

evaluated using the criteria of § 23.1309, the integral nature of systems such as these makes it unfeasible to evaluate the airplane portion of the system without including the engine portion of the system.

In some cases, the airplane that the engine is used in will determine a higher classification (Advisory Circular (AC) 23.1309) than the engine controls are certificated for, which will require that the FADEC/DEEC systems be analyzed at a higher classification. Since November 2005, FADEC special conditions have mandated the classification for § 23.1309 analysis for loss of FADEC control as catastrophic for any airplane. This is not to imply that an engine failure is classified as catastrophic, but that the digital engine control must provide an equivalent reliability to mechanical engine controls.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.17, Spectrum Aeronautical, LLC must show that the Model S-40 meets the applicable provisions of 14 CFR part 23, as amended by Amendments 23-1 through 23-57, thereto.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (*i.e.*, 14 CFR part 23) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Model S-40 because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Model S-40 must comply with the fuel vent and exhaust emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34 and the noise certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36, and the FAA must issue a finding of regulatory adequacy under § 611 of Public Law 92-574, the "Noise Control Act of 1972."

The FAA issues special conditions, as appropriate, as defined in § 11.19, under § 11.38, and they become part of the type certification basis under § 21.17(a)(2).

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the type certificate for that model be amended later to include any other model that incorporates the same novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions would also apply to the other model.

Novel or Unusual Design Features

The Spectrum Aeronautical, LLC Model S-40 will incorporate the following novel or unusual design features: Electronic engine control system.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the Model S-40. Should Spectrum Aeronautical, LLC apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another model incorporating the same novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions would apply to that model as well.

Under standard practice, the effective date of final special conditions would be 30 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register**; however, as the certification date for the Spectrum Aeronautical, LLC Model S-40 is imminent, the FAA finds that good cause exists to make these special conditions effective upon issuance.

Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features on one model, Model S-40, of airplane. It is not a rule of general applicability, and it affects only the applicant who applied to the FAA for approval of these features on the airplane.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 23

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Signs and symbols.

Citation

■ The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113 and 44701; 14 CFR 21.16 and 21.17; and 14 CFR 11.38 and 11.19.

The Special Conditions

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for Spectrum Aeronautical, LLC Model S-40 airplanes.

1. Electronic Engine Control

The installation of the electronic engine control system must comply with the requirements of § 23.1309(a) through (e) at Amendment 23-49. The intent of this requirement is not to re-evaluate the inherent hardware reliability of the control itself, but rather to determine the effects, including environmental effects addressed in § 23.1309(e), on the airplane systems and engine control system when installing the control on the airplane. When appropriate, engine certification data may be used when showing compliance with this requirement; however, the effects of the installation on this data must be addressed.

For these evaluations, the loss of FADEC control will be analyzed

utilizing the threat levels associated with a catastrophic failure.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri on May 26, 2009.

John Colomy,

Acting Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. E9-12992 Filed 6-3-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 34

[Docket No.: FAA-2009-0112; Amendment No. 34-4]

RIN 2120-AJ41

Emission Standards for Turbine Engine Powered Airplanes; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is amending an error in its emission standards for turbine engine powered airplanes. The paragraph that describes the sampling and analytical procedures for measuring smoke exhaust emissions contains an erroneous cross reference which was included in the final rule. This document corrects that error so that the reader is able to locate the correct information.

DATES: This correction is effective June 29, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For technical questions concerning this final rule, contact Aimee Fisher, Emissions Division (AEE-300), Office of Environment and Energy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267-7705; e-mail: aimee.fisher@faa.gov. For legal questions concerning this rule, contact Karen Petronis (AGC-200), Office of the Chief Counsel, Regulations Division, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267-3073; e-mail: karen.petronis@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA published a final rule entitled "Emission Standards for Turbine Engine Powered Airplanes" in the **Federal Register** on Tuesday, April 28, 2009 (74 FR 19128). The final rule amended emissions standards for

turbine engine powered airplanes to incorporate the standards adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This rule also amended certain test procedures for gaseous exhaust emissions, which are based on the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for gaseous emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x). This final rule, as published, contained an erroneous cross reference to an ICAO Annex in § 34.82. The correct reference is ICAO Annex 16.

Correction

■ In FR Doc. E9-9433 appearing on page 19125 of the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, April 28, 2009, make the following corrections:

§ 34.82 [Amended]

■ 1. On page 19128, second column, in the first sentence of § 34.82, remove the phrase “Appendix 2 to ICAO Annex 2 to ICAO Annex 16” and add the phrase “Appendix 2 to ICAO Annex 16” in its place.

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 29, 2009.

Pamela Hamilton-Powell,
Director, Office of Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. E9-12977 Filed 6-3-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 95

[Docket No. 30669; Amdt. No. 481]

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 under instrument conditions in the affected areas.

DATES: *Effective Date:* 0901 UTC, July 02, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Harry Hodges, 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 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment 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 95

Airspace, Navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 29, 2009.

John M. Allen,
Director, Flight Standards Service.

Adoption of the Amendment

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, part 95 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) is amended as follows effective at 0901 UTC, July 2, 2009.

■ 1. The authority citation for part 95 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40106, 40113, 40114, 40120, 44502, 44514, 44719, 44721.

■ 2. Part 95 is amended as follows:

REVISIONS TO IFR ALTITUDES & CHANGEOVER POINTS

[Amendment 481 Effective Date, July 02, 2009]

From	To	MEA
§ 95.6001 Victor Routes-U.S.		
§ 95.6031 VOR Federal Airway V31 Is Amended To Read in Part		
Patuxent, MD VORTAC *6000-MRA	*Aruye, MD FIX	2500
*Aruye, MD FIX *6000-MRA **3000-GNSS MEA	Nottingham, MD VORTAC	***6000