

We will post all comments we receive, without change, to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information you provide. We will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact we receive about this AD.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD will affect 195 engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it will take about 4 work-hours per engine to perform the actions required by this AD, and that the average labor rate is \$85 per work-hour. Required parts will cost about \$500 per engine. Based on these figures, we estimate the total cost of the AD to U.S. operators to be \$163,800.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. 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.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: "General requirements." Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect 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.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

- (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),
- (3) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and
- (4) 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.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

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):

2011-25-51 Continental Motors, Inc. (Formerly Teledyne Continental Motors, Continental): Amendment 39-16891; Docket No. FAA-2011-1341; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-41-AD.

(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective December 28, 2011 to all persons except those persons to whom it was made immediately effective by Emergency AD 2011-25-51, issued on November 29, 2011, which contained the requirements of this amendment.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This emergency AD applies to Continental Motors, Inc. (CMI) TSIO-520-B, BB, D, DB, E, EB, J, JB, K, KB, N, NB, UB, VB; TSIO-550-K; TSIOF-550-K; IO-550-N (Turbo-normalized only; STC SE10589SC); with a starter adapter part number (P/N) 642085A17, 642085A19, 642085A20, 642085-1A1, and R-642085A17, installed, where the engine was manufactured between January 1, 2011 and November 20, 2011, or, where a replacement new or rebuilt starter adapter that was purchased from Continental Motors, Inc. and installed between January 1, 2011 and November 20, 2011.

(d) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by 5 reports received of fractures in starter adapter shaft gears in certain P/N CMI starter adapters. We are issuing this AD to prevent failure of the starter adapter gear shaft, leading to an inoperable oil scavenge pump and engine in-flight shutdown.

(e) Compliance

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

- (1) For starter adapters with less than 75 hours of total time-in-service (TIS) on the effective date of this AD, before further flight,

replace the starter adapter with a starter adapter eligible for installation.

(2) For starter adapters with between 75 and 100 hours of total TIS, inclusive on the effective date of this AD, within the next 10 hours of engine operation, or before exceeding 100 hours TIS, whichever occurs first, replace the starter adapter with a starter adapter eligible for installation.

(3) For starter adapters with more than 100 hours of total TIS on the effective date of this AD, no further action is required.

(f) Definition

For the purpose of this AD, a starter adapter eligible for installation is:

(1) A starter adapter with one of the P/Ns listed in this AD that has a vibro-peened manufacturer code below the ink stamped P/N on the starter adapter, or

(2) A starter adapter with one of the P/Ns listed in this AD that has more than 100 hours total TIS.

(g) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

The Manager, Atlanta Certification Office, may approve AMOCs for this AD. Use the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19 to make your request.

(h) Related Information

(1) For further information about this AD, contact: Anthony Holton, Aerospace Engineer, Atlanta Certification Office, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 1701 Columbia Avenue, Atlanta, GA 30337; phone: (404) 474-5567; fax: (404) 474-5567; email: anthony.holton@faa.gov.

(2) CMI Mandatory Service Bulletin No. MSB11-4, dated November 23, 2011, pertains to this AD.

(3) For copies of the service information referenced in this AD, contact: Continental Motors, Inc., PO Box 90, Mobile, AL 36601; phone: (251) 438-3411, or go to: <http://tcmlink.com/servicebulletins.cfm>. You may review copies of the referenced service information at the FAA, Engine & Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (781) 238-7125.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on December 5, 2011.

Peter A. White,
Manager, Engine & Propeller Directorate,
Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2011-31794 Filed 12-12-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA-2011-0527; Airspace Docket No. 11-AWA-2]

Amendment of Class C Airspace; Palm Beach International Airport, FL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action modifies the Palm Beach International Airport, FL, Class C airspace area by raising the floor of Class C airspace over Palm Beach County Park Airport. The FAA is taking this action to enhance safety and increase the efficiency of air traffic operations in the Palm Beach, FL, terminal area.

DATES: *Effective Date:* 0901 UTC, February 9, 2012. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.9 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Gallant, Airspace, Regulations and ATC Procedures Group, Office of Airspace Services, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On June 21, 2011, the FAA published in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking to modify the Palm Beach, FL, Class C airspace area (76 FR 36014). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal. Five comments were received.

Discussion of Comments

Two commenters wrote in support of the proposal. Three commenters suggested a larger expansion of the 1,600-foot mean sea level (MSL) cutout area in the vicinity of Palm Beach County Park Airport (LNA) than was proposed in the NPRM. The commenters said that further expanding the cutout would benefit LNA traffic that primarily arrives from, or departs to, the west and east of the airport. The commenters believed that this would also allow more room for transient traffic not under the control of Palm Beach Approach to maneuver, provide better transit to the practice areas to the west and permit straight-out departures from LNA for aircraft headed eastbound to the Bahama Islands. The FAA considered these suggestions but determined that expanding the cutout as requested is not possible due to the impact on Palm Beach International Airport (PBI) traffic flows and the provision of Class C services. Procedures for departures from PBI runways 10L/R include dispersing aircraft headings for separation and to expedite departures. Turboprop and prop departures climb to 1,500 feet to

allow the faster climbing jets to climb above. The dispersal headings vary from 030 to 160 degrees and the southern most heading would exit Class C airspace if the cutout was expanded. Additionally, accommodating PBI arrivals to runways 28L/R (especially the shorter general aviation runway) requires aircraft to basically line up with runway 32 (modified base leg). These aircraft are vectored at 1,500 feet to allow a better chance of seeing the airport while allowing vertical separation from Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) traffic to runway 28L/R. PBI runway 32 allows for relief from runway 28L/R finals during busy periods. Runway 32 aircraft must be afforded Class C services while being vectored and descending on final. PBI runway 14 departures are capped at 1,500 feet to allow for crossing downwind runway 10R Visual Flight Rules traffic at 2,000 feet and IFR aircraft at 3,000 feet. These departures also require Class C services as they depart and start their climbs to higher altitudes. Most aircraft departing LNA that are headed northbound contact Palm Beach Approach for approval. When PBI is landing/ departing runways 10L/R and 14, the LNA departures are afforded the opportunity to stay just east of the shoreline at 500 feet, fly one mile off shore at 1,000 feet, or proceed overhead PBI at 2,000 feet. They are also allowed to proceed west of PBI, depending on traffic. When PBI is departing west (runways 28L/R and 32) aircraft are offered overhead or following the intracoastal waterway at 2,000 feet to top the arrivals into PBI. Regarding aircraft headed to the Bahama Islands, most aircraft call Palm Beach Approach for advisories/flight following due to the Atlantic Ocean crossing. These aircraft are rarely restricted unless traffic becomes a factor. However, the ability to turn/level off these aircraft affords Air Traffic Control the ability to climb above them. Expanding the 1,600-foot cutout would reduce the availability of Class C airspace and adversely affect the operations discussed above.

The Rule

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 by raising the floor of Class C airspace from 1,200 feet to 1,600 feet MSL within an area overlying, and to the south of, Palm Beach County Park Airport (see attached chart). Raising the Class C floor to 1,600 feet MSL enhances safety by providing additional clearance between rotorcraft and fixed-wing aircraft entering the traffic pattern at Palm Beach County Park Airport. This allows fixed-wing aircraft entering the traffic pattern to

safely overfly the existing helicopter patterns and also allows Palm Beach County Park Airport helicopter training activities to take place at higher altitudes.

In addition, a minor correction is made to the latitude/longitude coordinates of Palm Beach County Park Airport to reflect the current information in FAA's aeronautical database.

Class C airspace areas are published in paragraph 4000 of FAA Order 7400.9V, dated August 9, 2011 and effective September 15, 2011, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class C airspace area amendment in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

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 Department of Transportation (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 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 the 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 a portion of the terminal airspace structure to enhance the safety of aircraft operating in the vicinity of Palm Beach, FL.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1E, "Environmental

Impacts: Policies and Procedures,” paragraph 311a. 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.

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 FAA Order 7400.9V, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 9, 2011 and effective September 15, 2011, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 4000 Class C Airspace

* * * * *

ASO FL C Palm Beach International Airport, FL [Amended]

Palm Beach International Airport, FL
(Lat. 26°40'59" N., long. 80°05'44" W.)
Palm Beach County Park Airport
(Lat. 26°35'35" N., long. 80°05'06" W.)

Boundaries

Area A. That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 4,000 feet MSL within a 5-mile radius of the Palm Beach International Airport, excluding that airspace within a 2-mile radius of the Palm Beach County Park Airport.

Area B. That airspace extending upward from 1,600 feet MSL to and including 4,000 feet MSL within an area bounded on the north by a line direct from the intersection

of the Florida Turnpike (highway 91) and Lantana Road to the intersection of a 5-mile radius of the Palm Beach International Airport and a 2-mile radius west of the Palm Beach County Park Airport and a 2-mile radius north of the Palm Beach County Park Airport, on the east by a line direct from the intersection of a 5-mile radius of the Palm Beach International Airport and a 2-mile radius east of the Palm Beach County Park Airport to the intersection of a 10-mile radius of the Palm Beach International Airport and US 1, on the south by a 10-mile radius of the Palm Beach International Airport, and on the west by the Florida Turnpike.

Area C. That airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet MSL to and including 4,000 feet MSL within a 10-mile radius of the Palm Beach International Airport, excluding Area B.

Issued in Washington, DC, on December 5, 2011.

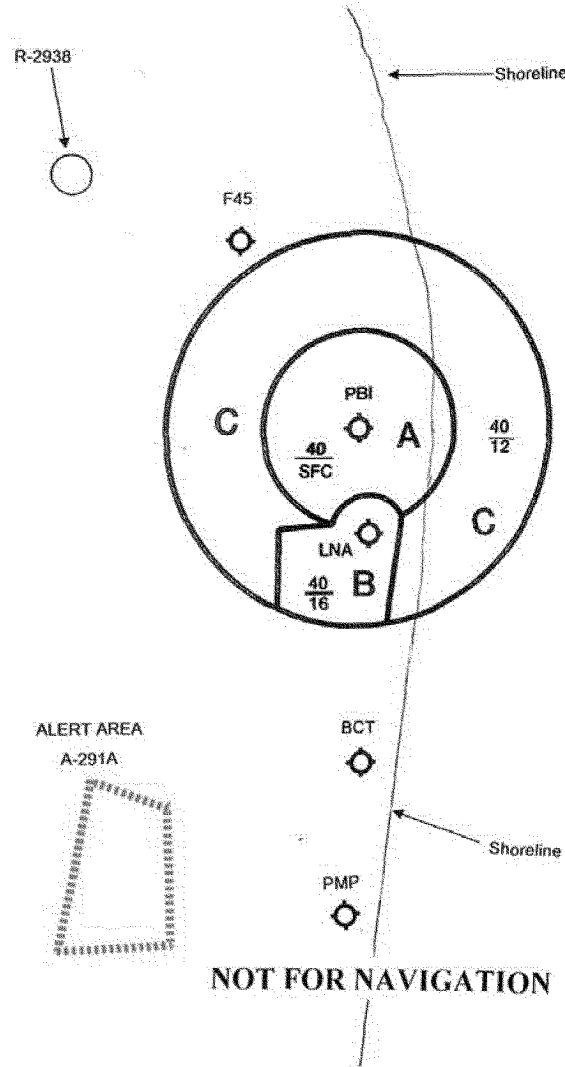
Gary A. Norek,

Acting Manager, Airspace, Regulations and ATC Procedures Group.

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

**Palm Beach International Airport
Class C Airspace Area**

Airspace Docket No. 11-AWA-2



[FR Doc. 2011-31847 Filed 12-12-11; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910-13-C

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 73

[Docket No. FAA-2011-0104; Airspace
Docket No. 11-AEA-2]

RIN 2120-AA66

**Amendment to and Establishment of
Restricted Areas; Warren Grove, NJ**

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes two new restricted areas at the Warren Grove Range, NJ. In addition, the using agency for all Warren Grove restricted areas is updated to reflect the current organization tasked with that responsibility. The FAA is taking this action to provide the airspace needed for realistic military training so that aircrews can acquire and maintain proficiency in high altitude weapons employment and other modern tactics.

DATES: *Effective Dates:* 0901 UTC, February 9, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Gallant, Airspace, Regulations and ATC Procedures Group, Office of Airspace Services, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence

Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On Wednesday, March 2, 2011, the FAA published in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to expand the Warren Grove Range in order to raise the maximum altitude of the range (76 FR 11399). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal. Two comments were received. The commenters wrote that Warren Grove Range operations should be moved to another location that is less congested. As stated in the NPRM, military use of the airspace near Warren