Holding Company Act of 1970. Tier One civil money penalties may be assessed pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1972(2)(F)(i) in an amount not to exceed $7,500 for each day during which the violation continues. Tier Two civil money penalties may be assessed pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1972(2)(F)(ii) in an amount not to exceed $37,500 for each day during which the violation, practice, or breach continues. Tier Three civil money penalties may be assessed pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1972(2)(F)(iii) in an amount not to exceed, in the case of any person other than an insured depository institution $1,375,000 for each day during which the violation, practice, or breach continues or, in the case of any insured depository institution, an amount not to exceed the lesser of $1,425,000 or 1 percent of the total assets of such institution for each day during which the violation, practice, or breach continues.

(x) Civil money penalties assessed, pursuant to the International Banking Act of 1978. Pursuant to the International Banking Act of 1978 (IBA) (12 U.S.C. 3108(b)), civil money penalties may be assessed for failure to comply with the requirements of the IBA pursuant to section 8(i)(2) of the FDIA (12 U.S.C. 1818(i)(2)), in the amounts set forth in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(xi) Civil money penalties assessed for appraisal violations. Pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 3349(b), where a financial institution seeks, obtains, or gives any other thing of value in exchange for the performance of an appraisal by a person that the institution knows is not a state certified or licensed appraiser in connection with a federally related transaction, a civil money penalty may be assessed pursuant to section 8(i)(2) of the FDIA (12 U.S.C. 1818(i)(2)) in the amounts set forth in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(xii) Civil money penalties assessed pursuant to International Lending Supervision Act. Pursuant to the International Lending Supervision Act (ILSA) (12 U.S.C. 3909(d)), the Civil Money Penalty Program may be modified or revised in connection with a financial institution that is a member of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), and revising the airplane flight operations manual to incorporate these test procedures into the daily preflight check. This AD was prompted by

(xiv) Civil money penalties assessed for violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Pursuant to section 21B of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) (15 U.S.C. 78u–2), civil money penalties may be assessed for violations of certain provisions of the Exchange Act, where such penalties are in the public interest. Tier One civil money penalties may be assessed pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 78u–2(b)(1) in an amount not to exceed $7,500 for a natural person or $70,000 for any other person for violations set forth in 15 U.S.C. 78u–2(a). Tier Two civil money penalties may be assessed pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 78u–2(b)(2) in an amount not to exceed—for each violation set forth in 15 U.S.C. 78u–2(a) of $70,000 for a natural person or $350,000 for any other person if the act or omission involved fraud, deceit, manipulation, or deliberate or reckless disregard of a regulatory requirement. Tier Three civil money penalties may be assessed pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 78u–2(b)(3) for each violation set forth in 15 U.S.C. 78u–2(a), in an amount not to exceed $140,000 for a natural person or $700,000 for any other person, if the act or omission involved fraud, deceit, manipulation, or deliberate or reckless disregard of a regulatory requirement; and such act or omission directly or indirectly resulted in substantial losses, or created a significant risk of substantial losses to other persons or resulted in substantial pecuniary gain to the person who committed the act or omission.

(xv) Civil money penalties assessed for false claims and statements pursuant to the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act. Pursuant to the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (31 U.S.C. 3802), civil money penalties of not more than $7,500 per claim or statement may be assessed pursuant to section 8(i)(2) of the FDIA (12 U.S.C. 1818(i)(2)), in the amount set forth in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(xvi) Civil money penalties assessed for violations of the Flood Disaster Protection Act. Pursuant to the Flood Disaster Protection Act (FDPA) (42 U.S.C. 4012(f)), as of July 1, 2012, civil money penalties may be assessed against any regulated lending institution that engages in a pattern or practice of violations of the FDPA in an amount not to exceed $2,000 per violation.

(xvii) Civil money penalties assessed for violation of one-year restriction on Federal examiners of financial institutions. Pursuant to section 10(k) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1820(k)), the Board of Directors or its designee may assess a civil money penalty of up to $275,000 against any covered former Federal examiner of a financial institution who, in violation of section 1820(k) and within the one-year period following termination of government service as an employee, serves as an officer, director, or consultant of a financial or depository institution, a holding company, or of any other entity listed in section 10(k), without the written waiver or permission by the appropriate Federal banking agency or authority under section 1820(k)(5).

PART 390—REGULATIONS TRANSFERRED FROM THE OFFICE OF THRIFT SUPERVISION

4. The general authority citation for part 390 continues to read as follows:


§ 390.74 [Amended]

5. In § 390.74, remove paragraph (c).

By order of the Board of Directors.

Washington, DC, this 11th day of December 2012.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–30251 Filed 12–14–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2012–1225; Directorate Identifier 2012–NM–219–AD; Amendment
39–17288; AD 2012–25–07]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Model GIV–X airplanes. This AD requires performing a modified system power-on self test (SPOST) of the flap/stabilizer electronic control unit (FSECU), and revising the airplane flight manual to incorporate these test procedures into the daily preflight check. This AD was prompted by
We must receive comments on this AD by January 31, 2013.

**ADRESSES:** You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.3 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- Hand Delivery: U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this AD, contact Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, Technical Publications Dept., P.O. Box 2206, Savannah, GA 31402–2206; telephone 800–810–4853; fax 912–965–3520; email pubs@gulfstream.com; Internet http://www.gulfstream.com/product_support/technical_pubs/pubs/index.htm. You may review copies of the referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425–227–1221.

**Examining the AD Docket**

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Office is (phone: 800–647–5527) is in the ADDRESSES section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sanford Proveaux, Aerospace Engineer, Continued Operational Safety and Certification Management Branch, ACE–102A, FAA, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337; phone: 404–474–5566; fax: 404–474–5606; email: sanford.proveaux@faa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Discussion**

We have received reports that the flap/stabilizer electronic control unit (FSECU) is not detecting failures of the brake feature in the horizontal stabilizer electric motor unit (HSEMU), or failures of drive solenoids for hydraulic valves within the flap hydraulic control module (FHCMM) during the system power-on self test (SPOST). The potential for undetected horizontal stabilizer actuator (HSA) brake failures results from the FSECU executing its SPOST before 115VAC and hydraulic power are available during the airplane power-on sequence. The root cause of this issue is the failure of the system power-up test logic to first consider whether hydraulic and electrical power have been supplied to the system articles under test; the test logic therefore does not provide accurate information about the condition of the articles. Failure to test the brake-holding torque functionality and capability exposes the airplane to a potential latent failure of a protective feature critical to the safe operation of the horizontal stabilizer system. These conditions, if not corrected, could result in a potential runaway horizontal stabilizer pitch trim system and consequent loss of pitch control. Further, failure of the FHCMM drive solenoid valves to halt uncommanded flap motion could result in uncommanded flap motion or flap runaway.

**Relevant Service Information**

We reviewed the following service information:


**AD Requirements**

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in the service information identified previously, except as discussed under "Differences Between the AD and the Service Information."

**Differences Between the AD and the Service Information**

This AD requires compliance within 3 days. However, these actions are recommended before further flight by Gulfstream G350 Alert Customer Bulletin 11, dated December 4, 2012; and Gulfstream G450 Alert Customer Bulletin 11, dated December 4, 2012. We have determined that the 3-day compliance time required by this AD will adequately ensure safety while avoiding the need to ground the fleet. Although the service information recommends that operators contact Gulfstream if a successful test is not achieved, this AD requires operators to repair those conditions before further flight in accordance with a method approved by the FAA.
Interim Action

We consider this AD interim action. Gulfstream is in the process of updating software intended to terminate the actions required by this AD. Once this upgrade is developed, approved, and available, we might consider further rulemaking to require the upgraded software.

FAA’s Justification and Determination of the Effective Date

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies waiving notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because failure of the brake feature in the HSEMU could result in a runaway horizontal stabilizer pitch trim system which, if left uncorrected, could result in loss of airplane pitch control. Therefore, we find that notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and that good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

Comments Invited

This AD is a final rule that involves requirements affecting flight safety and was not preceded by notice and an opportunity for public comment. However, we invite you to send any written data, views, or arguments about this AD. Send your comments to an address listed under the ADDRESSES section. Include the docket number FAA–2012–1225 and Directorate Identifier 2012–NM–219–AD at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this AD. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this AD because of those comments.

We will post all comments we receive, without change, to http://www.regulations.gov, including any personal information you provide. We also will post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact we receive about this AD.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD affects 200 airplanes of U.S. registry. We estimate the following costs to comply with this AD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Labor cost</th>
<th>Parts cost</th>
<th>Cost per product</th>
<th>Cost on U.S. operators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preflight procedure test</td>
<td>1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFM revision</td>
<td>1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have received no definitive data that would enable us to provide cost estimates for the on-condition actions specified in this AD.

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.

We are 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

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:

(a) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866,
(b) Is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979),
(c) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and
(d) 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 adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):


(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective December 17, 2012.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Model GIV–X airplanes, certificated in any category, serial numbers 4001 through 4271 inclusive.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC)/Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 27, Flight controls.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports indicating that the flap/stabilizer electronic control unit (FSECU) does not detect failures of the brake feature within the horizontal stabilizer motor unit (HSEMU), or failures of the drive solenoids for hydraulic valves within the flap hydraulic control module (FHCM) during the system power-on self test (SPOST). We are issuing this AD to detect and correct such failures, which could result in runaway horizontal stabilizer pitch trim system and consequent loss of pitch control.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.
(g) SPOST
Within 3 days after the effective date of this AD, perform an SPOST of the FSECU, in accordance with the applicable service information identified in paragraph (h)(1) or (h)(2) of this AD.


(h) Revision of Aircraft Flight Manual (AFM)
Before further flight after the FSECU passes the SPOST required by paragraph (g) of this AD, revise the Normal Procedures and Limitations sections of the AFM to incorporate the information identified in paragraph (g)(1) or (g)(2) of this AD, as applicable.


(i) Corrective Action for Failed SPOST
If the FSECU fails any SPOST required by this AD or as specified in the applicable AFM, repair before further flight in accordance with a method approved by the Manager, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA. For a repair method to be approved by the Manager, Atlanta ACO, as required by this paragraph, the Manager’s approval letter must specifically refer to this AD.

(j) Special Flight Permit
Special flight permits, as described in Section 21.197 and Section 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199), are not allowed.

(k) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)
(1) The Manager, Atlanta ACO, 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 ACO, send it to the attention of the person identified in the Related Information section of this AD.

(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.

(l) Related Information
For more information about this AD, contact Sanford Proveaux, Aerospace Engineer, Continued Operational Safety and Certificate Management Branch, ACE–102A, FAA, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337; phone: 404–474–5566; fax: 404–474–5606; email: sanford.proveaux@faa.gov.

(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 the AD specifies otherwise.


(2) 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 the FAA, call 425–227–1221.

(3) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at 75 FR 35582 Federal Register Record of Revisions; no other page of this document contains this information.

(4) Related Information section of this AD.

(5) 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 Renton, Washington, on December 7, 2012.
Ali Bahrami,
Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–30058 Filed 12–14–12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 1
[Docket No FDA–2012–D–1003]

Small Entity Compliance Guide: What You Need To Know About Registration of Food Facilities; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the availability of an updated guidance for industry entitled “What You Need To Know About Registration of Food Facilities—Small Entity Compliance Guide.” FDA has prepared this guidance to restate the legal requirements pertaining to registration of food facilities in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act), as amended by the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA). Previously, this guidance restated the legal requirements of FDA’s food facility registration regulation. This document also served as FDA’s Small Entity Compliance Guide for FDA’s food facility registration regulation in accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. FDA is revising this document to provide guidance intended to help any entity comply with the requirements pertaining to registration of food