

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 International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: [9-AVS-AIR-730-AMOC@faa.gov](mailto:9-AVS-AIR-730-AMOC@faa.gov).

(i) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office. (ii) AMOCs approved previously for AD 2006–10–13 in FAA Letters ANM–116–17–235 and AIR–676–20–117 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of EASA AD 2022–0190 that are required by paragraph (g) of this AD.

(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, International Validation 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 service information 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 Tim Dowling, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 206–231–3667; email [timothy.p.dowling@faa.gov](mailto:timothy.p.dowling@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) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2022–0190, dated September 14, 2022.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA AD 2022–0190, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email [ADs@easa.europa.eu](mailto:ADs@easa.europa.eu); website [easa.europa.eu](http://easa.europa.eu). You may find this EASA AD on the EASA website at [ad.easa.europa.eu](http://ad.easa.europa.eu).

(4) 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.

(5) You may view this material that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email [fr.inspection@nara.gov](mailto:fr.inspection@nara.gov), or go to: [www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html](http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html).

Issued on June 7, 2023.

#### Ross Landes,

Deputy Director for Regulatory Operations,  
Compliance & Airworthiness Division,  
Airframe Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2023–14002 Filed 6–30–23; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2023–0501; Airspace  
Docket No. 23–AWP–3]

RIN 2120–AA66

#### Amendment of Very High Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airways V–6, V–338, V–494, and United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T–331

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

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** This action corrects a final rule published by the FAA in the **Federal Register** on May 15, 2023, that amends the Very High Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal airways V–6, V–338, V–494, and United States Area Navigation (RNAV) route T–331 descriptions to reflect the name change from the Squaw Valley, CA, VOR/Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) navigational aid (NAVAID) to the Palisades, CA, VOR/DME. The description of V–6 in the final rule contained segments that were previously revoked as published by the FAA in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2023. This action makes editorial corrections to the description of V–6.

**DATES:** Effective date 0901 UTC, August 10, 2023. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

**ADDRESSES:** A copy of the final rule, this final rule correction, and all background material may be viewed online at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year.

FAA Order 7400.11G, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at [https://www.faa.gov/air\\_traffic/publications/](https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/). For further information, you can contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Steven Roff, Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### History

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** for Docket No. FAA–2022–1113 (88 FR 2504; January 17, 2023), that amended VOR Federal airway V–6 in the vicinity of Litchfield, MI. The amendment revoked a segment of the airway between the intersection of the Chicago Heights, IL, VORTAC 358° and Gipper, MI, VORTAC 271° radials (NILES Fix), and the Gipper, MI, VORTAC.

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** for Docket No. FAA–2023–0501 (88 FR 30896; May 15, 2023), amending the VOR Federal airway V–6 description to reflect the name change from the Squaw Valley, CA, VOR/DME NAVAID to the Palisades, CA, VOR/DME. In this airspace action the segment of V–6 between the intersection of the Chicago Heights, IL, VORTAC 358° and Gipper, MI, VORTAC 271° radials (NILES Fix), and the Gipper, MI, VORTAC was included in the description in error.

This action corrects this error by removing the segment of V–6 between the intersection of the Chicago Heights, IL, VORTAC 358° and Gipper, MI, VORTAC 271° radials (NILES Fix), and the Gipper, MI, VORTAC from the airway description. No other portion of the airway is affected by this rule.

#### Correction to Final Rule

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, in Docket No. FAA–2023–0501, as published in the **Federal Register** of May 15, 2023 (88 FR 30896), FR Doc. 2023–10280, on page 30897, in the second and third columns, the airway route description for V–6 is corrected to read as follows:

#### V–6 [Corrected]

From Oakland, CA; INT Oakland 039° and Sacramento, CA, 212° radials; Sacramento; Palisades, CA; Mustang, NV; Lovelock, NV; Battle Mountain, NV; INT Battle Mountain 062° and Wells, NV, 256° radials; Wells; 5

miles, 40 miles, 98 MSL, 85 MSL, Lucin, UT; 43 miles, 85 MSL, Ogden, UT; 11 miles, 50 miles, 105 MSL, Fort Bridger, WY; Rock Springs, WY; 20 miles, 39 miles, 95 MSL, Cherokee, WY; 39 miles, 27 miles, 95 MSL, Medicine Bow, WY; INT Medicine Bow 106° and Sidney, NE, 291° radials; Sidney; North Platte, NE; Grand Island, NE; Omaha, IA; Des Moines, IA; Iowa City, IA; Davenport, IA; INT Davenport 087° and DuPage, IL, 255° radials; to DuPage. From Philipsburg, PA; Selinsgrove, PA; Allentown, PA; Solberg, NJ; INT Solberg 107° and Yardley, PA, 068° radials; INT Yardley 068° and La Guardia, NY, 213° radials; to La Guardia.

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 27, 2023.

**Brian Konie,**

*Acting Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.*

[FR Doc. 2023–13967 Filed 6–30–23; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### 15 CFR Part 713

[Docket No. 230502–0117]

RIN 0694–AI54

#### **Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations: Reducing the Concentration Level Above Which Mixtures Containing Schedule 2A Chemicals Are Subject to Declaration and Reporting Requirements**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is publishing this final rule to amend the Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations (CWCRCR) to reduce the concentration threshold level above which mixtures containing a Schedule 2A chemical are subject to the declaration requirements that apply to Schedule 2A chemical production, processing and consumption under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). This final rule also amends the CWCRCR to reduce the concentration threshold level above which mixtures containing a Schedule 2A chemical are subject to the declaration and reporting requirements that apply to exports and imports of Schedule 2A chemicals under the CWC. These regulatory amendments bring the CWCRCR into further alignment with guidelines adopted by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Conference of the States Parties (CSP), which established a low concentration limit for Schedule 2A chemicals.

**DATES:** This rule is effective July 3, 2023.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For questions on the CWCRCR requirements that apply to Schedule 2 chemicals (which include Schedule 2A “Toxic Chemicals” and Schedule 2B “Precursors”), contact Erica Sunyog, Treaty Compliance Division, Office of Nonproliferation and Treaty Compliance, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce, Phone: (202) 482–6237.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (also known as the Chemical Weapons Convention and, hereinafter, “CWC” or “Convention”), which entered into force on April 29, 1997, is an international arms control treaty that aims to eliminate an entire category of weapons of mass destruction by prohibiting the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer or use of chemical weapons by States Parties (*i.e.*, the countries that have ratified or acceded to the CWC). Under the CWC, States Parties have agreed to destroy any stockpiles of chemical weapons that they may hold, any chemical weapons production facilities that they own or possess, and any chemical weapons that they abandoned on the territory of other States Parties. The CWC established the OPCW to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the implementation of its provisions (including those pertaining to international verification of compliance), and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among the CWC States Parties. All CWC States Parties are members of the OPCW.

Under the CWC, States Parties have agreed to implement a comprehensive data declaration, notification, and inspection regime to provide transparency and to verify that relevant facilities are not engaged in activities prohibited under the CWC. Article VI of the CWC and the CWC’s Verification Annex set out declaration, notification, and inspection requirements for three categories of scheduled chemicals (Schedule 1, Schedule 2, and Schedule 3 chemicals) and for unscheduled discrete organic chemicals (*i.e.*, carbon compounds other than oxides, sulfides, and metal carbonates that are not listed in Schedule 1, Schedule 2, or Schedule 3) when produced, processed, or consumed in excess of certain thresholds. The Verification

Requirements for Schedule 2 (including Schedule 2A) chemicals are specified in Part VII of the Verification Annex (“Schedule 2 Regime”).

The CWC’s Annex on Chemicals identifies the criteria for listing chemicals in Schedule 1, Schedule 2, or Schedule 3, and lists the specific chemicals included on each Schedule. There are three Schedule 2A chemicals listed in the Annex on Chemicals:

(1) Amiton: 0,0-Diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] phosphorothiolate and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts (78–53–5);

(2) PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene (382–21–8); and

(3) BZ: 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (6581–06–2).

As stated in the guidelines pertaining to Schedule 2 chemicals that are set forth in the CWC’s Annex on Chemicals, the inclusion of these three chemicals on Schedule 2A reflects a determination by the CWC States Parties that these chemicals pose “a significant risk to the object and purpose of the Convention” due to their “lethal or incapacitating toxicity” and that they are “not produced in large commercial quantities for purposes not prohibited” under the CWC. Two of the three chemicals (Amiton and BZ) are defense articles subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR parts 120–130), which include registration, recordkeeping, and export and reexport licensing requirements that are administered by the Department of State. The third chemical (PFIB) is a waste product from the production of fluoromonomers, which are unscheduled discrete organic chemicals under the CWC. PFIB (including mixtures with concentrations well under 10%) is specified on the Commerce Control List (CCL), supp. no. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and thereby subject to export license requirements administered by BIS. According to export data collected by BIS, exports of PFIB are minimal.

The provisions of the CWC that affect commercial activities involving scheduled chemicals are implemented, pursuant to the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 (CWCIA) (22 U.S.C. 6701 *et seq.*) and Executive Order 13128 (64 FR 34703, June 28, 1999), by the CWCRCR (15 CFR parts 710–722) and the EAR (15 CFR 742.18 and part 745). BIS administers both the CWCRCR and the EAR. BIS maintains the list of Schedule 2A chemicals in the CWCRCR (supplement no. 1 to part 713) and the EAR (supplement no. 1 to part 745). BIS also administers