affected by these regulations. Furthermore, any additional delay in making the regulations correct would be contrary to the public interest because it would allow an error in the FAA’s regulations to persist for a longer period of time. Accordingly, the FAA finds that (i) public comment on these standards prior to promulgation is unnecessary, and (ii) good cause exists to make this rule effective in less than 30 days.

Background

In the final rule titled Safety Management System for Domestic, Flag and Supplemental Operations Certificate Holders, published on January 8, 2015 (80 FR 1308), the FAA required air carriers operating under part 121 to develop and implement a safety management system (SMS) to improve the safety of its aviation-related activities. This rule is found in title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 5. Part 5 consists of six subparts: Subparts A through F.

Section 5.71(a)(6) requires a certificate holder to develop and maintain processes and systems to monitor potential non-compliance with safety risk controls developed through the safety risk management process. The safety risk management process is set out in Subpart C of part 5, but § 5.71(a)(6) erroneously cross-references Subpart B of part 5. Accordingly, this amendment corrects the cross-reference in § 5.71(a)(6) to refer to Subpart C of part 5.

Technical Amendment

The technical amendment corrects § 5.71(a)(6) so that it references Subpart C instead of Subpart B of part 5.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 5

Air carriers, Aircraft, Airmen, Aviation Safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Safety and transportation.

The Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends chapter I of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 5—SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

§ 5.71 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 5.71, paragraph (a)(6), remove the reference “subpart B” and add, in its place, the reference “subpart C”.


Lirio Liu, Director, Office of Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2017–10739 Filed 5–24–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–A644

Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Defense and Space S.A. (Formerly Known as Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A.) Airplanes

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Defense and Space S.A. Model CN–235, CN–235–100, CN–235–200, CN–235–300, and C–295 airplanes. This AD was prompted by a reported inability to extend the external handle of the emergency door from its recess due to a jammed spring mechanism. This AD requires a one-time functional check of each emergency door handle, and corrective actions if necessary. We are issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 29, 2017.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of June 29, 2017.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact EADS–CASA, Military Transport Aircraft Division (MTAD), Integrated Customer Services (ICS), Technical Services, Avenida de Aragón 404, 28022 Madrid, Spain; telephone: +34 91 585 55 84; fax: +34 91 585 55 05; email: MTA.TechicalService@casa.eads.net; Internet: http://www.eads.net. You may view this referenced 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. It is also available on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2017–0123.

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–2017–0123; 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 street address for the Docket Office (telephone: 800–647–5527) is Docket 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.


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 all Airbus Defense and Space S.A. Model CN–235, CN–235–100, CN–235–200, CN–235–300, and C–295 airplanes. The NPRM published in the Federal Register on February 28, 2017 (82 FR 12074) (“the NPRM”). The NPRM was prompted by a reported inability to extend the external handle of the emergency door from its recess due to a jammed spring mechanism. The NPRM proposed to require a one-time functional check of each emergency door handle, and corrective actions if necessary. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct jamming of the door spring mechanism, which could lead to the inability to push out the emergency door external handle from its position normally aligned with the door skin. This condition could result in the inability to open the emergency door from outside during an emergency.

The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2016–0051, dated March 11, 2016 (referred to after this as the Mandatory Continuing
Airworthiness Information, or “the MCAI”), to correct an unsafe condition for all Airbus Defense and Space S.A. Model CN–235, CN–235–100, CN–235–200, CN–235–300, and C–295 airplanes. The MCAI states:

Failure to extend the external handle of emergency door from its recess was reported. As a consequence, it was impossible to open the rear emergency door from outside. Subsequent investigation determined that jamming of the door spring mechanism led to failure pushing out the emergency door and damage to its position normally aligned with the door skin.

This condition, if not detected and corrected, could lead to failure to open the emergency door from outside in an emergency.

To address this potential unsafe condition, Airbus Defence&Space (D&S) issued Alert Operators Transmission (AOT) AOT–CN235–52–0001 and AOT–C295–52–0001 to provide inspection instructions [and corrective actions if necessary].

For the reasons described above, this [EASA] AD requires a one-time functional check of [each of] the affected emergency door external handle[s] and, depending on findings, [detailed visual inspection for damage or unexpected material and] corrective action [repair]. This [EASA] AD also requires reporting the check result.


Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. We received no comments on the NPRM 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 this 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 for correcting the unsafe condition; and
- Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM.

We have received no definitive data that would enable us to provide 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 the FAA at 800 Independence Ave. SW., Washington, DC 20591, ATTN: Information Collection Clearance Officer, AES–200.

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 that 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.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator,
the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:
   Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):


(a) Effective Date
   This AD is effective June 29, 2017.

(b) Affected ADs
   None.

(c) Applicability

(d) Subject
   Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 52, Doors.

(e) Reason
   This AD was prompted by a reported inability to extend the external handle of the emergency door from its recess due to a jammed spring mechanism. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct jamming of the door spring mechanism, which could lead to the inability to push out the emergency door external handle from its position normally aligned with the door skin. This condition could result in the inability to open the emergency door from outside during an emergency.

(f) Compliance
   Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) One Time Functional Check
   Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, do a one-time functional check of each emergency door handle in accordance with Airbus Defense and Space Alert Operators Transmission AOT–CN235–52–0001, dated September 4, 2014; or Airbus Defense and Space Alert Operators Transmission AOT–C295–52–0001, dated September 4, 2014; as applicable.

(h) Additional Actions for Discrepancies
   If any discrepancy (non-working emergency door handle) is found during the functional check required by paragraph (g) of this AD, before further flight, do the actions required by paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this AD.


   (2) Repair using a method approved by the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA; or the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA); or Airbus Defense and Space S.A.’s EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(i) Reporting
   Submit a report of the findings (both positive and negative) from the functional test required by paragraph (g) of this AD and the inspection required by paragraph (b)(1) of this AD to Airbus Defense and Space in accordance with the instructions of Airbus Defense and Space Alert Operators Transmission AOT–CN235–52–0001, dated September 4, 2014; or Airbus Defense and Space Alert Operators Transmission AOT–C295–52–0001, dated September 4, 2014; as applicable; at the applicable time specified in paragraph (j)(1) or (j)(2) of this AD.

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

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

(j) Other FAA AD Provisions
   The following provisions also apply to this AD:

   (1) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs): The Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (b)(2) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-AMN-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

   (2) Contacting the Manufacturer: For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer, the action must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus Defense and Space S.A.’s EASA DOA. If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

   (3) Reporting Requirements: 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 validOMB 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 5 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, completing and reviewing the collection of information. All responses to this collection of information are mandatory. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden and suggestions for reducing the burden should be directed to the FAA at: 800 Independence Ave. SW., Washington, DC 20591, Attn: Information Collection Clearance Officer, AES–200.

(k) Related Information

   (1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) EASA AD 2016–0051, dated March 11, 2016, for related information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2017–0123.


(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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


   (3) For service information identified in this AD, contact EADS–CASA, Military Transport Aircraft Division (MTAD), Integrated Customer Services (ICS), Technical Services, Avenida de Aragón 404, 28022 Madrid, Spain; telephone: +34 91 585 55 84; fax: +34 91 585 55 59; E-mail: MTAD.TechnicalService@casa.eads.net; Internet: http://www.eads.net.

   (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.
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. Airplanes

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Embraer S.A. Model EMB–120, –120ER, –120FC, –120QC, and –120RT airplanes. This AD was prompted by changes to the airworthiness limitations, which add life-limited landing gear parts not previously identified. This AD requires revising the maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new airworthiness limitations that add life limits for previously unidentified landing gear parts. We are issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 29, 2017.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of June 29, 2017.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (Embraer), Technical Publications Section (PC 060), Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170—Puting—12227–901 Sao Jose dos Campos—SP—Brasil; telephone +55 12 3927–5852 or +55 12 3309–0732; fax +55 12 3927–7546; email distrib@embraer.com.br; Internet http://www.flyembraer.com.br. You may view this referenced 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. It is also available on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2016–9507.

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–2016–9507; 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 street address for the Docket Office (telephone 800–647–5527) is Docket 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:


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 all Embraer S.A. Model EMB–120, –120ER, –120FC, –120QC, and –120RT airplanes. The NPRM published in the Federal Register on December 21, 2016 (81 FR 93647). The NPRM was prompted by changes to the airworthiness limitations, which add life-limited landing gear parts not previously identified. The NPRM proposed to require revising the maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new airworthiness limitations that add life limits for previously unidentified landing gear parts. We are issuing this AD to prevent life-limited landing gear parts from being used beyond their safe-life limits, which could lead to collapse of the landing gear.

The MCAI, as identified in the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI), corrects an unsafe condition for all Embraer S.A. Model EMB–120, –120ER, –120FC, –120QC, and –120RT airplanes. The MCAI states:

This [Brazilian] AD was prompted by changes to the Airworthiness Limitation Section of the Maintenance Review Board Report MRB 120–HI–200, which add life-limited landing gear parts not previously identified. We are issuing this [Brazilian] AD to prevent life-limited landing gear parts from being used beyond their safe-life limits, which could lead to collapse of the landing gear.

We reviewed the following Embraer service information:

• EMB–120 Brasilia Maintenance Review Board (MRB) Report, Temporary Revision 28–1, dated May 17, 2016. This service information adds life-limited landing gear parts not previously identified to the airworthiness limitations section.
• Alert Service Bulletin 120–32–A543, dated July 11, 2016. This service information provides procedures for replacement of affected parts.

The Ageˆncia Nacional de Aviac¸a˜o Civil (ANAC), which is the aviation authority for Brazil, has issued Brazilian Airworthiness Directive 2016–07–02, dated July 27, 2016 (referred to after this as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or “the MCAI”), to correct an unsafe condition for all Embraer S.A. Model EMB–120, –120ER, –120FC, –120QC, and –120RT airplanes. The MCAI states:

The MCAI describes the unsafe condition, the affected airplanes, and the specific actions to correct the unsafe condition.

The Ageˆncia Nacional de Aviac¸a˜o Civil issued Airworthiness Alert Service Bulletin 120–32–A543, dated July 14, 2016. This service information adds life-limited landing gear parts not previously identified to the airworthiness limitations section.

We reviewed the following Embraer service information:

• EMB–120 Brasilia Maintenance Review Board (MRB) Report, Temporary Revision 28–1, dated May 17, 2016. This service information adds life-limited landing gear parts not previously identified to the airworthiness limitations section.
• Alert Service Bulletin 120–32–A543, dated July 11, 2016. This service information provides procedures for replacement of affected parts.

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 ADDR S E SSES section.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD affects 70 airplanes of U.S. registry.

We estimate the following costs to comply with this AD:

1. Costs of complying with the special wax seal inspection: $12,000.

2. Cost of new life-limited landing gear parts: $1,000.


We estimate the total cost of complying with this AD to be $13,200, based on an average labor cost of $200 per hour, and a material cost of $1,000.

We estimate the following costs to comply with this AD:

1. Cost to special wax seal inspect 70 airplanes: $12,000.

2. Cost of new life-limited landing gear parts: $1,000.


We estimate the total cost of complying with this AD to be $13,200, based on an average labor cost of $200 per hour, and a material cost of $1,000.

We have determined that the cost of complying with this AD is reasonable, based on the number of airplanes affected and the cost of performing the required actions.

We received no comments on the NPRM 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 this 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 for correcting the unsafe condition; and

• Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

We reviewed the following Embraer service information:

• EMB–120 Brasilia Maintenance Review Board (MRB) Report, Temporary Revision 28–1, dated May 17, 2016. This service information adds life-limited landing gear parts not previously identified to the airworthiness limitations section.
• Alert Service Bulletin 120–32–A543, dated July 11, 2016. This service information provides procedures for replacement of affected parts.

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

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD affects 70 airplanes of U.S. registry.

We estimate the following costs to comply with this AD:

1. Cost to special wax seal inspect 70 airplanes: $12,000.

2. Cost of new life-limited landing gear parts: $1,000.


We estimate the total cost of complying with this AD to be $13,200, based on an average labor cost of $200 per hour, and a material cost of $1,000.

We have determined that the cost of complying with this AD is reasonable, based on the number of airplanes affected and the cost of performing the required actions.

We received no comments on the NPRM 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 this 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 for correcting the unsafe condition; and

• Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

We reviewed the following Embraer service information:

• EMB–120 Brasilia Maintenance Review Board (MRB) Report, Temporary Revision 28–1, dated May 17, 2016. This service information adds life-limited landing gear parts not previously identified to the airworthiness limitations section.
• Alert Service Bulletin 120–32–A543, dated July 11, 2016. This service information provides procedures for replacement of affected parts.

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 ADDR S E SSES section.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD affects 70 airplanes of U.S. registry.

We estimate the following costs to comply with this AD:

1. Cost to special wax seal inspect 70 airplanes: $12,000.

2. Cost of new life-limited landing gear parts: $1,000.


We estimate the total cost of complying with this AD to be $13,200, based on an average labor cost of $200 per hour, and a material cost of $1,000.

We have determined that the cost of complying with this AD is reasonable, based on the number of airplanes affected and the cost of performing the required actions.