

a better understanding of the Bureau's decisionmaking. This discussion from the Updated Procedural Rule remains applicable to this rule, which adds a standard for making the determination on public release and extends the interval for respondents to make submissions on that issue.

One trade association responded to the Bureau's observation that the Updated Procedural Rule did not itself trigger public release of decisions and orders, arguing that the Bureau was ignoring the consequences of the rule. However, the statement with which this trade association took issue is accurate: the Updated Procedural Rule did not cause public release by itself. The Bureau agrees that the procedures in that rule and this rule enable public release, and in both rules the Bureau has considered the consequences of such public release.

Other comments that relate to the impacts of public release of decisions and orders are addressed in part II.A above.

#### F. Interagency Consultation

In formulating both the Updated Procedural Rule and this rule, the Bureau has consulted the prudential regulators and the Federal Trade Commission.

### III. Regulatory Requirements

The preamble to the Updated Procedural Rule explained that, as a rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice, it was exempt from the notice-and-comment rulemaking requirements of the APA.<sup>20</sup>

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking was required, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not require an initial or final regulatory flexibility analysis.<sup>21</sup> Moreover, the Bureau's Director certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, an analysis is also not required for that reason.<sup>22</sup> As a result of the rule, respondents in the relevant proceedings may choose to make submissions on the issue of public release. Some of these respondents may be small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, but they would represent a very small fraction of small entities in consumer financial services markets. Accordingly, the number of small entities affected is not substantial.

The Bureau has also determined that this rule does not impose any new or revise any existing recordkeeping,

reporting, or disclosure requirements on covered entities or members of the public that would be collections of information requiring approval by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act.<sup>23</sup>

#### List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1091

Administrative practice and procedure, Consumer protection, Credit, Trade practices.

#### Authority and Issuance

Accordingly, the rule that amended 12 CFR part 1091, which was published at 87 FR 25397 on April 29, 2022, is adopted as final with the following changes:

#### PART 1091—PROCEDURAL RULE TO ESTABLISH SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY OVER CERTAIN NONBANK COVERED PERSONS BASED ON RISK DETERMINATION

- 1. The authority citation for part 1091 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 12 U.S.C. 5512(b)(1), 5514(a)(1)(C), 5514(b)(7).

- 2. In § 1091.115, revise paragraph (c)(2) to read as follows:

#### § 1091.115 Change of time limits and confidentiality of proceedings.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(2) *Publication of final decisions and orders by the Director.* The Director will make a determination regarding whether a decision or order under § 1091.103(b)(2), 1091.109(a), or 1091.113(e) will be publicly released on the Bureau's website, in whole or in part. The respondent may file a submission regarding that issue, within ten days after service of the decision or order. The Director will not release information in a decision or order to the extent it would be exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4) or (b)(6) or the Director determines there is other good cause. The Director may also decide that the determination regarding public release will itself be released on the website, in whole or in part. Section 1091.109(c) is not applicable to determinations under this paragraph.

**Rohit Chopra,**

*Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.*

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### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

#### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Parts 11, 91, and 111

[Docket No. FAA–2022–1546]

#### Expunction Policy for Certain Civil Penalty Actions, Military Referrals, and Foreign Referrals

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

**ACTION:** Policy statement.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA will expunge records of civil penalty actions against individuals settled with no finding of violation, referrals of apparent violations by U.S. service members to the U.S. Armed Forces, and referrals of apparent violations by individual foreign certificate users to foreign aviation authorities.

**DATES:** This notification of enforcement policy is effective December 1, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Cole R. Milliard, Attorney, Enforcement Division, AGC–300, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–3452; [Cole.Milliard@faa.gov](mailto:Cole.Milliard@faa.gov); or James Barry, Manager, Policy/Audit/Evaluation, AGC–300, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–8198; [James.Barry@faa.gov](mailto:James.Barry@faa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

In 1991, the FAA adopted a policy of expunging records of certain closed legal enforcement actions against individuals.<sup>1</sup> The policy provided for the expunction of certain legal enforcement action records for individuals who hold airman certificates and those who do not, such as passengers. In 2011, the FAA suspended the expunction policy<sup>2</sup> based on the Airline Safety and Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2010 (“Act”).<sup>3</sup> The Act amended the Pilot Records Improvement Act by requiring the FAA to create a pilot records database (“PRD”) for air carriers to use for pilot background checks. The Act further required the FAA to

<sup>1</sup> See FAA Enforcement Records; Expunction Policy, 56 FR 55788 (Oct. 29, 1991).

<sup>2</sup> See FAA Policy Statement on Expungement of Certain Enforcement Actions, 76 FR 7893 (Feb. 11, 2011).

<sup>3</sup> Public Law 111–216, 124 Stat. 2348 (2010).

<sup>20</sup> 5 U.S.C. 553(b).

<sup>21</sup> 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

<sup>22</sup> 5 U.S.C. 605(b).

<sup>23</sup> 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521.

maintain in the PRD “summaries of legal enforcement actions resulting in a finding by the Administrator of a violation of this title or a regulation prescribed or order issued under this title that was not subsequently overturned.”<sup>4</sup> The FAA is required to retain these records until the individual is deceased.<sup>5</sup> The FAA, therefore, determined that continuing its expunction policy was inconsistent with the Act and proceeded to implement the PRD through rulemaking.<sup>6</sup>

On June 10, 2021, the FAA published the final rule for the PRD in the **Federal Register**.<sup>7</sup> As stated in the final rule preamble, the Act “requires the FAA to maintain records in the PRD for the life of the pilot and does not provide the FAA with discretion to expunge records outside of that timeframe.”<sup>8</sup> However, records without a finding of violation are not included in the PRD.<sup>9</sup> When the FAA suspended the expunction policy in 2011, it stated it would determine the full effect of the PRD on the expunction policy and amend the policy accordingly.<sup>10</sup> The FAA has therefore reviewed all types of legal enforcement actions it issues to determine which records the FAA may expunge consistent with the Act and the PRD final rule.

Under 49 U.S.C. 46101(b), the Administrator must refer a complaint involving an apparent violation of a statute or regulation the FAA administers by a member of the U.S. Armed Forces while performing official duties to the secretary of the department concerned for action. The FAA calls these “military referrals.” In addition, the FAA refers an apparent violation of a statute or regulation it administers by an individual while exercising a foreign certificate or license (or other approval or authorization) to the appropriate foreign aviation authority for action. The FAA calls these “foreign referrals.” The FAA does not make a finding of violation as part of the military or foreign referral process. The FAA also may issue compromise orders, which involve no finding of violation, in settlement of civil penalty assessment actions and may compromise civil

penalties of amounts greater than \$50,000 against individuals without a finding of violation.<sup>11</sup>

### Policy Statement

The FAA will begin expunging records of military and foreign referrals two years after the FAA closes those actions in the Enforcement Information System (“EIS”).<sup>12</sup> The FAA will close records of military and foreign referrals in EIS after (1) the FAA receives a response stating the action taken; or (2) 180 days from the date of the referral, whichever comes first. A two-year period before expunging military and foreign referrals comports with Privacy Act requirements that the agency maintain in its records only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a statutory purpose of an agency.<sup>13</sup> The FAA will also expunge records of civil penalty actions against individuals settled with no finding of violation from EIS. Specifically, the FAA will expunge no-finding civil penalty actions five years after the date an individual subject to the civil penalty action or his or her representative: (1) pays the civil penalty; or (2) provides a promissory note for payment of the civil penalty to the FAA. If, at the time a record of a civil penalty action is due to be expunged, a subsequent enforcement action against the individual has been opened, the first civil penalty action record will be expunged if and when the subsequent enforcement action is expunged. This is consistent with the 1991 FAA expunction policy. If an individual who owes a civil penalty cannot be located, the FAA will maintain the record of the civil penalty action indefinitely unless or until the individual is located and the criteria in this policy statement for expunging the civil penalty action are satisfied. If a civil penalty is deemed “uncollectable,” the record will not be expunged until the civil penalty is satisfied.

<sup>11</sup> See 14 CFR 13.16(n)(2) & 13.18(i)(2); FAA Order 2150.3C, ch. 8, para. 20.f.(2). The provision in § 13.16(n) is not used in hazmat cases as a matter of policy. FAA Order 2150.3C, ch. 8, para. 19.g.(2).

<sup>12</sup> If conduct underlying the referral also gives rise to a legal enforcement action with a finding of violation, the record of that separate action will be maintained in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 44703(i)(2)(A)(iii) and 14 CFR part 111. See, e.g., FAA Order 2150.3C, ch. 8, para. 29.b. (FAA is authorized to take legal enforcement action against any foreign person who violates U.S. statutes or regulations and may do so in the exercise of prosecutorial discretion); ch. 9, para. 10 (FAA may take action against a member of the U.S. Armed Forces if circumstances of the military referral demonstrate or raise a question as to a lack of qualification to hold an FAA-issued certificate).

<sup>13</sup> 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1).

The FAA will apply this expunction policy both prospectively and retrospectively, allowing for the expunction of EIS records of past actions that meet the criteria in this policy statement.

Issued in Washington, DC, on November 10, 2022.

**Cynthia A. Dominik,**

*Assistant Chief Counsel for Enforcement.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2022–1481; Project Identifier MCAI–2022–01442–R; Amendment 39–22248; AD 2022–24–08]

**RIN 2120–AA64**

### Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Canada Limited Helicopters

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

**ACTION:** Final rule; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Bell Textron Canada Limited Model 505 helicopters. This AD was prompted by the discovery of a potential fouling condition between the rotating swashplate outer ring and the non-rotating collective lever. This AD requires inspecting the collective control system rigging and depending on the results, rigging the collective and cyclic control systems, as specified in a Transport Canada emergency AD, which is incorporated by reference. This AD also requires reporting certain information. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

**DATES:** This AD becomes effective December 6, 2022.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of December 6, 2022.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by January 5, 2023.

**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*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–

<sup>4</sup> 49 U.S.C. 44703(i)(2)(A)(iii).

<sup>5</sup> 49 U.S.C. 44703(i)(5).

<sup>6</sup> 76 FR 7894.

<sup>7</sup> 86 FR 31006. The PRD notice of proposed rulemaking (“NPRM”) is at 85 FR 17660 (Mar. 30, 2020).

<sup>8</sup> 86 FR 31017. Consistent with the Act’s requirement, the FAA will expunge records when a pilot reaches ninety-nine years of age or upon receiving a notification of death. *Id.*; see also 14 CFR 111.40.

<sup>9</sup> See 49 U.S.C. 44703(i)(2)(A)(iii).

<sup>10</sup> 76 FR 7894.