FAA AD Differences

Note 2: This AD differs from the MCAI and/or service information as follows: No differences.

Other FAA AD Provisions

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

(1) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs): The Manager, New York Aircraft Certification Office, ANE–170, 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: Program Manager, Continuing Operational Safety, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, New York 11590; telephone 516–228–7300; fax 516–794–5531. Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your principal maintenance inspector (PMI) or principal avionics inspector (PAI), as appropriate, or lacking a principal inspector, your local Flight Standards District Office. The AMOC approval letter must specifically reference this AD.

(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 ensure 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 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements and has assigned OMB Control Number 2120–0056.

Related Information


Material Incorporated by Reference

(j) You must use Bombardier Service Bulletin 84–27–32, Revision A, dated January 18, 2008; and Bombardier Q400 All Operator Message 217B, dated April 26, 2007; as applicable; to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(1) The Director of the Federal Register previously approved the incorporation by reference of Bombardier Service Bulletin 84–27–32, Revision A, dated January 18, 2008; and Bombardier Q400 All Operator Message 217B, dated April 26, 2007; on June 26, 2009 (74 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) you may also review copies of the 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/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on December 23, 2009.
Ali Bahrami
Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service

[FR Doc. E9–31136 Filed 1–4–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71


Establishment of Class E Airspace; Riverside/Rubidoux Flabob Airport, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action will establish Class E airspace at Riverside/Rubidoux Flabob Airport, Riverside, CA, to accommodate aircraft using a new VHF Omni-Directional Radio Range (VOR) Standard Instrument Approach Procedure (SIAP) at Riverside/Rubidoux Flabob Airport. This will improve the safety of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) aircraft executing the new VOR SIAPs at the airport. This action also makes an adjustment to the geographic coordinates of the airport.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, April 8, 2010. 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 7400.9 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eldon Taylor, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, WA 98057; telephone (425) 203–4537.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On October 14, 2009, the FAA published in the Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking to establish controlled airspace at Riverside/Rubidoux Flabob Airport, Riverside, CA (74 FR 52704). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9T signed August 27, 2009, and effective September 15, 2009, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in that Order.

The Rule

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 by establishing Class E airspace at Riverside/Rubidoux Flabob Airport, Riverside, CA. Controlled airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface is necessary to accommodate IFR aircraft executing new VOR SIAPs at Riverside/Rubidoux Flabob Airport. This action also adjusts the geographic coordinates of the airport to coincide with the FAA’s National Aeronautical Charting Office.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this regulation: (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The FAA’s authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the U.S. Code. Subtitle 1, Section 106 discusses the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency’s authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in subtitle VII, part A, subpart I, section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it establishes controlled
The Coast Guard has changed the drawbridge operation regulations that govern the operation of the bridges across the Harlem River at New York City, New York. This final rule revises the drawbridge operation regulations by expanding the bridge opening periods and also removes redundant language and requirements that are no longer necessary.

DATES: This rule is effective February 4, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Comments and related material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket (USCG–2008–0456) and are available online at http://www.regulations.gov, inserting USCG–2008–0456 in the “Keyword” box, then clicking “Search.” This material is also available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call Ms. Judy Leung-Yee, Project Officer, First Coast Guard District, telephone 212–668–7165. If you have questions on viewing the docket call Ms. Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

On August 7, 2008, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulations”; Harlem River, New York, in the Federal Register (73 FR 45922). We received two letters commenting on the proposed rule. No public meeting was requested, and none was held.

On November 10, 2008, we published a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM) entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulations”, Harlem River, New York, in the Federal Register (73 FR 66571). We received one comment letter in response to our (SNPRM). No public meeting was requested, and none was held.

Background and Purpose

The drawbridge operation regulations for the Harlem River are listed at 33 CFR 117.789, and require all the moveable bridges across the Harlem River, except the Spuyten Duyvil Bridge, to open on signal from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. after a four-hour notice is given. From 5 p.m. through 10 a.m., all the bridges, except the Spuyten Duyvil Bridge, are not required to open for vessel traffic.

The eleven moveable bridges across the Harlem River provide the following vertical clearances in the closed position:

- The 103rd Street Bridge has a vertical clearance of 55 feet at mean high water, and 60 feet at mean low water in the closed position.
- The 125th Street Bridge has a vertical clearance of 54 feet at mean high water and 59 feet at mean low water in the closed position.
- The Willis Avenue Bridge has a vertical clearance of 24 feet at mean high water and 30 feet at mean low water in the closed position.
- The Third Avenue Bridge has a vertical clearance of 25 feet at mean high water and 30 feet at mean low water in the closed position.
- The Metro North Park Avenue Bridge has a vertical clearance of 25 feet at mean high water and 30 feet at mean low water in the closed position.
- The Macombs Dam Bridge has a vertical clearance of 27 feet at mean high water and 32 feet at mean low water in the closed position.
- The 145th Street Bridge has a vertical clearance of 25 feet at mean high water and 30 feet at mean low water in the closed position.
- The Broadway Bridge has a vertical clearance of 24 feet at mean high water and 29 feet at mean low water in the closed position.
- The Spuyten Duyvil Bridge has a vertical clearance of 5 feet at mean high water and 9 feet at mean low water in the closed position.

The bridges across the Harlem River, except the Spuyten Duyvil Bridge, have a minimum of 24 feet at mean high water. The Spuyten Duyvil Bridge is much lower in vertical clearance, and as a result, is required under the existing regulations to open on signal at all times for the passage of vessel traffic.

Most vessel operators that normally frequent the Harlem River utilize vessels that fit under the existing bridges in the closed position and do not require bridge openings. Coast Guard policy is that all bridges over navigable waterways should open for vessel traffic at any time, either on signal, or after some reasonable advance notice is given. As a result the Coast Guard is changing the drawbridge operation.  

**List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71**

Navigation (air), Traffic service routes, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, Air traffic service routes; and Reporting points.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[USCG–2008–0456]

RIN 1625–AA09

**Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Harlem River, New York, NY**

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Final rule.