method, modification deviation, or alteration
deviation must meet the certification basis of
the airplane, and the approval must
specifically refer to this AD.

(k) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Michael Bumbaugh, Aerospace
Engineer, Airframe Section, FAA, Seattle
ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des
Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–
3522; email: michael.bumbaugh@faa.gov.
(2) Service information identified in this
AD that is not incorporated by reference is
available at the addresses specified in paragraphs (l)(3) and (4) of this AD.

(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 the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin
(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For service information identified in this
AD, contact Boeing Commercial
Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data
Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd.,
MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600;
telephone 562–797–1717; internet https://

(4) You may view this service information
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.

(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,
email fedreg.legal@nara.gov, or go to: https://
www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-
locations.html.

Issued on December 28, 2020.

Lance T. Gant,
Director, Compliance & Airworthiness
Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

The FAA has determined that a
repetitive test is needed to assess the
components on airplanes equipped with
a certain air distribution system
configuration. A review by Boeing
found that there was no maintenance
procedure available to assess the
components used to reconfigure the air
distribution system to the cargo fire
mode. Without the repetitive test,
failures of components could be latent
for extended periods. This condition, if
not addressed, could result in latent
failures of the equipment cooling system
and low pressure environmental control
system, which, in combination with a
cargo fire event, could result in smoke
in the flight deck and/or main cabin,
and possible loss of aircraft control.

Other Related Rulemaking

The FAA issued AD 2016–04–06,
Amendment 39–18400 (81 FR 9756,
February 26, 2016) (AD 2016–04–06),
applicable to all The Boeing Company
Model 737–600, –700, –700C, –800,
and –800ER series airplanes. That
AD requires doing repetitive testing to
verify correct operation of the
equipment cooling system and low
pressure environmental control system.
For service information identified in
this final rule, contact Boeing
Commercial Airplanes, Attention:
Contractual & Data Services (C&DS),
2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57,
Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone
562–797–1717; internet https://
www.myboeingfleet.com. You may view
this service information at the FAA, call
206–231–3195. It is also available on the internet at
https://www.regulations.gov by
searching for and locating Docket No.
FAA–2020–1109.

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–
1109; or in person at Docket Operations
between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday
through Friday, except Federal holidays.
The AD docket contains this final rule,
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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

The FAA has determined that a
repetitive test is needed to assess the
components on airplanes equipped with
a certain air distribution system
configuration. A review by Boeing
found that there was no maintenance
procedure available to assess the
components used to reconfigure the air
distribution system to the cargo fire
mode. Without the repetitive test,
failures of components could be latent
for extended periods. This condition, if
not addressed, could result in latent
failures of the equipment cooling system
and low pressure environmental control
system, which, in combination with a
cargo fire event, could result in smoke
in the flight deck and/or main cabin,
and possible loss of aircraft control.

The FAA is adopting a new
airworthiness directive (AD) for certain
The Boeing Company Model 737–700
series airplanes. This AD requires
repetitive testing to verify correct
operation of the smoke clearance mode
of the equipment cooling system and
low pressure environmental control
system, and corrective actions if
necessary. This AD also requires
installing new relays and changing the
wiring to the environmental control
system, among other actions. This AD
was prompted by a determination that a
repetitive test is needed to assess the
components on airplanes equipped with
a certain air distribution system
configuration. The FAA is issuing this
AD to address the unsafe condition on
these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 9,
2021.

The FAA must receive comments on
this AD by April 8, 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 service information identified in
this final rule, contact Boeing
Commercial Airplanes, Attention:
Contractual & Data Services (C&DS),
2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57,
Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone
562–797–1717; internet https://
www.myboeingfleet.com. You may view
this service information at the FAA, call
206–231–3195. It is also available on the internet at
https://www.regulations.gov by
searching for and locating Docket No.
FAA–2020–1109.
pressure environmental control system, which, in combination with a cargo fire event, could result in smoke in the flight deck and/or main cabin, and possible loss of aircraft control.

Since issuance of that AD, the FAA has determined that additional actions are necessary to address the same unsafe condition identified in AD 2016–04–06 for The Boeing Company Model 737–700 series airplanes having line numbers (L/Ns) 481, 545, 684, 979, 1089, 1211, and 1223. Those actions have been included in the revised service information specified in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this AD. This AD adds the requirements of paragraph (h) that include installing new relays and changing the wiring to the environmental control system, and accomplishing certain concurrent actions, for the affected airplanes.

Relationship Between This AD and AD 2016–04–06

This AD does not supersede AD 2016–04–06. Rather, the FAA has determined that a stand-alone AD would be more appropriate to address the requirements of this AD. AD 2016–04–06 did not address the unsafe condition for the 7 airplanes mentioned previously and identified in paragraph (c) of this AD. To address the unsafe condition for these 7 airplanes, this AD requires repetitive testing to verify correct operation of the smoke clearance mode of the equipment cooling system and low pressure environmental control system, and corrective actions if necessary: and also requires installing new relays and changing the wiring to the environmental control system, and accomplishing certain concurrent actions. As such, this AD terminates all of the requirements of AD 2016–04–06 for the airplanes identified in paragraph (c) of this AD only.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed the following service information:

Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–26A1137, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2020. This service information describes procedures for repetitive testing to verify correct operation of the smoke clearance mode of the equipment cooling system and low pressure environmental control system, and applicable corrective actions.

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.

FAA’s Determination

The FAA is issuing this AD because the agency evaluated all the relevant information and determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

AD Requirements

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in the service information described previously.

FAA’s Justification and Determination of the Effective Date

There are currently no domestic operators of these products. Therefore, the FAA finds that notice and opportunity for prior public comment are unnecessary and that good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

Comments Invited

This AD is a final rule that involves requirements affecting flight safety and was not preceded by notice and an opportunity for public comment. However, the FAA invites you to send any written data, views, or arguments about this final rule. Send your comments to an address listed under the ADDRESSES section. Include Docket No. FAA–2020–1109 and Product Identifier 2020–NM–067–AD at the beginning of your comments. The FAA specifically invites comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this final rule. 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, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this AD. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date for comments. The FAA may amend this AD because of those comments.

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 Susan L. Monroe, Aerospace Engineer, Cabin Safety and Environmental Systems Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3570; email: susan.l.monroe@faa.gov. Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

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

Currently, there are no affected U.S.-registered airplanes. For any affected airplane that is imported and placed on the U.S. Register in the future, the FAA provides the following cost estimates to comply with this AD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Labor cost</th>
<th>Parts cost</th>
<th>Cost per product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational Test</td>
<td>4 work-hours × $85 per hour = $340 per test cycle</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$340 per test cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New relays/wiring changes</td>
<td>104 work hours × $85 per hour = $8,840</td>
<td>11,417</td>
<td>$20,257.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We estimate the following costs to do any necessary system fault isolation and replacements that would be required based on the results of the operational test. We have no way of determining the number of aircraft that might need these actions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Labor cost</th>
<th>Parts cost</th>
<th>Cost per product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perform system fault isolation and replace faulty component</td>
<td>10 work-hours × $85 per hour = $850</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$850</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.

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 occur on an aircraft (14 CFR 39.13).

**Regulatory Findings**

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

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

1. Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866, and
2. Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska.

**List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39**

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

**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.

2. The FAA amends §39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

   **2021–01–07 The Boeing Company**


   **§39.13 [Amended]**

   2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

   **2021–01–07 The Boeing Company:**


   (a) Effective Date

   This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 9, 2021.

   (b) Affected ADs


   (c) Applicability

   This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 737–700 airplanes, certificated in any category, having line numbers (L/Ns) 481, 545, 684, 979, 1089, 1211, and 1223.

   (d) Subject

   Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 2120, Air Distribution System.

   (e) Unsafe Condition

   This AD was prompted by a determination that a repetitive test is needed to assess the components on airplanes equipped with a certain air distribution system configuration. The FAA is issuing this AD to address latent failures of the equipment cooling system and low pressure environmental control system, and do all applicable corrective actions, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–26A1137, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2020.

   (f) Compliance

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

   (g) Repetitive Operational Tests and Corrective Actions

   At the applicable times identified in paragraph I.E., “Compliance” of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–26A1137, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2020, except as required by paragraph (i) of this AD, do the test to verify correct operation of the smoke clearance mode of the equipment cooling system and
Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(4) For service information that contains steps that are labeled as Required for Compliance (RC), the provisions of paragraphs (k)(4)(i) and (ii) of this AD apply.

(i) The steps labeled as RC, including substeps under an RC step and any figures identified in an RC step, must be done to comply with the AD. If a step or substep is labeled “RC Exempt,” then the RC requirement is removed from that step or substep. An AMOC is required for any deviations to RC steps, including substeps and identified figures.

(ii) Steps not labeled as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator’s maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the RC steps, including substeps and identified figures, can still be done as specified, and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition.

(l) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Susan L. Monroe, Aerospace Engineer, Cabin Safety and Environmental Systems Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3570; email: susan.l.monroe@faa.gov.

(m) 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 the AD specifies otherwise.


(4) You may view this service information 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.

(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, email fedreg_legal@nara.gov, or go to: https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

Issued on December 30, 2020.

Lance T. Gant,
Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.
[FR Doc. 2021–01823 Filed 2–19–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Saab AB, Support and Services (Formerly Known as Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics) Airplanes

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Saab AB, Support and Services Model SAAB 2000 airplanes. This AD was prompted by a report of inadvertently reversed connections of the outboard and inboard channel harnesses of the wheel speed transducers in the main landing gear (MLG) wheel axles. This AD requires an inspection for correct installation of the MLG anti-skid system harnesses and corrective actions if necessary, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 29, 2021.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of March 29, 2021.

ADDRESSES: For material incorporated by reference (IBR) in this AD, contact the EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; phone: +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–2020–0855.

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–2020–0855; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shahram Daneshmandi, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 50668; 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 2020–0137, dated June 18, 2020 (EASA AD 2020–0137) (referred to after this as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all Saab AB, Support and Services Model SAAB 2000 airplanes.

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all Saab AB, Support and Services Model SAAB 2000 airplanes. The NPRM published in the Federal Register on October 1, 2020 (85 FR 61877). The NPRM was prompted by a report of inadvertently reversed connections of the outboard and inboard channel harnesses of the wheel speed transducers in the MLG wheel axles. The NPRM proposed to require an inspection for correct installation of the MLG anti-skid system harnesses and corrective actions if necessary, as specified in an EASA AD.

The FAA is issuing this AD to address inadvertently reversed connections of the outboard and inboard channel harnesses of the wheel speed transducers in the MLG wheel axles, which could lead to wrong inputs to the anti-skid function, whenever activated, with consequent reduced braking capability, and possibly result in damage to the airplane and loss of control during landing. See the MCAI for additional background information.