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 this AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations office (phone: (800) 647-5527) is provided in the ADocket 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
§ 39.13 [Amended]
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:

(a) Effective Date
This airworthiness directive (AD) becomes effective April 24, 2013.

(b) Affected ADs
None.

(c) Applicability
This AD applies to Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG (RRD) Spey 511–8 turbojet engines, serial numbers 8847, 8853, 8879, 8989, 8994, and 9617, with a date of the last shop visit before November 15, 2007.

(d) Reason
This AD was prompted by a recent quality review determination that bolts with reduced material properties may have been installed in some engines. We are issuing this AD to prevent uncontained turbine disc fracture and damage to the airplane.

(e) Actions and Compliance
Unless already done, do the following actions for engines with a date of the last shop visit before November 15, 2007:
(1) If engine cycles accumulated since the last engine shop visit are fewer than 4,400 cycles or more on the effective date of this AD, visually inspect the bolts installed in the low-pressure turbine (LPT) support assembly, high-pressure turbine (HPT) bearing support assembly, and HPT air seal sleeve within 100 engine cycles-in-service.
(2) If engine cycles accumulated since the last engine shop visit are fewer than 4,400 cycles on the effective date of this AD, visually inspect the bolts installed in the LPT support assembly, HPT bearing support assembly, and HPT air seal sleeve before accumulating 4,500 engine cycles since the last shop visit.
(3) If you identify any broken bolt, brown bolt, or bolt with a rough oxidized surface, replace all bolts of the inspected engine flange with new bolts before further flight.
(4) If you find any broken bolt in the LPT support assembly, visually inspect the LPT stage 2 disc and HPT stage 1 disc for damage before further flight.
(5) If you identify any broken bolt in the HPT stage 1 disc, visually inspect the HPT stage 1 disc for damage before further flight.

(f) Installation Prohibition
After the effective date of this AD, do not install any LPT support assembly, HPT bearing support assembly, or HPT air seal sleeve into any engine, or any engine onto an airplane, unless the affected bolts have been inspected and replaced if necessary, and the LPT stage 2 disc and HPT stage 1 disc have been inspected if necessary, as specified in paragraph (e) of this AD.

(g) Definition
For the purpose of this AD, a shop visit is when the engine is inducted into the shop for any maintenance involving the separation of pairs of major mating engine flanges (lettered flanges). However, the separation of engine flanges solely for the purposes of transporting the engine without subsequent engine maintenance is not an engine shop visit.

(h) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)
The Manager, Engine Certification Office, FAA, may approve AMOCs to this AD. Use the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19 to make your request.

(i) Related Information
(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG, Eschenweg 11, Dahlewitz, 15827 Blankenfelde-Mahlow, Germany; phone: 49 0 33–7086–1200 (direct 1016); fax: 49 0 33–7086–1212. You may view this service information at the FAA, Engine & Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 781–238–7125.

(j) Material Incorporated by Reference
None.
Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on March 7, 2013.
Colleen M. D’Alessandro, Assistant Manager, Engine & Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2013–06174 Filed 3–19–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2012–0121; Airspace Docket No. 12–AAL–2]

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Scammon Bay, AK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action modifies Class E airspace at Scammon Bay Airport, Scammon Bay, AK. Controlled airspace is necessary to accommodate aircraft using a new Area Navigation (RNAV) Global Positioning System (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures at Scammon Bay Airport. This action enhances the safety and management of aircraft operations at the airport.

DATES: Effective date, 0901 UTC, June 27, 2013. 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:
Richard Roberts, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA, 98057; telephone (425) 203–4517.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History
On May 9, 2012, the FAA published in the Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking to modify controlled airspace at Scammon Bay, AK (77 FR 27146). 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 6095.8 of FAA Order 7400.9W dated August 8, 2012, and effective September 15, 2012, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations

17083
Federal Register / Vol. 78, No. 54 / Wednesday, March 20, 2013 / Rules and Regulations
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 regulation is within the scope of that authority as it modifies controlled airspace at Scammon Bay Airport, Scammon Bay, AK.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1505.01E, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,” paragraph 311a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

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 AND D 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 7400.9W, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 8, 2012, and effective September 15, 2012 is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

AAL AK E5 Scammon Bay, AK [Modified]
Scammon Bay Airport, AK
(Lat. 61°50′40″ N., long. 165°34′25″ W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.3-mile radius of Scammon Bay Airport, and within 4 miles either side of the 099° bearing of Scammon Bay Airport extending from the 6.3-mile radius to 11 miles east of the airport; that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface with a 73-mile radius of Scammon Bay Airport, AK.

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on March 12, 2013.

Vered Lovett, Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2013–06299 Filed 3–19–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2012–0768; Airspace Docket No. 12–ANM–22]

Establishment of Class E Airspace; Wilbur, WA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes Class E airspace at, Wilbur, WA, to accommodate aircraft using a new Area Navigation (RNAV) Global Positioning System (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures at Wilbur Airport. This improves the safety and management of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at the airport.

DATES: Effective date, 0901 UTC, June 27, 2013. 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) 263–4537.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On December 21, 2012, the FAA published in the Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to establish controlled airspace at Wilbur, WA (77 FR 75597). 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 7400.9W dated August 8, 2012, and effective September 15, 2012, 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 extending upward from 700 feet above the surface, at Wilbur Airport, to accommodate IFR aircraft executing new RNAV (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures at the airport. Controlled airspace is established within a 4-mile radius of the airport with a 6-mile extension southwest from the 4-mile radius for the safe operation of IFR aircraft to/from the en route environment.

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.