

(13) Whether the defendant assisted in identifying and prosecuting other wrongdoers;

(14) The complexity of the program or transaction, and the degree of the defendant's sophistication with respect to it, including the extent of the defendant's prior participation in the program or in similar transactions;

(15) Whether the defendant has been found, in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding to have engaged in similar misconduct or to have dealt dishonestly with the Government of the United States or of a state, directly or indirectly;

(16) The need to deter the defendant and others from engaging in the same or similar misconduct; and

(17) The potential impact of the misconduct on the rights of others.

(c) *Other factors.* Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the presiding officer or the authority head from considering any other factors that in any given case may mitigate or aggravate the offense for which penalties and assessments are imposed.

(d) *The Record.* The hearing shall be recorded and transcribed.

(1) Transcripts shall be available following the hearing at a cost not to exceed the actual cost of duplication and any court reporter's reasonable fee.

(2) The transcript of testimony, exhibits and other evidence admitted at the hearing, and all documents filed in the proceeding constitute the record for the decision by the presiding officer and the authority head.

(3) The record may be inspected and copied by anyone upon payment of a reasonable fee, unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer.

§ 2419.6 Post-Hearing Procedures.

(a) *Post-hearing motions.* The presiding officer may decide any post-hearing motions.

(b) *Post-hearing briefs.* Any party may file a post-hearing brief. The presiding officer shall fix the time for filing such briefs, not to exceed 60 days from the date the parties receive the transcript of the hearing or, if applicable, the stipulated record. Such briefs may be accompanied by proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The presiding officer may permit the parties to file reply briefs.

(c) *Decision.* Except for good cause, the presiding officer shall issue a written decision required by 31 U.S.C. 3803(h) within 90 days after the time for submission of post-hearing briefs and reply briefs, if permitted, has expired.

(d) *Appeal to the authority head.* Parties may not appeal interlocutory rulings by the presiding officer to the authority head.

(1) Except in case of default, if the defendant is determined in the decision to be liable for a civil penalty or assessment, the defendant may appeal such decision to the authority head by filing a notice of appeal with the authority head in accordance with this section. A notice of appeal shall be accompanied by a written brief specifying exceptions to the decision and reasons supporting the exceptions.

(i) A notice of appeal may be filed at any time within 30 days after the presiding officer issues the decision.

(ii) The authority head may extend the initial 30-day period for an additional 30 days if the defendant files with the authority head a request for an extension within the initial 30-day period and shows good cause.

(2) The reviewing official's representative or other designated agency official may file a brief in opposition to the notice of appeal within 30 days of receiving the notice of appeal and accompanying brief.

(3) The authority head's review will occur within the limitations noted in 31 U.S.C. 3803(i)(2)(B) and (C). There is no right to appear personally before the authority head.

(e) *Judicial review.* Section 3805 of title 31, United States Code, authorizes judicial review by an appropriate United States District Court of a final decision of the authority head imposing penalties and/or assessments under this part and specifies the procedures for such review.

(f) *Collection.* Sections 3806 and 3808(b) of title 31, United States Code, authorize actions for collection of civil penalties and assessments imposed under this part and specify the procedures for such actions.

Dated: July 3, 2025.

Thomas Tso,

Solicitor, Federal Labor Relations Authority.

[FR Doc. 2025-12638 Filed 7-7-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7627-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2025-1353; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00236-T]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2024-25-06, which applies to all Airbus SAS Model A318-series airplanes; Model A319-111, -112, -113, -114, -115, -131, -132, -133, -151N, -153N, and -171N airplanes; Model A320-series airplanes; and Model A321-series airplanes. AD 2024-25-06 requires repetitive inspection of the main landing gear (MLG) doors, and, depending on findings, accomplishment of applicable corrective actions, and prohibits the installation of affected parts. The FAA has determined that replacing the MLG door is necessary to address the unsafe condition. This proposed AD would continue to require the actions in AD 2024-25-06 and would require replacing affected parts with serviceable parts. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by August 22, 2025.

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](https://www.regulations.gov). Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Fax:* 202-493-2251.

- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-1353; 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 NPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email ADs@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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Rodina, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206-231-3225; email: dan.rodina@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include "Docket No. FAA-2025-1353; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00236-T" at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this NPRM.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as "PROPIN." The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Dan Rodina, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206-231-3225; email: dan.rodina@faa.gov. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2024-25-06, Amendment 39-22908 (89 FR 100734, December 13, 2024) (AD 2024-25-06), for all Airbus SAS Model A318-111, -112, -121, and -122 airplanes; Model A319-111, -112, -113, -114, -115, -131, -132, -133, -151N, -153N, and -171N airplanes; Model A320-211, -212, -214, -216, -231, -232, -233, -251N, -252N, -253N, -271N, -272N, and -273N airplanes; and Model A321-111, -112, -131, -211, -212, -213, -231, -232, -251N, -252N, -253N, -271N, -272N, -251NX, -252NX, -253NX, -253NY, -271NX, and -272NX airplanes. AD 2024-25-06 was prompted by an MCAI originated by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. EASA issued AD 2024-0216, dated November 15, 2024 (EASA AD 2024-0216), to correct an unsafe condition identified as incorrectly assembled MLG door actuators.

AD 2024-25-06 requires repetitive inspection of the MLG doors and replacing the door if it fails an inspection. The FAA issued AD 2024-25-06 to address incorrectly assembled MLG door actuators, which, if not detected and corrected, could prevent the extension of the MLG, possibly resulting in significant damage to the airplane and potentially causing a fire that would involve emergency evacuation of the passengers.

The FAA issued AD 2024-25-06 as a final rule; request for comment. AD 2024-25-06 did not include the requirement in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024-0216 to replace each affected part with a serviceable part within 12 months, if not already done as a result of the inspections. In the preamble to AD 2024-25-06, the FAA explained that the FAA had determined this replacement is necessary to address the unsafe condition, however, the compliance time would allow enough time to provide notice and opportunity for prior public comment. Accordingly, this NPRM would retain the requirements of AD 2024-25-06 but would also require replacing the MLG door with a serviceable MLG door within 12 months, if not already replaced as a result of the inspections.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-1353.

Explanation of Retained Requirements

Although this proposed AD does not explicitly restate the requirements of AD 2024-25-06, this proposed AD would retain all of the requirements of AD 2024-25-06. Those requirements are

referenced in EASA AD 2024-0216, which, in turn, is referenced in paragraph (g) of this proposed AD.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2024-0216 specifies procedures for repetitive inspections for any discrepancy of each affected MLG door, replacing affected parts, and eventual replacement of all affected parts. The discrepancy is defined as any MLG door actuator that does not meet all the results specified in the table in paragraph 5.6.2.2 in the material referenced in EASA AD 2024-0216. EASA AD 2024-0216 also prohibits the installation of affected parts. 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.

FAA's Determination

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 is issuing this NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2024-0216 described previously, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, the FAA proposes to incorporate EASA AD 2024-0216 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2024-0216 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same

as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2024–0216 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to “all required actions and compliance times,” compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled

“Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)” in EASA AD 2024–0216. Material required by EASA AD 2024–0216 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–1353 after the FAA final rule is published.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 1,933 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Inspection (retained from AD 2024–25–06).	2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170	\$0	\$170 per inspection cycle.	\$328,610 per inspection cycle.
Replacement of MLG door	3 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$255	9,324	\$9,579	\$18,516,207.

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

based on the results of any required or optional actions. The FAA has no way of determining the number of airplanes

that might need this on-condition replacement:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION REPLACEMENT OF MLG DOOR

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
7 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$595	\$9,324	\$9,919

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

The FAA determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would 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 this proposed regulation:

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

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

(3) Would 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 Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 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 (AD) 2024–25–06, Amendment 39–22908 (89 FR 100734, December 13, 2024); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

Airbus SAS: Docket No. FAA–2025–1353; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00236–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by August 22, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2024–25–06, Amendment 39–22908 (89 FR 100734, December 13, 2024) (AD 2024–25–06).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Airbus SAS airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this AD.

(1) Model A318–111, –112, –121, and –122 airplanes.

(2) Model A319–111, –112, –113, –114, –115, –131, –132, –133, –151N, –153N, and –171N airplanes.

(3) Model A320–211, –212, –214, –216, –231, –232, –233, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, and –273N airplanes.

(4) Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, –232, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, –251NX, –252NX, –253NX, –253NY, –271NX, and –272NX airplanes.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 32, Landing Gear.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of jamming of, or inability to open, the main landing gear (MLG) door during maintenance operations. Investigations identified that certain MLG door actuators may not have been assembled correctly. The FAA is issuing this AD to address this condition, which, if not detected and corrected, could prevent the extension of the MLG, possibly resulting in significant damage to the airplane, and

potentially causing a fire that will involve emergency evacuation of the passengers.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0216, dated November 15, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0216).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0216

(1) Where paragraphs (1) and (5) of EASA AD 2024–0216 refer to its effective date, this AD requires using December 30, 2024 (the effective date of AD 2024–25–06).

(2) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2024–0216.

(3) Where EASA AD 2024–0216 defines a serviceable part as an “MLG actuator, eligible for installation in accordance with Airbus instructions, which is not an affected part,” this AD requires replacing that text with “MLG actuator, eligible for installation, which is not an affected part.”

(4) Where paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2024–0216 specifies to accomplish an inspection “in accordance with the instructions of the AOT,” this AD requires replacing that text with “in accordance with step 5.6.2 of the instructions of the AOT.”

(5) Where paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2024–0216 states “any discrepancy on an affected MLG door is detected, as defined in the AOT,” this AD requires replacing that text with “any MLG door actuator that does not meet all the results specified in the table in paragraph 5.6.2.2 in the referenced AOT is detected.”

(6) Where paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0216 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(i) No Reporting or Return of Parts Requirement

Although the material referenced in EASA AD 2024–0216 specifies to submit certain information and send removed parts 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, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety 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, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD and email to: 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, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety 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 material 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, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 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 material listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

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

(3) The following material was approved for IBR on December 30, 2024 (89 FR 100734, December 13, 2024).

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0216, dated November 15, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email ADs@easa.europa.eu. You may find this material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu.

(5) 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.

(6) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov.

Issued on July 2, 2025.

Lona C. Saccomando,

Acting Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–12642 Filed 7–7–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–1358; Project Identifier AD–2025–00620–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all The Boeing Company (Boeing) Model 737–600, –700, –700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by a report of improper grinding of the inner diameter of the main landing gear (MLG) outer cylinders, resulting in possible heat damage to the outer cylinders. This proposed AD would require a records check or inspection to determine if an affected outer cylinder is installed and replacing all affected outer cylinders. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by August 22, 2025.

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–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA–2025–1358; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except