Rules and Regulations

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71


RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class C Airspace; Springfield, MO; Lincoln, NE; Grand Rapids, MI

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects the Class C airspace designation for Gerald R. Ford International Airport, Grand Rapids, MI, published in the Federal Register of February 6, 2012, to include the city name.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, April 5, 2012.

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:


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On February 6, 2012, the FAA published a final rule in the Federal Register amending the airport name and geographic coordinates of Gerald R. Ford International Airport, Grand Rapids, MI, to match the FAA’s aeronautical database (77 FR 5691) Docket No. FAA–2011–1406. The Class C airspace designation was published without including the city name.

Final Rule Correction

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the legal description for the Gerald R. Ford International Airport, Grand Rapids, MI, Class C airspace, as published in the Federal Register of February 6, 2012 (77 FR 5691) (FR Doc. 2012–2485), is corrected as follows:

On page 5692, column 3, lines 52 and 51, remove “AGL MI C Gerald R. Ford International Airport, MI”, and insert: “AGL MI C Grand Rapids, Gerald R. Ford International Airport, MI.”

On page 5692, column 3, lines 52 and 53, remove “Gerald R. Ford International Airport, Grand Rapids, MI”, and insert: “Grand Rapids, Gerald R. Ford International Airport, MI.”


Gary A. Norek,

Acting Manager, Airspace, Regulations, and ATC Procedures Group.

[FR Doc. 2012–5704 Filed 3–8–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 95

[Docket No.30830; Amdt. No. 499]

IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts miscellaneous amendments to the required IFR (instrument flight rules) altitudes and changeover points for certain Federal airways, jet routes, or direct routes for which a minimum or maximum en route authorized IFR altitude is prescribed. This regulatory action is needed because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System. These changes are designed to provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace.

DATES: Effective Date: 0901 UTC, April 5, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Dunham, Flight Procedure Standards Branch (AMCAFS–420), Flight Technologies and Programs Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd. Oklahoma City, OK 73169 (Mail Address: P.O. Box 25082 Oklahoma City, OK 73125) telephone: (405) 954–4164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment to part 95 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) amends, suspends, or revokes IFR altitudes governing the operation of all aircraft in flight over a specified route or any portion of that route, as well as the changeover points (COPs) for Federal airways, jet routes, or direct routes as prescribed in part 95.

The Rule

The specified IFR altitudes, when used in conjunction with the prescribed changeover points for those routes, ensure navigation aid coverage that is adequate for safe flight operations and free of frequency interference. The reasons and circumstances that create the need for this amendment involve matters of flight safety and operational efficiency in the National Airspace System, are related to published aeronautical charts that are essential to the user, and provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace.

In addition, those various reasons or circumstances require making this amendment effective before the next scheduled charting and publication date of the flight information to assure its timely availability to the user. The effective date of this amendment reflects those considerations. In view of the close and immediate relationship between these regulatory changes and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting this amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and that good cause exists for making the amendment effective in less than 30 days.

Conclusion

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