

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

2019–08–03 The Boeing Company:

Amendment 39–19624; Docket No. FAA–2018–0901; Product Identifier 2018–NM–114–AD.

(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective June 17, 2019.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

(1) This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300, –400, and –500 series airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–53A1361, dated July 17, 2018.

(2) Installation of Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) ST01219SE does not affect the ability to accomplish the actions required by this AD. Therefore, for airplanes on which STC ST01219SE is installed, a “change in product” alternative method of compliance (AMOC) approval request is not necessary to comply with the requirements of 14 CFR 39.17.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 53, Fuselage.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports that frame web and frame integral inboard chord cracking is occurring on multiple airplanes in multiple locations below the passenger floor. We are issuing this AD to address frame cracking, which could result in the failure of multiple frames or the combination of a severed frame and cracks in fuselage chem-milled pockets in this area, which could lead to uncontrolled decompression of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Required Actions

(1) For airplanes identified as Group 1 in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–53A1361, dated July 17, 2018: Within 120 days after the effective date of this AD, inspect the airplane and do all applicable on-condition actions using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (i) of this AD.

(2) For airplanes identified as Groups 2 through 6 in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–53A1361, dated July 17, 2018: Except as required by paragraph (h) of this AD, at the applicable times specified in paragraph 1.E.,

“Compliance,” of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–53A1361, dated July 17, 2018, do all applicable actions identified as “RC” (required for compliance) in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–53A1361, dated July 17, 2018.

(h) Exceptions to Service Information Specifications

(1) For purposes of determining compliance with the requirements of this AD: Where Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–53A1361, dated July 17, 2018, uses the phrase “the original issue date of this service bulletin,” this AD requires using “the effective date of this AD,” except where Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–53A1361, dated July 17, 2018, uses the phrase “the original issue date of this service bulletin” in a note or flag note.

(2) Where Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–53A1361, dated July 17, 2018, specifies contacting Boeing for repair instructions or contacting Boeing for alternative inspections: This AD requires doing the repair, or the alternative inspections and applicable on-condition actions, using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (i) of this AD.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Los Angeles ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-ANM-LAACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by the Boeing Commercial Airplanes Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, Los Angeles ACO Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(4) Except as required by paragraph (h)(2) of this AD: For service information that contains steps that are labeled as RC, the provisions of paragraphs (i)(4)(i) and (i)(4)(ii) of this AD apply.

(i) The steps labeled as RC, including substeps under an RC step and any figures identified in an RC step, must be done to comply with the AD. If a step or substep is labeled “RC Exempt,” then the RC requirement is removed from that step or substep. An AMOC is required for any deviations to RC steps, including substeps and identified figures.

(ii) Steps not labeled as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the RC steps, including substeps and identified figures, can still be done as specified, and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition.

(j) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact George Garrido, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Section, FAA, Los Angeles ACO Branch, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712–4137; phone: 562–627–5232; fax: 562–627–5210; email: george.garrido@faa.gov.

(k) 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.

(i) Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–53A1361, dated July 17, 2018.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; internet <http://www.myboeingfleet.com>.

(4) You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

(5) 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 Des Moines, Washington, on May 1, 2019.

Michael Kaszycki,
Acting Director, System Oversight Division,
Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–09747 Filed 5–10–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2019–0041; Airspace
Docket No. 19–AGL–6]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Mount Vernon, IL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action modifies the Class E surface area and Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Mount Vernon Airport, Mount Vernon, IL. This action is due to an airspace review caused by the decommissioning of the Mount Vernon VHF omnidirectional range (VOR), which provided navigation information to the instrument procedures at this airport, as part of the VOR Minimum Operational Network (MON) Program. The geographic coordinates and name of the airport are also being updated to coincide with the FAA's aeronautical database. Airspace redesign is necessary for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at this airport.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, August 15, 2019. 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 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11C at NARA, call (202) 741-6030, or go to <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Claypool, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222-5711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Authority for This Rulemaking**

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 the Class E surface area and Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Mount Vernon Airport, Mount Vernon, IL, to support IFR operations at this airport.

History

The FAA published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 6708; February 28, 2019) for Docket No. FAA-2019-0041 to amend the Class E surface area and Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Mount Vernon Airport, Mount Vernon, IL. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. One comment was received supporting this action. No response is provided.

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6002 and 6005 of FAA Order 7400.11C, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document amends FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018. FAA Order 7400.11C is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11C lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule

This amendment to Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 by: Modifying the Class E surface area to within a 4.1-mile radius (reduced from a 4.2-mile radius) at Mount Vernon Airport, Mount Vernon, IL, and removing the Mount Vernon VOR/DME and the associate extension from the airspace legal description;

And modifying the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Mount Vernon Airport, Mount Vernon, IL, by removing the Mount Vernon VOR/DME and the

associated extension from the airspace legal description; and by updating the name of the airport (formerly Mount Vernon/Outland Airport) and the geographic coordinates of the airport to coincide with the FAA's aeronautical database.

This action is due to an airspace review caused by the decommissioning of the Mount Vernon VOR, which provided navigation information for the instrument procedures at these airports, as part of the VOR MON Program.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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 air 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.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures," paragraph 5-6.5.a. 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

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(f), 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 FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6002 Class E Airspace Areas Designated as Surface Areas.

* * * * *

AGL IL E2 Mount Vernon, IL [Amended]

Mount Vernon Airport, IL

(Lat. 38°19'24" N, long. 88°51'31" W)

Within a 4.1-mile radius of Mount Vernon Airport.

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

AGL IL E5 Mount Vernon, IL [Amended]

Mount Vernon Airport, IL

(Lat. 38°19'24" N, long. 88°51'31" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.6-mile radius of Mount Vernon Airport.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on May 6, 2019.

John A. Witucki,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2019–09701 Filed 5–10–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 18

Guides for the Nursery Industry

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Rescission of the Guides for the Nursery Industry.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC” or “Commission”) has completed its review of the Guides for the Nursery Industry (“Nursery Guides” or “Guides”) as part of its systematic review of all current Commission regulations and guides. Pursuant to that review, the Commission now rescinds the Guides.

DATES: The rescission is effective June 12, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Copies of this document are available on the Commission’s website, www.ftc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Hampton Newsome, (202) 326–2889, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal

Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Commission issued the Guides for the Nursery Industry in 1979.¹ These Guides address various sales claims for outdoor plants, including representations regarding quantity, size, grade, kind, species, age, maturity, condition, vigor, hardiness, growth ability, price, and origin or place where grown. The Commission amended the Guides in 1994 to update legal terminology, and again in 2007 to make a technical correction.²

The Commission reviews its rules and guides periodically to seek information about their costs and benefits to consumers and businesses, regulatory and economic impact, and general effectiveness in protecting consumers and helping industry avoid deceptive claims. These reviews assist the Commission in identifying rules and guides that warrant modification or rescission.

On February 22, 2018, the Commission initiated its scheduled regulatory review of the Nursery Guides and solicited public comment on several issues.³ Specifically, the Commission sought input on the continuing need for the Guides; their economic impact; possible conflict between the Guides and state, local, federal, or international laws; and the effect of any technological, economic, environmental, or other industry changes. The Commission also solicited comment on issues specific to the Guides, such as whether the Commission should update plant classification references. In response, the Commission received one comment from the National Federation of Independent Business (“NFIB”). NFIB argued the Commission should rescind the Guides because they are an unnecessary federal regulatory burden. NFIB also contended that regulation or

guidance concerning the nursery business is more properly conducted at the state, rather than federal, level.

Based on the lack of comments, as well as the paucity of consumer complaints and the lack of need for law enforcement action over the past two decades, on September 10, 2018 (83 FR 45582), the Commission published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“NPRM”) seeking comments on a proposed rescission of the Guides. The Commission stated that the Guides no longer appear necessary, and thus serve little purpose to industry or consumers. Specifically, the types of practices detailed in the Guides do not appear to be prevalent in the nursery industry; little evidence exists that industry members currently use the Guides to help avoid deceptive practices; and rescission will have no impact on the FTC’s ability to address unfair and deceptive practices in the nursery industry.

II. Comments Received

In response to the proposed rescission notice, the Commission received five comments, offering conflicting opinions.⁴ The National Federation of Independent Business (“NFIB”), which had commented on the initial Notice, supported the proposed rescission, commenting that “federal agencies should refrain from imposing unwarranted burdens on the American people and revoke unnecessary regulation.” AmericanHort, an industry association representing nursery growers, greenhouses, and other garden retailers, supported retaining the Guides but also noted that “the overall need for the Guides has perhaps diminished somewhat based on the general evolution of consumer protection mechanisms in our society.”

Three individual commenters opposed rescinding the Guides. Commenter Harrod argued that, “due to the dishonest nature of some people,” the Guides will always be needed. The commenter also asserted that rescission would imply that it is “now okay to deceive people to make money.” Similarly, commenter Lerner explained that the “average nursery consumer lacks the expertise to identify species of plants” and suggested the lack of complaints may be due to the Guides’ effectiveness.⁵

⁴ The comments, which can be found at <https://www.ftc.gov/policy/public-comments/2018/09/initiative-770>, included AmericanHort (#000007), NFIB (Nat’l Fed’n of Independent Business) (#000005), Lerner (#000004), Smith (#000003), and Harrod (#000002).

⁵ Commenter Smith also opposed rescission without elaboration.

¹ The Commission issued the Guides in 1979 (44 FR 11176 (Feb. 27, 1979)) to replace trade practice rules for the nursery industry (16 CFR part 34) first promulgated in the 1950s (23 FR 4803 (June 28, 1958)). The Guides were intended to help marketers avoid making claims that are unfair or deceptive under Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45. Industry guides, such as the Nursery Guides, are administrative interpretations of laws administered by the Commission. They do not have the force of law and are not independently enforceable. Failure to follow industry guides may result, however, in enforcement action under the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45. In any such action, the Commission must prove that the act or practice at issue is unfair or deceptive in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act.

² See 59 FR 64546 (Dec. 14, 1994); 72 FR 901 (Jan. 9, 2007).

³ See 83 FR 7643 (Feb. 22, 2018).