

Compensation for Involuntary Denied Boarding

If you are denied boarding involuntarily, you are entitled to a payment of "denied boarding compensation" from the airline unless: (1) you have not fully complied with the airline's ticketing, check-in and reconfirmation requirements, or you are not acceptable for transportation under the airline's usual rules and practices; or (2) you are denied boarding because the flight is canceled; or (3) you are denied boarding because a smaller capacity aircraft was substituted for safety or operational reasons; or (4) you are offered accommodations in a section of the aircraft other than specified in your ticket, at no extra charge (a passenger seated in a section for which a lower fare is charged must be given an appropriate refund); or (5) the airline is able to place you on another flight or flights that are planned to reach your next stopover or final destination within one hour of the planned arrival time of your original flight.

Amount of Denied Boarding Compensation

Passengers who are eligible for denied boarding compensation must be offered a payment equal to their one-way fare to their destination (including connecting flights) or first stopover of four hours or longer, with a \$400 maximum. However, if the airline cannot arrange "alternate transportation" (see below) for the passenger, the compensation is doubled (\$800 maximum). The fare upon which the compensation is based shall include any surcharge and air transportation tax.

"Alternate transportation" is air transportation (by any airline licensed by DOT) or other transportation used by the passenger which, at the time the arrangement is made, is planned to arrive at the passenger's next scheduled stopover of four hours or longer or, if none, the passenger's final destination, no later than 2 hours (for flights between U.S. points, including territories and possessions) or 4 hours (for international flights) after the passenger's originally scheduled arrival time.

Method of Payment

Except as provided below, the airline must give each passenger who qualified for involuntary denied boarding compensation a payment by cash or check for the amount specified above, on the day and at the place the involuntary denied boarding occurs. If the airline arranges alternate transportation for the passenger's convenience that departs before the payment can be made, the payment shall be sent to the passenger within 24 hours. The air carrier may offer free or discounted transportation in place of the cash payment. In that event, the carrier must disclose all material restrictions on the use of the free or discounted transportation before the passenger decides whether to accept the transportation in lieu of a cash or check payment. The passenger may insist on the cash/check payment or refuse all compensation and bring private legal action.

Passenger's Options

Acceptance of the compensation may relieve (name of air carrier) from any further

liability to the passenger caused by its failure to honor the confirmed reservation. However, the passenger may decline the payment and seek to recover damages in a court of law or in some other manner.

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§ 250.10 [Amended]

8. In the first sentence of § 250.10, the word "carrier" is replaced with the phrase "reporting carrier as defined in 14 CFR 234.2 and any carrier that voluntarily submits data pursuant to section 234.7 of that part."

9. Section 250.11(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 250.11 Public disclosure of deliberate overbooking and boarding procedures.

(a) Every carrier shall cause to be displayed continuously in a conspicuous public place at each desk, station and position in the United States which is in the charge of a person employed exclusively by it, or by it jointly with another person, or by any agent employed by such air carrier or foreign air carrier to sell tickets to passengers, a sign located so as to be clearly visible and clearly readable to the traveling public, which shall have printed thereon the following statement in boldface type at least one-fourth of an inch high:

Notice—Overbooking of Flights

Airline flights may be overbooked, and there is a slight chance that a seat will not be available on a flight for which a person has a confirmed reservation. If the flight is overbooked, no one will be denied a seat until airline personnel first ask for volunteers willing to give up their reservation in exchange for compensation of the airline's choosing. If there are not enough volunteers, the airline will deny boarding to other persons in accordance with its particular boarding priority. With few exceptions, *including failure to comply with the carrier's check-in deadline (carrier shall insert either "of _____ minutes prior to each flight segment" or "(which are available upon request from the air carrier)" here)*, persons denied boarding involuntarily are entitled to compensation. The complete rules for the payment of compensation and each airline's boarding priorities are available at all airport ticket counters and boarding locations. Some airlines do not apply these consumer protections to travel from some foreign countries, although other consumer protections may be available. Check with your airline or your travel agent.

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Issued this 15th day of November, 2007, at Washington, DC.

Michael W. Reynolds,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 07-5761 Filed 11-15-07; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910-9X-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

18 CFR Parts 141 and 385

[Docket No. RM07-18-000]

Elimination of FERC Form No. 423

November 2, 2007.

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: In this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) is proposing to amend its regulations to eliminate the FERC Form No. 423, *Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants*. The Commission's infrequent use of the information no longer justifies the burden and cost of collecting it. Conversely, the Energy Information Administration has expressed a need for this information and, upon cessation of the Commission's collection, proposes to collect the information, as part of its newly proposed EIA-923.

DATES: *Comment deadline:* Comments are due December 20, 2007.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Docket No. RM07-18-000, by one of the following methods:

- *eFiling:* From the Commission's Web site: <http://www.ferc.gov>, follow the instructions for submitting comments electronically found by selecting eFiling under the Documents & Filing heading.

- *Mail:* Commenters unable to file comments electronically must mail or hand deliver an original and 14 copies of their comments to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Secretary of the Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426.

Please refer to the Comment Procedures section for additional information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lawrence Greenfield (Legal Information), Office of the General Counsel—Energy Markets, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426,

Telephone: (202) 502-6415, E-mail: lawrence.greenfield@ferc.gov.

Patricia W. Morris (Technical Information), Division of Administration, Budget and Strategic Planning, Office of Energy Market Regulation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, Telephone: (202) 502-8730, E-mail: patricia.morris@ferc.gov.

James Krug (Technical Information), Division of Administration, Budget and Strategic Planning, Office of Energy Market Regulation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, Telephone: (202) 502-8419, e-mail: james.krug@ferc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. In this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Commission is proposing to amend its regulations, 18 CFR 141.61, to eliminate its Form No. 423, Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants (OMB No. 1902-0024). The Commission's infrequent use of the information no longer justifies the burden and cost of collecting it. While the Commission is proposing to eliminate the Form 423, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) has expressed a need for this information and, upon cessation of the Commission's collection, has proposed to collect the information, as part of its newly proposed EIA-923 survey.¹

Background

2. Form 423 gathers information on the cost and quality of fuels delivered to steam electric generating plants of 50 MW or greater. This information has been used over the years for a variety of purposes, including: (1) To conduct fuel reviews under Federal Power Act (FPA) sections 205(a) and (e);² (2) to address fuel costs and fuel purchase practices affecting public utility rates under FPA sections 205 and 206;³ and (3) to detect abnormally high fuel costs in public utility fuel purchases indicative of affiliate preference under FPA sections 205 and 206.⁴

3. Form 423 is submitted electronically on a monthly basis by approximately 190 utilities for their 569 steam electric generating plants.

Discussion

4. The issuance of Order No. 888⁵ and the public utility industry's increasing reliance on market-based rates have created a diminished need for the Form 423 information; greater use of market-based rates has resulted in less reliance on cost-based rates and less need to evaluate rates by reference to the utility's costs. In short, there are fewer public utilities with cost-based rates⁶ and particularly with fuel adjustment clauses as part of their rates. This, in turn, has resulted in fewer rate cases and fewer complaints filed with the Commission. Moreover, should the Commission have a need for information concerning fuel costs and purchases, it can obtain such information on a case-by-case basis through special reports, investigations, or in formal proceedings.⁷

5. The Commission's infrequent use of the information collected through Form 423, in sum, no longer justifies the burden of collecting it. The Commission therefore proposes to cease to collect the Form 423 information ending with the December 2007 information, due February 15, 2008.

6. In contrast to the Commission's lack of need for the information, the EIA, in a collection statement to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), states that EIA has multiple uses for it and request approval to collect it. Presently, EIA collects similar information from nonutility generators and, as explained in EIA's collection statement to OMB, adding to it information from Commission-jurisdictional public utilities would, for the first time, capture all such data on one form for the entire industry. EIA further proposes to merge the combined data collection with information from three other existing EIA collections: EIA-906, EIA-920 and EIA-767, in an effort to improve data quality,

⁵ *Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open Access Non-discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities; Recovery of Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities*, Order No. 888, 61 FR 21540 (May 10, 1996), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,036 (1996), *order on reh'g*, Order No. 888-A, 62 FR 12274 (Mar. 14, 1997), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,048 (1997), *order on reh'g*, Order No. 888-B, 81 FERC ¶ 61,248 (1997), *order on reh'g*, Order No. 888-C, 82 FERC ¶ 61,046 (1998), *aff'd in relevant part sub nom. Transmission Access Policy Study Group v. FERC*, 225 F.3d 667 (D.C. Cir. 2000), *aff'd sub nom. New York v. FERC*, 535 U.S. 1 (2002).

⁶ A review of data from the Electric Quarterly Reports for calendar year 2006 indicates that market-based power sales constituted ninety percent of jurisdictional power sales (reported as energy sales and booked out transactions). Five percent were at cost-based rates, and the other five percent could not be readily categorized given the information reported.

⁷ See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 825e, 825f.

consistency and reporting efficiency. The result, EIA states, will be a new survey, the EIA-923, Power Plant Operations Report.

7. The Commission proposes to collect Form 423 information ending with the December 2007 report, due February 15, 2008, to coordinate with the initiation of EIA's collection of that information. However, if EIA is not prepared to collect the information at that time, to prevent a gap in data continuity, the Commission will continue to collect the information, until such time as EIA is prepared to begin collection, but not beyond the December 2008 report, due in February 2009.

8. The annual estimated \$385,128 cost to filers to provide the Form 423 information, added to the \$193,869 cost to the Commission to collect it, means eliminating the collection would save \$578,997. The added burden on EIA to collect the FERC Form 423 data, EIA states in its OMB submission, is offset by the added efficiencies of reorganizing their data collections.

Solicitation of Comments

9. The Commission seeks comments both on its proposal to eliminate the Form 423, and on the date the Commission proposes to eliminate the Form 423.

Information Collection Statement

10. OMB regulations require OMB to approve certain information collection requirements imposed by an agency.⁸ Here, the Commission is proposing to cease collecting certain information. Nevertheless, OMB has been notified of the Commission's actions in this case. The Commission will submit a copy of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR) to OMB for information purposes only.

11. Interested persons may obtain information on the elimination of these reporting requirements by contacting the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426 [Attn: Michael Miller, Information Services Division (202) 502-8415, fax: (202) 273-0873]. Comments also can be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB [Attn: Desk Officer for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; phone, (202) 395-4650, fax: (202) 395-7285, e-mail: oira_submission@omb.eop.gov]. Comments regarding EIA's collection of information now collected on Form 423 should be addressed to OMB at the above address.

⁸ 5 CFR 1320.11.

¹ Energy Information Administration Electric Power Survey, OMB Control No. 1905-0129, Supporting Statement A, (submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review on October 4, 2007), available at: http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=200709-1905-003.

² 16 U.S.C. 824d(a), (e).

³ 16 U.S.C. 824d, 824e.

⁴ Id.

Environmental Analysis

12. Commission regulations require that an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement be prepared for any Commission action that may have a significant adverse effect on the human environment.⁹ The Commission has categorically excluded certain actions from this requirement as not having a significant adverse effect on the human environment. No environmental consideration is necessary for the promulgation of a rule concerning information gathering, analysis or dissemination.¹⁰ Because this NOPR concerns the elimination of an information collection, no environmental consideration is necessary.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

13. The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA)¹¹ generally requires either a description and analysis of a rule that will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities or a certification that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Most utilities to which this proposed rule applies would not fall within the RFA's definition of small entity.¹² Consequently, the Commission certifies that this NOPR, if adopted, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Moreover, elimination of the Form 423 will reduce the burden on all entities, including small entities.

Comment Procedures

14. The Commission invites interested persons to submit comments on the changes proposed in this NOPR to be adopted, including any related matters or alternative proposals that commenters may wish to discuss. Comments are due December 20, 2007. Comments must refer to Docket No. RM07-18-000, and must include, in the comments, the commenter's name, the

organization represented, if applicable, and the address. Comments may be filed either in electronic or paper format.

15. Comments may be filed electronically via the eFiling link found under the Documents & Filings heading on the Commission's Web site at <http://www.ferc.gov>. The Commission accepts most standard word processing formats, but requests commenters to submit comments in a text-searchable format rather than a scanned image format. Commenters filing electronically do not need to make a paper filing. Commenters that are not able to file comments electronically must send an original and 14 copies of their comments to: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Secretary of the Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426.

16. All comments will be placed in the Commission's public files and may be viewed, printed, or downloaded remotely as described in the Document Availability section below. Commenters on this proposal are not required to serve copies of their comments on other commenters.

Document Availability

17. In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the Internet through the Commission's Home Page (<http://www.ferc.gov>) and in the Commission's Public Reference Room during normal business hours (8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Eastern time) at 888 First Street, NE., Room 2A, Washington, DC 20426.

18. From the Commission's Home Page on the Internet, the full text of this document is available in the Commission's document management system, eLibrary, in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number (excluding the last three digits of the docket number), in the Docket Number field.

19. User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's Web site during normal business hours. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at (202) 502-6652 (toll-free at 1-866-208-3676), e-mail ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or contact the Public Reference Room at (202) 502-8371, TTY (202) 502-8659, e-mail: public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.

List of Subjects

18 CFR Part 141

Electric power, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

18 CFR Part 385

Administrative practice and procedure, Electric power, Penalties, Pipelines, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements

By direction of the Commission.

Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Commission proposes to amend parts 141 and 385, Chapter I, Title 18, *Code of Federal Regulations*, as follows:

PART 141—STATEMENTS AND REPORTS (SCHEDULES)

1. The authority citation for part 141 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 79; 16 U.S.C. 791a–828c, 2601–2645; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 42 U.S.C. 7101–7352.

§ 141.61 [Removed and reserved]

2. Section 141.61 is removed and reserved.

PART 385—RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

3. The authority citation for part 385 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 551–557; 15 U.S.C. 717–717z, 3301–3432; 16 U.S.C. 791a–825v, 2601–2645; 28 U.S.C. 2461; 31 U.S.C. 3701, 9701; 42 U.S.C. 7101–7352, 16441, 16451–16463; 49 U.S.C. 60502; 49 App. U.S.C. 1–85 (1988).

§ 385.2011 [Amended]

4. Section 385.2011, paragraph (a)(8) is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. E7–22550 Filed 11–19–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1310

[Docket No. DEA–296P]

RIN 1117–AB10

Removal of Thresholds for the List I Chemicals Pseudoephedrine and Phenylpropanolamine

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is proposing to remove the thresholds for importation, exportation, and domestic distributions of the List I chemicals pseudoephedrine and phenylpropanolamine. This rulemaking is being conducted as part of

⁹ *Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act*, Order No. 486, 52 FR 47897 (Dec. 17, 1987), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 30,783 (1987) (codified at 18 CFR Part 380).

¹⁰ 18 CFR 380.4(a)(5).

¹¹ 5 U.S.C. 601–12.

¹² 5 U.S.C. 601(3), citing to section 3 of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 632. Section 3 of the Small Business Act defines a “small business concern” as a business that is independently owned and operated and that is not dominant in its field of operation. The Small Business Size Standards component of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) defines a small electric utility as one that, including its affiliates, is primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy for sale and whose total electric output for the preceding fiscal year did not exceed four million MWh. 13 CFR 121.201.