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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2023–1042; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00274–A; Amendment 39–22518; AD 2023–15–06]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. (Pilatus) Model PC–24 airplanes. This AD was prompted by reports of an electrical burning smell in the cabin without the presence of smoke. This AD requires revising the Limitations Section of the existing airplane flight manual (AFM) for your airplane, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is proposed for incorporation by reference (IBR). The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective September 27, 2023.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of September 27, 2023.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2023–1042; 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, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room

W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

• For EASA service information identified in this final rule, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; phone: +49 221 8999 000; email: ADs@easa.europa.eu; website: easa.europa.eu. You may find this material on the EASA website: ad.easa.europa.eu.

• You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110. It is also available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2023–1042.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Doug Rudolph, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (816) 329–4059; email: doug.rudolph@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all Pilatus Model PC–24 airplanes. The NPRM published in the *Federal Register* on May 15, 2023 (88 FR 30909). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2023–0038, dated February 14, 2023, issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union (referred to after this as “the MCAI”). The MCAI states that there have been reports of an electrical burning smell in the cabin without the presence of smoke and there is currently no AFM procedure for addressing this condition. The current AFM procedure for smoke/fume in the cockpit and/or cabin requires the immediate use of supplemental oxygen and smoke goggles for the flight crew, which leads to increased flight crew workload. Failure to revise the AFM to include a new task addressing an electrical burning smell in the cabin without the presence of smoke could result in an unsafe condition.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to provide the flight crew with a new procedure in the existing AFM for your airplane to address the presence of an electrical burning smell in the cabin without the presence of smoke. This

condition, if not addressed, could lead to increased pilot workload, possibly resulting in a reduction of safety margins and an emergency landing. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2023–1042.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received a comment from one commenter, Pilatus. The following presents the comment received on the NPRM and the FAA’s response to the comment.

Request To Revise Emergency Procedures Instead of Limitations Section

Pilatus commented that Section 2, Limitations, of the AFM is not affected by this new procedure, but Section 3, Emergency Procedures, is. The FAA infers that the commenter is requesting that the information in Pilatus PC–24 AFM Temporary Revision 02371–055 (AFM TR 02371–055) be inserted in Section 3A, Abnormal Procedures within the Emergency Procedures Section of the AFM and not in the Limitations Section.

The FAA agrees that AFM TR 02371–055 affects Section 3A, Abnormal Procedures, of the AFM, but FAA regulations do not mandate compliance with the Abnormal Procedures Section of the AFM. As explained in the “Differences Between this AD and the MCAI” section of this final rule, EASA AD 2023–0038 requires inserting AFM TR 02371–055 into the Abnormal Procedures Section of the AFM, but this AD requires inserting AFM TR 02371–055 into the Limitations Section of the existing AFM because FAA regulations mandate compliance with only the operating limitations section of the flight manual. The FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Conclusion

These products have been approved by the aviation authority of another country and are approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA’s bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, it has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered the comment received,

and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes, and any other changes described previously, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2023–0038 requires revising the AFM by inserting a copy of AFM TR 02371–055 into the Abnormal Procedures Section, informing all flight crews, and operating the airplane accordingly. 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.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI

EASA AD 2023–0038 requires inserting AFM TR 02371–055 into the Abnormal Procedures Section of the AFM, but this AD requires inserting AFM TR 02371–055 into the Limitations Section of the existing AFM because FAA regulations mandate compliance with only the operating limitations section of the flight manual.

EASA AD 2023–0038 specifies to “inform all flight crews and, thereafter, operating the airplane accordingly” and this AD does not specifically require those actions.

14 CFR 91.9 requires that no person may operate a civil aircraft without complying with the operating limitations specified in the AFM. Therefore, including a requirement in

this AD to operate the airplane according to the revised AFM would be redundant and unnecessary. Further, compliance with such a requirement in an AD would be impracticable to demonstrate or track on an ongoing basis; therefore, a requirement to operate the airplane in such a manner would be unenforceable.

Interim Action

The FAA considers that this AD is an interim action. If final action is later identified, the FAA may consider further rulemaking.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 97 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Revise AFM	0.50 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$42.50	\$0	\$42.50	\$4,122.50

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,
- (2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and
- (3) 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.

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:

2023–15–06 Pilatus Aircraft Ltd: Amendment 39–22518; Docket No. FAA–2023–1042; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00274–A.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective September 27, 2023.

(b) Affected Ads

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Model PC–24 airplanes, all serial numbers, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code: 2100, Heating System.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) originated by an aviation authority of another country to identify and correct an unsafe condition on an aviation product. The MCAI states that there have been reports of an electrical burning smell in the cabin without the presence of smoke and there is currently no airplane flight manual (AFM) procedure for addressing this condition. The FAA is issuing this AD to provide the flight crew with a new procedure in the existing AFM for your airplane to address the presence of an electrical burning smell in the cabin without the presence of smoke. This condition, if not addressed, could lead to increased pilot workload, possibly resulting in a reduction of safety margins and an emergency landing.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Action

(1) Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation

Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2023–0038, dated February 14, 2023 (EASA AD 2023–0038).

(2) The actions required by paragraph (g)(1) of this AD may be performed by the owner/operator (pilot) holding at least a private pilot certificate and must be entered into the aircraft records showing compliance with this AD in accordance with 14 CFR 43.9(a) and 91.417(a)(2)(v). The record must be maintained as required by 14 CFR 91.417, 121.380, or 135.439.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2023–0038

(1) Where EASA AD 2023–0038 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2023–0038 specifies to “amend the AFM by inserting a copy of the AFM TR,” this AD requires replacing those words with “revise the Limitations Section of the existing AFM for your airplane by inserting a copy of the AFM TR as defined in EASA AD 2023–0038.”

(3) Where paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2023–0038 specifies to “inform all flight crews and, thereafter, operate the [airplane] accordingly,” this AD does not require those actions.

(4) This AD does not adopt the Remarks paragraph of EASA AD 2023–0038.

(i) 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 local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) of this AD or email to: 9-AVS-AIR-730-AMOC@faa.gov. If mailing information, also submit information by email. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Doug Rudolph, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (816) 329–4059; email: doug.rudolph@faa.gov.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency AD 2023–0038, dated February 14, 2023.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA AD 2023–0038, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; phone: +49 221 8999 000; email: ADS@easa.europa.eu; website easa.europa.eu. You may find this EASA AD on the EASA website ad.easa.europa.eu.

(4) You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

(5) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email: fr.inspection@nara.gov, or go to: www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

Issued on August 17, 2023.

Ross Landes,

Deputy Director for Regulatory Operations, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2023–18121 Filed 8–22–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 310

RIN 3084–AA98

Telemarketing Sales Rule Fees

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (“Commission”) is amending its Telemarketing Sales Rule (“TSR”) by updating the fees charged to entities accessing the National Do Not Call Registry (“Registry”) as required by the Do-Not-Call Registry Fee Extension Act of 2007.

DATES: This final rule is effective October 1, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Copies of this document are available on the internet at the Commission’s website: <https://www.ftc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ami Joy Dziekan (202) 326–2648, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room CC–9225, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: To comply with the Do-Not-Call Registry Fee Extension Act of 2007 (15 U.S.C. 6152) (the “Act”), the Commission is amending the TSR, which is contained in 16 CFR part 310, by updating the fees entities are charged for accessing the Registry. Specifically, the revised rule increases (1) the annual fee for access to the Registry for each area code of data from \$75 to \$78 per area code, and (2) the maximum amount that will be charged to any single entity for accessing area codes of data from \$20,740 to \$21,402. Entities may add

area codes during the second six months of their annual subscription period, and the fee for those additional area codes increases from \$38 to \$39.

These increases are in accordance with the Act, which specifies that beginning after fiscal year 2009, the dollar amounts charged shall be increased by an amount equal to the amounts specified in the Act, multiplied by the percentage (if any) by which the average of the monthly consumer price index (for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor) (“CPI”) for the most recently ended 12-month period ending on June 30 exceeds the CPI for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2008. The Act also states any increase shall be rounded to the nearest dollar and there shall be no increase in the dollar amounts if the change in the CPI since the last fee increase is less than one percent. For fiscal year 2009, the Act specified that the original annual fee for access to the Registry for each area code of data was \$54 per area code, or \$27 per area code of data during the second six months of an entity’s annual subscription period, and that the maximum amount that would be charged to any single entity for accessing area codes of data would be \$14,850.

The determination of whether a fee change is required and the amount of the fee changes involves a two-step process. First, to determine whether a fee change is required, we measure the change in the CPI from the time of the previous increase in fees. There was an increase in the fees for fiscal year 2023. Accordingly, we calculated the change in the CPI since last year, and the increase was 3.0 percent. Because this change is over the one percent threshold, the fees will change for fiscal year 2024.

Second, to determine how much the fees should increase this fiscal year, we use the calculation specified by the Act set forth above: the percentage change in the baseline CPI applied to the original fees for fiscal year 2009. The average value of the CPI for July 1, 2007, to June 30, 2008, was 211.702; the average value for July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023, was 305.109, an increase of 44.12 percent. Applying the 44.12 percent increase to the base amount from fiscal year 2009, leads to a \$78 fee for access to a single area code of data for a full year for fiscal year 2024, an increase of \$3 from last year. The actual amount is \$77.83 but when rounded, pursuant to the Act, \$78 is the appropriate fee. The fee for accessing an additional area code for a half year increases by one dollar to \$39 (rounded from \$38.91). The maximum