DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Tuskegee, AL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends Class E Airspace at Tuskegee, AL, as the Tuskegee VOR/DME has been decommissioned and airspace reconfiguration is necessary for the safety and airspace management of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at Moton Field Municipal Airport. This action also corrects the spelling of the airport.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, August 22, 2013. 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: John Fornito, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305–6364.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On March 28, 2013, the FAA published in the Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend Class E airspace at Moton Field Municipal Airport, Tuskegee, AL (78 FR 18928). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received. Subsequent to publication the FAA found that the airport’s name was misspelled in the NPRM. This action corrects the misspelling from Moton to Moton.

Except for editorial changes and the changes listed above, this rule is the same as published in the NPRM.

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 Part 71. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/ certificate holding district office. The AMOC approval letter must specifically reference this AD.

(i) AMOCs approved previously in accordance with AD 2010–22–02, Amendment 39–16481 (75 FR 64636, October 20, 2010), are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of this AD.

(ii) AMOCs approved previously in accordance with AD 2010–23–08, Amendment 39–16859 (76 FR 71241, November 17, 2011), are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of this AD.

(2) Airworthy Product: For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer or other source, use these actions if they are FAA-approved. Corrective actions are considered FAA-approved if they are approved by the State of Design Authority (or their delegated agent). You are required to assure the product is airworthy before it is returned to service.

(q) Related Information

Refer to MCAI Canadian Airworthiness Directive CF–2010–24, dated August 3, 2010, and the service bulletins specified in paragraphs (q)(1) through (q)(12) of this AD, for related information.


(r) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(3) The following service information was approved for IFR on July 23, 2013.


(ii) Reserved.

(4) The following service information was approved for IFR on December 22, 2011 (76 FR 71241, November 17, 2011).


(5) The following service information was approved for IFR on November 4, 2010 (75 FR 64636, October 20, 2010).


Note 3 to paragraphs (r)(5)(i), (r)(5)(ii), (r)(5)(v), and (r)(5)(vii) of this AD: In Appendix A to these documents, the document number is shown only on page A1 of these appendices.


(6) For service information identified in this AD, contact Bombardier, Inc., 400 Côte-Vertu Road West, Dorval, Québec H4S 1Y9, Canada; telephone 514–855–5000; fax 514–855–7401; email thd.cfr@oero.bombardier.com; Internet http://www.bombardier.com.

(7) You may review copies of the service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425–227–1221.

(8) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on December 28, 2012.

Ali Bahrami,
Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2013–13524 Filed 6–17–13; 8:45 am]
The Rule
This amendment to Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 amends Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.7-mile radius of Moton Field Municipal Airport, Tuskegee, AL, formerly called Tuskegee Municipal Airport. Airspace reconfiguration is necessary due to the decommissioning of the Tuskegee VOR/DME and cancellation of the VOR approach, and for the continued safety and management of IFR operations at the airport. Accordingly, the extension of Class E airspace to the northeast of the airport is eliminated.

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, is non-controversial and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. 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 only affects traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does 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. 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 amends controlled airspace at Moton Field Municipal Airport, Tuskegee, AL.

Environmental Review
The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1550.1E, “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.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]
1. The authority citation for Part 71 continues to read as follows:

§ 71.1 [Amended]
2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9W, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 8, 2012, 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.

ASO TN E5 Tuskegee, AL [Amended]
Moton Field Municipal Airport, AL.
   (Lat. 32°38′ N., long. 85°46′48″ W.) That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.7-mile radius of Moton Field Municipal Airport.
   Issued in College Park, Georgia, on June 7, 2013.

Barry A. Knight,
Manager, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration
14 CFR Chapter I
[Docket No. FAA–2011–0012]
Notice of Policy Clarification for the Registration of Aircraft to U.S. Citizen Trustees in Situations Involving Non-U.S. Citizen Trustees and Beneficiaries

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of FAA policy clarification.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the FAA’s clarification of its policy regarding the registration of aircraft to U.S. Citizen Trustees in situations involving non-U.S. citizen trustees and beneficiaries.

DATES: Effective Date: The policy described herein is effective September 16, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Standell at 405–954–3296, Office of Aeronautical Center Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, 6500 S. MacArthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73169.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background
The FAA has been reviewing policies and practices regarding the registration of aircraft in the United States involving U.S. citizen trustees and non-U.S. citizen trustees and beneficiaries. Such arrangements are commonly referred to as non-citizen trusts. The FAA began its review in part because of problems the FAA has experienced in obtaining important operational and maintenance information concerning such aircraft from the registered owners, i.e., the owner trustees. The problems in obtaining such information in turn affected the FAA’s ability to conduct fully effective oversight of such aircraft when operated outside the United States, and to provide foreign civil aviation authorities with information on those operations in support of the safety oversight activities of those authorities. The FAA also undertook the review of non-citizen trusts to assure compliance with the FAA regulatory requirements for non-citizen trusts contained in 14 CFR 47.7.

As part of its review of non-citizen trusts, the FAA published a notice of public meeting inviting members of the public to discuss the use of non-citizen trusts to register aircraft in the United States (76 FR 23353, April 26, 2011). In the notice, the FAA set forth several questions in order to elicit a robust discussion of the issues. Among other things, the FAA summarized the requirements in existing U.S. law that only an “owner” may register an aircraft, and that generally speaking only citizens of the United States that are owners are eligible to register aircraft. Thus, the FAA Aircraft Registry is an “owner” registry; it is not an “operator” registry.

The FAA met with interested members of the public on June 1, 2011, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.