

such minimum amount of capital contributed by the borrower is contractually required to remain in the project until the HVCRE exposure has been reclassified by the FDIC-supervised institution as a non-HVCRE exposure under paragraph (6) of this definition;

(3) An HVCRE exposure does not include any loan made prior to January 1, 2015;

(4) An HVCRE exposure does not include a credit facility reclassified as a non-HVCRE exposure under paragraph (6) of this definition.

(5) Value Of contributed real property: For the purposes of this HVCRE exposure definition, the value of any real property contributed by a borrower as a capital contribution is the appraised value of the property as determined under standards prescribed pursuant to section 1110 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 3339), in connection with the extension of the credit facility or loan to such borrower.

(6) Reclassification as a non-HVCRE exposure: For purposes of this HVCRE exposure definition and with respect to a credit facility and an FDIC-supervised institution, an FDIC-supervised institution may reclassify an HVCRE exposure as a non-HVCRE exposure upon—

(i) The substantial completion of the development or construction of the real property being financed by the credit facility; and

(ii) Cash flow being generated by the real property being sufficient to support the debt service and expenses of the real property, in accordance with the FDIC-supervised institution's applicable loan underwriting criteria for permanent financings.

(7) For purposes of this definition, an FDIC-supervised institution is not required to reclassify a credit facility that was originated on or after January 1, 2015 and prior to April 1, 2020.

* * * * *

Dated: November 18, 2019.

Morris R. Morgan,

First Deputy Comptroller, Comptroller of the Currency.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 19, 2019.

Ann E. Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, on November 19, 2019.

Annamarie H. Boyd,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019-26544 Filed 12-12-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-33-P 6210-01-P; 6714-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2019-0604; Product Identifier 2019-NM-072-AD; Amendment 39-19812; AD 2019-23-18]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Dassault Aviation Model MYSTERE FALCON 50, MYSTERE FALCON 900, and FALCON 900EX airplanes; and Model FALCON 2000 and FALCON 2000EX airplanes. This AD was prompted by a report that the Dassault maintenance planning document (MPD) of the related Dassault aircraft maintenance manual (AMM) states that the “combined service/storage life” of the fire extinguisher percussion cartridges is longer than it should be, and could have a safety impact in case of fire. This AD requires replacing the fire extinguisher percussion cartridges with serviceable parts. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective January 17, 2020.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Dassault Falcon Jet Corporation, Teterboro Airport, P.O. Box 2000, South Hackensack, NJ 07606; telephone 201-440-6700; internet <http://www.dassaultfalcon.com>. You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195. It is also available on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0604.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0604; 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 regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Rodriguez, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206-231-3226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

The European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2019-0084, dated April 17, 2019 (“EASA AD 2019-0084”) (also referred to as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or “the MCAI”), to correct an unsafe condition for all Dassault Aviation Model MYSTERE FALCON 50, MYSTERE FALCON 900, and FALCON 900EX airplanes; and Model FALCON 2000 and FALCON 2000EX airplanes. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0604.

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all Dassault Aviation Model MYSTERE FALCON 50, MYSTERE FALCON 900, and FALCON 900EX airplanes; and Model FALCON 2000 and FALCON 2000EX airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on August 13, 2019 (84 FR 39991). The NPRM was prompted by a report that the Dassault MPD of the related Dassault AMM states that the “combined service/storage life” of the fire extinguisher percussion cartridges is longer than it should be, and could have a safety impact in case of fire. The NPRM proposed to require replacing the fire extinguisher percussion cartridges with serviceable parts. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the total life limit of the fire extinguisher percussion cartridges, which if not corrected, could prevent extinguishing a fire and possibly result in damage to the airplane

and injury to occupants. See the MCAI for additional background information.

Comments

The FAA gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this final rule. The following presents the comment received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Add Certain Language to the Proposed AD

NetJets, Inc., requested that certain language be added to the proposed AD that allows using a logbook entry to determine the manufacturer date of the fire extinguisher percussion cartridge.

The FAA agrees to clarify. The FAA agrees that a review of the logbook entry is one acceptable method to verify the manufacturer date of the fire extinguisher percussion cartridge, provided that the manufacture date can be conclusively determined from that

review. However, the FAA notes that this AD does not require using a specific method to determine the manufacturer date of the fire extinguisher percussion cartridge. Therefore, the FAA has not revised this AD in this regard.

Change to Figure 1 to Paragraph (i) of This AD

In the proposed AD, the FAA inadvertently omitted one AMM task in figure 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD, which specifies AMM tasks that provide guidance for the replacement required by paragraph (h) of this AD. The FAA has revised figure 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD to include the omitted AMM task for the auxiliary power unit (APU) on Model FALCON 2000 and FALCON 2000EX airplanes.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered the comment received, and

determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting this final rule with the change described previously and minor editorial changes. The FAA has determined that these minor changes:

- Are consistent with the intent that was proposed in the NPRM for addressing the unsafe condition; and
- Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM.

The FAA also determined that these changes will not increase the economic burden on any operator or increase the scope of this final rule.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 1,013 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
6 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$510	\$1,145	\$1,655	\$1,676,515

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.

This AD is issued in accordance with authority delegated by the Executive Director, Aircraft Certification Service, as authorized by FAA Order 8000.51C. In accordance with that order, issuance of ADs is normally a function of the Compliance and Airworthiness Division, but during this transition period, the Executive Director has delegated the authority to issue ADs applicable to transport category airplanes and associated appliances to

the Director of the System Oversight Division.

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.

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):

2019–23–18 Dassault Aviation:

Amendment 39–19812; Docket No. FAA–2019–0604; Product Identifier 2019–NM–072–AD.

(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective January 17, 2020.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Dassault Aviation Model MYSTERE FALCON 50, MYSTERE FALCON 900, and FALCON 900EX airplanes; and Model FALCON 2000 and FALCON 2000EX airplanes; certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 26, Fire protection.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by a report that the Dassault maintenance planning document (MPD) of the related Dassault aircraft maintenance manual (AMM) mentions that

the “combined service/storage life” of the fire extinguisher percussion cartridges is 12 years, whereas it should be 10 years, and could have a safety impact in case of fire. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the total life limit of the fire extinguisher percussion cartridges, which if not corrected, could prevent extinguishing a fire and possibly result in damage to the airplane and injury to occupants.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Definitions

For the purpose of this AD, the definitions specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) apply to this AD.

(1) An affected part is a fire extinguisher percussion cartridge having part number (P/N) 862700-00 or P/N 862710-00.

(2) Total life is time since the manufacturing date, which includes both the time installed on an airplane and time in storage.

(3) A serviceable part is an affected part that has not exceeded 10 years of total life, or a fire extinguisher percussion cartridge that is not an affected part.

(4) Group 1 airplanes are those that have an affected part installed. Group 2 airplanes

are those that do not have an affected part installed.

(h) Total Life Limit Implementation

For Group 1 airplanes, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this AD: Before a fire extinguisher percussion cartridge exceeds 10 years of total life, remove the affected part and replace it with a serviceable part in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (l)(2) of this AD.

(i) Guidance for Replacement Required by Paragraph (h) of This AD

Guidance for the replacement required by paragraph (h) of this AD can be found in the applicable Dassault AMM task specified in figure 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD.

FIGURE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (i)—AMM TASKS

Airplane model	Location	AMM task
MYSTERE FALCON 50 airplanes	Engine 1 first shoot	26-20-13-960-801-01
	Engine 2 first shoot	26-20-13-960-801-02
	Engine 3 first shoot	26-20-13-960-801-03
	Engine 1 second shoot	26-20-13-960-801-04
	Engine 2 second shoot	26-20-13-960-801-05
	Engine 3 second shoot	26-20-13-960-801-06
FALCON 2000 and FALCON 2000EX airplanes	Engine 1 first shoot	26-20-13-960-801-01
	Engine 1 second shoot	26-20-13-960-801-02
	Engine 2 second shoot	26-20-13-960-801-03
	Engine 2 first shoot	26-20-13-960-801-04
	Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)	26-20-13-960-801-05
MYSTERE FALCON 900 and FALCON 900EX airplanes ..	Engine 1 first shoot	26-20-13-960-801-01
	Engine 3 first shoot	26-20-13-960-801-02
	Engine 2 second shoot left-hand side	26-20-13-960-801-03
	Engine 2 second shoot right-hand side	26-20-13-960-801-04
	Engine 1 second shoot	26-20-13-960-801-05
	Engine 3 second shoot	26-20-13-960-801-06
	Engine 2 first shoot left-hand side	26-20-13-960-801-07
	Engine 2 first shoot right-hand side	26-20-13-960-801-08
	APU	26-20-13-960-801-09
	Baggage compartment	26-20-13-960-801-10
	Mechanic's Servicing Compartment	26-20-13-960-801-11

(j) Grace Period for Initial Replacement

For Group 1 airplanes: For a fire extinguisher percussion cartridge that, on the effective date of this AD, has a total life of 9 years 6 months or more, the replacement required by paragraph (h) of this AD can be deferred up to 6 months after the effective date of this AD.

(k) Parts Installation Limitations

For Group 1 and Group 2 airplanes: As of the effective date of this AD, no person may install, on any airplane, a fire extinguisher percussion cartridge, unless the part is a serviceable part as specified in this AD, and that, following installation, the affected part is replaced as required by paragraph (h) of this AD.

(l) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)*: The Manager, International Section, Transport Standards 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 Section, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (m)(2) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-ANM-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov. 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.

(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 Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA; or the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA); or Dassault Aviation's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(m) Related Information

(1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) EASA AD 2019-0084, dated April 17, 2019, for related

information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0604.

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Tom Rodriguez, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206-231-3226.

(3) For service information identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference, contact Dassault Falcon Jet Corporation, Teterboro Airport, P.O. Box 2000, South Hackensack, NJ 07606; telephone 201-440-6700; internet <http://www.dassaultfalcon.com>. You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195.

(n) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on November 27, 2019.

Michael Kaszycki,

*Acting Director, System Oversight Division,
Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 2019-26676 Filed 12-12-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2019-0960; Product Identifier 2019-CE-049-AD; Amendment 39-19805; AD 2019-23-11]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation 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 Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation (Gulfstream) Model GVI airplanes. This AD requires revising the airplane flight manual (AFM) for your airplane by adding an airplane flight manual supplement (AFMS), which contains operating limitations and abnormal procedures for loss of rudder or yaw damper. This AD was prompted by a report of an inflight rudder surface shutdown that resulted in lateral-directional oscillations of the airplane. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective December 30, 2019.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of December 30, 2019.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by January 27, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Fax:* 202-493-2251.

- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

- *Hand Delivery:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE,

Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this final rule, contact Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, Technical Publications Dept., P.O. Box 2206, Savannah, GA 31402-2206; telephone: (800) 810-4853; fax: (912) 965-3520; email: pubs@gulfstream.com; internet: <https://www.gulfstream.com/customer-support>. You may view this service information at the FAA, Policy and Innovation Division, 901 Locust, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (816) 329-4148. It is also available on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0960.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0960; 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 regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations is listed above. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alex Armas, Aerospace Engineer, Atlanta ACO Branch, FAA, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337; phone: (404) 474-5538; fax: (404) 474-5605; email: alex.armas@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

On October 1, 2019, the FAA received a report from Gulfstream of an inflight rudder surface shutdown that resulted in lateral-directional oscillations on a Model GVI airplane. The flight crew experienced an amber “Rudder Fail” crew alerting system message at flight level 340 and was unable to command any movement of the rudder. The flight crew attempted a Flight Control Reset, but the condition remained. Following the rudder shutdown, the airplane experienced sustained lateral-directional oscillations, which persisted for eight minutes before the flight crew was able to stop the oscillations. The flight crew made an emergency landing of the airplane with no rudder authority.

The investigation of this inflight event revealed the root cause as an unstable rudder hinge moment when the aircraft is in a sideslip condition, combined

with a rudder surface shutdown, which is inherent to the GVI aircraft type design.

A rudder “shutdown” occurs when the flight control computer detects a rudder control anomaly and commands the rudder hydraulic actuators into damped bypass mode. When this happens, the rudder becomes unusable and “floats” at the aerodynamic neutral position. After a rudder shutdown, the combination of the unstable rudder hinge movement with an airplane sideslip could lead to uncontrollable lateral-directional oscillations of the airplane when operated within the flight envelope at high altitude and high speed.

This condition, if not addressed, could result in catastrophic structural damage or loss of control of the airplane. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

Related Service Information Under 14 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Gulfstream Aerospace G650 Airplane Flight Manual Supplement No. G650-2019-03, dated November 4, 2019; and Gulfstream Aerospace G650ER Airplane Flight Manual Supplement No. G650ER-2019-03, dated November 4, 2019. For the applicable airplane designations, the AFMSs contain new altitude limitations, revised airspeed limitations, and revised abnormal procedures for loss of rudder or yaw damper. These limitations prevent the airplane from operating in the portion of the flight envelope where instability has occurred. This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA’s Determination

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

AD Requirements

This AD requires revising the AFM for your airplane by adding the applicable AFMS, which contains limitations to the operating envelope of the airplane and revised abnormal procedures for loss of rudder or yaw damper.

Differences Between the AD and the Service Information

The AFMSs apply to Model GVI airplanes that do not incorporate aircraft service change (ASC) 134. However, this