

FAA is amending Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 to establish a 6-mile radius Class E5 airspace at Rumford, ME. Designations for Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the Earth are published in FAA Order 7400.9R, signed August 15, 2007 effective September 15, 2007, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR part 71.1. The Class E designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

#### Agency Findings

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 various levels of government. Therefore, it is determined that this final rule does not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

The FAA had 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 rule" 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 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, when promulgated, will 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 establishes controlled airspace near the Rumford Community Hospital in Rumford, ME.

#### 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—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 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.

##### § 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9R, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, signed August 15, 2007, effective September 15, 2007, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward from 700 feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.*

\* \* \* \* \*

##### ANE ME E5 Rumford, ME [New]

Rumford Community Hospital  
(Lat. 44°33'05" N., long. 70°33'20" W.)  
Point in Space Coordinates  
(Lat. 44°32'37" N., long. 70°32'05" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface of the Earth within a 6-mile radius of the Point in Space Coordinates (Lat. 44°32'37" N., long. 70°32'05" W.) serving the Rumford Community Hospital.

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Issued in College Park, Georgia, on January 31, 2008.

**Barry A. Knight,**

*Acting Manager, System Support Group,  
Eastern Service Center.*

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**BILLING CODE 4910–13–M**

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

#### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2008–0061; Airspace Docket No. 08–ANE–92]

#### Establishment of Class E Airspace; Vinalhaven, ME

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule, request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** This action establishes Class E Airspace at Vinalhaven, ME to support a new Area Navigation (RNAV) Global Positioning System (GPS) Special Instrument Approach Procedure (IAP) that has been developed for medical flight operations into the Mary Talbot Memorial Airfield. This action enhances the safety and management of Instrument Flight Rule (IFR) operations by providing that required controlled airspace to protect for this approach around Vinalhaven, ME.

**DATES:** Effective 0901 UTC, June 5, 2008. 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. Comments for inclusion in the Rules Docket must be received on or before April 7, 2008.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments on this rule to: U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Ave., SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001; Telephone: 1–800–647–5527; Fax: 202–493–2251. You must identify the Docket Number FAA–2008–0061; Airspace Docket No. 08–ANE–92, at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit and review received comments through the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

You may review the public docket containing the rule, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office (see **ADDRESSES** section for address and phone number) between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the office of the Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, Room 210, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melinda Giddens, System Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305–5610.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### The Direct Final Rule Procedure

The FAA anticipates that this regulation will not result in adverse or negative comments, and, therefore, issues it as a direct final rule. The FAA has determined that this rule only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary

to keep them operationally current. Unless a written or negative comment or a written notice of intent to submit an adverse or negative comment is received within the comment period, the regulation will become effective on the date specified above. After the close of the comment period, the FAA will publish a comment in the **Federal Register** indicating that no adverse or negative comments were received and confirming the effective date. If the FAA receives, within the comment period, an adverse or negative comment, or written notice of intent to submit such a comment, a document withdrawing the direct final rule will be published in the **Federal Register** and a notice of proposed rulemaking may be published with a new comment period.

#### Comments Invited

Although this action is in the form of a direct final rule, and was not preceded by a notice of proposed rulemaking, interested persons are invited to comment on this rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded from and comments may be submitted and reviewed at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's Web page at <http://www.faa.gov>, or the Federal Register's Web page at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>. Communications should identify both docket numbers and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified under the caption **ADDRESSES** above or through the website. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments will be considered, and this rule may be amended or withdrawn in light of the comments received.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the rule that might suggest a need to modify the rule. Factual information that supports the commenter's ideas and suggestions is extremely helpful in evaluating the effectiveness of this action and determining whether additional rulemaking action would be needed. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. Those wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this rule must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: "Comments to Docket No. FAA-2008-0061; Airspace Docket No. 08-ANE-92." The postcard

will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

#### The Rule

This amendment to Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 establishes Class E airspace at Vinalhaven, ME providing the controlled airspace required to support the new Copter Area Navigation (RNAV) Global Positioning System (GPS) 233 Point in Space (PinS) approach developed for the Mary Talbot Memorial Airfield. In today's environment where speed of treatment for medical injuries is imperative, landing sites have been developed for helicopter medical Lifeguard flights or Life flights; this is one of those sites. Controlled airspace extending upward from 700 feet Above Ground Level (AGL) is required for Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations and to encompass all Instrument Approach Procedures (IAPs) to the extent practical, therefore, the FAA is amending Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 to establish a 6-mile radius Class E5 airspace at Vinalhaven, ME. Designations for Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the Earth are published in FAA Order 7400.9R, signed August 15, 2007 effective September 15, 2007, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR part 71.1. The Class E designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

#### Agency Findings

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 various levels of government. Therefore, it is determined that this final rule does not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when

promulgated, will 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 described 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 establishes controlled airspace near the Mary Talbot Memorial Airfield in Vinalhaven, ME.

#### Lists 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—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 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.

##### 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9R, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, signed August 15, 2007, effective September 15, 2007, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward from 700 feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.*

\* \* \* \* \*

##### ANE ME E5 Vinalhaven, ME [New]

Mary Talbot Memorial Airfield  
(Lat. 44°04'25" N., long. 68°49'08" W.)  
Point in Space Coordinates  
(Lat. 44°04'54" N., long. 68°48'39" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface of the Earth within a 6-mile radius of the Point in Space Coordinates (Lat. 44°04'54" N., long. 68°48'39" W.) serving the Mary Talbot Memorial Airfield.

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Issued in College Park, Georgia, on January 31, 2008.

**Barry A. Knight,**

*Acting Manager, System Support Group,  
Eastern Service Center.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Internal Revenue Service

#### 26 CFR Part 301

[TD 9380]

RIN1545-BC45

#### Substitute for Return

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Final regulations and removal of temporary regulations.

**SUMMARY:** This document contains final regulations relating to returns prepared or signed by the Commissioner or other Internal Revenue Officers or employees under section 6020 of the Internal Revenue Code. These final regulations provide guidance for preparing a substitute for return under section 6020(b). Absent the existence of a return under section 6020(b), the addition to tax under section 6651(a)(2) does not apply to a nonfiler. These final regulations affect any person who fails to file a required return.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* These regulations are effective on February 20, 2008.

*Applicability Date:* For dates of applicability, see § 301.6020-1(d).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Alicia E. Goldstein at (202) 622-3630 (not a toll-free number).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

This document contains final regulations relating to substitutes for returns. These final regulations reflect amendments to 26 CFR part 301 under section 6020 of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 301.6020-1 of the Procedure and Administration Regulations provides for the preparation or execution of returns by authorized Internal Revenue Officers or employees. Section 1301(a) of the Taxpayer Bill of Rights Act of 1996, Public Law 104-168 (110 Stat. 1452), amended section 6651 to add subsection (g)(2), which provides that, for returns due after July 30, 1996 (determined without regard to extensions), a return made under section 6020(b) shall be treated as a return filed by the taxpayer for purposes of determining the amount of the

additions to tax under section 6651(a)(2) and (a)(3). Absent the existence of a return under section 6020(b), the addition to tax under section 6651(a)(2) does not apply to a nonfiler.

In *Cabirac v. Commissioner*, 120 T.C. 163 (2003), *aff'd in an unpublished opinion*, No. 03-3157 (3rd Cir. Feb. 10, 2004), and *Spurlock v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo. 2003-124, the Tax Court found that the Service did not establish that it had prepared and signed a return in accordance with section 6020(b). In *Spurlock*, the Tax Court held that a return for section 6020(b) purposes must be subscribed, contain sufficient information from which to compute the taxpayer's tax liability, and the return and any attachments must "purport to be a return." *Spurlock*, T.C. Memo. 2003-124 at 27. These decisions prompted the IRS and the Treasury Department to revise its rules for the preparation or execution of returns by authorized Internal Revenue Officer or employees. Temporary regulations and a notice of proposed rulemaking (Reg-131739-03) were published in the **Federal Register** on July 18, 2005 [70 FR 41165].

The IRS and the Treasury Department received written public comments responding to the proposed regulations. After consideration of the comments received, the proposed regulations are adopted as revised by this Treasury decision. These final regulations generally retain the provisions of the proposed regulations with one minor change as explained in more detail in the preamble.

#### Explanation of Provisions and Summary of Comments

The regulations provide that a document (or set of documents) signed by an authorized Internal Revenue Officer or employee is a return under section 6020(b) if the document (or set of documents) identifies the taxpayer by name and taxpayer identification number, contains sufficient information from which to compute the taxpayer's tax liability, and the document (or set of documents) purports to be a return under section 6020(b). A Form 13496, "IRC Section 6020(b) Certification," or any other form that an authorized Internal Revenue Officer or employee signs and uses to identify a document (or set of documents) containing the information set forth in this preamble as a section 6020(b) return, and the documents identified, constitute a valid section 6020(b) return.

Further, because the Service prepares and signs section 6020(b) returns both by hand and through automated means, these regulations provide that a name or

title of an Internal Revenue Officer or employee appearing upon a return made in accordance with section 6020(b) is sufficient as a subscription by that officer or employee to adopt the document as a return for the taxpayer without regard to whether the name or title is handwritten, stamped, typed, printed or otherwise mechanically affixed to the document. The document or set of documents and subscription may be in written or electronic form.

These final regulations do not alter the method for the preparation of returns under section 6020(a) as provided in TD 6498. Under section 6020(a), if the taxpayer consents to disclose necessary information, the Service may prepare a return on behalf of a taxpayer, and if the taxpayer signs the return, the Service will receive it as the taxpayer's return.

The proposed regulations generated numerous comments. For the most part, the comments were variations of ten different form letters. The commentators took issue with the regulation because the signature on the certification was not signed under oath, and therefore not signed under a penalty of perjury; because a "set of documents" could substitute for a return instead of the form that would have been used by the taxpayer; and because the IRS was making the decision of who should file a tax return.

After considering these comments, the IRS and the Treasury Department have concluded that they provide no basis for adopting changes in the final regulations. In particular, the argument that the IRS should not be able to decide who should file a tax return is without merit. The requirement to file a tax return is not voluntary and is clearly set forth in sections 6011(a) and 6012(a).

There has been one minor change to the text of the temporary regulations. The temporary regulation provided that any return made in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section and signed by the Commissioner or other authorized Internal Revenue Officer or employee shall be *prima facie* good and sufficient for all legal purposes. In 2005, new language was added to the Bankruptcy Code at 11 U.S.C. 523(a) that specifically provided that a section 6020(b) return is not a return for dischargeability purposes. Therefore, the portion of the temporary regulation that stated that the return was sufficient for all legal purposes is no longer correct. The language in the regulation has been changed to state that a section 6020(b) return is sufficient for all legal purposes "except insofar as any Federal statute expressly provides otherwise."