

methodology specified in comment 114(c)–5.ii, Financial Institution E assumed that all such transactions in each of 2022 and 2023 were originated for small businesses. On that basis, Financial Institution E is in Tier 2 and has a compliance date of January 1, 2027.

vi. Financial Institution F does not have readily accessible gross annual revenue or other information that would allow it to determine the small business status of the businesses for whom it originated covered credit transactions in calendar years 2022 and 2023. Financial Institution F determined that it had originated 80 total covered credit transactions for businesses in 2022 and 150 total covered credit transactions for businesses in 2023. Applying the methodology set out in comment 114(c)–5.ii, Financial Institution F assumed that all such transactions originated in 2022 and 2023 were originated for small businesses. On that basis, Financial Institution E is not in Tier 1, Tier 2 or Tier 3, and is subject to the compliance date provision specified in § 1002.114(b)(4).

vii. Financial Institution G does not have readily accessible gross annual revenue or other information that would allow it to determine the small business status of the businesses for whom it originated covered credit transactions in calendar years 2022, 2023, 2024, or 2025. Financial Institution G chose to use the methodology set out in comment 114(c)–5.i, and as of October 1, 2025, Financial Institution G began to ask all businesses for whom it was closing covered credit transactions if they had gross annual revenue in the preceding fiscal year of \$5 million or less. Using this information, Financial Institution G determined that it had originated 700 covered credit transactions during that period for businesses that were small as defined in § 1002.106. On an annualized basis, Financial Institution G originated 2,800 covered credit transactions for small businesses (700 originations * 4 = 2,800 originations per year). Applying this estimated figure of 2,800 originations to both calendar years 2024 and 2025, Financial Institution G is in Tier 1 and has a compliance date of July 1, 2026.

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Russell Vought,

Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

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CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

12 CFR Part 1074

Procedure Relating to Rulemaking; Rescission

AGENCY: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (Bureau or CFPB) is adopting a procedural rule (Final Rule) that rescinds its rule specifying how the Bureau issues rules and when rules are considered issued.

DATES: The Final Rule is effective on June 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Gettler, Paralegal Specialist, Office of Regulations, at 202–435–7700 or at: <https://reginquiries.consumerfinance.gov>. If you require this document in an alternative electronic format, please contact CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Summary

Pursuant to its authority under sections 1012(a)(1) and 1022(b) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010, 12 U.S.C. 5492(a)(1) and 5512(b), the Bureau is rescinding the rule and regulations adopted on December 28, 2012, via 77 FR 76353, “Procedure Relating to Rulemaking,” and codified in 12 CFR part 1074.1 (the “2012 Rule”). That rule established that a Bureau rule is deemed issued upon the earlier of (1) when the final rule is posted on the Bureau’s website or (2) when the final rule is published in the **Federal Register**.

The Bureau is exercising its discretion to rescind the 2012 Rule because the Bureau has reconsidered the necessity of deeming a rule to have been issued as of the date the final rule is posted on the Bureau’s website, which typically occurs at the time the final rule is transmitted to the Office of the Federal Register but before that office makes the document available for public inspection and publishes it in the **Federal Register**. The concern that gave rise to the need to define issuance in this way, namely, the impendency of certain deadlines for rulemaking following the transfer of authorities to the Bureau that were imposed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act),¹ is no longer relevant. The Bureau

¹ Public Law 111–203; see 77 FR 76353, 76354 (Dec. 28, 2012) (discussing example of Dodd-Frank

recognizes the vital role that the **Federal Register** plays in providing transparency, public notice, and public participation in rulemaking, and therefore is deciding to revert to the traditional mechanism for determining when a rule has been validly promulgated absent specific congressional or regulatory imposition of an alternative date.²

Accordingly, the Bureau is rescinding the 2012 Rule providing that a Bureau rule be considered issued upon posting of the final rule to the Bureau’s website when the Office of the Federal Register has not yet made the document available for public inspection or published it in the **Federal Register**.

II. Legal Authority and Effective Date

Section 1022(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act authorizes the Bureau to prescribe rules as may be necessary and appropriate to enable the Bureau to administer and carry out the purposes and objectives of the Federal consumer financial laws, and to prevent evasions of those laws.³ In addition, section 1012(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act authorizes the Bureau “to establish the general policies of the Bureau with respect to all executive and administrative functions, including—(1) the establishment of rules for conducting the general business of the Bureau, in a manner not inconsistent with this title”⁴

The Final Rule is procedural and not substantive and, thus, is not subject to the 30-day delay in effective date required by 5 U.S.C. 553(d). The Bureau is making the Final Rule effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

III. Consumer Financial Protection Act Section 1022(b)(2) Analysis

In developing this Final Rule, the Bureau has considered its potential benefits, costs, and impacts.

Certainty about the timing of issuance of the Bureau’s rules will likely benefit consumers and covered persons. Rescinding the 2012 Rule implies that the public would need to only consult the **Federal Register** to determine the

Act requirement that certain provisions of title XIV go into effect 18 months after the designated transfer date unless relevant regulations were “issued” by that date).

² See *Nat’l Grain & Feed Ass’n, Inc. v. Occupational Safety & Health Admin.*, 845 F.2d 345, 346 (D.C. Cir. 1988); see also *Humane Soc’y of the U.S. v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 41 F.4th 564, 570 (D.C. Cir. 2022) (noting the significance of the Office of the Federal Register’s making a document available for public inspection in providing constructive notice to regulated parties).

³ 12 U.S.C. 5512(b)(1).

⁴ 12 U.S.C. 5492(a)(1).

issuance date of a rule, and not the Bureau's website and the **Federal Register**, as under the 2012 Rule. The Bureau is not aware of costs to consumers or covered persons, including the potential reduction of access by consumers to consumer financial products or services, that can be predicted to result from treating rules as issued when the rules are published in the **Federal Register**.

Further, the Bureau is not aware of any unique impact this Final Rule might have on insured depository institutions or insured credit unions with total assets of \$10 billion or less as described in section 1026(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act, or on rural consumers.

IV. Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct an initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA) and a final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA) of any rule subject to notice-and-comment rulemaking requirements, unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.⁵ The Bureau also is subject to certain additional procedures under the RFA involving the convening of a panel to consult with small business representatives before proposing a rule for which an IRFA is required.⁶

The Final Rule relates solely to agency procedure and practice and, thus, is not subject to the notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b). Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, this rule does not require an IRFA or a FRFA pursuant to the RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

V. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that this action is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14215.

E.O. 12866 states that "Federal agencies should promulgate only such regulations as are required by law, are necessary to interpret the law, or are made necessary by compelling public need, such as material failures of private markets. . . ." The Bureau is not aware of the existence of a market failure or other compelling public need that would justify the retention of the "Procedure Relating to Rulemaking," adopted via 77 FR 76353 on December 28, 2012.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1074

Administrative practice and procedure.

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Bureau amends 12 CFR part 1074 as follows:

PART 1074—RULEMAKING AND GUIDANCE

- 1. The authority citation for part 1074 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 5492(a)(1), 5512(b).

Subpart A—[Removed and Reserved]

- 2. Remove and reserve subpart A, consisting of § 1074.1.

Russell Vought,

Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. **FAA-2024-2712**; Project Identifier **AD-2024-00145-E**; Amendment **39-23066**; **AD 2025-12-08**]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain General Electric Company (GE) Model CF34-8C1, CF34-8C5, CF34-8C5A1, CF34-8C5A2, CF34-8C5A3, CF34-8C5B1, CF34-8E2, CF34-8E2A1, CF34-8E5, CF34-8E5A1, CF34-8E5A2, CF34-8E6, and CF34-8E6A1 engines. This AD was prompted by a predicted reduction in the cyclic life of the combustion chamber assembly (CCA) forward flange. This AD requires fluorescent penetrant inspections (FPIs) of the CCA for any indications and replacement if necessary. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective July 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. **FAAFAA-2024-2712**; 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:

Alexei Marqueen, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (781) 238-7178; email: alexei.t.marqueen@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 GE Model CF34-8C1, CF34-8C5, CF34-8C5A1, CF34-8C5A2, CF34-8C5A3, CF34-8C5B1, CF34-8E2, CF34-8E2A1, CF34-8E5, CF34-8E5A1, CF34-8E5A2, CF34-8E6, and CF34-8E6A1 engines. The NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on December 27, 2024 (89 FR 105483). The NPRM was prompted by a predicted reduction in the cyclic life of the CCA forward flange. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require FPIs of the CCA for any indications and replacement if necessary. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from four commenters. The commenters were the Air Line Pilots Association, International (ALPA), Fuji Dream Airlines, Horizon Air, and Japan Airlines. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Support for the NPRM

ALPA expressed support for the proposed AD.

Request for Clarification of Procedures for FPI of the CCA

Fuji Dream Airlines and Horizon Air requested that the FAA clarify the procedure for the FPI of the CCA in the NPRM. Fuji Dream Airlines proposed that the FAA revise paragraphs (g)(3) and (5) of the proposed AD to include reference to Paragraph 3., "Accomplishment Instructions" of GE CF34-8E Service Bulletin (SB) 72-A0250, dated May 1, 2024 (GE SB 72-

⁵ 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

⁶ 5 U.S.C. 609.