PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:


§71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9T, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, signed August 27, 2009, and effective September 15, 2009 is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6001 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface. 

ASW E5 Pauls Valley, OK [Amended] Pauls Valley Municipal Airport, OK (Lat. 34°42′34″ N., long. 97°13′24″ W.) Pauls Valley NDB (Lat. 34°42′55″ N., long. 97°13′44″ W.) That airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface within a 6.6-mile radius of Pauls Valley Municipal Airport and within 2.6 miles each side of the 169° bearing from the Pauls Valley NDB extending from the 6.6-mile radius to 7.6 miles south of the airport, and within 4 miles each side of the 000° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.6-mile radius to 11.5 miles north of the airport.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on August 6, 2010. Anthony D. Roetzle, Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[DOCKET NO. FAA–2010–0387; AIRSPACE DOCKET NO. 10–ANM–1]

Revocation of Class E Airspace; Eastsound, WA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action will remove Class E surface airspace at Orcas Island Airport, Eastsound, WA. Controlled airspace already exists in the Eastsound, WA area that accommodates the safety and management of aircraft operations at Orcas Island Airport.

DATES: Effective Date: 0901 UTC, November 18, 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 May 28, 2010, the FAA published in the Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend controlled airspace at Eastsound, WA (75 FR 29963). 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 6002 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 removing Class E surface airspace at Orcas Island Airport, Eastsound, WA. Controlled airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface already exists, making the Class E surface airspace unnecessary.

The FAA has determined 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 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 I, 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 rule is within the scope of that authority as it removes controlled airspace at Orcas Island Airport, Eastsound, WA.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:


§71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9T, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, signed August 27, 2009, and effective September 15, 2009 is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6002 Class E airspace designated as surface areas.

ANM WA E2 Eastsound, WA [Removed]


CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1215

Safety Standard for Infant Bath Seats; Correction

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.
SUMMARY: The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC" or "Commission") is correcting a final rule that appeared in the Federal Register of June 4, 2010 (75 FR 31691). The document established a standard for infant bath seats by incorporating by reference ASTM F 1967–08a with certain changes. The Commission is correcting an error that left in an introductory phrase in one provision concerning the stability requirements that should have been omitted from the standard.

DATES: Effective on December 6, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Manley, Office of Compliance and Field Operations, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone (301) 504–7607; cmanley@cpsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission published in the Federal Register of June 4, 2010 (75 FR 31691) a final rule establishing a standard for infant bath seats by incorporating by reference ASTM F 1967–08. An introductory phrase in the stability performance requirements in the ASTM standard should have been removed to make the provision consistent with the Commission’s definition of “bath seat.” The preamble to the final rule stated: “the final rule removes the beginning phrase in section 6.1: ‘for bath seats which provide support for an occupant’s back and support for the sides or front of the occupant or both.’ Given the definition of bath seat in the final rule, this phrase is redundant, and the final rule, therefore eliminates it.” 75 FR 31696. However, the text of the standard did not remove the introductory phrase. This notice corrects that error by restating section 6.1 of ASTM F 1967–08a without the introductory phrase, and adding at the end the language the Commission is adding to this section of the ASTM standard.

In FR Doc. 2010–13073 appearing on page 31691 in the Federal Register of Friday, June 4, 2010, the following correction is made:

§ 1215.2 [Corrected]
1. On page 31698, in the second column, in § 1215.2 Requirements for infant bath seats, paragraph (b)(2) is corrected to read, “In addition to section 6.1 of ASTM F 1967–08a, comply with the following:

(i) 6.1 Stability—” * * * If any time during the application of force, the seat is no longer in the initial ‘intended use position’ and is tilted at an angle of 12 degrees or more from its initial starting position, it shall be considered a failure.”

Should be corrected to read, “Instead of section 6.1 of ASTM F 1967–08a, comply with the following:

(i) 6.1 Stability—The geometry and construction of the product shall not allow for any parts of the product to become separated from it, shall not sustain permanent damage, and shall not allow the product to tip over after being tested in accordance with 7.4. In addition, if any attachment point disengages from (is no longer in contact with) the test platform and then fails to return to its manufacturer’s intended use position after being tested in accordance with 7.4, it fails the requirement. This test shall be conducted after the Mechanisms Durability test in 7.1.3. If any time during the application of force, the seat is no longer in the initial ‘intended use position’ and is tilted at an angle of 12 degrees or more from its initial starting position, it shall be considered a failure.”


Todd Stevenson,
Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2010–20593 Filed 8–18–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
16 CFR Part 1216
Safety Standard for Infant Walkers; Correction

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (“CPSC” or “Commission”) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the Federal Register of June 4, 2010 (75 FR 31691). The document established a standard for infant walkers. The Commission is correcting a typographical error in one provision and correcting another provision concerning warning statements on walkers with parking brakes.

DATES: Effective on December 21, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Manley, Office of Compliance and Field Operations, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone (301) 504–7607; cmanley@cpsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Federal Register of June 21, 2010 (75 FR 35266), the Commission published a final rule establishing a standard for infant walkers pursuant to section 104(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008. The final rule contained two errors which the Commission is now correcting.

The first correction pertains to § 1216.2(b)(11)(i) regarding the position of the walker’s wheels during testing. The first sentence in § 1216.2(b)(11)(i) refers to “Plane B,” but the last sentence in the same section refers, incorrectly, to “Plane A” (see 75 FR at 35275 (col. 3) through 35276 (col. 2)). The Commission is correcting the rule to refer to “Plane B” in the last sentence.

Another provision, at § 1216.2(b)(21)(i), concerning a warning statement for walkers with parking brakes omitted a phrase indicating that the warning is only required for walkers that have parking brakes. The preamble to the final rule correctly noted that the warning is to apply if a walker has a parking brake (see 75 FR at 35271). This document makes the necessary corrections.

In FR Doc. 2010–14323 appearing on page 35266 in the Federal Register of Monday, June 21, 2010, the following correction is made:

§ 1216.2 [Corrected]
1. On page 35276, in the second column, in § 1216.2 Requirements for infant walkers, in paragraph (b)(11)(i), “Position the swivel wheels in such a way that the walker moves sideward in a straight line parallel to Plane A.” is corrected to read “Position the swivel wheels in such a way that the walker moves sideward in a straight line parallel to Plane B.”

2. On page 35278, in the third column, in § 1216.2 Requirements for infant walkers, in paragraph (b)(21)(i), “A warning statement shall address the following” is corrected to read “If the walker is equipped with a parking brake, a warning statement shall address the following.”


Todd Stevenson,
Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2010–20593 Filed 8–18–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6355–01–P