

Model Number: Standardized  
Advanced NUHOMS® -24PT1, -24PT4,  
and -32PTH2.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 8th day  
of January, 2015.

For the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory  
Commission.

**Mark A. Satorius,**

*Executive Director for Operations.*

[FR Doc. 2015-01031 Filed 1-21-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7590-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2014-0924; Directorate  
Identifier 2014-NM-228-AD; Amendment  
39-18067; AD 2014-25-51]

RIN 2120-AA64

#### Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation  
Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule; request for  
comments.

**SUMMARY:** We are adopting a new  
airworthiness directive (AD) for all  
Airbus Model A318, A319, A320, and  
A321 series airplanes. This emergency  
AD was sent previously to all known  
U.S. owners and operators of these  
airplanes. This AD requires revising the  
airplane flight manual to advise the  
flightcrew of emergency procedures for  
abnormal Alpha Protection (Alpha Prot).  
This AD was prompted by a report of  
Angle of Attack (AoA) probes jamming  
on an in-service Airbus Model A321  
airplane. Jamming of the two AoA  
probes during climb is attributed to  
water freezing under the AoA vane  
slinger, and led to activation of the  
Alpha Prot while the Mach number  
increased, which resulted in an airplane  
pitch down per design. We are issuing  
this AD to ensure that the flightcrew has  
procedures to counteract the pitch down  
order due to abnormal activation of the  
Alpha Prot. An abnormal Alpha Prot, if  
not corrected, could result in loss of  
control of the airplane.

**DATES:** This AD is effective February 6,  
2015 to all persons except those persons  
to whom it was made immediately  
effective by Emergency AD 2014-25-51,  
issued on December 10, 2014, which  
contained the requirements of this  
amendment.

We must receive comments on this  
AD by March 9, 2015.

**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  
<http://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.

#### Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on  
the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> by searching for  
and locating Docket No. FAA-2014-  
0924; or in person at the Docket  
Operations Office between 9 a.m. and 5  
p.m., Monday through Friday, except  
Federal holidays. The AD docket  
contains this AD, the regulatory  
evaluation, any comments received, and  
other information. The street address for  
the Docket Operations Office (phone:  
800-647-5527) is in the **ADDRESSES**  
section. Comments will be available in  
the AD docket shortly after receipt.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
Sanjay Ralhan, Aerospace Engineer,  
International Branch, ANM-116,  
Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA,  
1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA  
98057-3356; telephone 425-227-1405;  
fax 425-227-1149.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Discussion

On December 10, 2014, we issued  
Emergency AD 2014-25-51, which  
requires revising the airplane flight  
manual to advise the flightcrew of  
emergency procedures for abnormal  
Alpha Prot. This emergency AD was  
sent previously to all known U.S.  
owners and operators of these airplanes.

The European Aviation Safety Agency  
(EASA), which is the Technical Agent  
for the Member States of the European  
Union, has issued Emergency  
Airworthiness Directive 2014-0266-E,  
dated December 9, 2014 (referred to  
after this as the Mandatory Continuing  
Airworthiness Information, or “the  
MCAI”), to correct an unsafe condition  
on all Model A318, A319, A320, and  
A321 series airplanes. The MCAI states:

An occurrence was reported where an  
Airbus A321 aeroplane encountered a  
blockage of two Angle of Attack (AoA) probes  
during climb, leading to activation of the  
Alpha Protection (Alpha Prot) while the  
Mach number increased. The flightcrew

managed to regain full control and the flight  
landed uneventfully.

When Alpha Prot is activated due to  
blocked AoA probes, the flight control laws  
order a continuous nose down pitch rate that,  
in a worst case scenario, cannot be stopped  
with backward sidestick inputs, even in the  
full backward position. If the Mach number  
increases during a nose down order, the AoA  
value of the Alpha Prot will continue to  
decrease. As a result, the flight control laws  
will continue to order a nose down pitch  
rate, even if the speed is above minimum  
selectable speed, known as VLS.

This condition, if not corrected, could  
result in loss of control of the aeroplane.

To address this unsafe condition, Airbus  
\* \* \* [has] developed a specific Aircraft  
Flight Manual (AFM) procedure, which has  
been published in AFM Temporary Revision  
(TR) No. 502.

For the reasons described above, this AD  
requires amendment of the applicable AFM  
[to advise the flightcrew of emergency  
procedures for abnormal Alpha Prot].

This is considered to be an interim action  
and further [EASA] AD action may follow.

#### FAA's Determination and AD Requirements

This product has been approved by  
the aviation authority of another  
country, and is approved for operation  
in the United States. Pursuant to our  
bilateral agreement with the State of  
Design Authority, we have been notified  
of the unsafe condition described in the  
MCAI and service information  
referenced above. We are issuing this  
AD because we evaluated all pertinent  
information and determined the unsafe  
condition exists and is likely to exist or  
develop on other products of the same  
type design.

#### FAA's Determination of the Effective Date

An unsafe condition exists that  
requires the immediate adoption of this  
AD. The FAA has found that the risk to  
the flying public justifies waiving notice  
and comment prior to adoption of this  
rule because an abnormal Alpha Prot, if  
not corrected, could result in loss of  
control of the airplane. Therefore, we  
find that notice and opportunity for  
prior public comment are impracticable  
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, we invite you to send any  
written data, views, or arguments about  
this AD. Send your comments to an  
address listed under the **ADDRESSES**  
section. Include the docket number  
FAA-2014-0924 and Directorate

Identifier 2014–NM–228–AD at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this AD. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may

amend this AD because of those comments.

We will post all comments we receive, without change, to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information you provide. We will also post a report summarizing each

substantive verbal contact we receive about this AD.

**Costs of Compliance**

We estimate that this AD affects 953 airplanes of U.S. registry. We estimate 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 .....	1 work-hour X \$85 per hour = \$85 .....	\$0	\$85	\$81,005

**Authority for This Rulemaking**

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

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

**Regulatory Findings**

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

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

- (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866,
- (2) Is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979),
- (3) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and
- (4) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative,

on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

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

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

**Adoption of the Amendment**

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

**PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES**

- 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

**§ 39.13 [Amended]**

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

**2014–25–51 Airbus:** Amendment 39–18067; Docket No. FAA–2014–0924; Directorate Identifier 2014–NM–228–AD.

**(a) Effective Date**

This AD is effective February 6, 2015 to all persons except those persons to whom it was made immediately effective by Emergency AD 2014–25–51, issued on December 10, 2014, which contained the requirements of this amendment.

**(b) Affected ADs**

None.

**(c) Applicability**

This AD applies to the Airbus airplanes, certificated in any category, identified in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), and (c)(4) of this AD.

- (1) All Model A318–111, –112, –121, and –122 airplanes.

- (2) All Model A319–111, –112, –113, –114, –115, –131, –132, and –133 airplanes.

- (3) All Model A320–211, –212, –214, –231, –232, and –233 airplanes.

- (4) All Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, and –232 airplanes.

**(d) Subject**

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

**(e) Unsafe Condition**

This AD was prompted by a report of Angle of Attack (AoA) probes jamming on an in-service Airbus Model A321 airplane. Jamming of the two AoA probes during climb is attributed to water freezing under the AoA vane slinger, and led to activation of the Alpha Protection (Alpha Prot) while the Mach number increased, which resulted in an airplane pitch down per design. We are issuing this AD to ensure the flightcrew has procedures to counteract the pitch down order due to abnormal activation of the Alpha Prot. An abnormal Alpha Prot, if not corrected, could result in loss of control of the airplane.

**(f) Compliance**

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

**(g) Revision of Airplane Flight Manual (AFM)**

Within 2 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the AFM to incorporate procedures to address undue activation of Alpha Prot by inserting the text specified in figure 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD into the Emergency Procedures section of the applicable AFM, to advise the flightcrew of emergency procedures for abnormal Alpha Prot. This may be accomplished by inserting a copy of this AD into the AFM. When a statement identical to the text specified in figure 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD is included in the general revisions of the AFM, the general revisions may be inserted in the AFM, and the text specified in figure 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD may be removed.

FIGURE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (g) OF THIS AD—AFM PROCEDURE

- **At any time, with a speed above VLS, if the aircraft goes to a continuous nose down pitch rate that cannot be stopped with backward sidestick inputs, immediately:**  
Keep on one ADR.  
Turn off two ADRs.
  - **If the Alpha Max strip (red) hides completely the Alpha Prot strip (black and amber) in a stabilized wings-level flight path (without an increase in load factor):**  
Keep on one ADR.  
Turn off two ADRs.  
*In case of dispatch with one ADR inoperative, switch only one ADR to OFF.*
  - **CAUTION RISK OF ERRONEOUS DISPLAY OF THE VSW STRIP (RED AND BLACK)**
- Consider using the Flight Path Vector (FPV).
- **If the Alpha Prot strip (black and amber) rapidly moves by more than 30 kt during flight maneuvers (with an increase in load factor), with AP ON and speed brakes retracted:**  
Keep on one ADR.  
Turn off two ADRs.  
*In case of dispatch with one ADR inoperative, switch only one ADR to OFF.*
- CAUTION RISK OF ERRONEOUS DISPLAY OF THE VSW STRIP (RED AND BLACK)**
- Consider using the Flight Path Vector (FPV).

**(h) Special Flight Permits**

Special flight permits, as described in Section 21.197 and Section 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199), are not allowed.

**(i) Other FAA Provisions**

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)*: The Manager, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Branch, send it to ATTN: Sanjay Ralhan, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA 98057-3356; telephone 425-227-1405; fax 425-227-1149. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office. The AMOC approval letter must specifically reference this AD.

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

**(j) Related Information**

For more information about this AD, contact Sanjay Ralhan, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA 98057-3356; telephone 425-227-1405; fax 425-227-1149.

**(k) Material Incorporated by Reference**

None.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on January 7, 2015.

**Jeffrey E. Duven,**

*Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate,  
Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 2015-00714 Filed 1-21-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-13-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION****Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 39**

**[Docket No. FAA-2014-0927; Directorate Identifier 2014-NM-230-AD; Amendment 39-18068; AD 2014-26-53]**

**RIN 2120-AA64**

**Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus Model A319-115, A319-133, A320-214, A320-232, and A320-233 airplanes. This emergency AD was sent previously to all known U.S. owners and operators of these airplanes. This AD requires repetitive detailed visual inspections to detect discrepancies of the wing lower skin surface and inboard main landing gear (MLG) support rib lower flange location fasteners and, depending on findings, accomplishment of applicable corrective action(s). This AD was prompted by reports of failure of certain fasteners located at the wing lower skin surface and inboard MLG support rib lower flange. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct

discrepancies of the fasteners at the external surface of the lower wing skin and inboard MLG support rib lower flange, which could result in an airplane not meeting its maximum loads expected in service. This condition could result in structural failure.

**DATES:** This AD is effective February 6, 2015 to all persons except those persons to whom it was made immediately effective by Emergency AD 2014-26-53, issued on December 16, 2014, which contained the requirements of this amendment.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication identified in this AD as of February 6, 2015.

We must receive comments on this AD by March 9, 2015.

**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 <http://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 AD, contact Airbus, Airworthiness Office—EIAS, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 44 51; email [account.airworth-eas@airbus.com](mailto:account.airworth-eas@airbus.com); Internet <http://www.airbus.com>.