The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the AD as of September 21, 2012. We must receive comments on this AD by October 22, 2012.

**ADRESSES:** You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:
- 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 AD, contact General Electric Company, GE-Aviation, Room 285, 1 Neumann Way, Cincinnati, OH 45215, phone: (513) 552–3272; email: goae.aoc@ge.com. You may view this service information at the FAA, Engine & Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 781–238–7125.

**Examining the AD Docket**

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov; or in person at the Docket Management Facility 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 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:**


**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Discussion**

On July 28, 2012, we received a report of a GENx-1B engine failure installed on a Boeing 787 (B787) airplane. Boeing was conducting routine ground testing of the B787, before aircraft delivery. During a taxi test, one engine’s FMS fractured just aft of the coupling nut. The low-pressure turbine (LPT) rotor shifted axially backwards, resulting in LPT blade and vane clashing. The LPT case contained the failure and debris was released out the tailpipe. There was no engine overspeed as the LPT rotor remained coupled to the fan rotor at the FMS spline. On August 14, 2012, we received a second report concerning the GENx engine, this time about an FMS, installed in a GENx-1B engine, that was found cracked during an on-wing UI. This condition, if not corrected, could result in failure of the FMS resulting in one or more engine failure(s) and possible loss of the airplane.

**Relevant Service Information**


**FAA’s Determination**

We are issuing this AD because we 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 accomplishing the actions specified in the service information described previously, except as discussed under “Differences Between the AD and the Service Information.”

**Differences Between the AD and the Service Information**

The SBs require an initial FMS inspection within 30 days of the SB date. This AD requires an initial FMS inspection before further flight.

**Interim Action**

We consider this AD interim action. Root cause is still under investigation, but the failure of the FMS is likely due to environmentally assisted cracking: a type of corrosive cracking that is time-dependent.

**FAA’s Justification and 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 based on the reported engine failure, the crack find, and that the root...
cause is still somewhat unknown. We therefore determined that a repetitive inspection interval needed to be established. The repetitive inspection interval is less than the time it would take to process a proposed AD. 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–2012–1017 and Directorate Identifier 2012–NE–30–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 will affect 11 GE GEnx turbofan engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it will take about 9 work-hours per engine to perform the UI of the FMS, and that the average labor rate is $85 per work-hour. The estimated cost of one set of inspection tooling is $105,000. Based on these figures, we estimate the total cost of this AD to U.S. operators to be $113,415.

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 (49 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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 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):


(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective September 21, 2012.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to:

(1) General Electric Company (GE) GEnx-1B54, GEnx-1B58, GEnx-1B64, GEnx-1B67, GEnx-1B70, GEnx-1B54/P1, GEnx-1B58/P1, GEnx-1B64/P1, GEnx-1B67/P1, GEnx-1B70/P1, GEnx-1B70/72/P1, GEnx-1B70/75/P1, GEnx-1B74/75/P1, and GEnx-1B75/P1 turbofan engines with fan mid shaft (FMS) part number (P/N) 2331M20G02 or P/N 2332M3G01, installed; and
(2) GE GEnx-2B67 and GEnx-2B67B turbofan engines with FMS P/N 2332M3G01.

(d) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of an FMS failure and a report of a crack found in another FMS. We are issuing this AD to prevent failure of the FMS resulting in one or more engine failure(s) and possible loss of the airplane.

(e) Compliance

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

(f) Ultrasonic Inspections (UIs)

(1) Perform an initial UI for cracks in the FMS before further flight.

(2) Thereafter, perform repetitive UIs for cracks in the FMS within every 90 days since-last-inspection.

(3) Remove any cracked FMS from service before further flight.

(4) For engines listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this AD, use paragraphs 3.A and 3.B.1 through 3.B.9 of the Accomplishment Instructions of GE Service Bulletin (SB) No. GEnx-1B74/75 P/N 72–0107, Revision 0, dated August 22, 2012, to do the inspections.

(5) For engines listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this AD, use paragraphs 3.A and 3.B.1 through 3.B.9 of the Accomplishment Instructions of GEnx-2B74/2B75 P/N 72–0091, Revision 1, dated September 14, 2012, to do the inspections.

(g) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

The Manager, Engine Certification Office, FAA, may approve AMOCs to this AD. Use the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19 to make your request.

(h) Credit for Actions Accomplished in Accordance With Previous Service Information

(1) For engines listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this AD, if you performed the initial inspection before the effective date of this AD using GE SB No. GEnx-1B74/75 P/N 72–0107, dated August 17, 2012, or Revision 1, dated August 24, 2012, you met the requirement of paragraph (f)(1) of this AD.

(2) For engines listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this AD, if you performed the initial inspection before the effective date of this AD using GE SB No. GEnx-2B74/2B75 P/N 72–0091, dated August 22, 2012, you met the requirement of paragraph (f)(1) of this AD.

(3) For engines listed in paragraphs (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this AD, if an initial inspection was performed before the effective date of this AD using GE Field Engineering Instruction (FEI) GEnx-1B74/75 Fan Mid Shaft Inspection, or FEI GEnx-2B75 No. 2012–017 Fan Mid Shaft Inspection, you met the requirement of paragraph (f)(1) of this AD.
SUMMARY: The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA or Act), Public Law 100–497, 25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq., was signed into law on October 17, 1988. The Act establishes the NIGC and sets out a comprehensive framework for the regulation of gaming on Indian lands. On October 8, 2008, the NIGC published a final rule in the Federal Register called Technical Standards for Electronic, Computer, or Other Technologic Aids Used in the Play of Class II Games. 73 FR 60508. The rule added a new part to the Commission’s regulations establishing a process for ensuring the integrity of electronic Class II games and aids. The standards were designed to assist tribal gaming regulatory authorities and operators with ensuring the integrity and security of Class II gaming, the accountability of Class II gaming revenue, and provide guidance to equipment manufacturers and distributors of Class II gaming systems. The standards do not classify which games are Class II and which games are Class III.

On November 18, 2010, the NIGC issued a Notice of Inquiry and Notice of Consultation advising the public that the NIGC endeavored to conduct a comprehensive review of its regulations and requesting public comment on which were most in need of revision, in what order the Commission should review its regulations, and the process NIGC should utilize to make revisions. 75 FR 70680. On April 4, 2011, after consulting with tribes and reviewing all comments, the NIGC published a Notice of Regulatory Review Schedule (NRR) setting out a consultation schedule and process for review. 76 FR 18457. Part 547 was included in the third regulatory group reviewed pursuant to the NRR.

II. Previous Rulemaking Activity
On July 8, 2011, the Commission began a series of tribal consultations on part 547. Based in part on the recommendations to the Commission during consultations, on August 10, 2011, the Commission requested tribes nominate tribal representatives to serve on a Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC) to assist the Commission in drafting changes to part 543 and these technical standards. Beginning on October 20, 2011, the TAC held four meetings in which the Commission participated. All of the meetings were open to the public and three of the four were transcribed. On January 12, 2011, as a result of those meetings, the TAC submitted a proposed part 547 regulation to the Commission.

Upon reviewing the TAC’s recommendation, and taking into consideration comments received through tribal consultations, the Commission published a discussion draft of the amended technical standards on its Web site. The discussion draft adopted a number of the TAC’s recommendations, such as moving requirements that more appropriately belong to the Minimum Internal Control Standards found at 25 CFR part 543.

After publishing the discussion draft, the Commission conducted consultations in Mayetta, KS and San Diego, CA. In addition to tribal consultations, the Commission requested public comment on the discussion draft. Considering the comments received in response to the discussion draft, the Commission published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“NPRM”) on June 1, 2012. 77 FR 32465. The NPRM invited interested parties to participate in the rulemaking process by submitting comments and any supporting data to the NIGC by July 31, 2012. After receiving several requests to extend the comment period, the Commission published notification in the Federal Register that it would do so by two weeks, establishing a new comment deadline of August 15, 2012. 77 FR 43196.

In addition to soliciting public comment in the Federal Register, the Commission also conducted an additional five tribal consultations to discuss the proposed rule with interested tribes and industry representatives. As with the discussion draft, the consultations and written comments have proven invaluable to the Commission in making needed amendments to the Class II technical standards.