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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On Tuesday, September 2, 2008, the FAA proposed to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 to establish Class E airspace upward from 700 ft. above the surface and from 1,200 ft. above the surface at Kwethluk, AK (73 FR 51252). The action was proposed in order to create Class E airspace sufficient in size to contain aircraft while executing instrument procedures for the Kwethluk Airport. Class E controlled airspace extending upward from 700 ft. and 1,200 ft. above the surface in the Kwethluk Airport area is created by this action.

Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received. The rule is adopted as proposed.

The area will be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference. The coordinates for this airspace docket are based on North American Datum 83. The Class E airspace areas designated as 700/1,200 ft. transition areas are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9S, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points*, signed October 3, 2008, and effective October 31, 2008, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 71 establishes Class E airspace at the Kwethluk Airport, Alaska. This Class E airspace is created to accommodate aircraft executing new instrument procedures, and will be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference. The intended effect of this rule is to provide adequate controlled airspace for Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at the Kwethluk Airport, Kwethluk, Alaska.

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. It, therefore—(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 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 1, Section 106 describes 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 1, Section 40103, Sovereignty and use of airspace. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to ensure the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it creates Class E airspace sufficient in size to contain aircraft executing instrument procedures for the Kwethluk Airport and represents the FAA’s continuing effort to safely and efficiently use the navigable airspace.

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, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9S, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points*, signed October 3, 2008, and effective October 31, 2008, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 *Class E Airspace Extending Upward from 700 feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.*

* * * * *

AAL AK E5 Kwethluk, AK [New]

Kwethluk, Kwethluk Airport, AK (lat. 60°47’25” N., long. 161°26’37” W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.3-mile radius of the Kwethluk Airport, AK; and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within a 73-mile radius of the Kwethluk Airport, AK.

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Issued in Anchorage, AK, November 3, 2008.

Anthony M. Wylie,

Manager, Alaska Flight Services Information Area Group.

[FR Doc. E8–26660 Filed 11–7–08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2008–0005; Airspace Docket No. 08–AAL–1]

Revision of Class E Airspace; Ruby, AK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action revises Class E airspace at Ruby, AK to provide adequate controlled airspace to contain aircraft executing Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs). One SIAP is being amended for the Ruby Airport. This action revises existing Class E airspace upward from 700 feet (ft.) and 1,200 ft. above the surface at Ruby Airport, Ruby, AK.

DATES: *Effective Date:* 0901 UTC, January 15, 2009. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under title 1, Code of Federal Regulations, part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.9 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Rolf, AAL–538G, Federal Aviation Administration, 222 West 7th Avenue, Box 14, Anchorage, AK 99513–7587; telephone number (907) 271–5898; fax: (907) 271–2850; e-mail: gary.ctr.rolf@faa.gov. Internet address: http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ato/service_units/systemops/fs/alaskan/rulemaking/.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On Tuesday September 2, 2008, the FAA proposed to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR

part 71) to revise Class E airspace upward from 700 ft. above the surface and from 1,200 ft. above the surface at Ruby, AK (73 FR 51254). The action was proposed in order to create Class E airspace sufficient in size to contain aircraft while executing instrument procedures for the Ruby Airport. Class E controlled airspace extending upward from 700 ft. and 1,200 ft. above the surface in the Ruby Airport area is revised by this action.

Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received. The rule is adopted as proposed.

The area will be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference. The coordinates for this airspace docket are based on North American Datum 83. The Class E airspace areas designated as 700/1,200 ft. transition areas are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9S, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points*, signed October 3, 2008, and effective October 31, 2008, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 71 revises Class E airspace at the Ruby Airport, Alaska. This Class E airspace is revised to accommodate aircraft executing amended instrument procedures, and will be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference. The intended effect of this rule is to provide adequate controlled airspace for Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at the Ruby Airport, Ruby, Alaska.

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. It, therefore—(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 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 1, Section 106 describes 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 1, Section 40103, Sovereignty and use of airspace. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to ensure the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it creates Class E airspace sufficient in size to contain aircraft executing instrument procedures for the Ruby Airport and represents the FAA’s continuing effort to safely and efficiently use the navigable airspace.

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, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9S, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points*, signed October 3, 2008, and effective October 31, 2008, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Extending Upward from 700 feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

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AAL AK E5 Ruby, AK [Revised]

Ruby, Ruby Airport, AK (Lat. 64°43’38” N., long. 155°28’11” W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.4-mile radius of the Ruby Airport, AK, and 8 miles either side of the 051° bearing from the Ruby Airport, AK, extending from the 6.4-mile radius to 20.3 miles northeast of the Ruby Airport, AK; and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within a 70-mile radius of the Ruby Airport, AK.

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Issued in Anchorage, AK, on October 27, 2008.

Anthony M. Wylie,
Manager, Alaska Flight Services Information Area Group.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 93

[Docket No. FAA–2008–0517; Amdt. No. 93–88]

RIN 2120–AJ28

Congestion Management Rule for John F. Kennedy International Airport and Newark Liberty International Airport; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: The FAA is correcting a final rule published in the October 10, 2008, **Federal Register**. The final rule addressed congestion in the New York City area by assigning slots at John F. Kennedy (JFK) and Newark Liberty (Newark) International Airports in a way that allows carriers to respond to market forces to drive efficient airline behavior. The original rule incorrectly identified the date by which limited slots will revert to the FAA for auction. This rule corrects the date.

DATES: This correction will become effective on December 9, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca MacPherson, FAA Office of the Chief Counsel, 800 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–3073; e-mail rebecca.macpherson@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 10, 2008 (73 FR 60544), the FAA published a final rule that will grandfather most of the existing operations at the airports. However, carriers will be required, for the first time, to purchase collectively approximately ten percent of the slots at each of the airports. There are no carve-outs or special provisions for new entrants or limited incumbents. This rule will improve the efficiency of the National Airspace System by forcing a market-based mechanism for establishing the value of slots. Under prevailing economic theory, once the true value of slots is assessed, carriers