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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2022-1156; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01024-T; Amendment 39-22175; AD 2022-19-06]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS 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 Airbus SAS Model A310 series airplanes. This AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness tasks are necessary. This AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness tasks, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective October 4, 2022.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of October 4, 2022.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by November 3, 2022.

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*. 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* under Docket No. FAA-2022-1156; 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 street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference

- For material incorporated by reference (IBR) in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu*; website *easa.europa.eu*. You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu*.

- You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206-231-3225; email *dan.rodina@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 to an address listed under **ADDRESSES**. Include "Docket No. FAA-2022-1156; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01024-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 final rule, 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 final rule. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206-231-3225; email *dan.rodina@faa.gov*. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2021-0205, dated September 14, 2021 (EASA AD 2021-0205) (referred to after this as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on all Airbus SAS Model A310-203, -204, -221, -222, -304, -322, -324, and -325 airplanes. The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitation tasks related to nose and center fuselage and engine mount maintenance are necessary. The MCAI also states that not accomplishing the tasks could result in fatigue cracking, damage, or corrosion in principal structural elements.

EASA AD 2021-0205 specifies that it requires tasks (limitations) already in Airbus A310 Airworthiness Limitations

Section (ALS), Part 2, Damage Tolerant Airworthiness Limitation Items (DT-AL), Revision 03, dated December 14, 2018, that is required by EASA AD 2019-0091 (which corresponds to FAA AD 2019-20-06, Amendment 39-19759 (84 FR 55859, October 18, 2019) (AD 2019-20-06)), and that incorporation of EASA AD 2021-0205 invalidates (terminates) prior instructions for those tasks. This AD therefore terminates the limitations for the corresponding tasks, as required by paragraph (g) of AD 2019-20-06.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2022-1156.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2021-0205. This service information specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness tasks for airplane structures (nose and center fuselage, and engine mount). 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.

FAA's Determination

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country and is 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 described above. The FAA is issuing this AD after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

AD Requirements

This AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness tasks, which are specified in EASA AD 2021-0205 described previously, as incorporated by reference. Any differences with EASA AD 2021-0205 are identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

This AD requires revisions to certain operator maintenance documents to include new actions (e.g., inspections). Compliance with these actions is required by 14 CFR 91.403(c). For airplanes that have been previously modified, altered, or repaired in the areas addressed by this AD, the operator may not be able to accomplish the actions described in the revisions. In this situation, to comply with 14 CFR 91.403(c), the operator must request

approval for an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) according to paragraph (k)(1) of this AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, EASA AD 2021-0205 is incorporated by reference in this AD. This AD requires compliance with EASA AD 2021-0205 through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2021-0205 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to "all required actions and compliance times," compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled "Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)" in EASA AD 2021-0205. Service information required by EASA AD 2021-0205 for compliance will be available at regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2022-1156 after this final rule is published.

Airworthiness Limitation ADs Using the New Process

The FAA's process of incorporating by reference MCAI ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with corresponding FAA ADs has been limited to certain MCAI ADs (primarily those with service bulletins as the primary source of information for accomplishing the actions required by the FAA AD). However, the FAA is now expanding the process to include MCAI ADs that require a change to airworthiness limitation documents, such as airworthiness limitation sections.

For these ADs that incorporate by reference an MCAI AD that changes airworthiness limitations, the FAA requirements are unchanged. Operators must revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the information specified in the new airworthiness limitation document. The airworthiness limitations must be followed according to 14 CFR 91.403(c) and 91.409(e).

The previous format of the airworthiness limitation ADs included a paragraph that specified that no

alternative actions (e.g., inspections) or intervals may be used unless the actions and intervals are approved as an AMOC in accordance with the procedures specified in the AMOCs paragraph under "Additional AD Provisions." This new format includes a "New Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals" paragraph that does not specifically refer to AMOCs, but operators may still request an AMOC to use an alternative action or interval.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(b)(3)(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.

There are currently no domestic operators of these products. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are unnecessary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B). In addition, for the foregoing reason(s), 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.

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

Currently, there are no affected U.S.-registered airplanes. For any affected airplane that may be imported and placed on the U.S. Register in the future, the FAA provides the following cost estimates to comply with this AD:

The FAA has determined that revising the existing maintenance or inspection program takes an average of 90 work-hours per operator, although the agency recognizes that this number may vary from operator to operator. Since operators incorporate maintenance or inspection program changes for their affected fleet(s), the FAA has

determined that a per-operator estimate is more accurate than a per-airplane estimate.

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the new actions to be \$7,650 (90 work-hours × \$85 per work-hour).

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:

2022-19-06 Airbus SAS: Amendment 39-22175; Docket No. FAA-2022-1156; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01024-T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective October 4, 2022.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD affects AD 2019-20-06, Amendment 39-19759 (84 FR 55859, October 18, 2019) (AD 2019-20-06).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Airbus SAS Model A310-203, -204, -221, -222, -304, -322, -324, and -325 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 05, Time Limits/Maintenance Checks.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness tasks are necessary. The FAA is issuing this AD to address fatigue cracking, damage, or corrosion in principal structural elements. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in reduced structural integrity of the fuselage.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program

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 2021-0205, dated September 14, 2021 (EASA AD 2021-0205).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2021-0205

- (1) The requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2021-0205 do not apply to this AD.
- (2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2021-0205 specifies revising "the approved AMP" within 12 months after its effective date, but this AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, within 90 days after the effective date of this AD.
- (3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA 2021-0205 is at the applicable "associated thresholds" as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2021-0205, or within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.
- (4) The provisions specified in paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2021-0205 do not apply to this AD.
- (5) The "Remarks" section of EASA AD 2021-0205 does not apply to this AD.

(i) New Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (e.g., inspections) and intervals are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the "Ref. Publications" section of EASA AD 2021-0205.

(j) Terminating Action for AD 2019-20-06

Accomplishing the actions required by this AD terminates the corresponding requirements of AD 2019-20-06, for the tasks identified in the service information referenced in EASA AD 2021-0205 only.

(k) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *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 responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (l) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-AVS-AIR-730-AMOC@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

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

(l) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, International Validation Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206-231-3225; email dan.rodina@faa.gov.

(m) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) 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 this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2021-0205, dated September 14, 2021.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA AD 2021-0205, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email ADs@easa.europa.eu; website easa.europa.eu. You may find this EASA AD on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational

Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195.

(5) You may view this material 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 September 2, 2022.

Christina Underwood,

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

[FR Doc. 2022-20146 Filed 9-16-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

19 CFR Part 12

[CBP Dec. 22-23]

RIN 1515-AE75

Extension and Amendment of Import Restrictions on Archaeological and Ethnological Materials From Mali

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations to reflect an extension and amendment of import restrictions on certain categories of archaeological and ethnological material from the Republic of Mali (Mali) to fulfill the terms of the new agreement, titled “Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Mali Concerning the Imposition of Import Restrictions on Categories of Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Mali.” The Designated List, which was last described in CBP Dec. 17-12, is amended in this document to reflect additional categories of archaeological material found throughout the entirety of Mali and additional categories of ethnological material associated with religious activities, ceremonies, or rites, and enforcement of import restrictions is being extended for an additional five years by this final rule.

DATES: Effective on September 15, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For legal aspects, W. Richmond Beavers,

Chief, Cargo Security, Carriers and Restricted Merchandise Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, (202) 325-0084, ottrculturalproperty@cbp.dhs.gov. For operational aspects, Julie L. Stoeber, Chief, 1USG Branch, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, (202) 945-7064, 1USGBranch@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Pursuant to the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act, Public Law 97-446, 19 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*, which implements the 1970 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (823 U.N.T.S. 231 (1972)), the United States entered into a bilateral agreement with the Republic of Mali (Mali) on September 19, 1997, concerning the imposition of import restrictions on archaeological material from Mali (the 1997 Agreement).¹ The 1997 Agreement included among the materials covered by the restrictions, archaeological material from the region of the Niger River Valley of Mali and the Bandiagara Escarpment (Cliff), Mali, then subject to the emergency restrictions imposed by the former U.S. Customs Service (U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) predecessor) in Treasury Decision (T.D.) 93-74 (58 FR 49428 (September 23, 1993)). These emergency import restrictions were imposed pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2603(c) and 19 CFR 12.104g(b) and effective for a period of five years.

On September 23, 1997, the former U.S. Customs Service published T.D. 97-80 in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 49594), which amended 19 CFR 12.104g(a) to reflect the imposition of these restrictions, and included a list designating the types of archaeological material covered by the restrictions.

Import restrictions listed at 19 CFR 12.104g(a) are effective for no more than five years beginning on the date on which an agreement enters into force with respect to the United States. This period may be extended for additional periods of no more than five years if it is determined that the factors which

¹The 1997 Agreement was entered into following the emergency imposition of import restrictions on archaeological objects from the region of the Niger River Valley of Mali and the Bandiagara Escarpment (Cliff), Mali. The emergency restrictions were imposed by the former U.S. Customs Service in Treasury Decision (T.D.) 93-74 and were published in the **Federal Register** (58 FR 49428) on September 23, 1993. The 1997 Agreement replaced the emergency restrictions.

justified the agreement still pertain and no cause for suspension of the agreement exists. See 19 CFR 12.104g(a).

Since the initial final rule was published on September 23, 1997, the import restrictions were subsequently extended and/or amended four (4) times. First, on September 20, 2002, the former U.S. Customs Service published T.D. 02-55 in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 59159) to extend the import restrictions for an additional five-year period.

Second, on September 19, 2007, CBP published CBP Decision (Dec.) 07-77 in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 53414), to extend the import restrictions for an additional five-year period and to impose import restrictions on new subcategories of objects throughout Mali from the Paleolithic Era (Stone Age) to approximately the mid-eighteenth century.

Third, on September 19, 2012, CBP published CBP Dec. 12-14 in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 58020), to extend the import restrictions for an additional five-year period.

Fourth and lastly, on September 19, 2017, CBP published CBP Dec. 17-12 in the **Federal Register** (82 FR 43692), to extend the import restrictions for an additional five-year period and to impose import restrictions on certain categories of ethnological material, specifically, manuscripts dating between the twelfth and twentieth centuries, in paper.

On January 6, 2022, the United States Department of State proposed in the **Federal Register** (87 FR 791) to extend and amend the agreement between the United States and Mali concerning the import restrictions on certain categories of archaeological and ethnological material from Mali. On April 27, 2022, the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Department of State, determined that: (1) the cultural heritage of Mali continues to be in jeopardy from pillage of certain archaeological and ethnological material currently covered and that the import restrictions should be extended for an additional five years; and (2) the cultural heritage of Mali is in jeopardy from pillage of additional categories of archaeological material found throughout the entirety of Mali and additional categories of ethnological material associated with religious activities, ceremonies, or rites, and that import restrictions should be imposed on such additional categories. Pursuant to the new agreement, the existing import restrictions will remain in effect for an additional five years through September 13, 2027, along with the imposition of additional import