f)(1) satisfactorily, you must perform the actions in either paragraph (f)(2) or (3) of this AD.

(l) Special Flight Permit

Special flight permits are permitted in accordance with 14 CFR 39.23 with the following limitation: Use of the heater is not allowed.

(m) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Chicago Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), 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, a request for an AMOC should be made to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the ACO, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (o)(1) of this AD.

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

(3) AMOCs approved for AD 81–09–09 (46 FR 24936, May 4, 1981) are not approved as AMOCs for this AD.

(n) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Chung-Der Young, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Chicago Aircraft Certification Office, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, IL 60018–4696; telephone (847) 294–7309; fax (847) 294–7834 email: chung-der.young@faa.gov.
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 232

[Release Nos. 33–10324; 34–80182; 39–2516; IC–32527]

Adoption of Updated EDGAR Filer Manual

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) is adopting revisions to the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval System (EDGAR) Filer Manual and related rules to reflect updates to the EDGAR system. The updates are being made primarily to support the new online version of the Transfer Agent submission form types; provide for the ability for filers to submit duplicate filings for submission form type 10-D; and provide for the ability for filers to upload the notarized authentication document and the power of attorney as separate CORRESP documents when submitting a request to manually update their EDGAR filing passphrase. The EDGAR system was upgraded to support the US GAAP 2017 Taxonomy on March 6, 2016. The EDGAR system is scheduled to be upgraded to support the other functionalities on March 13, 2017. The incorporation by reference of the EDGAR Filer Manual is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of March 31, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: In the Division of Corporation Finance, for questions concerning Form ABS–EE and Regulation A submission form types, contact Vik Sheth at (202) 551–3818; in the Division of Trading and Markets, for questions concerning Form TA and Form X–17A–5, contact Kathy Bateman at (202) 551–4345; in the Office of Investment Management, for questions concerning Form N–MFP, contact Heather Fernandez at (202) 551–6708; and in the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis, for questions concerning eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), contact Walter Hamscher at (202) 551–5397.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are adopting an updated EDGAR Filer Manual, Volume I and Volume II. The Filer Manual describes the technical formatting requirements for the preparation and submission of electronic filings through the EDGAR system. It also describes the requirements for filing using EDGARLink Online and the Online Forms/XML Web site.


The Filer Manual contains all the technical specifications for filers to submit filings using the EDGAR system. Filers must comply with the applicable provisions of the Filer Manual in order to assure the timely, accurate, and efficient processing of filings made in electronic format. Filers may consult the Filer Manual in conjunction with our rules governing mandated electronic filing when preparing documents for electronic submission.

The EDGAR system will be upgraded to Release 17.1 on March 13, 2017 and will introduce the following changes:

The Microsoft InfoPath templates used to file Transfer Agent forms TA–1, TA–1/A, TA–2, TA–2/A, and TA–W will be retired on March 10, 2017. Effective March 13, 2017, filers must use the new online version of the forms application available on the EDGAR Filing Web site to file Transfer Agent forms. This web-based application will replace the corresponding Microsoft InfoPath templates that were previously used to file these forms. Filers will no longer need to purchase the 3rd party InfoPath application (which has been discontinued by Microsoft) in order to file the Transfer Agent forms. Filers can access Transfer Agent forms by selecting the "File Transfer Agent Forms" link on the EDGAR Filing Web site.

Chapter 8 (Preparing and Transmitting EDGARLite Submissions) of the "EDGAR Filer Manual, Volume II: