

Since this action only corrects the mention of an affected part number, it has no adverse economic impact and imposes no additional burden on any person. Therefore, the FAA has determined that notice and public comment procedures are unnecessary.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (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 [Corrected]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following airworthiness directive:

2023–20–11 International Aero Engines, LLC: Amendment 39–22570; Docket No. FAA–2023–1996; Project Identifier AD–2022–01361–E.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective November 1, 2023.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to International Aero Engines, LLC Model PW1124G1–JM, PW1127G–JM, PW1127GA–JM, PW1129G–JM, PW1130G–JM, PW1133G–JM, and PW1133GA–JM engines with an installed high-pressure compressor (HPC) rear hub, part number 30G4008 or 30G8208, with a serial number (S/N) listed in Table 2 or Table 3 of Pratt & Whitney Service Bulletin PW1000G–C–72–00–0209–00A–930A–D, Issue No: 002, dated June 20, 2023 (PW1000G–C–72–00–0209–00A–930A–D, Issue No: 002).

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 7230, Turbine Engine Compressor Section.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a manufacturer investigation which revealed that Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul shops were misinterpreting accepted knife edge coating wear limits. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent heat-induced cracking at the forward and aft knife edge seals and uncontained separation of the HPC rear hub. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in uncontained debris release, damage

to the engine, damage to the airplane, in-flight shutdown, and loss of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

At the next engine shop visit after the effective date of this AD, replace the HPC rear hub with a part eligible for installation.

(h) Definitions

(1) For the purpose of this AD, a “part eligible for installation” is:

(i) Any HPC rear hub with an S/N that does not appear in Table 2 or Table 3 of PW1000G–C–72–00–0209–00A–930A–D, Issue No: 002; or

(ii) Any HPC rear hub that has been serviced in accordance with Pratt & Whitney Service Bulletin PW1000G–C–72–00–0209–00A–930A–D (any revision).

(2) For the purpose of this AD, an “engine shop visit” is the induction of an engine into the shop for maintenance involving the separation of major mating engine flange H. The separation of engine flanges solely for the purpose of transportation without subsequent engine maintenance does not constitute an engine shop visit.

(i) Credit for Previous Actions

You may take credit for the actions required by paragraph (g) of this AD if you performed those actions before the effective date of this AD using Pratt & Whitney Service Bulletin PW1000G–C–72–00–0209–00A–930A–D, Issue No: 001, dated September 13, 2022.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) 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 local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the AIR–520 Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD and email to: ANE-AD-AMOC@faa.gov.

(2) 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.

(k) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Mark Taylor, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (781) 238–7229; email: mark.taylor@faa.gov.

(l) 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.

(i) Pratt & Whitney Service Bulletin PW1000G–C–72–00–0209–00A–930A–D, Issue No: 002, dated June 20, 2023.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For Pratt & Whitney service information identified in this AD, contact International Aero Engines LLC, 400 Main Street, East Hartford, CT 06118; phone: (860) 565–0140; email: help24@prattwhitney.com; website: connect.prattwhitney.com.

(4) You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

(5) 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 October 25, 2023.

Caitlin Locke,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2023–23929 Filed 10–26–23; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 1

Fees for Reviews of the Rule Enforcement Programs of Designated Contract Markets and Registered Futures Associations

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notification of 2022 schedule of fees.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC” or “Commission”) charges fees to designated contract markets and registered futures associations to recover the costs incurred by the Commission in the operation of its program of oversight of self-regulatory organization rule enforcement programs, specifically the National Futures Association (“NFA”), a registered futures association, and the designated contract markets. Fees collected from each self-regulatory organization are deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. The calculation of the fee amounts charged for 2022 by this document is based upon an average of actual program costs incurred during fiscal year (“FY”) 2019, FY 2020, and FY 2021.

DATES: Each self-regulatory organization is required to electronically remit the

applicable fee on or before December 29, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joel Mattingley, Chief Financial Officer, Commodity Futures Trading Commission; (202) 418-5310, jmattingley@cftc.gov. For information on electronic payments, contact accounting@cftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background Information

A. General

This document relates to fees for the Commission’s review of the rule enforcement programs at the registered futures associations¹ and designated contract markets (“DCM”), each of which is a self-regulatory organization (“SRO”) regulated by the Commission. The Commission recalculates the fees charged each year to cover the costs of operating this Commission program.² The fees are set annually based on direct program costs, plus an overhead factor. The Commission calculates actual costs, then calculates an alternate fee taking volume into account, and then charges the lower of the two.³

B. Overhead Rate

The fees charged by the Commission to the SROs are designed to recover program costs, including direct labor costs and overhead. The overhead rate is calculated by dividing total Commission-wide overhead direct program labor costs into the total amount of the Commission-wide overhead pool. For this purpose, direct

program labor costs are the salary costs of personnel working in all Commission programs. Overhead costs generally consist of the following Commission-wide costs: Indirect personnel costs (leave and benefits), rent, communications, contract services, utilities, equipment, and supplies. This formula has resulted in the following overhead rates for the most recent three years (rounded to the nearest whole percent): 174 percent for FY 2019, 158 percent for FY 2020, and 173 percent for FY 2021.

C. Conduct of SRO Rule Enforcement Reviews

Under the formula adopted by the Commission in 1993, the Commission calculates the fee to recover the costs of its rule enforcement reviews and examinations, based on the three-year average of the actual cost of performing such reviews and examinations at each SRO. The cost of operation of the Commission’s SRO oversight program varies from SRO to SRO, according to the size and complexity of each SRO’s program. The three-year averaging computation method is intended to smooth out year-to-year variations in cost. Timing of the Commission’s reviews and examinations may affect costs—a review or examination may span two fiscal years and reviews and examinations are not conducted at each SRO each year.

As noted above, adjustments to actual costs may be made to relieve the burden on an SRO with a disproportionately

large share of program costs. The Commission’s formula provides for a reduction in the assessed fee if an SRO has a smaller percentage of United States industry contract volume than its percentage of overall Commission oversight program costs. This adjustment reduces the costs so that, as a percentage of total Commission SRO oversight program costs, they are in line with the pro rata percentage for that SRO of United States industry-wide contract volume.

The calculation is made as follows: The fee required to be paid to the Commission by each DCM is equal to the lesser of actual costs based on the three-year historical average of costs for that DCM or one-half of average costs incurred by the Commission for each DCM for the most recent three years, plus a pro rata share (based on average trading volume for the most recent three years) of the aggregate of average annual costs of all DCMs for the most recent three years.

The formula for calculating the second factor is: $0.5a + 0.5vt$ = current fee. In this formula, “a” equals the average annual costs, “v” equals the percentage of total volume across DCMs over the last three years, and “t” equals the average annual costs for all DCMs. Since NFA has no contracts traded, its fee is based simply on costs for the most recent three fiscal years. This table summarizes the data used in the calculations of the resulting fee for each entity:

	Actual total costs			3-Year average actual costs	3-Year total volume %	Adjusted volume costs	2022 Assessed fee
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021				
CX Futures Exchange, L.P	\$0	\$22,702	\$0	\$7,567	0.030	\$3,901	\$3,901
CBOE Futures Exchange, LLC	40,517	23,325	13,418	25,753	1.119	17,217	17,217
Chicago Board of Trade	22,835	56,041	47,253	42,043	33.578	151,253	42,043
Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc	383,995	260,723	433,468	359,395	43.862	349,812	349,812
Eris Exchange, LLC	0	0	0	0	0.001	3	0
ICE Futures U.S., LLC	73,464	193,300	166,180	144,315	6.577	97,666	97,666
Intercontinental Exchange, Inc	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Minneapolis Grain Exchange, LLC	39,525	0	28,780	22,768	0.053	11,590	11,590
Nasdaq OMX Futures Exchange, Inc	1,741	0	0	580	0.099	675	580
Nodal Exchange, LLC	2,312	0	0	771	0.099	770	770
North American Derivatives Exchange, Inc ..	135,159	2,598	15,849	51,202	0.204	26,392	26,392
OneChicago, LLC Futures Exchange	0	0	0	0	0.077	298	0

¹ The National Futures Association is the only registered futures association.

² See Section 237 of the Futures Trading Act of 1982, 7 U.S.C. 16a, and 31 U.S.C. 9701. For a broader discussion of the history of Commission fees, see 52 FR 46070, Dec. 4, 1987.

³ 58 FR 42643, Aug. 11, 1993, and 17 CFR part 1, app. B.

	Actual total costs			3-Year average actual costs	3-Year total volume %	Adjusted volume costs	2022 Assessed fee
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021				
New York Mercantile Exchange/Commodity Exchange, Inc	45,425	99,311	88,701	77,812	14.238	94,126	77,812
LedgerX ¹	0	0	130,428	43,476	0.035	21,872	21,872
Kalshiex, LLC	0	0	0	0	0.024	94	0
Coinbase	0	0	0	0	0.001	3	0
Small Exchange, LLC ..	0	0	0	0	0.003	12	0
Subtotal	744,973	658,001	924,078	775,684	100.00	775,684	649,656
National Futures Association	540,821	567,719	723,031	610,524	610,524
Total	1,285,794	1,225,720	1,647,109	1,386,208	100.00	775,684	1,260,180

Columns may not add due to rounding.
¹ LedgerX formerly known as FTX US Derivatives.

An example of how the fee is calculated for one exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, is set forth here:

- a. Actual three-year average costs = \$42,043
- b. The alternative computation is: [(0.5) (\$42,043)] + (0.5) [(0.3357849) (\$775,684)] = \$151,253

c. The fee is the lesser of a or b; in this case \$42,043

As noted above, the alternative calculation based on contracts traded is not applicable to NFA because it is not a DCM and has no contracts traded. The Commission's average annual cost for conducting oversight reviews of the NFA rule enforcement program during

fiscal years 2019 through 2021 was \$610,524. The fee to be paid by the NFA for the current fiscal year is \$610,524.

II. Schedule of Fees

Fees for the Commission's review of the rule enforcement programs at the registered futures associations and DCMs regulated by the Commission are as follows:

	3-Year average actual costs	3-Year total volume %	Adjusted volume costs	2022 Assessed fee
CX Futures Exchange, LP	\$7,567	0.030	\$3,901	\$3,901
CBOE Futures Exchange, LLC	25,753	1.119	17,217	17,217
Chicago Board of Trade	42,043	33.578	151,253	42,043
Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc	359,395	43.862	349,812	349,812
Eris Exchange, LLC	0	0.001	3	0
ICE Futures U.S., LLC	144,315	6.577	97,666	97,666
Intercontinental Exchange, Inc	0	0.000	0	0
Minneapolis Grain Exchange, LLC	22,768	0.053	11,590	11,590
Nasdaq OMX Futures Exchange, Inc	580	0.099	675	580
Nodal Exchange, LLC	771	0.099	770	770
North American Derivatives Exchange, Inc	51,202	0.204	26,392	26,392
OneChicago, LLC Futures Exchange	0	0.077	298	0
New York Mercantile Exchange/Commodity Exchange, Inc	77,812	14.238	94,126	77,812
LedgerX ¹	43,476	0.035	21,872	21,872
Kalshiex, LLC	0	0.024	94	0
Coinbase	0	0.001	3	0
Small Exchange, LLC	0	0.003	12	0
Subtotal	775,684	100.00	775,684	649,656
National Futures Association	610,524	610,524
Total	1,386,208	100.00	775,684	1,260,180

Columns may not add due to rounding.
¹ LedgerX formerly known as FTX US Derivatives.

III. Payment Method

The Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) requires deposits of fees owed to the government by electronic transfer of funds. See 31 U.S.C. 3720. All payments should be made via the government payment website <https://www.pay.gov/public/form/start/105542374/>. Credit card payments are only acceptable for

amounts less than or equal to \$24,999. All payments equal to or above \$25,000 must be made by electronic funds transfer.

Fees collected from each SRO shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. See 7 U.S.C. 16a.

Issued in Washington, DC, on this 24th day of October, 2023, by the Commission.

Robert Sidman,
Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2023-23821 Filed 10-27-23; 8:45 am]

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