(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 June 26, 2019.


(ii) Airbus Technical Adaptation 80491184/005/2018, Issue 1, dated February 08, 2018. The date appears only on the last page of the document.

(4) The following service information was approved for IBR on November 7, 2014 (79 FR 50636, October 3, 2014).

(i) Airbus Service Bulletin A320–53–1014, Revision 2, dated September 1, 1994, including supplementary page 7A. Pages 1 through 3, 15, 19, 20, and 25 of this document are identified as Revision 2, dated September 1, 1994; pages 4 through 8, 10, 12, 16 through 18, and 21 through 24 are identified as Revision 1, dated May 26, 1993; and pages 9, 11, 13, 14, and 26 are identified as the original, dated June 25, 1992.

(ii) [Reserved]

(5) For service information identified in this AD, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EIAS, Rond-Point Emile Dewoitine No: 2, 31700 Blagnac Cedex, France: phone: +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax: +33 5 61 93 44 51; email: account.airworth-eas@airbus.com; internet: http://www.airbus.com.

(6) 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.

(7) 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, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on April 10, 2019.

Dionne Palermo,
Acting Director, System Oversight Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–10653 Filed 5–21–19; 8:45 am]
when related to the process of providing ongoing security research critical to maintaining the integrity and reliability of existing and currently fully operational networks and equipment, as well as handsets.

4. Engagement as Necessary for Development of 5G Standards by a Duly Recognized Standards Body: BIS authorizes, subject to other provisions of the EAR, engagement with Huawei and/or the sixty-eight non-U.S. affiliates as necessary for the development of 5G standards as part of a duly recognized international standards body (e.g., IEEE—Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; IETF—Internet Engineering Task Force; ISO—International Organization for Standards; ITU—International Telecommunications Union; ETSI—European Telecommunications Standards Institute; 3GPP—3rd Generation Partnership Project; TIA—Telecommunications Industry Association; and GSMA, a.k.a., GSM Association, Global System for Mobile Communications).

The licensing and other policies of the EAR regarding exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) to Huawei and sixty-eight of its non-U.S. affiliates that were in effect prior to their addition to the Entity List on May 16, 2019, are available for exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) for transactions eligible for the temporary general license established by this final rule.

For example, the authority of NLR or a license exception that was available on or before May 16, 2019, may be used pursuant to this temporary general license if the underlying export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) meets the temporary general license conditions and is limited in scope to the support of one or more of activities described in clauses 1–4 above.

This temporary general license does not relieve persons of other obligations under the EAR, including but not limited to licensing requirements to the PRC or elsewhere and/or the requirements of the part 744 of the EAR, such as those specified in §§ 744.2, 744.3 and 744.4 of the EAR. This temporary general license does not authorize any activities or transactions involving Country Group E countries or persons. For example, this temporary general license does not relieve persons of their obligations under General Prohibition 5 in § 736.2(b)(5) of the EAR which provides that, “you may not, without a license, knowingly export or reexport any item subject to the EAR to an end user that is prohibited by part 744 of the EAR.” BIS strongly urges the use of Supplement No. 3 to part 732 of the EAR, “BIS’s ‘Know Your Customer’ Guidance and Red Flags,” when persons are involved in transactions that are subject to the EAR.

Required Certification Statement and Change to EAR Recordkeeping Requirement

Also in new Supplement No. 7 to part 744, this final rule includes a paragraph (d) (Certification statement). The certification statement is required to be made by the exporter, reexporter, or transferor prior to making an export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) pursuant to this Temporary General License. The certification statement must be kept for recordkeeping purposes by the exporter, reexporter, or transferor.

As a conforming change, in part 762 (Recordkeeping), this final rule adds a new paragraph (b)(55) to reference the Certification statement required in order to rely in the Temporary General License.

Export Control Reform Act of 2018

On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which included the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (ECRA) (Title XVII, Subtitle B of Pub. L. 115–232 (132 Stat. 2210); 50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), which provides the legal basis for BIS’s principal authorities and serves as the authority under which BIS issues this rule. As set forth in section 1768 of ECRA, all delegations, rules, regulations, orders, determinations, licenses, or other forms of administrative action that have been made, issued, conducted, or allowed to become effective under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.) (as in effect prior to August 13, 2018, and as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783 (2002), as amended by Executive Order 13637 of March 8, 2013, 78 FR 16129 (March 13, 2013), and as extended by the Notice of August 8, 2018, 83 FR 39871 (August 13, 2018), or the Export Administration Regulations, and were in effect as of August 13, 2018, shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked under the authority of ECRA.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 directly agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866. This rule is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to nor be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number. This regulation involves collections previously approved by OMB under control number 0694–0088, Simplified Network Application Processing System, which includes, among other things, license applications and carries a burden estimate of 42.5 minutes for a manual or electronic submission. Total burden hours associated with the PRA and OMB control number 0694–0088 are not expected to increase as a result of this rule. You may send comments regarding the collection of information associated with this rule, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Jasmeet K. Seehra, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), by email to Jasmeet.K.Seehra@omb.eop.gov, or by fax to (202) 395–7285.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

4. Pursuant to section 1762 of ECRA, this action is exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requirements for notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date.

5. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, et seq., are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required and none has been prepared.
23470 Federal Register / Vol. 84, No. 99 / Wednesday, May 22, 2019 / Rules and Regulations

List of Subjects

15 CFR Part 744

Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Terrorism.

15 CFR Part 762

Administrative practice and procedure, Business and industry, Confidential business information, procedure, Business and industry, 15 CFR Part 762

List of Subjects

23470 Federal Register

1. The authority citation for part 744 continues to read as follows:


2. Add Supplement No. 7 to part 744 to read as follows:

Supplement No. 7 to Part 744—Temporary General License

Notwithstanding the requirements and other provisions of Supplement No. 4 to part 744, which became effective on May 16, 2019, the licensing and other requirements in the EAR as of May 15, 2019, pertaining to exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of items "subject to the EAR" to Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. (Huawei), Shenzhen, Guangdong, China, and sixty-eight of its non-U.S. affiliates, as listed in this supplement, are restored in part as of May 20, 2019, and through August 19, 2019. Thus, for example, the authority of NLR or a License Exception that was available on or before May 16, 2019 may be used as per this temporary general license.

(a) Identification of non-U.S. affiliates: The non-U.S. affiliates to whom the licensing and other requirements of the EAR are restored as described herein are as follows (listed alphabetically by country):

(1) Huawei Technologies Research & Development Belgium NV, Belgium;
(2) Huawei Technologies (Bolivia) S.R.L., La Paz, Bolivia;
(3) Huawei do Brasil Telecomunicacoes Ltda, Sao Paulo, Brazil;
(4) Huawei Technologies (Yangon) Co., Ltd., Yangon, Burma;
(5) Huawei Technologies Canada Co., Ltd., Markham, ON, Canada;
(6) Huawei Chile S.A., Santiago, Chile;
(7) Beijing Huawei Digital Technologies Co., Ltd., Beijing China;
(8) Chengdu Huawei High-Tech Investment Co., Ltd., Chengdu, Sichuan, China;
(9) Chengdu Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Chengdu, Sichuan, China;
(10) Dongguan Huawei Service Co., Ltd., Dongguan, Guangdong, China;
(11) Dongguan Lvyuan Industry Investment Co., Ltd., Dongguan, Guangdong, China;
(12) Gui’an New District Huawei Investment Co., Ltd., Guiyang, Guizhou, China;
(13) Hangzhou Huawei Digital Technology Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China;
(14) Hisilicon Optoelectronics Co., Ltd., Wuhan Hubei, China;
(15) Hisilicon Technologies Co., Ltd (Hisilicon), Bantian Longgang District, Shenzhen, 518129, China;
(16) Hisilicon Tech (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., Suzhou, Jiangsu, China;
(17) Huawei Device Co., Ltd., Dongguan, Guangdong, China;
(18) Huawei Device (Dongguan) Co., Ltd., Dongguan, Guangdong, China;
(19) Huawei Device (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China;
(20) Huawei Digital Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., Suzhou, Jiangsu, China;
(21) Huawei Machine Co., Ltd., Dongguan, Guangdong, China;
(22) Huawei Software Technologies Co., Ltd., Nanjing, Jiangsu, China;
(23) Huawei Technical Service Co., Ltd., China;
(24) Huawei Technologies Service Co., Ltd., Langfang, Hebei, China;
(25) Huawei Training (Dongguan) Co., Ltd., Dongguan, Guangdong, China;
(26) Huayi internet Information Service Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China;
(27) North Huawei Communication Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing, China;
(28) Shanghai Haisi Technology Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China;
(29) Shanghai Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China;
(30) Shanghai Mossei Trade Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China;
(31) Shenzhen Huawei Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China;
(32) Shenzhen Huawei Terminal Commercial Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China;
(33) Shenzhen Huawei Training School Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China;
(34) Shenzhen Huayi Loan Small Loan Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China;
(35) Shenzhen Legrit Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China;
(36) Shenzhen Smartcom Business Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China;
(37) Suzhou Huawei Investment Co., Ltd., Suzhou, Jiangsu, China;
(38) Wuhan Huawei Investment Co., Ltd., Wuhan, Hubei, China;
(39) Xi’an Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Xi’an, Shaanxi, China;
(40) Xi’an Ruixin Investment Co., Ltd., Xi’an, Shaanxi, China;
(41) Zhejiang Huawei Communications Technology Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China;
(42) Huawei Technology, Cairo, Egypt;
(43) Huawei Technologies Deutschland GmbH, Germany;
(44) Huawei Device (Hong Kong) Co., Limited, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong, Hong Kong;
(45) Huawei International Co., Limited, Hong Kong;
(46) Huawei Tech. Investment Co., Limited (Huawei Investment), Hong Kong;
(47) Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong;
(48) Hua Ying Management Co. Limited, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong;
(49) Smartcom (Hong Kong) Co. Limited, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong;
(50) Huawei Technologies Jamaica Company Limited, Kingston, Jamaica;
(51) Huawei Technologies Japan K.K., Japan;
(52) Huawei Technologies Investment Co., Ltd., Amman, Jordan;
(53) Huawei Technologies Lebanon, Beirut, Lebanon;
(54) Huawei Technologies Madagascar Sarl, Antananarivo, Madagascar;
(55) Huawei Technologies Coopératif U.A., Netherlands;
(56) Huawei Tech Investment Oman LLC, Muscat, Oman;
(57) Huawei Technologies Pakistan (Private) Limited, Islamabad, Pakistan;
(58) Huawei Technologies Paraguay S.A., Asuncion, Paraguay;
(59) Huawei Tech Investment Limited, Doha, Qatar;
(60) Huawei International Pte., Ltd., Singapore;
(61) Huawei Technologies Lanka Company (Private) Limited, Colombo, Sri Lanka;
(62) Huawei Technologies Switzerland AG, Liebefeld, Bern, Switzerland;

Nazak Nikakhtar
Assistant Secretary for Industry and Analysis,
Performing the Nonexclusive Functions and Duties of the Under Secretary for Industry and Security.

[FR Doc. 2019–10829 Filed 5–20–19; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Parts 640, 680, and 698

Rescission of Model Forms and Disclosures

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; rescission of regulations.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC” or “Commission”) is rescinding several Model Forms and Disclosures promulgated pursuant to the Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”) that it has determined are no longer necessary. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act transferred rulemaking authority associated with these forms and disclosures to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (“Bureau” or “CFPB”). Given the CFPB’s 2018 updates to its model forms and disclosures, the Commission has determined that rescinding several of its model forms and disclosures would reduce confusion. The Commission is also making conforming amendments to address references to the updated model forms and disclosures in related rules.

DATES: This action is effective May 22, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 1061 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”)1 transferred