

requirements of § 25.853(b) and (c) at Amendment 25–66.

17. All lavatories within the crew rest are required to meet the same requirements as those for a lavatory installed on the main deck except with regard to Special Condition no. 10 for smoke detection.

18. When a crew rest compartment is installed or enclosed as a removable module in part of a cargo compartment or is located directly adjacent to a cargo compartment without an intervening cargo compartment wall, the following applies:

(a) Any wall of the module (container) forming part of the boundary of the reduced cargo compartment, subject to direct flame impingement from a fire in the cargo compartment and including any interface item between the module (container) and the airplane structure or systems, must meet the applicable

requirements of § 25.855 at Amendment 25–60.

(b) Means must be provided so that the fire protection level of the cargo compartment meets the applicable requirements of §§ 25.855 at Amendment 25–60, 25.857 at Amendment 25–60 and 25.858 at Amendment 25–54 when the module (container) is not installed.

(c) Use of each emergency evacuation route must not require occupants of the crew rest compartment to enter the cargo compartment in order to return to the passenger compartment.

(d) The aural warning in Special Condition no. 7 must sound in the crew rest compartment in the event of a fire in the cargo compartment.

19. Means must be provided to prevent access into the Class C cargo compartment during all airplane operations and to ensure that the

maintenance door is closed during all airplane flight operations.

20. All enclosed stowage compartments within the crew rest that are not limited to stowage of emergency equipment or airplane-supplied equipment (e.g., bedding) must meet the design criteria given in the table below. As indicated by the table below, this special condition does not address enclosed stowage compartments greater than 200 ft<sup>3</sup> in interior volume. The in-flight accessibility of very large, enclosed stowage compartments and the subsequent impact on the crewmembers' ability to effectively reach any part of the compartment with the contents of a hand fire extinguisher will require additional fire protection considerations similar to those required for inaccessible compartments such as Class C cargo compartments.

Fire protection features	Stowage compartment interior volumes		
	less than 25 ft <sup>3</sup>	25 ft <sup>3</sup> to 57 ft <sup>3</sup>	57 ft <sup>3</sup> to 200 ft <sup>3</sup>
Materials of Construction <sup>1</sup> .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes
Detectors <sup>2</sup> .....	No .....	Yes .....	Yes
Liner <sup>3</sup> .....	No .....	No .....	Yes
Locating Device <sup>4</sup> .....	No .....	Yes .....	Yes

<sup>1</sup> *Material*: The material used to construct each enclosed stowage compartment must at least be fire resistant and must meet the flammability standards established for interior components per the requirements of § 25.853. For compartments less than 25 ft<sup>3</sup> in interior volume, the design must ensure the ability to contain a fire likely to occur within the compartment under normal use.

<sup>2</sup> *Detectors*: Enclosed stowage compartments equal to or exceeding 25 ft<sup>3</sup> in interior volume must be provided with a smoke or fire detection system to ensure that a fire can be detected within a one-minute detection time. Flight tests must be conducted to show compliance with this requirement. Each system (or systems) must provide:

- (a) A visual indication in the flight deck within one minute after the start of a fire;
- (b) An aural warning in the crew rest compartment; and
- (c) A warning in the main passenger cabin. This warning must be readily detectable by a flight attendant, taking into consideration the positioning of flight attendants throughout the main passenger compartment during various phases of flight.

<sup>3</sup> *Liner*: If it can be shown that the material used to construct the stowage compartment meets the flammability requirements of a liner for a Class B cargo compartment, then no liner would be required for enclosed stowage compartments equal to or greater than 25 ft<sup>3</sup> in interior volume but less than 57 ft<sup>3</sup> in interior volume. For all enclosed stowage compartments equal to or greater than 57 ft<sup>3</sup> in interior volume *but less than or equal to 200 ft<sup>3</sup>*, a liner must be provided that meets the requirements of § 25.855 at Amendment 25–60 for a class B cargo compartment.

<sup>4</sup> *Location Detector*: Crew rest areas which contain enclosed stowage compartments exceeding 25 ft<sup>3</sup> interior volume and which are located away from one central location such as the entry to the crew rest area or a common area within the crew rest area would require additional fire protection features and/or devices to assist the firefighter in determining the location of a fire.

Issued in in Kansas City, Missouri, on September 5, 2024.

Patrick R. Mullen,

Manager, Technical Policy Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2024–20519 Filed 9–10–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Federal Aviation Administration**

**14 CFR Part 39**

**[Docket No. FAA–2024–2139; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00123–T]**

**RIN 2120–AA64**

**Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

**SUMMARY:** The FAA proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2023–05–02, which applies to certain Airbus SAS Model A318, A319, A320

and A321 series airplanes. AD 2023–05–02 requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. Since the FAA issued AD 2023–05–02, the FAA has determined that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This proposed AD would require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is proposed for incorporation by reference (IBR). The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

**DATES:** The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by October 28, 2024.

**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](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:* 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](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2024–2139; 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 NPRM, 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 EASA material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email [ADs@easa.europa.eu](mailto:ADs@easa.europa.eu); website [easa.europa.eu](https://easa.europa.eu). You may find this material on the EASA website at [ad.easa.europa.eu](https://ad.easa.europa.eu). It is also available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2024–2139.

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

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Timothy Dowling, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 206–231–3667; email [Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov](mailto:Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Comments Invited**

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include “Docket No. FAA–2024–2139; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00123–T” at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, 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 proposal 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](https://www.regulations.gov), including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this NPRM.

**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 NPRM 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 NPRM, 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 NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Timothy Dowling, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 206–231–3667; email [Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov](mailto:Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov). Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

**Background**

The FAA issued AD 2023–05–02, Amendment 39–22371 (88 FR 15600, March 14, 2023) (AD 2023–05–02), for certain Airbus SAS Model A318, A319, A320 and A321 series airplanes. AD 2023–05–02 was prompted by an MCAI originated by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. EASA issued AD 2022–0102, dated June 8, 2022 (EASA AD 2022–0102) (which corresponds to FAA AD 2023–05–02), to correct an unsafe condition.

AD 2023–05–02 requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. AD 2023–05–02 also specifies that accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program terminates the

requirements of paragraphs (g) through (k) of AD 2018–23–02, Amendment 39–19488 (83 FR 59278, November 23, 2018). The FAA issued AD 2023–05–02 to address the risks associated with the effects of aging on airplane systems. Such effects could change system characteristics. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an increased potential for failure of certain life-limited parts, and reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

**Actions Since AD 2023–05–02 Was Issued**

Since the FAA issued AD 2023–05–02, EASA superseded AD 2022–0102 and issued EASA AD 2024–0046, dated February 19, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0046) (also referred to as the MCAI), for all Airbus SAS Model A318–111, –112, –121, and –122 airplanes; Model A319–111, –112, –113, –114, –115, –131, –132, –133, –151N, –153N, and –171N airplanes; Model A320–211, –212, –214, –215, –216, –231, –232, –233, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, and –273N airplanes; and Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, 232, –251N, –251NX, –252N, –252NX, –253N, –253NX, –271N, –271NX, –272N, and –272NX airplanes. Model A320–215 airplanes are not certified by the FAA and are not included on the U.S. type certificate data sheet; this proposed AD therefore does not include those airplanes in the applicability. The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed.

Airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued after November 6, 2023, must comply with the airworthiness limitations specified as part of the approved type design and referenced on the type certificate data sheet; this proposed AD therefore does not include those airplanes in the applicability.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address the risks associated with the effects of aging on airplane systems. Such effects could change system characteristics. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an increased potential for failure of certain life-limited parts, and reduced structural integrity of the airplane. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2024–2139.

**Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51**

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2024–0046. This material specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness

limitations for airplane structures and safe life limits.

This proposed AD would also require EASA AD 2022–0102, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by reference as of April 18, 2023 (88 FR 15600, March 14, 2023).

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 referenced above. The FAA is issuing this NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

#### Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would retain all of the requirements of AD 2023–05–02. This proposed AD would also require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, which are specified in EASA AD 2024–0046 already described, as proposed for incorporation by reference. Any differences with EASA AD 2024–0046 are identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

This proposed AD would require 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 proposed 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 (n)(1) of this proposed 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, the FAA proposes to retain the IBR of EASA AD 2022–0102 and incorporate EASA AD 2024–0046 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2022–0102 and EASA AD 2024–0046 through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2022–0102 or EASA AD 2024–0046 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 2022–0102 or EASA AD 2024–0046. Material required by EASA AD 2022–0102 and EASA AD 2024–0046 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2024–2139 after the FAA 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.

#### Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 1,920 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the retained actions from AD 2023–05–02 to be \$7,650 (90 work-hours × \$85 per work-hour).

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 proposed 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

The FAA determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would 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 this proposed regulation:

- (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866,
- (2) Would not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and
- (3) Would 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 Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 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:
- a. Removing Airworthiness Directive 2023–05–02, Amendment 39–22371 (88 FR 15600, March 14, 2023); and
  - b. Adding the following new Airworthiness Directive:

**Airbus SAS:** Docket No. FAA–2024–2139; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00123–T.

#### (a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by October 28, 2024.

#### (b) Affected ADs

(1) This AD replaces AD 2023–05–02, Amendment 39–22371 (88 FR 15600, March 14, 2023) (AD 2023–05–02).

(2) This AD affects AD 2018–23–02, Amendment 39–19488 (83 FR 59278, November 23, 2018) (AD 2018–23–02).

#### (c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS airplanes identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this AD, certificated in any category, with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before November 6, 2023.

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

(2) Model A319–111, –112, –113, –114, –115, –131, –132, –133, –151N, –153N, and –171N airplanes.

(3) Model A320–211, –212, –214, –216, –231, –232, –233, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, and –273N airplanes.

(4) Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, –232, –251N, –251NX, –252N, –252NX, –253N, –253NX, –271N, –271NX, –272N, and –272NX airplanes.

#### (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 limitations are necessary. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the risks associated with the effects of aging on airplane systems. Such effects could change system characteristics. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an increased potential for failure of certain life-limited parts, and reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

#### (f) Compliance

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

#### (g) Retained Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (n) of AD 2023–05–02, with no changes. For airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before February 18, 2022, comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2022–0102, dated June 8, 2022 (EASA AD 2022–0102). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by paragraph (j) of this AD terminates the requirements of this paragraph.

#### (h) Retained Exceptions to EASA AD 2022–0102, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the exceptions specified in paragraph (o) of AD 2023–05–02, with no changes.

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2022–0102.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2022–0102 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 April 18, 2023 (the effective date of AD 2023–05–02).

(3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2022–0102 is at the applicable “limitations” and “associated thresholds” as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2022–0102, or within 90 days after April 18, 2023 (the effective date of AD 2023–05–02), whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of EASA AD 2022–0102.

(5) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2022–0102.

#### (i) Retained Restrictions on Alternative Actions and Intervals, With a New Exception

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (p) of AD 2023–05–02, with a new exception. Except as required by paragraph

(j) of this AD, after the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (e.g., inspections) or intervals are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the “Ref. Publications” section of EASA AD 2022–0102.

#### (j) New Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program

Except as specified in paragraph (k) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2024–0046, dated February 19, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0046). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by this paragraph terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD.

#### (k) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0046

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2024–0046.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0046 specifies revising “the 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 AD 2024–0046 is at the applicable “limitations” and “associated thresholds” as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0046, or within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of EASA AD 2024–0046.

(5) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2024–0046.

#### (l) New Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (j) 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 2024–0046.

#### (m) Terminating Action for Certain Requirements of AD 2018–23–02

Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by paragraph (g) or (j) of this AD terminates the requirements of paragraphs (g) through (k) of AD 2018–23–02.

#### (n) 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 manager of the International Validation

Branch, mail it to the address identified in paragraph (o) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: [9-AVS-AIR-730-AMOC@faa.gov](mailto:9-AVS-AIR-730-AMOC@faa.gov).

(i) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(ii) AMOCs approved for AD 2023–05–02 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of paragraph (g) of this AD.

(iii) AMOCs approved previously for AD 2023–05–02 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of EASA AD 2024–0046 that are required by paragraph (j) of this AD.

(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.

#### (o) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Timothy Dowling, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 206–231–3667; email [Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov](mailto:Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov).

#### (p) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(3) The following material was approved for IBR on [DATE 35 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE].

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0046, dated February 19, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) The following material was approved for IBR on April 18, 2023 (88 FR 15600, March 14, 2023).

(i) EASA AD 2022–0102, dated June 8, 2022.

(ii) [Reserved]

(5) For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email [ADs@easa.europa.eu](mailto:ADs@easa.europa.eu); website [easa.europa.eu](http://easa.europa.eu). You may find this EASA material on the EASA website at [ad.easa.europa.eu](http://ad.easa.europa.eu).

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

(7) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit [www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locationsoremailfr.inspection@nara.gov](http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locationsoremailfr.inspection@nara.gov).

Issued on September 5, 2024.

**Peter A. White,**

*Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 2024–20381 Filed 9–10–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### 15 CFR Part 702

[Docket No. 240905–0231]

RIN 0694–AJ55

#### Establishment of Reporting Requirements for the Development of Advanced Artificial Intelligence Models and Computing Clusters

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule; request for comment

**SUMMARY:** This proposed rule would amend the Bureau of Industry and Security's (BIS) Industrial Base Surveys—Data Collections regulations by establishing reporting requirements for the development of advanced artificial intelligence (AI) models and computing clusters under the Executive order of October 30, 2023, “Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence.”

**DATES:** Comments on this proposed rule must be received by BIS by no later than October 11, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments on this proposed rule may be submitted to the Federal rulemaking portal ([www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov)). The [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) ID for this proposed rule is: BIS–2024–0047. Please refer to RIN 0694–AJ55 in all comments.

Anyone submitting business confidential information should clearly identify any business confidential portion of a comment at the time of submission, file a statement justifying nondisclosure and referring to the specific legal authority claimed, and provide a non-confidential version of the submission.

For comments submitted electronically containing business confidential information, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters “BC.” Any page containing business confidential information must be clearly marked “BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL” on the top of that page. The corresponding non-confidential version of those comments must be clearly

marked “PUBLIC.” The file name of the non-confidential version should begin with the character “P.” Any submissions with file names that do not begin with either a “BC” or a “P” will be assumed to be public and will be made publicly available through <https://www.regulations.gov>. Commenters submitting business confidential information are encouraged to scan a hard copy of the non-confidential version to create an image of the file, rather than submitting a digital copy with redactions applied, to avoid inadvertent redaction errors which could enable the public to read business confidential information.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Section 4.2(a)(i) of Executive Order 14110 of October 30, 2023, “Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence” (E.O. 14110), directs the Secretary of Commerce to require companies developing, or demonstrating an intent to develop, potential dual-use foundation AI models to provide certain information to the Federal Government on an ongoing basis. Additionally, section 4.2(a)(ii) of E.O. 14110 directs the Secretary of Commerce to require companies, individuals, or other organizations or entities that acquire, develop, or possess a potential large-scale computing cluster to report any such acquisition, development, or possession, including the existence and location of these clusters and the amount of total computing power available in each cluster.

As defined under E.O. 14110, a “dual-use foundation model” is “trained on broad data; generally uses self-supervision; contains at least tens of billions of parameters; is applicable across a wide range of contexts; and that exhibits, or could be easily modified to exhibit, high levels of performance at tasks that pose a serious risk to security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.” The reporting requirements proposed in this regulation are intended to apply to dual-use foundation models that meet technical conditions issued by the Department. The Department expects to update the technical conditions, based on technological advancements, as