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FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 351

RIN 3064-AE67

Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and Relationships With, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds; Corrections

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule; correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on Thursday, November 14, 2019, regarding Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and Relationships With, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds. These corrections are necessary to standardize the language in the FDIC regulations with the other agencies' regulations.

DATES: Effective January 1, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bobby R. Bean, Associate Director, bbean@fdic.gov, Andrew D. Carayiannis, Senior Policy Analyst, acarayiannis@fdic.gov, or Brian Cox, Senior Policy Analyst, brcox@fdic.gov, Capital Markets Branch, (202) 898-6888; Michael B. Phillips, Counsel, mphillips@fdic.gov, or Benjamin J. Klein, Counsel, bklein@fdic.gov, Legal Division, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20429.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 14, 2019, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), FDIC, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) (collectively, the

agencies) published a final rule, Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and Relationships With, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds.¹ The final rule adopted amendments to the regulations implementing section 13 of the Bank Holding Company Act, which contains certain restrictions on the ability of a banking entity and nonbank financial company supervised by the Board to engage in proprietary trading and have certain interests in, or relationships with, a hedge fund or private equity fund. The FDIC wishes to make certain corrections to its final rule text in order to maintain consistency among the agencies.

For the reasons set out in the preamble and in this document, in FR Doc. 2019-22695, appearing on page 61974 in the **Federal Register** of Thursday, November 14, 2019, the following corrections are made:

§ 351.5 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 62171, in the first column, in part 351, in amendment 35, the instruction “Section 351.5 is amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c)(1) and adding paragraph (c)(4) to read as follows:” is corrected to read as follows: “Section 351.5 is amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c)(1) introductory text and adding paragraph (c)(4) to read as follows:”

■ 2. On page 62171, in the first column, in § 351.5, in paragraph (b), “* * *” is corrected to read “*Requirements.*”

Dated on November 26, 2019.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Annmarie H. Boyd,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019-26066 Filed 12-2-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2019-0669; Product Identifier 2019-NM-091-AD; Amendment 39-19802; AD 2019-23-08]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics (Formerly Known as Saab AB, Saab Aerosystems) Airplanes

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2019-03-19, which applied to all Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics Model SAAB 2000 airplanes. AD 2019-03-19 required a functional check of certain fuel probes, and replacement with a serviceable part if necessary. This AD continues to require a functional check of certain fuel probes, and replacement with a serviceable part if necessary. This AD also revises the definition of a “serviceable part.” This AD was prompted by reports that certain fuel probes indicated misleading fuel quantities on the engine indicating and crew alerting system (EICAS). The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective January 7, 2020.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of April 2, 2019 (84 FR 6062, February 26, 2019).

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics, SE-581 88, Linköping, Sweden; telephone +46 13 18 5591; fax +46 13 18 4874; email saab2000.techsupport@saabgroup.com; internet <http://www.saabgroup.com>. You may view this referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Standards 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 on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for

¹ 84 FR 61974 (Nov. 14, 2019).

and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0669.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0669; 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 regulatory evaluation, 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: Shahram Daneshmandi, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206-231-3220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

The European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued AD 2018-0187R1, dated May 10, 2019 (“EASA AD 2018-0187R1”) (also referred to as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or “the MCAI”), to correct an unsafe condition for all Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics Model SAAB 2000 airplanes. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0669.

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2019-03-19,

Amendment 39-19571 (84 FR 6062, February 26, 2019) (“AD 2019-03-19”). AD 2019-03-19 applied to all Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics Model SAAB 2000 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on September 12, 2019 (84 FR 48083). The NPRM was prompted by reports that certain fuel probes indicated misleading fuel quantities on the EICAS. The NPRM proposed to continue to require a functional check of certain fuel probes, and replacement with a serviceable part if necessary. The NPRM also proposed to revise the definition of a “serviceable part.” The FAA is issuing this AD to address deteriorated capacity of the fuel probes, which could lead to incorrect fuel reading, possibly resulting in fuel starvation and uncommanded engine in-flight shutdown, and consequent reduced control of the airplane. See the MCAI for additional background information.

Comments

The FAA gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this final rule. The FAA received no comments on the NPRM or on the determination of the cost to the public.

Change Made to Paragraph (g) of This AD

Based on a recommendation by Office of the Federal Register (OFR), the FAA has revised paragraph (g)(2) of this AD to only include the new definition of a “serviceable part,” which has been changed from the definition used in AD 2019-03-19. Paragraph (g)(2) of the proposed AD included an explanation that operators who have already complied with the requirements of paragraph (i) of this AD before the effective date of this AD using the previous definition of a “serviceable part” do not need to redo the

replacement specified in paragraph (i) of this AD using the new definition of a serviceable part. The FAA has removed that information from paragraph (g)(2) of this AD and added that information to note 1 to paragraph (g)(2) of this AD. The intent of that information has not changed.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting this final rule with the changes described previously and minor editorial changes. The FAA has determined that these minor changes:

- Are consistent with the intent that was proposed in the NPRM for addressing the unsafe condition; and
- Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM.

We also determined that these changes will not increase the economic burden on any operator or increase the scope of this final rule.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

This AD requires Saab Service Bulletin 2000-28-028, dated April 19, 2018, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by reference as of April 2, 2019 (84 FR 6062, February 26, 2019). 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 the **ADDRESSES** section.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 8 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 2019-03-19	8 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$680	\$0	\$680	\$5,440

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary on-condition action that would be required based on

the results of any required actions. The FAA has no way of determining the

number of aircraft that might need this on-condition action:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170	\$6,295	\$6,465

The new definition of a “serviceable part” specified in this AD adds no additional economic burden.

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.

This AD is issued in accordance with authority delegated by the Executive Director, Aircraft Certification Service, as authorized by FAA Order 8000.51C. In accordance with that order, issuance of ADs is normally a function of the Compliance and Airworthiness Division, but during this transition period, the Executive Director has delegated the authority to issue ADs applicable to transport category airplanes and associated appliances to the Director of the System Oversight Division.

Regulatory Findings

The FAA determined that 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.

Adoption of 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 removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2019–03–19, Amendment 39–19571 (84 FR 6062, February 26, 2019), and adding the following new AD:

2019–23–08 Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics (Formerly Known as Saab AB, Saab Aerostystems): Amendment 39–19802; Docket No. FAA–2019–0669; Product Identifier 2019–NM–091–AD.

(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective January 7, 2020.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2019–03–19, Amendment 39–19571 (84 FR 6062, February 26, 2019) (“AD 2019–03–19”).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics (formerly known as Saab AB, Saab Aerostystems) Model SAAB 2000 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 28, Fuel.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by reports that certain fuel probes indicated misleading fuel quantities on the engine indicating and crew alerting system (EICAS). The FAA is issuing this AD to address deteriorated capacity of the fuel probes, which could lead to incorrect fuel reading, possibly resulting in fuel starvation and uncommanded engine in-flight shutdown, and commanded reduced control of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Retained Definition of Affected Part and New Definition of a Serviceable Part

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2019–03–19, with a new definition of a “serviceable part.”

(1) An “affected part” is a fuel probe having part number (P/N) 20136–0101, P/N 20136–0102, P/N 20136–0103, P/N 20136–0104, P/N 20136–0105, or P/N 20136–0106; with fuel low level sensors having P/N 20137–0101.

(2) A “serviceable part” is an affected part that has accumulated less than 1,500 total flight hours or 12 months since first

installation on an airplane, having been checked and found to be within the acceptable tolerances, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Saab Service Bulletin 2000–28–028, dated April 19, 2018, or received as serviceable following repair or overhaul.

Note 1 to paragraph (g)(2): The definition of a “serviceable part” has been changed as of the effective date of this AD. Operators who have already complied with the requirements of paragraph (i) of this AD before the effective date of this AD using the previous definition of a “serviceable part,” which was “an affected part that has accumulated less than 1,500 total flight hours or 12 months since first installation on an airplane,” do not need to redo the replacement specified in paragraph (i) of this AD using the new definition of a serviceable part.

(h) Retained Functional Check, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (h) of AD 2019–03–19, with no changes. Within 1,500 flight hours or 12 months after April 2, 2019 (the effective date of AD 2019–03–19), whichever occurs first, accomplish a functional check of the fuel indicator gauging accuracy and the low level warning, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Saab Service Bulletin 2000–28–028, dated April 19, 2018.

(i) Retained Corrective Action, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (i) of AD 2019–03–19, with no changes. If the functional check required by paragraph (h) of this AD is found to be out of tolerance, within the limits and under the applicable conditions, as specified in the operator’s existing Minimum Equipment List (MEL), replace the affected part with a serviceable part, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Saab Service Bulletin 2000–28–028, dated April 19, 2018.

(j) Parts Installation Limitation

As of the effective date of this AD, no person may install, on any airplane, an affected part, unless it is a serviceable part, as defined in paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this AD.

(k) Other FAA AD Provisions

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, International Section, Transport Standards 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 local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Section, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (l)(2) of this AD. Information may be emailed to 9-ANM-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* As of the effective date of this AD, for any requirement

in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer, the action must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA; or the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA); or Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics' EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(l) Related Information

(1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) EASA AD 2018-0187R1, dated May 10, 2019, for related information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA-2019-0669.

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Shahram Daneshmandi, Aerospace Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone and fax 206-231-3220.

(m) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(3) The following service information was approved for IBR on April 2, 2019 (84 FR 6062, February 26, 2019).

(i) Saab Service Bulletin 2000-28-028, dated April 19, 2018.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) For service information identified in this AD, contact Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics, SE-581 88, Linköping, Sweden; telephone +46 13 18 5591; fax +46 13 18 4874; email saab2000.techsupport@saabgroup.com; internet <http://www.saabgroup.com>.

(5) You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195.

(6) 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, email fedreg.legal@nara.gov, or go to: <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on November 15, 2019.

Dionne Palermo,

Acting Director, System Oversight Division,
Airframe Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2019-25204 Filed 12-2-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA-2019-0638; Airspace
Docket No. 19-ASO-7]

RIN 2120-AA66

Amendment and Removal of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes; Southeastern United States

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends 25 jet routes, removes 7 jet routes, and removes 1 high altitude area navigation (RNAV) route (Q-route) in the southeastern United States. This action supports the Northeast Corridor Atlantic Route Project to improve the efficiency of the National Airspace System (NAS) and reduce dependency on ground-based navigational systems.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, January 30, 2020. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under Title 1 Code of Federal Regulations part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: FAA Order 7400.11D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11D at NARA, email: fedreg.legal@nara.gov, or go to <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Gallant, Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. 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. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it modifies the route structure in the National Airspace System as necessary to preserve the safe and efficient flow of air traffic.

History

The FAA published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** for Docket No. FAA-2019-0638 (84 FR 48086; September 12, 2019) to amend or remove certain air traffic service routes in the southeastern United States. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal. No comments were received.

Jet routes are published in paragraph 2004, and high altitude RNAV routes are published in paragraph 2006, respectively, of FAA Order 7400.11D dated August 8, 2019, and effective September 15, 2019, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The jet routes and Q-route listed in this document will be subsequently published in, or removed from, the Order.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document amends FAA Order 7400.11D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 8, 2019, and effective September 15, 2019. FAA Order 7400.11D is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11C lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule

The FAA is amending Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 by amending 25 jet routes, removing 7 jet routes, and removing one high altitude RNAV route (Q-route) in the southeastern United States. This action complements the Florida Metroplex Project by removing certain jet route segments that are being replaced by RNAV routing. Additionally, the jet route changes will reduce aeronautical