(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Embraer S.A. (Type Certificate previously held by Yaborá Indústria Aeronáutica S.A.; Embraer S.A.) Model ERJ 170–100 LR, −100 STD, −100 SE, and −100 SUairplanes, and Model ERJ 170–200 LR, −200 SU, −200 STD, and −200 LL airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Agência Nacional de Aviação Civil (ANAC) Emergency AD E2024–05–09R01, effective May 29, 2024 (ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01).

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 32, Landing gear.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of a landing gear not locked indication during the final approach, which led the flight crew to declare an emergency. The FAA is issuing this AD to address failure of the main landing gear (MLG) locking-stay bracket assembly due to failure of this self-locking nut, which can result in uncommanded retraction of the landing gear and consequent loss of directional control of the airplane on the ground if the landing gear collapses.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01.

(h) Exceptions to ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01

(1) Where ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01 refers to May 21, 2024, the effective date of ANAC Emergency AD E2024–05–09, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(3) ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01 does not specify a compliance time for the actions specified in subparagraphs (b)(2)(i), (b)(2)(ii)(I), (c)(2)(i), and (c)(2)(ii)(I) of ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01. For this AD, after accomplishing the inspection required by paragraph (b)(2) or (c)(2), as applicable, of ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01, the actions required by paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (b)(2)(ii)(I), (c)(2)(i), and (c)(2)(ii)(I) of ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01 must be done before further flight, if there is no anomaly in the hardware installation on the bracket P/N MS17826–5 installed, as applicable.

(4) Where paragraph (e) of ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01 refers to “After the effective date of this AD,” for this AD, replace that text with “As of the effective date of this AD.”

(5) This AD does not apply paragraph (g) of ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs): The Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, mail it to the address identified in paragraph (j) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-AVS-AIH-730-AMOC@faa.gov.

(2) Contacting the Manufacturer: For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA; or ANAC; or ANAC’s authorized Designee. If approved by the ANAC Designee, the approval must include the Designee’s authorized signature.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Krista Greer, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 206–231–3221; email krista.greer@faa.gov.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(3) For ANAC AD E2024–05–09R01, contact National Civil Aviation Agency (ANAC), Aeronautical Products Certification Branch (GCCP), Rua Dr. Orlando Feirande Filho, 230—Centro Empresarial Aquarius—Torre B—Andares 14 a 18, Parque Residencial Aquarius, CEP 12.246—190—São José dos Campos—SP, Brazil; telephone 55 (12) 3203–6600; email: paef@anac.gov.br; website anac.gov.br/en/. You may find this ANAC AD on the ANAC website at sistemas.anac.gov.br/certificacao/DA/DAE.asp.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

(5) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email pui.inspection@nara.gov.

Issued on June 11, 2024.

Suzanne Masterson,
Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2024–13938 Filed 6–21–24; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for The Boeing Company Model 757–200 airplanes modified by particular supplemental type certificates. This AD was prompted by reports of cracking in the structure in and around the lavatory service panel. This AD requires repetitively inspecting the lavatory service panel, access pan, and attaching structure for cracks; reinforcing the attaching structure; and if necessary, replacing the access pan or repairing cracked parts. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective July 11, 2024.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of July 11, 2024.

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 regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

• Fax: 202–493–2251.


• Hand Delivery: Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2024–1687; 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.
Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Precision Conversions LLC material, contact Precision Conversions LLC, 9800 SW Nimbus Ave., Beaverton, OR 97008; ATTN: Brent VanFossen; phone 503–601–3001; email brent.vanfossen@precisionaircraft.com.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA–2024–1687.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Joseph Zuklic, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone 206–231–3858; email joseph.r.zuklic@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

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–2024–1687 and Project Identifier AD–2024–00253–T at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the final rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this final rule because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to regulations.gov, including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this final rule.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this AD contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this AD, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as “PROPIN.” The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this AD. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Joseph Zuklic, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone 206–231–3858; email joseph.r.zuklic@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.

Background

The FAA has received several reports of cracking in the structure in and around the lavatory service panel. The stress concentrations in the lavatory service panel access pan, the fuselage skin, and the stringer 22 (S–22R) attachment to the service panel are too high causing fatigue cracking. This condition, if not addressed, could result in an in-flight depressurization of the airplane, and reduced structural integrity of the aircraft. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

FAA’s Determination

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

Related Material Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Precision Conversions Service Bulletin PC–757–53A0005, Revision 2, dated May 7, 2024, allows repetitive inspections as an option if no crack is found during the detailed visual inspection of the lavatory service panel, access pan fastener holes, S–22R stringer, and external skin (Condition 2, Option 1). However, the FAA received numerous reports of cracking in the structure in and around the lavatory service panel, necessitating reinforcement of the area within 2,000 flight cycles. Long-term inspections may not provide the degree of safety necessary for the affected fleet; thus, this AD does not allow for this inspection to be repeated and instead requires installing the reinforcement within 2,000 flight cycles after the initial inspection.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency, for “good cause,” finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without providing notice and seeking comment prior to issuance. Further, section 553(d) of the APA authorizes agencies to make rules effective in less than thirty days, upon a finding of good cause.

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies forgoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because fatigue cracking in the lavatory service panel, the fuselage skin, and/or stringer 22 could result in an in-flight depressurization of the airplane and reduced structural integrity of the aircraft. Several affected airplanes have already exceeded the flight cycle inspection threshold. In addition, the FAA received numerous reports of cracking in the structure in and around

AD Requirements

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in the material already described, except as discussed under “Differences Between this AD and the Referenced Material,” and except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

Differences Between This AD and the Referenced Material

Precision Conversions Service Bulletin PC–757–53A0005, Revision 2, dated May 7, 2024, allows repetitive inspections as an option if no crack is found during the detailed visual inspection of the lavatory service panel, access pan fastener holes, S–22R stringer, and external skin (Condition 2, Option 1). However, the FAA received numerous reports of cracking in the structure in and around the lavatory service panel, necessitating reinforcement of the area within 2,000 flight cycles. Long-term inspections may not provide the degree of safety necessary for the affected fleet; thus, this AD does not allow for this inspection to be repeated and instead requires installing the reinforcement within 2,000 flight cycles after the initial inspection.

Related Material Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Precision Conversions Service Bulletin PC–757–53A0005, Revision 2, dated May 7, 2024. This material specifies procedures for a detailed visual and eddy current inspection of the lavatory service panel, access pan, and attaching structure for cracks. In addition, this material specifies procedures for reinforcing the attaching structure including the following repetitive inspections for cracks: repetitive detailed visual inspections of access pan corners; internal low-frequency eddy current (LFECC) inspections of the external skin around all fastener holes common to the access pan; and internal high-frequency eddy current (HFEC) or external LFEC inspections of the doublers-to-skin fastener holes, skin trim area, and lavatory service panel cover plate fastener holes. Corrective actions specified in this material include replacing the access pan and obtaining and following repair instructions, if necessary. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the ADDRESSES section.

AD Requirements

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in the material already described, except as discussed under “Differences Between this AD and the Referenced Material,” and except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

Differences Between This AD and the Referenced Material

Precision Conversions Service Bulletin PC–757–53A0005, Revision 2, dated May 7, 2024, allows repetitive inspections as an option if no crack is found during the detailed visual inspection of the lavatory service panel, access pan fastener holes, S–22R stringer, and external skin (Condition 2, Option 1). However, the FAA received numerous reports of cracking in the structure in and around the lavatory service panel, necessitating reinforcement of the area within 2,000 flight cycles. Long-term inspections may not provide the degree of safety necessary for the affected fleet; thus, this AD does not allow for this inspection to be repeated and instead requires installing the reinforcement within 2,000 flight cycles after the initial inspection.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency, for “good cause,” finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without providing notice and seeking comment prior to issuance. Further, section 553(d) of the APA authorizes agencies to make rules effective in less than thirty days, upon a finding of good cause.

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies forgoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because fatigue cracking in the lavatory service panel, the fuselage skin, and/or stringer 22 could result in an in-flight depressurization of the airplane and reduced structural integrity of the aircraft. Several affected airplanes have already exceeded the flight cycle inspection threshold. In addition, the FAA received numerous reports of cracking in the structure in and around
the lavatory service panel, supporting an increased likelihood of a decompression event on aircraft that are not reinforced. Because of the urgency of the unsafe condition, affected airplanes must be inspected within the grace period (3 months) allowed after the effective date of this AD. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B).

**Regulatory Flexibility Act**

The requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) do not apply when an agency finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 to adopt a rule without prior notice and comment. Because the FAA has determined that it has good cause to adopt this rule without notice and comment, RFA analysis is not required.

**Costs of Compliance**

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 13 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates 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>Inspection</td>
<td>8 work-hours × $85 per hour = $680 per inspection cycle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$680 per inspection cycle</td>
<td>$8,840 per inspection cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforcement installation</td>
<td>38 work-hours × $85 per hour = $3,230</td>
<td>3,910</td>
<td>7,140</td>
<td>92,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any replacement that would be required based on the results of the inspection. The FAA has no way of determining the number of aircraft that might need this replacement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Labor cost</th>
<th>Parts cost</th>
<th>Cost per product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service pan replacement</td>
<td>10 work-hours × $85 per hour = $850</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Authority for This Rulemaking**

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA’s authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs describes in more detail the scope of the Agency’s authority.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

**Regulatory Findings**

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.

**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:

   **2024–12–07 The Boeing Company:**

   **(a) Effective Date**
   This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective July 11, 2024.

   **(b) Affected ADs**
   None.

   **(c) Applicability**
   This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 757–200 airplanes, certificated in any category, modified by supplemental type certificate ST01529SE or ST02278SE.

   **(d) Subject**
   Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 53, Fuselage.

   **(e) Unsafe Condition**
   This AD was prompted by reports of cracking in the structure in and around the lavatory service panel. The FAA is issuing this AD to address cracks in and around the lavatory service panel. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an in-flight depressurization of the airplane and reduced structural integrity of the aircraft.

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

   **(g) Requirements**
   Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Precision Conversions Service Bulletin PC–757–53A0005, Revision 2, dated May 7, 2024.

   **(h) Exceptions to Service Information Specifications**
   (1) Where the table in the “Compliance” paragraph of Precision Conversions Service Bulletin PC–757–53A0005, Revision 2, dated May 7, 2024, refers to the original issue date of this service bulletin, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.
   (2) Where the table in the “Compliance” paragraph of Precision Conversions Service
(j) Related Information
For more information about this AD, contact Joseph Zuklic, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 50318; phone 206–231–3858; email joseph.z.zuklic@faa.gov.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference
(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.
(2) You must use this material as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.
(i) Precision Conversions Service Bulletin PC–757–53A0005, Revision 2, dated May 7, 2024.
(ii) [Reserved]
(3) For Precision Conversions LLC material, contact Precision Conversions LLC, 9800 SW Nimbus Ave, Beaverton, OR 97008; ATTN: Brent VanFossen; phone 503–601–3001; email brent.vanfossen@precisionaircraft.com.
(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.
(5) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov.
Issued on June 11, 2024.
Suzanne Masterson,
Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2024–13936 Filed 6–21–24; 11:15 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration
14 CFR Part 71
[Docket No. FAA–2023–2567; Airspace Docket No. 23–ANN–32]
RIN 2120–AA66
Establishment of United States Area Navigation Routes Q–143 and T–467 in Southern Utah
AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes United States Area Navigation Routes (RNAV) Q–143 and T–467 in southern Utah. The FAA is taking this action to provide alternative routing around the TIPET and SEVIER Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspaces (ATCAA) and the White Elk and Gandy Military Operations Areas (MOA).

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, September 5, 2024. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, this final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at www.regulations.gov using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year.

FAA Order JO 7400.11H, airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Roff, Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Authority for This Rulemaking
The FAA’s authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. 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. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it would increase the efficiency and safety of the flow of air traffic within the National Airspace System (NAS).

History
The FAA published a NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2023–2567 in the Federal Register (89 FR 1854; January 11, 2024), proposing to establish RNAV routes Q–143 and T–467 in southern Utah. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting comments on the proposal. One comment was received which