

Commission regulations will maintain exemptions from disclaimer requirements for small-item advertisements and communications for which disclaimers are impracticable, such as with exceptionally short video clips.⁹ Even with the revised regulation's limited purview, these safeguards are critical to maintaining regulatory flexibility for political campaigning online.

For more than two decades, the Commission has taken a light touch to regulating political activity online, in recognition of the fact that "the internet is by definition a bastion of free political speech, where any individual has access to almost limitless political expression with minimal cost."¹⁰ I believe this revised regulation for internet communication disclaimers is in keeping with that approach and will preserve the internet's special capacity to foster the exchange of political speech, ideas, and values. I will continue to stand up for Americans' First Amendment freedoms across all platforms for as long as I am on the Commission.

Dated: December 1, 2022.

Sean J. Cooksey,
Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 2022-27132 Filed 12-16-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2022-1168; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-00600-T; Amendment 39-22259; AD 2022-25-03]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2016-16-06, which applied to certain Airbus SAS Model A300 B4-603, B4-605R, and B4-622R airplanes; and Model A310-304, -324, and -325 airplanes. AD 2016-16-06 required inspections around the rivet heads of the seal retainer run-out holes at certain frames and corrective actions if necessary. This AD was prompted by a report of a crack found on a certain door frame, and a determination that other frames may also be susceptible to cracking, and that additional airplanes may be affected by the unsafe condition. This AD continues to require the actions in AD 2016-16-06 and adds airplanes, 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 January 23, 2023.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of January 23, 2023.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA-2022-1168; 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 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.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For material incorporated by reference 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 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. It is also available in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA-2022-1168.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Rodina, Aerospace Engineer, Large Aircraft Section, FAA, International Validation Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone

206-231-3225; email dan.rodina@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2016-16-06, Amendment 39-18604 (81 FR 51320, August 4, 2016) (AD 2016-16-06). AD 2016-16-06 applied to certain Airbus SAS Model A300 B4-603, B4-605R, and B4-622R airplanes; and Model A310-304, -324, and -325 airplanes. AD 2016-16-06 required inspections around the rivet heads of the seal retainer run-out holes at certain frames and corrective actions if necessary. The FAA issued AD 2016-16-06 to address cracking of the door frame, which could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on September 20, 2022 (87 FR 57424). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2022-0078, dated May 4, 2022, issued by EASA (EASA AD 2022-0078) (referred to after this as the MCAI). The MCAI states that cracking on door frames could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA-2022-1168.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to continue to require the actions in AD 2016-16-06 and add airplanes, as specified in EASA AD 2022-0078. The FAA is issuing this AD to address cracking on door frames, which could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received a comment from FedEx Express, who supported the NPRM without change.

Conclusion

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 reviewed the relevant data, considered the comment received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on this product. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM.

⁹ See 11 CFR 110.11(f).

¹⁰ Prohibited and Excessive Contributions: Non-Federal Funds or Soft Money; Final Rule, 67 FR 49063, 49072 (July 29, 2002). See also, e.g., 11 CFR 100.155(a) (exempting an "individual's uncompensated personal services related to [internet activities]" and an "individual's use of equipment or services for uncompensated internet activities" from the meaning of "expenditure"); Explanation and Justification for the Regulations on internet Communications, 71 FR 18589, 18589 (Apr. 12, 2006) (describing the internet as "a unique and evolving mode of mass communication and political speech that is distinct from other media in a manner that warrants a restrained regulatory approach," due to its "accessibility, low cost, and interactive features").

None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2022–0078 specifies procedures for repetitive high frequency eddy current (HFEC) inspections of rivet

heads of the seal retainer run-out holes at door frames (FR) 56A, FR 57A, and FR 73A for any cracking, and repair.

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.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 128 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Retained actions from AD 2016–16–06	11 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$935	\$0	\$935	\$119,680

The FAA has received no definitive data on which to base the cost estimate for the on-condition repair specified in this AD.

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:
 - a. Removing Airworthiness Directive 2016–16–06, Amendment 39–18604 (81 FR 51320, August 4, 2016); and
 - b. Adding the following new airworthiness directive:
2022–25–03 Airbus SAS: Amendment 39–22259; Docket No. FAA–2022–1168; Project Identifier MCAI–2022–00600–T

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective January 23, 2023.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2016–16–06, Amendment 39–18604 (81 FR 51320, August 4, 2016) (AD 2016–16–06).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all the Airbus SAS airplanes specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this AD, certificated in any category.

- (1) Model A300 B4–603 and –622 airplanes.
- (2) Model A300 B4–605R and –622R airplanes.
- (3) Model A310–203, –222, –304, –322, –324, and –325 airplanes.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 53, Fuselage.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of a crack found on door frame (FR) 73A between stringers 24 and 25, and a determination that FR 56A and FR 57A may also be susceptible to cracking, and that additional airplanes may be affected by the unsafe condition. The FAA is issuing this AD to address cracking on door frames, which could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

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 2022–0078, dated May 4, 2022 (EASA AD 2022–0078).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2022–0078

- (1) Where EASA AD 2022–0078 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.
- (2) Where EASA AD 2022–0078 refers to September 25, 2014 (the effective date of EASA AD 2014–0202), this AD requires using September 8, 2016 (the effective date of AD 2016–16–06).
- (3) The “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2022–0078 does not apply to this AD.

(i) No Reporting Requirement

Although the service information referenced in EASA AD 2022–0078 specifies to submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not include that requirement.

(j) 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 (k) 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.

(3) *Required for Compliance (RC)*: Except as required by paragraph (j)(2) of this AD, if any service information contains procedures or tests that are identified as RC, those procedures and tests must be done to comply with this AD; any procedures or tests that are not identified as RC are recommended. Those procedures and tests that are not identified as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the procedures and tests identified as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to procedures or tests identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(k) Additional Information

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

(l) 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 2022-0078, dated May 4, 2022.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA AD 2022-0078, 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 November 28, 2022.

Christina Underwood,

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

[FR Doc. 2022-27398 Filed 12-16-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2022-1236; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01376-T; Amendment 39-22275; AD 2022-25-19]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD-500-1A10 and BD-500-1A11 airplanes. This AD was prompted by a report of a thrust reverser actuation system (TRAS) deploy hose failure upon the commanded deployment of a thrust reverser. This AD requires removing each non-conforming TRAS deploy hose, and replacing it with a conforming TRAS deploy hose, as specified in a Transport Canada 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 January 23, 2023.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of January 23, 2023.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2022-1236; 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 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.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For material incorporated by reference in this AD, contact Transport

Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888-663-3639; email AD-CN@tc.gc.ca; website tc.canada.ca/en/aviation.

- 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. It is also available in the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2022-1236.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joseph Catanzaro, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe and Propulsion Section, FAA, New York ACO Branch, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516-228-7366; email 9-avs-nyaco-cos@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 Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD-500-1A10 and BD-500-1A11 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on October 5, 2022 (87 FR 60349). The NPRM was prompted by AD CF-2021-46, dated December 8, 2021, issued by Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada (Transport Canada AD CF-2021-46) (also referred to as the MCAI). The MCAI states a report of a TRAS deploy hose failure upon the commanded deployment of a thrust reverser. It was found that certain TRAS deploy hoses were made with incomplete installation of the wire overbraid, which created a weak point and subsequently led to failure of the deploy hose. The failure of a deploy hose could lead to loss of thrust reverser function and hydraulic systems. The loss of one or both thrust reversers during landing on a contaminated runway could lead to a runway excursion.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require removing each non-conforming TRAS deploy hose, and replacing it with a conforming TRAS deploy hose, as specified in Transport Canada AD CF-2021-46. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2022-1236.