The Beale AFB ATCT has reduced its hours of operation. During the times that Beale ATCT is not operational, Class C ATC Services are not available and the airspace reverts to Class E airspace. A requirement for Class C airspace is an operational ATCT. During the times that Beale ATCT is closed, Class C air traffic services are not available. Therefore, there is a need to publish the effective hours of operation for the Beale AFB Class C airspace area to coincide with those times that Class C ATC services are available. The Beale AFB Class C airspace area remains an essential safety measure in support of the ongoing airport operational requirements.

The Rule

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 71 by modifying the legal description of the Beale AFB, CA, Class C airspace area. The Beale AFB Class C airspace area is designated effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by NOTAM. The effective days and times will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory, in concert with current Beale AFB ATCT operating hours. During the times that Beale ATCT is not operational, the airspace reverts to Class E airspace.

Class C Airspace areas are published in paragraph 4000 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 C airspace listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

In consideration of the need to change the Beale AFB Class C airspace effective hours of operation to be consistent with the actual operating hours of the Beale AFB ATCT, and conform with FAA regulations for Class C airspace, the FAA finds good cause, pursuant to U.S.C. 553(d), for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days in order to promote the safe and efficient handling of air traffic in the area.

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 Department of Transportation (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 United States Code. 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.
from the 007° bearing from the airport clockwise to the 127° bearing from the airport. This Class C airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.


Edith V. Parish,
Manager, Airspace and Rules Group.

[FR Doc. 2010–13137 Filed 6–1–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 91

[Docket No. FAA–2010–0563; Amendment No. 91–315 (Related to Docket No. FAA–18334)]

Minimum Altitudes for IFR Operations

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The FAA is correcting the introductory text in paragraph (a) of § 91.177 that was published on August 18, 1989. The phrase, “or unless otherwise authorized by the Administrator” was inadvertently removed from paragraph (a) introductory text. This action reinstates that phrase with a minor revision.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Crum, Air Traffic Systems Operations, Airspace and Rules Group, 800 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–8783; e-mail ellen.crum@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 18, 1989 (54 FR 34288), the FAA published a final rule that revised 14 CFR part 91. In the final rule, the phrase in § 91.177 (a) introductory text “unless otherwise authorized by the Administrator” was inadvertently removed. The impact of this action was not apparent until the FAA recently amended the guidelines for establishing minimum vectoring altitudes. Without this phrase in the regulation, certain altitudes are unavailable to air traffic control. This action corrects this error with a minor revision. We are replacing the word “Administrator” with “FAA”. The new phrase will read “unless otherwise authorized by the FAA.”

Good Cause for Immediate Adoption of This Final Rule

Until recently, the FAA was unaware of the erroneous amendment to this regulation and its impact on minimum vectoring altitudes. The FAA concludes that immediate action is necessary to correct this error and therefore, finds that notice and public comment under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Further, the FAA finds that good cause exists under 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for making this rule effective immediately upon publication.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 91

Air traffic control, Aircraft, Airmen, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends Chapter 1 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 91—GENERAL OPERATING AND FLIGHT RULES

1. The authority citation for part 91 continues to read as follows:


2. Amend § 91.177 by revising paragraph (a) introductory text to read as follows:

§ 91.177 Minimum altitudes for IFR operations.

(a) Operation of aircraft at minimum altitudes. Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, or unless otherwise authorized by the FAA, no person may operate an aircraft under IFR below—

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC on May 27, 2010.

Pamela Hamilton-Powell,
Director, Office of Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2010–13132 Filed 6–1–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 406


RIN 2120–AJ63

Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment for Commercial Space Adjudications

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule brings Federal Aviation Administration commercial space transportation regulations into compliance with the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. The rule makes mandatory inflation-based adjustments to the maximum civil penalty contained in 14 CFR part 406 authorized for violations of the Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984, as codified at 49 U.S.C. subtitle IX, ch. 701, Commercial Space Launch Activities.

DATES: This amendment becomes effective July 2, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Montgomery, Senior Attorney, Office of the Chief Counsel, Regulations Division, AGC–200, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–3150; facsimile (202) 267–7971; e-mail laura.montgomery@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for this Rulemaking and Applicable Statutes

The statute under which the Secretary of Transportation regulates commercial space transportation, 49 U.S.C. Subtitle IX, sections 70101–70121 (chapter 701), provides for the Department of Transportation (DOT), and, through delegation, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to impose civil penalties on persons who violate chapter 701, a regulation issued under chapter 701, or any term or condition of a license or permit issued or transferred under chapter 701. 49 U.S.C. 70105a(h)(i), 70115.