

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 or 425-227-1152.

(4) You may also review copies of the service information 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/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on November 26, 2008.

Ali Bahrami,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2008-0732; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-053-AD; Amendment 39-15762; AD 2008-25-04]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Mystere-Falcon 50 Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for the products listed above. This AD results from mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) originated by an aviation authority of another country to identify and correct an unsafe condition on an aviation product. The MCAI describes the unsafe condition as:

* * * [S]ome aircraft could have experienced wing overpressure consecutive to the latent failure of both [pressure relief] valve units. Overpressure although not sufficient to cause static damages could have impaired the fatigue damage tolerance of the wing structure. * * *

We are issuing this AD to require actions to correct the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD becomes effective January 15, 2009.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of January 15, 2009.

ADDRESSES: You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> or in person at the

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Rodriguez, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356; telephone (425) 227-1137; fax (425) 227-1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to include an AD that would apply to the specified products. That NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on July 10, 2008 (73 FR 39628). That NPRM proposed to correct an unsafe condition for the specified products. The MCAI states:

Analysed in-service events revealed that corrosion of pressure relief valves in wing fuel tanks was likely to occur well before reaching their Time Between Overhaul (TBO) and could make the valves stick in the closed position.

Therefore some aircraft could have experienced wing overpressure consecutive to the latent failure of both valve units. Overpressure although not sufficient to cause static damages could have impaired the fatigue damage tolerance of the wing structure. Consequently this Airworthiness Directive (AD) mandates introduction of a new repetitive inspection of the wing structure.

The repetitive ultrasonic inspection is intended to detect incipient cracking on the stiffeners of the right-hand and left-hand wing lower panels between ribs 13 and 17 (the inspection area extends to just beyond rib 16). The corrective actions if any cracking is found include contacting Dassault for repair instructions, and doing the repair. You may obtain further information by examining the MCAI in the AD docket.

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. We considered the comment received.

Request to Change the Inspection Interval for the "Valve Boxes"

Jim Sparks, a private citizen, requests that a more practical solution to this subject would be to change the interval of inspections for the "valve boxes." He states that the reliability of the "valve boxes" has not been stellar. The commenter explains that Model Mystere-Falcon 50 airplanes have two independent wing fuel tank "valve boxes" that incorporate over-pressure

relief valves coupled with a stand-alone wing tank pressure reducing/overpressure relief valve. The commenter states that because of the commonality in the system, both overpressure relief valves and the regulating valve would have to fail before any overpressure would occur. The commenter also states that the pressure relief valves, along with the entire system, do have manufacturer's recommended intervals for both operational and functional testing and that a more practical solution would be to require a change to the inspection interval for those "valve boxes."

We disagree with the request to require a change to the repetitive inspection interval of the "valve boxes." The purpose of this AD is to address the unsafe condition, which is possible damage to the wing structure due to over-pressurization. Therefore, we will be mandating only the inspections of the lower panel stiffeners. We are aware that the manufacturer has made changes to the design of the "valve boxes" and the inspection interval for them. We agree with the recommended changes from the manufacturer in modifying the design and inspection interval of the "valve boxes" and acknowledge that they could result in fewer overpressure occurrences leading to the unsafe condition of damage to the wing structure. However, the intent of this AD is to detect any cracking of the wing structure that might have a root cause in an overpressure event. We have not changed the AD in this regard.

Explanation of Updated Service Information

Since we issued the NPRM, Dassault has issued Falcon 50/50EX Maintenance Manual, Maintenance Procedure 57-401, "Non-Destructive Check of the Wing Lower Panels Stiffeners Between Ribs 13 and 17 (ATA 57-00-21)," dated July 2008. (We referred to Temporary Revision 74, dated November 2007, to the Dassault Falcon 50/50EX Maintenance Manual, Maintenance Procedure 57-401, "Non-Destructive Check of the Wing Lower Panels Stiffeners Between Ribs 13 and 16 (ATA 57-00-21)," as the appropriate source of service information in the NPRM.) Maintenance Procedure 57-401, Revision July 2008, refers to "Between Ribs 13 and 17" rather than "Between Ribs 13 and 16." The change to refer to Rib 17 and the corresponding change in certain sections of the maintenance procedure more accurately reflect the inspection area required by this AD and specified in the MCAI.

We have revised paragraph (f) of this AD to include two separate paragraphs.

The new paragraph (f)(1) refers to Dassault Falcon 50/50EX Maintenance Manual, Maintenance Procedure 57–401, “Non-Destructive Check of the Wing Lower Panels Stiffeners Between Ribs 13 and 17 (ATA 57–00–21),” dated July 2008, as the appropriate source of service information for doing the actions required by this AD. The new paragraph (f)(2) gives credit to operators who accomplished the actions before the effective date of this AD in accordance with Dassault Temporary Revision 74, dated November 2007.

Conclusion

We reviewed the available data, including the comment received, and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting the AD with the changes described previously. We determined that these changes will not increase the economic burden on any operator or increase the scope of the AD.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI or Service Information

We have reviewed the MCAI and related service information and, in general, agree with their substance. But we might have found it necessary to use different words from those in the MCAI to ensure the AD is clear for U.S. operators and is enforceable. In making these changes, we do not intend to differ substantively from the information provided in the MCAI and related service information.

We might also have required different actions in this AD from those in the MCAI in order to follow our FAA policies. Any such differences are highlighted in a NOTE within the AD.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD will affect 247 products of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it will take about 6 work-hours per product to comply with the basic requirements of this AD. The average labor rate is \$80 per work-hour. Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of this AD to the U.S. operators to be \$118,560, or \$480 per product.

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

We determined that 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 this AD:

1. Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866;
2. Is not a “significant rule” under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979); and
3. 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.

We prepared a regulatory evaluation of the estimated costs to comply with this AD and placed it in the AD docket.

Examining the AD Docket

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

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 AD:

2008–25–04 Dassault Aviation:

Amendment 39–15762. Docket No. FAA–2008–0732; Directorate Identifier 2008–NM–053–AD.

Effective Date

(a) This airworthiness directive (AD) becomes effective January 15, 2009.

Affected ADs

(b) None.

Applicability

(c) This AD applies to all Dassault Model Mystere-Falcon 50 airplanes, certificated in any category.

Subject

(d) Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 57: Wings.

Reason

(e) The mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) states: Analyzed in-service events revealed that corrosion of pressure relief valves in wing fuel tanks was likely to occur well before reaching their Time Between Overhaul (TBO) and could make the valves stick in the closed position.

Therefore some aircraft could have experienced wing overpressure consecutive to the latent failure of both valve units. Overpressure although not sufficient to cause static damages could have impaired the fatigue damage tolerance of the wing structure. Consequently this Airworthiness Directive (AD) mandates introduction of a new repetitive inspection of the wing structure.

The repetitive ultrasonic inspection is intended to detect incipient cracking on the stiffeners of the right-hand and left-hand wing lower panels between ribs 13 and 17 (the inspection area extends to just beyond rib 16). The corrective actions if any cracking is found include contacting Dassault for repair instructions, and doing the repair.

Actions and Compliance

(f) Unless already accomplished, do the following actions:

(1) Prior to the accumulation of 14,200 total flight cycles, or within 160 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, do the ultrasonic inspection described in Dassault Falcon 50/50EX Maintenance Manual, Maintenance Procedure 57–401, “Non-Destructive Check of the Wing Lower Panels Stiffeners Between Ribs 13 and 17 (ATA 57–00–21),” dated July 2008. Do all applicable corrective actions before further flight. Repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed 5,350 flight cycles.

(2) Actions done before the effective date of this AD in accordance with Dassault Temporary Revision 74, dated November 2007, to the Dassault Falcon 50/50EX Maintenance Manual, Maintenance Procedure 57–401, “Non-Destructive Check

of the Wing Lower Panels Stiffeners Between Ribs 13 and 16 (ATA 57-00-21)," are acceptable for compliance with the requirements of paragraph (f)(1) of this AD.

FAA AD Differences

Note 1: This AD differs from the MCAI and/or service information as follows: No differences.

Other FAA AD Provisions

(g) The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, ANM-116, International Branch, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. Send information to ATTN: Tom Rodriguez, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356; telephone (425) 227-1137; fax (425) 227-1149. Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your appropriate principal inspector (PI) in the FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO), or lacking a PI, your local FSDO.

(2) *Airworthy Product:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer or other source, use these actions if they are FAA-approved. Corrective actions are considered FAA-approved if they are approved by the State of Design Authority (or their delegated agent). You are required to assure the product is airworthy before it is returned to service.

(3) *Reporting Requirements:* For any reporting requirement in this AD, under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements and has assigned OMB Control Number 2120-0056.

Related Information

(h) Refer to MCAI European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) Airworthiness Directive 2008-0021, dated January 31, 2008; and Dassault Falcon 50/50EX Maintenance Manual, Maintenance Procedure 57-401, "Non-Destructive Check of the Wing Lower Panels Stiffeners Between Ribs 13 and 17 (ATA 57-00-21)," dated July 2008; for related information.

Material Incorporated by Reference

(i) You must use Dassault Falcon 50/50EX Maintenance Manual, Maintenance Procedure 57-401, "Non-Destructive Check of the Wing Lower Panels Stiffeners Between Ribs 13 and 17 (ATA 57-00-21)," dated July 2008, to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of this service information under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact Dassault Falcon Jet, P.O. Box 2000, South Hackensack, New Jersey 07606; telephone 201-440-6700; Internet <http://www.dassaultfalcon.com>.

(3) You may review copies 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 or 425-227-1152.

(4) You may also review copies of the service information 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/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

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Ali Bahrami,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary

15 CFR Part 6

[Docket No. 080731957-8958-01]

RIN 0605-AA27

Civil Monetary Penalties; Adjustment for Inflation

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule is being issued to adjust each civil monetary penalty provided by law within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce (the Department). The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, required the head of each agency to adjust its civil monetary penalties (CMP) for inflation no later than October 23, 1996, and requires them to make adjustments at least once every four years thereafter. These inflation adjustments will apply only to violations that occur after the effective date of this rule.

DATES: This rule is effective December 11, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Office of General Counsel, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., MS 5876, Washington, DC 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Robbins, (202) 482-0846.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-410) provided for the regular evaluation of CMPs to ensure that they continued to maintain their deterrent value and that penalty amounts due to the Federal

Government were properly accounted for and collected. On April 26, 1996, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 was amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-134) to require each agency to issue regulations to adjust its CMPs for inflation at least every four years. The amendment further provided that any resulting increases in a CMP due to the inflation adjustment should apply only to the violations that occur subsequent to the date of the publication in the **Federal Register** of the increased amount of the CMP. The first inflation adjustment of any penalty shall not exceed ten percent of such penalty.

On October 24, 1996 and November 1, 2000, and again on December 14, 2004, the Department published in the **Federal Register** a schedule of CMP adjusted for inflation as required by law. By this publication, CMPs are again being adjusted for inflation as prescribed by law.

A civil monetary penalty is defined as any penalty, fine, or other sanction that:

1. Is for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law, or has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law; and,
2. Is assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and,
3. Is assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal courts.

This regulation adjusts the civil penalties that are established by law and assessed or enforced by the Department.

The actual penalty assessed for a particular violation is dependent upon a variety of factors. For example, The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Civil Administrative Penalty Schedule (the Schedule), a compilation of internal guidelines that are used when assessing penalties for violations for most of the statutes NOAA enforces, will be interpreted in a manner consistent with this regulation to maintain the deterrent effect of the penalties recommended therein. The penalty ranges in the Schedule are intended to aid enforcement attorneys in determining the appropriate penalty to assess for a particular violation. Pursuant to the notice published in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 19160, April 22, 1994), the Schedule is maintained and made available for inspection by the public at specific locations.

The inflation adjustment was determined pursuant to the methodology prescribed by Public Law 101-410, which requires the maximum CMP, or the minimum and maximum CMP, as applicable, to be increased by