

change such that the omission or misstatement of which could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user relying on that information for the purpose of making investment decisions. If an Enterprise believes that disclosure of specific commercial or financial information would prejudice seriously its position by making public certain information that is either proprietary or confidential in nature, the Enterprise is not required to disclose these specific items but must disclose more general information about the subject matter of the requirement, together with the fact that, and the reason why, the specific items of information have not been disclosed.

(b) *Location.* The Enterprise's management may provide all of the disclosures required by this section in one place on the Enterprise's public website or may provide the disclosures in more than one public financial report or other regulatory reports, provided that the Enterprise publicly provides a summary table specifically indicating the location(s) of all such disclosures.

(c) *Disclosure policy.* The Enterprise must have a formal disclosure policy approved by the board of directors that addresses the Enterprise's approach for determining its market risk disclosures. The policy must address the associated internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. The board of directors and senior management must ensure that appropriate verification of the disclosures takes place and that effective internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures are maintained. The Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Enterprise must attest that the disclosures meet the requirements of this subpart, and the board of directors and senior management are responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective internal control structure over the disclosures required by this section.

(d) *Quantitative disclosures.* (1) For each material portfolio of covered positions, the Enterprise must provide timely public disclosures of the following information at least quarterly:

(i) Exposure amounts for each product type included in covered positions as described in § 1240.202; and

(ii) Risk-weighted assets for each product type included in covered positions as described in § 1240.202.

(2) In addition, the Enterprise must disclose publicly the aggregate amount of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet securitization positions by exposure type at least quarterly.

(e) *Qualitative disclosures.* For each material portfolio of covered positions as identified using the definitions in

§ 1240.202, the Enterprise must provide timely public disclosures of the following information at least annually after the end of the fourth calendar quarter, or more frequently in the event of material changes for each portfolio:

(1) The composition of material portfolios of covered positions;

(2) The Enterprise's valuation policies, procedures, and methodologies for covered positions including, for securitization positions, the methods and key assumptions used for valuing such positions, any significant changes since the last reporting period, and the impact of such change;

(3) The characteristics of the internal models used for purposes of this subpart;

(4) A description of the approaches used for validating and evaluating the accuracy of internal models and modeling processes for purposes of this subpart;

(5) For each market risk category (that is, interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity price risk, foreign exchange risk, and commodity price risk), a description of the stress tests applied to the positions subject to the factor;

(6) The results of the comparison of the Enterprise's internal estimates for purposes of this subpart with actual outcomes during a sample period not used in model development; and

(7) A description of the Enterprise's processes for monitoring changes in the market risk of securitization positions, including how those processes differ for resecuritization positions.

**Sandra L. Thompson,**

*Acting Director, Federal Housing Finance Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2022-11582 Filed 6-1-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8070-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2021-0844; Project Identifier AD-2021-00689-T; Amendment 39-22028; AD 2022-09-08]

RIN 2120-AA64

#### Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain The Boeing Company Model 787-8,

787-9, and 787-10 airplanes. This AD was prompted by reports of a missing shim at a joint common to the main torque box (MTB) skin panel and rear spar root fitting. This AD requires inspecting the MTB skin panel and rear spar root fitting for cracking and delamination, and applicable on-condition actions. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

**DATES:** This AD is effective July 7, 2022.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of July 7, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** For service information identified in this final rule, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110-SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740-5600; telephone 562-797-1717; internet <https://www.myboeingfleet.com>. You may view this referenced 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. It is also available at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2021-0844.

#### Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2021-0844; 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, 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:

Joseph Hodgin, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206-231-3962; email: [joseph.j.hodgin@faa.gov](mailto:joseph.j.hodgin@faa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain The Boeing Company Model 787-8, 787-9, and 787-10 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on October 28, 2021 (86 FR 59665). The NPRM was

prompted by reports of a missing shim at a joint common to the MTB skin panel and rear spar root fitting. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require inspecting the MTB skin panel and rear spar root fitting for cracking and delamination, and applicable on-condition actions. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the omission of a shim between the MTB skin panel and rear spar flange at the attachment to the root fitting. This condition, if not addressed, could result in a reduction in fatigue performance of the MTB skin panel and rear spar root fittings, which could affect the structural integrity of the airplane.

**Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive**

**Comments**

The FAA received comments from Air Line Pilots Association, International (ALPA), Boeing, an individual, and United Airlines, who supported the NPRM without change.

The FAA received additional comments from Avianca Airlines. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA’s response to each comment.

**Request To Substitute Approval Form for Alternative Method of Compliance (AMOC) Letter**

Avianca Airlines (AVA) proposed that paragraph (h) of the proposed AD be revised to require an 8100–9 approval form, rather than an AMOC, for a repair after contacting Boeing. AVA stated that the time delay required to obtain an AMOC letter affects the operational return to service of the affected aircraft and that an 8100–9 form is already an approved document that certifies compliance with airworthiness standards.

The FAA does not agree with this request. An FAA Form 8100–9, which is

both a repair data approval and AMOC approval, may be issued by the Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA), provided it has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, as required by paragraph (i)(3) of this AD. If the ODA does not have authorization from the Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, then a separate AMOC approval is required. This AD has not been changed with regard to this request.

**Request To Allow Later Approved Revisions of the Service Bulletin**

AVA requested that the proposed AD be revised to allow later approved revisions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB550011–00 RB, Issue 001, dated May 18, 2021, to be used for compliance with the proposed AD.

The FAA does not agree with the request to allow later approved revisions. The FAA may not refer to any document that does not yet exist in an AD. In general terms, the FAA is required by Office of the Federal Register (OFR) regulations for approval of materials incorporated by reference, as specified in 1 CFR 51.1(f), to either publish the service document contents as part of the actual AD language; or submit the service document to the OFR for approval as referenced material, in which case the FAA may only refer to such material in the text of an AD. The AD may refer to the service document only if the OFR approved it for incorporation by reference. See 1 CFR part 51.

To allow operators to use later revisions of the referenced document (issued after publication of the AD), either the FAA must revise the AD to reference specific later revisions, or operators must request approval to use later revisions as an alternative method

of compliance with this AD under the provisions of paragraph (i) of this AD.

**Conclusion**

The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

**Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51**

The FAA reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB550011–00 RB, Issue 001, dated May 18, 2021. This service information specifies procedures for an ultrasonic test for cracking and delamination of the skin panel, an open hole high frequency eddy current (HFEC) inspection for cracking of the rear spar root fitting at the fastener holes common to the MTB skin panel and rear spar root fitting interface, and a surface HFEC inspection for cracking of visible rear spar root fitting surface areas, and applicable on-condition actions. On-condition actions include measurement of the gap between the MTB skin panel and the rear spar flange, installation of a new shim between the MTB skin panel and the rear spar flange, and installation of new fasteners in the MTB skin panel and the rear spar flange. 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 ADDRESSES.

**Costs of Compliance**

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 91 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

**ESTIMATED COSTS**

| Action            | Labor cost                                    | Parts cost | Cost per product | Cost on U.S. operators |
|-------------------|---|------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Inspections ..... | 14 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$1,190 ..... | \$0        | \$1,190          | \$108,290              |

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary measurements and installations that would be required

based on the results of the inspection. The agency has no way of determining

the number of aircraft that might need these actions:

**ON-CONDITION COSTS**

| Action                | Labor cost                                  | Parts cost | Cost per product |
|-----------------------|---|------------|------------------|
| Gap measurement ..... | 1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85 .....    | \$0        | \$85             |
| Installation .....    | 10 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$850 ..... | 11,330     | 12,180           |

The FAA has received no definitive data on which to base the cost estimates for the repairs specified in this AD.

The FAA has included all known costs in its cost estimate. According to the manufacturer, however, some or all of the costs of this AD may be covered under warranty, thereby reducing the cost impact on affected operators.

#### Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

#### Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

(1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866,

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

(3) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

#### List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

#### The Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

### PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

#### § 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

**2022-09-08 The Boeing Company:**  
Amendment 39-22028; Docket No. FAA-2021-0844; Project Identifier AD-2021-00689-T.

#### (a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective July 7, 2022.

#### (b) Affected ADs

None.

#### (c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 787-8, 787-9, and 787-10 airplanes, certificated in any category, as specified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB550011-00 RB, Issue 001, dated May 18, 2021.

#### (d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 55, Stabilizers.

#### (e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of a missing shim at a joint common to the main torque box (MTB) skin panel and rear spar root fitting. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the omission of a shim between the MTB skin panel and rear spar flange at the attachment to the root fitting. This condition, if not addressed, could result in a reduction in fatigue performance of the MTB skin panel and rear spar root fittings, which could affect the structural integrity of the airplane.

#### (f) Compliance

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

#### (g) Required Actions

Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the "Compliance" paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB550011-00 RB, Issue 001, dated May 18, 2021, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB550011-00 RB, Issue 001, dated May 18, 2021.

**Note 1 to paragraph (g):** Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787-81205-SB550011-00, Issue 001, dated May 18, 2021, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB550011-00 RB, Issue 001, dated May 18, 2021.

#### (h) Exceptions to Service Information Specifications

Where Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB550011-00 RB, Issue 001, dated May 18, 2021, specifies contacting Boeing for repair instructions: This AD requires doing the repair before further flight using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (i) of this AD.

#### (i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Seattle ACO 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 certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-ANM-Seattle-ACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.

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

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

#### (j) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Joseph Hodgkin, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206-231-3962; email: joseph.j.hodgin@faa.gov.

#### (k) 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 the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB550011-00 RB, Issue 001, dated May 18, 2021.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110-SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740-5600; telephone 562-797-1717; internet <https://www.myboeingfleet.com>.

(4) 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.

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

Issued on April 15, 2022.

**Lance T. Gant,**

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness  
Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2022-11806 Filed 6-1-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R02-OAR-2021-0572, FRL-9439-02-R2]

#### Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York; Ozone and Particulate Matter Controls Strategies

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving several revisions to the New York State Implementation Plan (SIP) meant to result in emission reductions that will help attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM) and ozone. These SIP revisions consist of amendments to several existing regulations outlined within New York's Codes, Rules, and Regulations that implement control measures for sources of PM and oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>). These actions are being taken in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

**DATES:** This final rule is effective on July 5, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA-R02-OAR-2021-0572. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available electronically through <https://www.regulations.gov>.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Fausto Taveras, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2, Air Programs Branch, 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10007-1866, at (212) 637-3378, or by email at [Taveras.Fausto@epa.gov](mailto:Taveras.Fausto@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

- I. What is the background for these actions?
- II. What comments were received in response to the EPA's proposed action?
- III. What action is the EPA taking?
- IV. Incorporation by Reference
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

#### I. What is the background for these actions?

On January 28, 2022, the EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that proposed to approve revisions to the New York SIP submitted by the State of New York on February 3, 2021 and October 15, 2020. *See* 87 FR 4530. The SIP revisions include adopted revisions to three regulations, Title 6 of the New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR), Part 219, "Incinerators", and Part 222, "Distributed Generation Sources", with state effective dates of March 14, 2020, and March 25, 2020, respectively. New York also submitted attendant revisions to Part 200, Section 200.9, "General Provisions, Referenced material". These revisions are applicable statewide, with the exception of Part 222 which will only be applicable to sources located within the New York Metropolitan Nonattainment Area (NYMA).<sup>1</sup> These revisions include additional control strategies that will reduce NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>x</sub> emissions from major sources throughout the State. The EPA is approving New York's SIP submittals listed within this action as a SIP-strengthening measure for New York's ozone and PM SIP. The EPA is also approving New York's SIP submittal since it incorporates additional RACT/RACM rules for NO<sub>x</sub> at Municipal and Private Solid Waste Incineration Units.

The specific details of New York's SIP submittals and the rationale for the EPA's approval action are explained in the EPA's proposed rulemaking and are not restated in this final action. For this detailed information, the reader is referred to the EPA's January 28, 2022, proposed rulemaking. *See id.*

<sup>1</sup> The New York portion of the NYMA, is composed of the five boroughs of New York City and the surrounding counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland and the Shinnecock Indian Nation. *See* 40 CFR 81.333.

#### II. What comments were received in response to the EPA's proposed action?

In response to EPA's January 28, 2022 proposed rulemaking on New York's SIP revisions, the EPA received three comments during the 30-day public comment period. The specific comments may be viewed under Docket ID Number EPA-R02-OAR-2021-0572 on the <https://regulations.gov> website.

##### Comment 1 & 2

Two public comments received on February 14, 2022, were submitted by one anonymous commenter. Both comments are substantially similar and support the EPA's proposed approval of New York's SIP revisions. Both comments state that the revisions to 6 NYCRR Part 219 and Part 222 are necessary to, ". . . make sure that an increase in PM and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions are avoided." However, both comments also urge the EPA to reevaluate the Ozone levels outlined in the 2008 and 2015 Ozone NAAQS due to the ever-changing environment and the growing population in the NYMA.

##### Response 1 & 2

The EPA acknowledges the commenter's support of the EPA's proposed rule. The EPA also recognizes the commenter's request for the EPA to reevaluate and revisit the Ozone levels outline within the 2008 and 2015 Ozone NAAQS. While this issue is outside the scope of the present action, we note that on December 23, 2020, the EPA announced a decision to retain, without changes, the 2015 Ozone NAAQS (December 23, 2020 Decision). *See* 85 FR 87256. However, on October 29, 2021, the EPA announced that it will reconsider the December 23, 2020 Decision.<sup>2</sup>

##### Comment 3

The Midwest Ozone Group (MOG) submitted comments on February 28, 2022, that urged the EPA to require New York to impose all emission controls for Distributed Generation Sources (DG Sources) units by 2023, instead of the adopted 2025 final phase year. MOG stated that a 2023 implementation timeframe will be consistent with the nonattainment obligations of the NYMA. MOG also provided details on how NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from New York's DG Sources adversely impact upwind states like Connecticut and argued that the EPA's proposed approval fails to recognize the impact on those upwind states and the Good Neighbor Provisions

<sup>2</sup> *See*, <https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/epa-reconsider-previous-administrations-decision-retain-2015-ozone>.