

Figure 3 to paragraph (h) - AFM Revision for Non-Radio Altimeter Tolerant Airplanes in Canadian Airspace

(As Required by AD 2026-13-02)

Radio Altimeter Flight Restrictions (Canadian Airspace)

Due to the presence of 5G Lower C-Band wireless broadband interference, when operating in Canadian airspace, the following operations requiring radio altimeter are prohibited:

- Instrument Landing System (ILS) Instrument Approach Procedures (IAP), SA CAT I, SA CAT II, CAT II, and CAT III
- Automatic Landing operations
- Manual Flight Control Guidance System operations to landing/head-up display (HUD) to touchdown operation
- Use of Enhanced Flight Vision System (EFVS) to touchdown under 14 CFR 91.176(a).

This airplane must not operate under 14 CFR part 121 in Canadian airspace.

(i) Terminating Action for AFM Limitations

(1) Modifying the airplane from a non-radio altimeter tolerant airplane to a radio altimeter tolerant airplane terminates the limitations in paragraph (h) of this AD for that airplane.

(2) After modifying the airplane to a radio altimeter tolerant airplane, the limitations specified by paragraph (h) of this AD may be removed from the AFM.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, AIR-720, Operational Safety 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 AIR-720, Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD and email to: AMOC@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(3) The following AMOCs approved previously for AD 2023-10-02, Amendment 39-22438 (88 FR 34065, May 26, 2023) are approved as AMOCs for paragraph (g)(1) of this AD: FAA AMOC letters 720-23-00133, 720-23-00137, 720-23-00138, 720-23-00155, 720-23-00158, 720-23-00169, 720-23-00191, 720-23-00192, 720-24-00012, 720-25-00025, 720-25-00031, 720-26-00009, 722-23-00073, 722-23-00076, and 756-25-00100.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Ken Fairhurst, Continued Operational Safety Technical Advisor, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA

98198; phone: 817-222-5390; email: operationalsafety@faa.gov.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on June 23, 2026.

Christopher R. Parker,

Acting Deputy Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2026-13162 Filed 6-26-26; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. **FAA-2026-7208**; Project Identifier **AD-2026-00557-T**; Amendment **39-23400**; AD 2026-13-17]

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 all The Boeing Company Model 737-8, 737-9, and 737-8200 airplanes. This AD was prompted by the determination that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 3.7-3.98 GHz frequency band (5G Lower

C-Band) while operating in Canadian airspace, and the determination that, during takeoffs and landings, as a result of this interference, certain airplane systems may not properly function, resulting in longer than normal landing or rejected takeoff distances due to the effect on thrust reverser deployment, spoilers, speedbrake deployment, and increased idle thrust, regardless of the approach type or weather, which could lead to degraded deceleration performance and a runway excursion. This AD requires revising the existing airplane flight manual (AFM) to incorporate limitations prohibiting certain operations requiring radio altimeter data when operating in Canadian airspace. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective July 1, 2026.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by August 14, 2026.

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](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.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2026–7208; 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ken Fairhurst, Continued Operational Safety Technical Advisor, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 817–222–5390; email: *operationalsafety@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 using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include Docket No. FAA–2026–7208 and Project Identifier AD–2026–00557–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 Ken Fairhurst, Continued Operational Safety Technical

Advisor, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 817–222–5390; email: *operationalsafety@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 issued AD 2021–23–12, Amendment 39–21810 (86 FR 69984, December 9, 2021) (AD 2021–23–12), for all transport and commuter category airplanes equipped with a radio altimeter. AD 2021–23–12 was prompted by a determination that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 5G Lower C-Band, which is close to the frequency bands used by radio altimeters (4.2–4.4 GHz). AD 2021–23–12 required revising the limitations section of the existing AFM to incorporate limitations prohibiting certain operations requiring radio altimeter data when in the presence of 5G Lower C-Band interference as identified by Notices to Air Missions (NOTAMs). The agency issued AD 2021–23–12 because radio altimeter anomalies that are undetected by the automation or pilot, particularly close to the ground (e.g., landing flare), could lead to loss of continued safe flight and landing.

The FAA subsequently identified an additional hazard presented by 5G Lower C-Band interference on Boeing Model 737–8, 737–9, and 737–8200 airplanes and issued AD 2022–03–20, Amendment 39–21937 (87 FR 4787, January 31, 2022) (AD 2022–03–20). AD 2022–03–20 was prompted by the unsafe condition in AD 2021–23–12, as well as a determination that, during takeoffs and landings, as a result of interference from the 5G Lower C-Band, certain airplane systems may not properly function, resulting in longer than normal landing or rejected takeoff distances due to the effect on thrust reverser deployment, spoilers, speedbrake deployment, and increased idle thrust, regardless of the approach type or weather, which could lead to degraded deceleration performance and a runway excursion. AD 2022–03–20 required revising the limitations section of the existing AFM to incorporate limitations prohibiting the use of certain minimum equipment list (MEL) items when in the presence of 5G Lower C-Band interference as identified by NOTAMs.

After the FAA issued AD 2021–23–12 and AD 2022–03–20, the agency determined that additional limitations were needed due to the continued

deployment of new 5G Lower C-Band base stations whose signals were expected to cover most of the contiguous U.S., as well as the determination that radio altimeter anomalies could lead to increased flightcrew workload and flightcrew desensitization to warnings. Therefore, the FAA issued AD 2023–10–02, Amendment 39–22438 (88 FR 34065, May 26, 2023) (AD 2023–10–02), to supersede AD 2021–23–12, and the FAA issued AD 2023–12–11, Amendment 39–22469 (88 FR 40011, June 21, 2023) (AD 2023–12–11), to supersede AD 2022–03–20.

Currently, AD 2023–12–11 requires revising the limitations section of the existing AFM to incorporate limitations prohibiting the use of certain MEL items in the entire contiguous U.S. airspace instead of only in areas identified by NOTAM; however, AD 2023–12–11 permits radio altimeter tolerant airplanes to perform these operations at 5G Lower C-Band mitigated airports as identified in an FAA Domestic Notice.

Actions Since AD 2023–12–11 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2023–12–11, Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada, issued AD CF–2024–14, dated May 15, 2024 (Transport Canada AD CF–2024–14), to correct an unsafe condition for all transport and commuter category airplanes with a radio altimeter. Transport Canada AD CF–2024–14 states that in July 2023, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED), Canada’s spectrum regulator, published Standard Radio System Plans (SRSP)–520 Issue 3¹ and Radio Standard Specifications (RSS)–192 Issue 5,² which define the spectrum environment for the 3.45–3.90 GHz frequency band in Canada. Transport Canada AD CF–2024–14 further states that spectrum auctions for the 3.45–3.65 GHz and the 3.65–3.9 GHz band were completed in 2021 and 2023, respectively.

In July 2023, ISED implemented measures to mitigate Lower C-Band interference to radio altimeters, which provide the Canadian airspace greater protection from 5G Lower C-Band interference to radio altimeters as

¹ <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/spectrum-management-telecommunications/en/devices-and-equipment/standard-radio-system-plans/srsp-520-technical-requirements-fixed-and-or-mobile-systems-including-flexible-use-broadband-systems>.

² <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/spectrum-management-telecommunications/en/devices-and-equipment/radio-equipment-standards/radio-standards-specifications-rss/rss-192-flexible-use-broadband-equipment-operating-band-3450-3900-mhz>.

compared to the Lower C-Band environment in the contiguous U.S. airspace. These measures include exclusion and protection zones and airport effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) elevation mask (a restriction that requires nearby cell tower signals to be angled downward so they do not interfere with aircraft altimeters) at certain airport runways covering the majority of air traffic in Canada, as well as nationwide reduced fundamental power emissions based on the degree of antenna uptilt above the horizon to minimize emissions from 5G base stations toward aircraft.

In late March 2026, Transport Canada notified the FAA that, beginning July 1, 2026, changes in the 5G Lower C-Band protection mitigations established by ISED in 2023 would result in a more severe 5G interference environment in the Canadian airspace. Exclusion and protection zones at airports will no longer exist and updates to the airport EIRP elevation mask, nationwide tilt restriction, emitter height limitation and reduced spurious emissions will only protect airplanes that are radio altimeter tolerant. The change in mitigations will result in an unsafe condition in the Canadian 5G interference environment.

Transport Canada determined that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 3.45–3.98 GHz frequency band. Transport Canada based its determination on the same unsafe condition found by the FAA in AD 2023–10–02. As a result, Transport Canada AD CF–2024–14 requires revising the limitations section of the existing AFM to incorporate limitations prohibiting certain operations requiring radio altimeter data, due to the presence of 5G Lower C-Band interference, while operating in Canadian airspace. As terminating action for the operating limitations, Transport Canada AD CF–2024–14 provides that operators may upgrade their radio altimeters to demonstrate the tolerances for emissions as specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2024–14.

Boeing subsequently conducted an analysis of the expected changes in the 5G Lower C-Band environment in Canada and the effects of interference with radio altimeters with respect to the Boeing fleet. In May 2026, Boeing reported that certain airplane configurations will not demonstrate tolerance to radio altimeter interference in the new 5G environment in Canada. Therefore, based on this information, the FAA determined that the unsafe condition identified in AD 2023–12–11

exists for Model 737–8, 737–9, and 737–8200 airplanes when operating in the Canadian airspace. As a result, operating limitations similar to the limitations required by AD 2023–12–11 are necessary.

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.

AD Requirements

For non-radio altimeter tolerant airplanes, this AD requires, before further flight in Canadian airspace, revising the existing AFM to incorporate limitations prohibiting the use of certain MEL items when operating in Canadian airspace. This AD provides that modifying the airplane from a non-radio altimeter tolerant airplane to a radio altimeter tolerant airplane terminates the AFM operating limitations for that airplane.

While AD 2023–12–11 also specifies limitations for dispatch or release to airports and approach, landing, and go-around on runways for radio altimeter tolerant airplanes except at 5G Lower C-Band mitigated airports, this AD has no limitations for radio altimeter tolerant airplanes. The interference environment at Canadian airports after July 1, 2026, will be mitigated enough such that those limitations are not necessary for radio altimeter tolerant airplanes. The FAA also notes that most 737–8, 737–9, and 737–8200 radio altimeter tolerant airplanes are not subject to the limitations in AD 2023–12–11 under the provisions of an FAA-approved AMOC.

An airplane that is a radio altimeter tolerant airplane using a method approved by the FAA for AD 2023–12–11 is also a radio altimeter tolerant airplane for the purposes of paragraph (g)(1) of this AD. Alternative methods of compliance (AMOC) listed in paragraph (j)(3) of this AD are approved for this AD.

Differences From Transport Canada AD CF–2024–14

Transport Canada AD CF–2024–14 specifies the fundamental emissions are in the 3.45–3.98 GHz frequency band, while this AD specifies the 3.7–3.98 GHz frequency band. AD 2023–10–02 and AD 2023–12–11 identified an unsafe condition from wireless broadband transmissions in the 3.7–3.98 GHz frequency band, and this AD is based on that same determination. In addition, an airplane determined to be

a radio altimeter tolerant airplane for the purposes of AD 2023–12–11, which has demonstrated the performance tolerances for fundamental emissions within the 3.7–3.98 GHz frequency band, would also be a radio altimeter tolerant airplane for purposes of this AD. Frequencies less than 3.7 GHz are further away from the frequency bands used by radio altimeters (4.2–4.4 GHz), so an airplane determined to be tolerant in the range of 3.7–3.98 GHz is also tolerant to emissions less than 3.7 GHz.

Interim Action

The FAA considers this AD to be an interim action. The FAA may consider further rulemaking if the Canadian 5G C-Band interference environment changes or if Canada issues an operational rule to address 5G C-Band interference with radio altimeters.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(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 radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 5G C-Band. This interference can cause other airplane systems to not properly function, resulting in longer than normal landing or rejected takeoff distances due to the effect on thrust reverser deployment, spoilers, speedbrake deployment, and increased idle thrust, regardless of the approach type or weather, which could lead to degraded deceleration performance and a runway excursion. The urgency is based on a change in the 5G Lower C-band environment in Canada, which is scheduled to occur on July 1, 2026. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b).

In addition, the FAA finds that good cause exists pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days, for the same reasons the FAA found good cause to forgo notice and comment.

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 notes that since operators must comply with this AD before further flight in Canadian airspace, airplanes that do not operate in Canada

will not have to comply and therefore will have no costs under this AD.
The FAA estimates that this AD affects 832 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA expects that many of the affected airplanes have upgraded radio altimeters; therefore, the FAA estimates the total number of airplanes affected by this AD to be less than the total fleet size provided in this AD. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
AFM revision for non-RAT airplanes	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85	Up to \$70,720.

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR OPTIONAL ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Modification (radio altimeter replacement option).			Up to \$120,000 (includes parts and labor).
Modification (filter addition option)	24 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$2,040 per filter.	\$12,000 per filter	Up to \$14,040 (includes parts and labor).

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:

2026–13–17 The Boeing Company: Amendment 39–23400; Docket No. FAA–2026–7208; Project Identifier AD–2026–00557–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective July 1, 2026.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 737–8, 737–9, and 737–8200 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 34, Navigation.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by the determination that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 3.7–3.98 GHz frequency band (5G Lower C-Band) when operating in Canadian airspace, and the determination that, during takeoffs and landings, as a result of this interference, certain airplane systems may not properly function, resulting in longer than normal landing or rejected takeoff distances due to the effect on thrust reverser deployment, spoilers, speedbrake deployment, and increased idle thrust, regardless of the approach type or weather. The FAA is issuing this AD to address degraded deceleration performance, which could lead to a runway excursion.

(f) Compliance

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

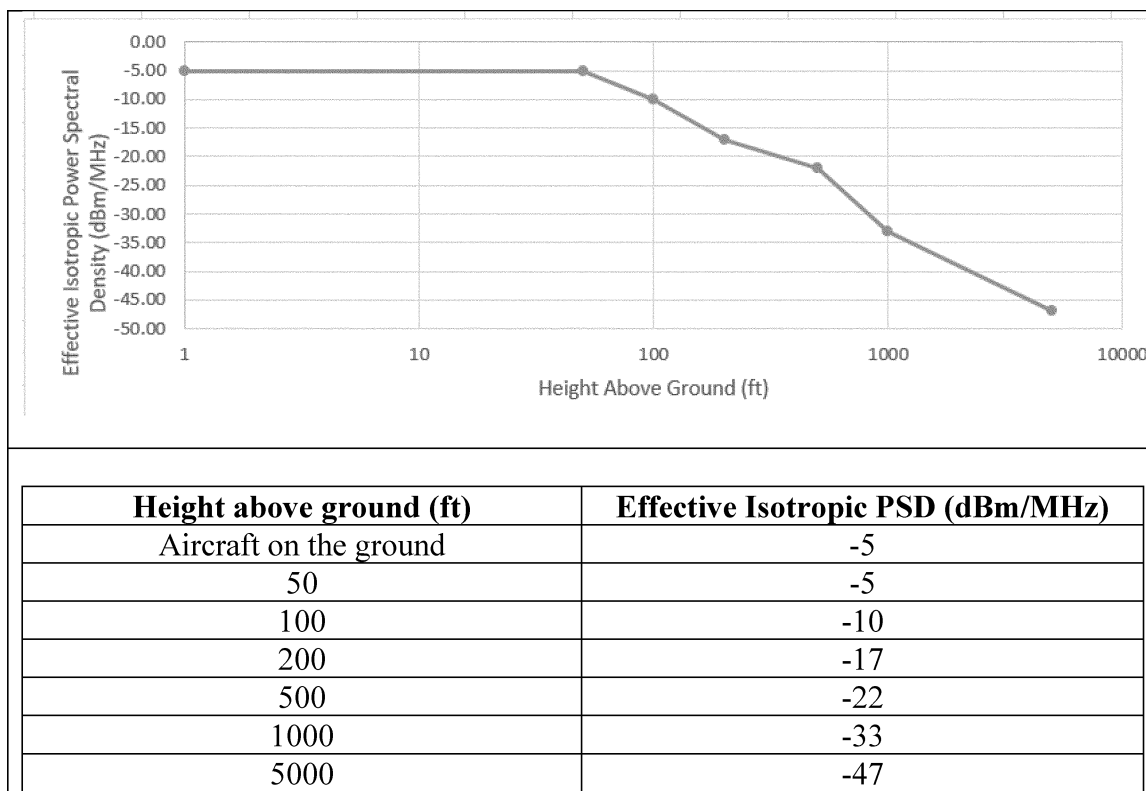
(g) Definitions

(1) For purposes of this AD, a “radio altimeter tolerant airplane” is one for which the radio altimeter, as installed, demonstrates the tolerances specified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this AD, using a method approved by the FAA. No actions are required by this AD for radio altimeter tolerant airplanes.

(i) Tolerance to radio altimeter interference, for the fundamental emissions (3.7–3.98 GHz), at or above the power

spectral density (PSD) curve threshold specified in figure 1 to paragraph (g)(1)(i) of this AD.

Figure 1 to Paragraph (g)(1)(i)—Fundamental Effective Isotropic PSD at Outside Interface of Aircraft Antenna

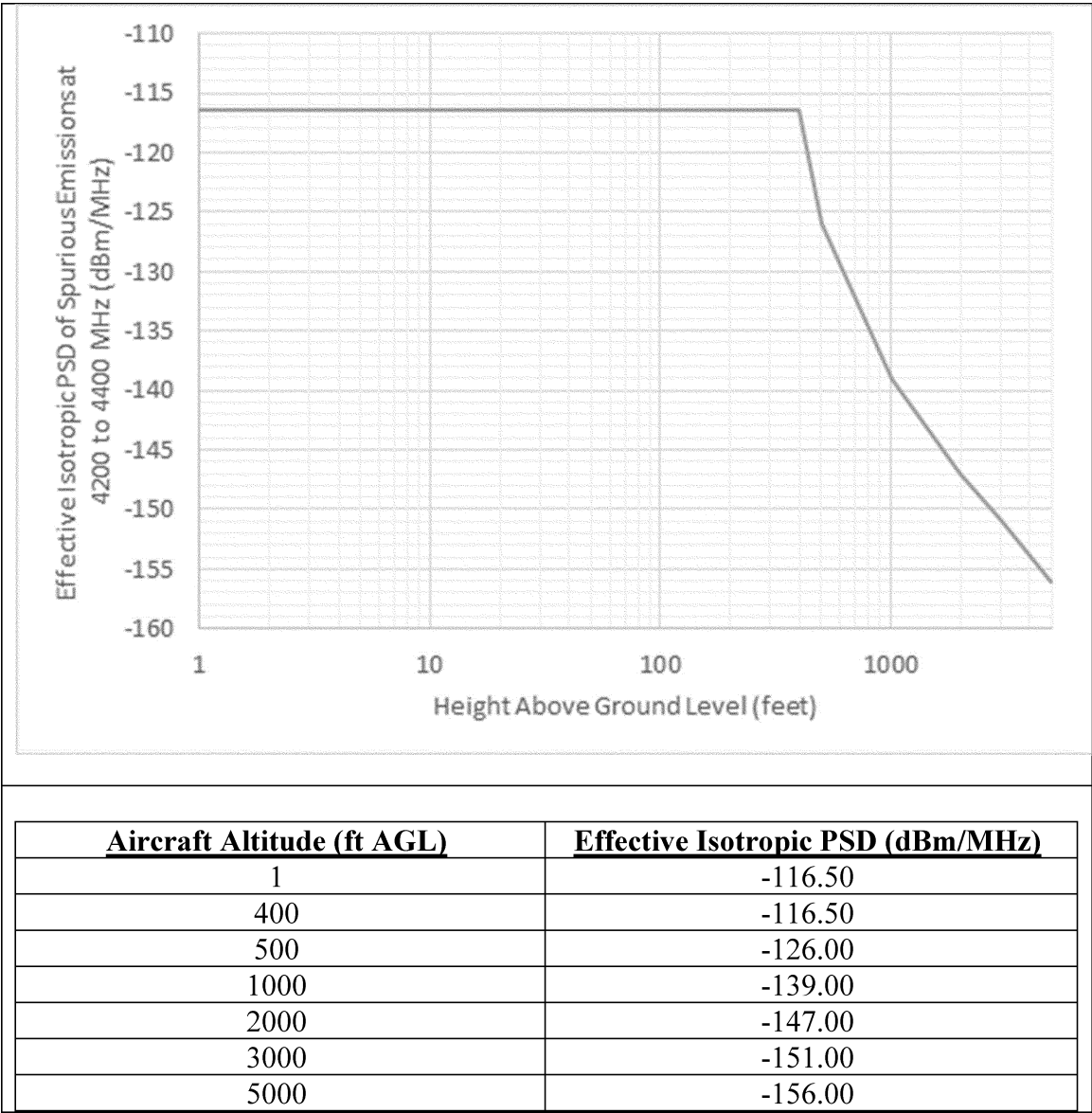


(ii) Tolerance to radio altimeter interference, for the spurious emissions (4.2–4.4 GHz), at or above the PSD curve threshold

specified in figure 2 to paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of this AD.

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Figure 2 to Paragraph (g)(1)(ii)—Spurious Effective Isotropic PSD at Outside Interface of Aircraft Antenna



(2) For purposes of this AD, a “non-radio altimeter tolerant airplane” is one for which the radio altimeter, as installed, does not

demonstrate the tolerances specified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this AD.
(3) Runway condition codes are defined in figure 3 to paragraph (g)(3) of this AD.

Figure 3 to Paragraph (g)(3)—Runway Condition Codes

Runway Condition Code	Runway Condition Description	Reported Braking Action
6	Dry	Dry
5	Wet (smooth, grooved, or porous friction course (PFC)) or frost 3 mm (0.12 inch) or less of: water, slush, dry snow, or wet snow	Good
4	Compacted snow at or below -15°C (5°F) outside air temperature (OAT)	Good to medium
3	Wet (slippery), dry snow, or wet snow (any depth) over compacted snow Greater than 3 mm (0.12 inch) of: dry snow or wet snow Compacted snow at OAT warmer than -15°C (5°F)	Medium
2	Greater than 3 mm (0.12 inch) of: water or slush	Medium to poor
1	Ice	Poor
0	Wet ice, water on top of compacted snow, dry snow, or wet snow over ice	Nil

(h) Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) Revision

For non-radio altimeter tolerant airplanes: Before further flight in Canadian airspace, do the actions specified in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this AD.

(1) Revise the Limitations Section of the existing AFM to include the information specified in figure 4 to paragraph (h)(1) of this AD. This may be done by inserting a copy of figure 4 to paragraph (h)(1) of this AD into the existing AFM.

Figure 4 to Paragraph (h)(1)—AFM Limitations Revision for Non-Radio Altimeter Tolerant Airplanes in Canadian Airspace

(As required by AD 2026-13-17)

Radio Altimeter 5G Lower C-Band Interference, Takeoff and Landing Performance (Canadian Airspace)

Due to the presence of 5G Lower C-Band wireless broadband interference, the following limitations are required for dispatch or release to airports, and takeoff or landing on runways, in Canadian airspace.

Minimum Equipment List (MEL)

Dispatch or release with any of the following MEL items is prohibited:

- 32-42-01 – Antiskid Systems
- 32-42-02 – Alternate Antiskid Valves
- 32-42-03 – Automatic Brake System
- 32-44-01 – Parking Brake Valve

Landing Operations on Runways with Condition Code 1 or 0

Dispatch or release to, or takeoff or landing on, runways with a runway condition code of 1 or 0 is prohibited.

Takeoff and Landing Performance

Operators must use the 5G C-Band Interference Takeoff Performance and Landing Distance Calculations procedure contained in the Operating Procedures Section of this AFM.

(2) Revise the Operating Procedures Section of the existing AFM to include the information specified in figure 5 to paragraph (h)(2) of this AD. This may be done by inserting a copy of figure 5 to paragraph

(h)(2) of this AD into the existing AFM. An AFM with an Operating Procedures Section that complies with paragraph (h)(2) of AD 2023-12-11, Amendment 39-22469 (88 FR 40011, June 21, 2023) is acceptable for

compliance with the requirements of this paragraph of this AD.

Figure 5 to Paragraph (h)(2)—AFM Operating Procedures Revision

(As required by AD 2026-13-17)

**5G C-Band Interference Takeoff Performance and Landing Distance Calculations
Dispatch Guidance – Takeoff Performance**

Stopping distance during a rejected takeoff (RTO) can be significantly increased due to the following potential effects on airplane systems:

- Limited spoiler extension
- Higher engine idle
- Thrust reversers may not deploy

For the increased stopping distance during an RTO, refer to the Departure Airport, Takeoff Performance section below.

Dispatch Guidance – Destination or Alternate Airport – Landing Performance

Calculate the required landing distance (select Method A or Method B).

Method A: Use of normal landing performance increased by a predetermined percentage

Use Prior to Descent, Required Landing Distance section below.

Method B: Use of the Non-Normal Configuration Landing Distance table for SPOILERS

Use the SPOILERS Non-Normal Configuration Landing Distance table in the Performance chapter of the AFM, or the applicable table below, for flaps 30 or flaps 40.

- Use the distance for MAX MANUAL braking configurations with the appropriate runway condition at estimated time of arrival.
- Apply all of the appropriate distance adjustments to include the reverse thrust adjustment for no reverse (NO REV).

For runway condition codes 6 and 5, obtain the required landing distance by using the higher of:

- The resulting unfactored distance increased by 15%, or
- The normal dispatch calculations.

For runway condition codes 4 and 3, increase the resulting unfactored distance by 15% to obtain the required landing distance.

For runway condition code 2, increase the resulting unfactored distance by 30% to obtain the required landing distance.

End of Method B**Departure Airport, Takeoff Performance**

Select Method 1 or 2 to adjust the accelerate stop distance available (ASDA).

Note: Both methods provide an acceptable margin of safety.

Method 1: Adjust the ASDA by a predetermined value.

Adjust the ASDA by using the following adjustment:

Runway Condition Code	Runway Condition Description	Subtract from ASDA
6	Dry	950 feet
5	Wet skid resistant*	2,600 feet
5, 4, or 3	Wet/dry snow/wet snow/compact snow/slippy	3,700 feet
2	Slush or standing water	4,900 feet

*Provided approval to use wet skid resistant data has been received from the appropriate regulatory authority in accordance with the AFM.

Use the adjusted ASDA and complete the takeoff performance calculations using actual departure runway conditions and actual departure environmental conditions. Do not take credit for use of reverse thrust when calculating takeoff performance.

End of Method 1

Method 2: Adjust the ASDA by a predetermined factor.

Multiply the ASDA by the following factor:

Runway Condition Code	Runway Condition Description	ASDA Factor
6	Dry	0.86
5	Wet skid resistant*	0.76
5, 4, or 3	Wet/dry snow/wet snow/compact snow/slippy	0.71
2	Slush or standing water	0.65

*Provided approval to use wet skid resistant data has been received from the appropriate regulatory authority in accordance with the AFM.

Use the adjusted ASDA and complete the takeoff performance calculations using actual departure runway conditions and actual departure environmental conditions. Do not take credit for use of reverse thrust when calculating takeoff performance.

End of Method 2

Prior to takeoff:

Verify normal radio altimeter indications.

Climb out:

- TO/GA mode may not be available
- Monitor pitch mode engagement
- Monitor roll mode engagement
- Autopilot may not engage

Prior to Descent, Required Landing Distance

Do a time of arrival (en route) landing distance assessment using Method A or B. Use the SPOILERS Non-Normal Configuration Landing Distance table in the Performance chapter of the AFM, or the applicable table below, for flaps 30 or flaps 40.

Method A: Use of normal landing performance and increase by a predetermined percentage.

Use the Normal Configuration Landing Distance table for flaps 30 or flaps 40.

Note: The distances and adjustments shown in the Normal Configuration Landing Distance tables are factored and have been increased 15%.

Select the appropriate runway condition.

Select the distance for the MAX MANUAL braking configuration.

Apply all of the appropriate distance adjustments.

Note: Do not apply adjustments for reverse thrust.

To obtain the required landing distance, increase the resulting factored distance by the percentage below in Table 1 based on the runway condition code or runway braking action.

Table 1

Runway Condition Code	Reported Braking Action	Percentage
6	Dry	23%
5	Good	63%
4	Good to medium	56%
3	Medium	65%
2	Medium to poor	113%

Determine autobrake settings using the Determine Autobrake Settings section below.

End of Method A**Method B: Use of the Non-Normal Configuration Landing Distance table for SPOILERS**

Use the SPOILERS Non-Normal Configuration Landing Distance table in the Performance chapter of the AFM, or the applicable table below, for flaps 30 or flaps 40.

Select the appropriate runway condition.

Select the distance for MAX MANUAL braking configuration.

Apply all of the appropriate distance adjustments including the reverse thrust adjustment for no reverse (NO REV).

For runway condition codes 6 to 3, increase the resulting unfactored distance by 15% to obtain the required landing distance.

For runway condition code 2, increase the resulting unfactored distance by 30% to obtain the required landing distance.

Determine autobrake settings using the Determine Autobrake Settings section below.

SPOILERS Non-Normal Configuration Landing Distance Tables

737-8 and 737-8200 One Position Tailskid, FLAPS 30, VREF30

Landing Distances and Adjustments (Feet)									
Runway Condition Code	Reference Distance	Weight Adjustment	Altitude Adjustment*	Wind Adjustment per 10 Knots	Slope Adjustment per 1%	Temperature Adjustment per 10°C	Approach Speed Adjustment	Reverse Thrust Adjustment	
	150,000 LB Landing Weight	Per 10,000 LB Above / Below 150,000 LB	Per 1,000 ft STD / HIGH	Head / Tail Wind	Down / Up Hill	Above / Below ISA	per 5 KTS above VREF	One Reverser	No Reverser
6	4870	250 / -270	130 / 170	-210 / 680	80 / -70	130 / -130	310	180	280
5	6300	420 / -410	230 / 320	-330 / 1160	200 / -170	210 / -210	420	610	1300
4	6890	430 / -430	240 / 330	-350 / 1210	260 / -210	210 / -210	420	740	1620
3	7330	450 / -450	250 / 340	-360 / 1270	310 / -250	220 / -220	420	910	2090
2	8290	610 / -570	330 / 460	-470 / 1660	440 / -340	280 / -280	450	1530	4410

737-8 and 737-8200 Two Position Tailskid, FLAPS 30, VREF30

Landing Distances and Adjustments (Feet)									
Runway Condition Code	Reference Distance	Weight Adjustment	Altitude Adjustment*	Wind Adjustment per 10 Knots	Slope Adjustment per 1%	Temperature Adjustment per 10°C	Approach Speed Adjustment	Reverse Thrust Adjustment	
	150,000 LB Landing Weight	Per 10,000 LB Above / Below 150,000 LB	Per 1,000 ft STD / HIGH	Head / Tail Wind	Down / Up Hill	Above / Below ISA	per 5 KTS above VREF	One Reverser	No Reverser
6	4670	250 / -250	130 / 170	-210 / 670	80 / -70	120 / -120	300	160	250
5	6030	410 / -380	220 / 320	-320 / 1130	190 / -160	200 / -200	410	550	1170
4	6610	420 / -400	230 / 330	-340 / 1180	240 / -200	200 / -200	410	680	1480
3	7050	430 / -420	240 / 340	-360 / 1240	300 / -240	210 / -200	410	850	1960
2	7980	590 / -540	330 / 460	-460 / 1640	420 / -330	270 / -270	450	1430	4110

737-9 FLAPS 30, VREF30

Landing Distances and Adjustments (Feet)									
Runway Condition Code	Reference Distance	Weight Adjustment	Altitude Adjustment*	Wind Adjustment per 10 Knots	Slope Adjustment per 1%	Temperature Adjustment per 10°C	Approach Speed Adjustment	Reverse Thrust Adjustment	
	180,000 LB Landing Weight	Per 10,000 LB Above / Below 180,000 LB	Per 1,000 ft STD / HIGH	Head / Tail Wind	Down / Up Hill	Above / Below ISA	per 5 KTS above VREF	One Reverser	No Reverser
6	5030	250 / -250	140 / 170	-210 / 690	90 / -80	130 / -130	310	170	270
5	6530	410 / -380	250 / 330	-340 / 1180	220 / -180	210 / -210	420	610	1290
4	7090	420 / -400	260 / 340	-350 / 1230	270 / -220	220 / -220	420	720	1560
3	7550	430 / -420	270 / 350	-370 / 1290	330 / -260	220 / -220	420	890	1990
2	8530	590 / -530	360 / 480	-480 / 1690	480 / -360	290 / -290	460	1480	4070

737-8 and 737-8200 One Position Tailskid, FLAPS 40, VREF40

Landing Distances and Adjustments (Feet)									
Runway Condition Code	Reference Distance	Weight Adjustment	Altitude Adjustment*	Wind Adjustment per 10 Knots	Slope Adjustment per 1%	Temperature Adjustment per 10°C	Approach Speed Adjustment	Reverse Thrust Adjustment	
	150,000 LB Landing Weight	Per 10,000 LB Above / Below 150,000 LB	Per 1,000 ft STD / HIGH	Head / Tail Wind	Down / Up Hill	Above / Below ISA	per 5 KTS above VREF	One Reverser	No Reverser
6	4630	300 / -250	140 / 170	-210 / 670	90 / -80	120 / -120	330	160	250
5	5880	490 / -380	230 / 310	-320 / 1110	190 / -160	190 / -190	420	510	1070
4	6450	500 / -390	230 / 320	-340 / 1170	250 / -200	190 / -190	420	640	1380
3	6900	510 / -420	240 / 330	-350 / 1230	310 / -240	200 / -200	410	800	1830
2	7670	670 / -520	320 / 450	-450 / 1610	410 / -320	260 / -260	450	1260	3430

737-8 and 737-8200 Two Position Tailskid, FLAPS 40, VREF40

Landing Distances and Adjustments (Feet)									
Runway Condition Code	Reference Distance	Weight Adjustment	Altitude Adjustment*	Wind Adjustment per 10 Knots	Slope Adjustment per 1%	Temperature Adjustment per 10°C	Approach Speed Adjustment	Reverse Thrust Adjustment	
	150,000 LB Landing Weight	Per 10,000 LB Above / Below 150,000 LB	Per 1,000 ft STD / HIGH	Head / Tail Wind	Down / Up Hill	Above / Below ISA	per 5 KTS above VREF	One Reverser	No Reverser
6	4600	310 / -250	140 / 170	-210 / 670	90 / -70	120 / -120	330	160	250
5	5830	500 / -370	230 / 310	-320 / 1110	190 / -160	190 / -190	420	510	1060
4	6420	510 / -390	240 / 320	-330 / 1160	250 / -200	190 / -190	420	630	1370
3	6870	520 / -410	250 / 330	-350 / 1220	310 / -240	200 / -200	410	800	1820
2	7830	680 / -520	330 / 450	-450 / 1610	410 / -320	260 / -260	450	1250	3400

737-9 FLAPS 40, VREF40									
Landing Distances and Adjustments (Feet)									
	Reference Distance	Weight Adjustment	Altitude Adjustment*	Wind Adjustment per 10 Knots	Slope Adjustment per 1%	Temperature Adjustment per 10°C	Approach Speed Adjustment	Reverse Thrust Adjustment	
Runway Condition Code	160,000 LB Landing Weight	Per 10,000 LB Above / Below 160,000 LB	Per 1,000 ft STD / HIGH	Head / Tail Wind	Down / Up Hill	Above / Below ISA	per 5 KTS above VREF	One Reverser	No Reverser
6	4920	330 / -250	150 / 180	-210 / 690	90 / -80	130 / -130	330	170	260
5	6280	520 / -370	250 / 340	-330 / 1160	210 / -180	200 / -200	430	550	1150
4	6850	520 / -390	250 / 340	-350 / 1200	270 / -220	210 / -210	430	660	1410
3	7300	540 / -410	260 / 350	-360 / 1260	330 / -260	210 / -210	430	820	1830
2	8140	690 / -510	340 / 470	-460 / 1650	450 / -340	270 / -270	460	1290	3420

*For landing distance at or below 8,000 ft pressure altitude, apply the STD adjustment. For altitudes higher than 8,000 ft, first apply the STD adjustment to derive a new reference landing distance for 8,000 ft then apply the HIGH adjustment to this new reference distance.

Reference distance is based on MAX MANUAL braking, sea level, standard day, no wind or slope and maximum reverse thrust.

Reference distance includes a distance from threshold to touchdown associated with a flare time of 7 seconds.

Distances are based on SPOILERS failure distances which conservatively approximates the effects of 5G interference after the Reverse Thrust Adjustment for no Reversers is applied.

Actual (unfactored) distances are shown.

Note: per procedure, MAX MANUAL braking is not required for normal operations.

End of Method B

Determine Autobrake Settings

- Determine desired AUTOBRAKE setting by using the normal configuration landing distance.

Note: Normal manual or normal autobrakes can be used. The use of maximum brakes is not needed except as stated in the During Landing section below.

During Approach

- Monitor radio altimeters for anomalies.
- Monitor performance of autopilot and autothrottle. If the autopilot or autothrottle is not performing as expected, disconnect both the autopilot and autothrottle and apply manual inputs to ensure proper control of flight path.

At DA(H), MDA(H), or the Missed Approach Point

- If suitable visual reference is established, disengage the autopilot and autothrottle and continue for a normal manual landing.
- If a go-around is needed, do the go-around and the missed approach procedure either in manual or automatic flight.

During Landing

- Radio altitude-based altitude aural callouts during approach may not be available or may be erroneous.
- Manual deployment of the speedbrakes may be needed.
- If the thrust reversers do not deploy, immediately ensure the speedbrakes are extended, apply manual braking, and modulate as needed for the existing runway conditions.

Note: In some conditions, maximum manual braking may be needed throughout the entire landing roll.

During Go-around and Missed Approach

- TO/GA mode may not be available.
- Monitor thrust and verify that thrust increases.
- Monitor pitch mode engagement.
- Monitor roll mode engagement.
- Autopilot may not engage.

(i) Terminating Action for AFM Revision

(1) Modifying the airplane from a non-radio altimeter tolerant airplane to a radio altimeter tolerant airplane terminates the limitations in paragraph (h)(1) of this AD and the operating procedures in paragraph (h)(2) of this AD for that airplane.

(2) After modifying the airplane to a radio altimeter tolerant airplane, the limitations in paragraph (h)(1) of this AD and the operating procedures in paragraph (h)(2) of this AD may be removed from the AFM.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, AIR-520, Continued Operational Safety 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 AIR-520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD and email to: AMOC@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(3) The following AMOCs approved previously for AD 2023-12-11, Amendment 39-22469 (88 FR 40011, June 21, 2023) are approved as AMOCs for paragraph (g)(1) of this AD: FAA AMOC letters 720-23-00137, 720-23-00138, 720-23-00158, 720-23-00169, 720-24-00012, 720-25-00025, 720-25-00031, and 720-26-00009.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Ken Fairhurst, Continued Operational Safety Technical Advisor, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 817-222-5390; email: operationalssafety@faa.gov.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on June 25, 2026.

Brian Knaup,

Acting Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2026-13208 Filed 6-26-26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-C

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2026-7204; Project Identifier AD-2026-00548-T; Amendment 39-23396; AD 2026-13-13]

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 all The Boeing Company Model 737-, -200, -200C, -300, -400, -500, -600, -700, -700C, -800, -900, and -900ER series airplanes, except for Model 737-200 and -200C series airplanes equipped with a certain flight control system. This AD was prompted by the determination that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 3.7-3.98 GHz frequency band (5G Lower C-Band) while operating in Canadian airspace, and the determination that, during approach, landings, and go-arounds, as a result of this interference, certain airplane systems may not properly function, resulting in increased flightcrew workload while on approach with the flight director, autothrottle, or autopilot engaged, which could result in reduced ability of the flightcrew to maintain safe flight and landing of the airplane. This AD requires revising the existing airplane flight manual (AFM) to incorporate limitations prohibiting certain operations requiring radio altimeter data when operating in Canadian airspace. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective July 1, 2026.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by August 14, 2026.

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](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.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2026-7204; 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ken Fairhurst, Continued Operational Safety Technical Advisor, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 817-222-5390; email: operationalssafety@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 using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include Docket No. FAA-2026-7204 and Project Identifier AD-2026-00548-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](https://www.regulations.gov), including any personal