

SAAB 340B airplanes was published in the Federal Register on July 21, 1995 (60 FR 37608). That action proposed to require a visual and dye penetrant inspection to detect cracking of the subject beams located over the left- and right-hand overwing emergency exits. That action also proposed to require replacement of the beam with a new beam, if any cracking is detected.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. Due consideration has been given to the two comments received.

Both commenters support the proposed rule.

After careful review of the available data, including the comments noted above, the FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule as proposed.

The FAA estimates that 12 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take approximately 6 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required actions, and that the average labor rate is \$60 per work hour. Based on these figures, the total cost impact of the AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$4,320, or \$360 per airplane.

The total cost impact figure discussed above is based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the requirements of this AD action, and that no operator would accomplish those actions in the future if this AD were not adopted.

The regulations adopted herein will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this final rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this action (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) will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. A final evaluation has been prepared for this action and it is contained in the Rules Docket. A copy of it may be obtained from the Rules Docket at the location provided under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration amends part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 USC 106(g), 40101, 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

95-21-19 SAAB Aircraft AB: Amendment 39-9406. Docket 95-NM-67-AD.

Applicability: Model 340B airplanes having serial numbers -324 through -341 inclusive, and having serial number -347; certificated in any category.

Note 1: This AD applies to each airplane identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been modified, altered, or repaired in the area subject to the requirements of this AD. For airplanes that have been modified, altered, or repaired so that the performance of the requirements of this AD is affected, the owner/operator must use the authority provided in paragraph (b) of this AD to request approval from the FAA. This approval may address either no action, if the current configuration eliminates the unsafe condition; or different actions necessary to address the unsafe condition described in this AD. Such a request should include an assessment of the effect of the changed configuration on the unsafe condition addressed by this AD. In no case does the presence of any modification, alteration, or repair remove any airplane from the applicability of this AD.

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent cabin pressure leakage and consequent reduction of the load carrying capability of the associated structure, accomplish the following:

(a) Prior to the accumulation of 4,000 flight hours after the effective date of this AD, or within 18 months of the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs first: Perform a detailed visual and dye penetrant inspection to detect cracking of the beams located over the left-hand and right-hand emergency overwing exits, in accordance with Saab Service Bulletin 340-53-047, dated December 14, 1994.

(1) If no cracking is detected, no further action is required by this AD.

(2) If any cracking is detected, prior to further flight, replace the beam with a new one, in accordance with the service bulletin.

(b) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, Standardization Branch, ANM-113, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Standardization Branch, ANM-113.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Standardization Branch, ANM-113.

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(d) The inspections and replacement shall be done in accordance with Saab Service Bulletin 340-53-047, dated December 14, 1994. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from SAAB Aircraft AB, SAAB Aircraft Product Support, S-581.88, Linköping, Sweden. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(e) This amendment becomes effective on November 17, 1995.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on October 10, 1995.

Darrell M. Pederson,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 95-25602 Filed 10-17-95; 8:45 am]

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14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 95-AGL-10]

Establishment of Class E Airspace; Pinecreek, MN

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes Class E5 airspace at Piney Pinecreek Border Airport, MN, to accommodate a Nondirectional Radio Beacon (NDB) to serve Runway 15/33. Controlled airspace extending upward from 700 to 1200 feet above ground level (AGL) is needed for aircraft executing the approach. The intended affect of this action is to provide segregation of aircraft using instrument approach

procedures in instrument conditions from other aircraft operating in visual weather conditions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, January 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William W. Kribble, Air Traffic Division, System Management Branch, AGL-530, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018, telephone (708) 294-7568.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On Friday, July 21, 1995, the FAA proposed to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) to establish the Class E5 airspace at Pinecreek, MN (60 FR 37610). The proposal was to add controlled airspace extending from 700 feet to 1200 feet for Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations in controlled airspace during portions of the terminal operation and while transiting between the enroute and terminal environments.

Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received. Class E airspace designations for airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9C dated August 17, 1995, and effective September 16, 1995, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) establishes Class E5 airspace at Piney Pinecreek Border Airport, Pinecreek, MN. Controlled airspace extending upward from 700 to 1200 feet AGL is needed for aircraft executing the approach. The area will be depicted on appropriate aeronautical charts thereby enabling pilots to circumnavigate the area or otherwise comply with IFR procedures.

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. 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 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.

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—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 14 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; 14 CFR 11.69.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 17, 1995, and effective September 16, 1995, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

AGL MN E5 Pinecreek, MN [New]

(Lat. 49°59'54" N, long. 95°58'45" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 7-mile radius of the Piney Pinecreek Border Airport; excluding that area north of lat. 49°00'00" N (Canadian-U.S. boundary).

* * * * *

Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois on October 3, 1995.

Maureen Woods,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division.

[FR Doc. 95-25848 Filed 10-17-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 95-ASO-14]

Establishment of Class E2 Airspace; Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment establishes Class E2 airspace at Knoxville, TN, for Knoxville Downtown Island Airport,

which has a LOC RWY 26 Standard Instrument Approach Procedure (SIAP) and a VOR/DME or GPS-B SIAP. Knoxville/McGhee-Tyson Airport Tower provides approach control service to the surface at Knoxville Downtown Island Airport. Therefore Class E2 airspace is required to accommodate these SIAPs and for instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at the airport.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, January 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Benny L. McGlamery, System Management Branch, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305-5570.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On July 25, 1995 the FAA proposed to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Part 71) by establishing Class E2 airspace at Knoxville, TN, (60 FR 37970). This action would provide adequate Class E2 airspace for IFR operations at the Knoxville Downtown Island Airport.

Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received. Class E airspace areas designated as a surface area for an airport are published in Paragraph 6002 of FAA Order 7400.9C dated August 17, 1995, and effective September 16, 1995. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) establishes Class E2 airspace at Knoxville, TN, to accommodate current SIAPs and for IFR operations at the Knoxville Downtown Island Airport.

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