

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):

2011-16-02 The Boeing Company:

Amendment 39-16760; Docket No. FAA-2008-0402; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-165-AD.

Effective Date

- (a) This AD is effective August 30, 2011.

Affected ADs

- (b) None.

Applicability

(c) This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 747 airplanes and Model 767 airplanes, certified in any category, equipped with General Electric Model CF6-80C2 or CF6-80A series engines.

Subject

(d) Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 30: Ice and rain protection.

Unsafe Condition

(e) This AD was prompted by reports of several in-flight engine flameouts, including

multiple dual engine flameout events and one total power loss event, in ice-crystal icing conditions. We are issuing this AD to ensure that the flightcrew has the proper procedures to follow in certain icing conditions. These certain icing conditions could cause a multiple engine flameout during flight with the potential inability to restart the engines, and consequent forced landing of the airplane.

Compliance

(f) You are responsible for having the actions required by this AD performed within the compliance times specified, unless the actions have already been done.

Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) Revision

(g) Within 14 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the Limitations Section of the Boeing 747 or 767 AFM, as applicable, to include the following statement. This may be done by inserting a copy of this AD into the AFM.

“Prior to reducing thrust for descent in visible moisture and TAT less than 10 °C, including SAT less than -40 °C, nacelle anti-ice switch must be in the ON position. At or below 22,000 ft, wing anti-ice selector must be in the ON position. When these icing conditions (visible moisture and TAT less than 10 °C, including SAT less than -40 °C) are no longer present or anticipated, place the nacelle and wing anti-ice selectors in the OFF (or AUTO) position.”

Note 1: When a statement identical to that in paragraph (g) of this AD has been included in the general revisions of the AFM, the general revisions may be inserted into the AFM, and the copy of this AD may be removed from the AFM.

Special Flight Permits

(h) Special flight permits, as described in Section 21.197 and Section 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199), may be issued to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished provided the operational requirements defined in the Limitations Section of the AFM are used if icing is encountered.

Related Information

(i) For more information about this AD, contact Rebel Nichols, Aerospace Engineer, Propulsion Branch, ANM-140S, FAA, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356; phone: 425-917-6509; fax: 425-917-6590; e-mail: rebel.nichols@faa.gov.

Material Incorporated by Reference

- (j) None.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on July 14, 2011.

Ali Bahrami,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate,
Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2011-18747 Filed 7-25-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Part 1209

[Notice 11-071]

RIN 2700-AD50

Boards and Committees

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: This direct final rule makes nonsubstantive organizational changes to the NASA Inventions and Contributions Board (the Board) and removes and replaces obsolete references. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is amending its regulations by removing the reference to an obsolete NASA Management Instruction and to afford organizational flexibility to the Administrator in the functional placement of the Inventions and Contributions Board within the Agency without the need to amend the Code of Federal Regulations.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective September 26, 2011 unless the Agency receives significant adverse comments by midnight Eastern Standard Time on August 25, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be identified with “RIN 2700-AD50” and may be sent to NASA by the following method:

- **Federal E-Rulemaking Portal:** <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Please note that NASA may post all comments on the Internet without change, including any personal information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Helen M. Galus, Office of the General Counsel, NASA Headquarters, telephone (202) 358-3437, fax (202) 358-4341.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Direct Final Rule and Significant Adverse Comments

NASA has determined this rulemaking meets the criteria for a direct final rule because it involves nonsubstantive changes dealing with NASA's management of the Board. NASA does not anticipate that this direct final rule will result in any changes in the functions, authority, or membership of the Board. NASA expects no opposition to the changes and no significant adverse comments. However, if NASA receives a significant adverse comment, the Agency will withdraw this direct final rule by

publishing a notice in the **Federal Register**. A significant adverse comment is one that explains: (1) Why the direct final rule is inappropriate, including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach; or (2) why the direct final rule will be ineffective or unacceptable without a change. In determining whether a comment necessitates withdrawal of this direct final rule, NASA will consider whether it warrants a substantive response in a notice and comment process.

Statutory Authority

The Board is established under the National Aeronautics and Space Act, as amended, 51 U.S.C. 20135(g). 51 U.S.C. 20136(a) authorizes the NASA Administrator to make monetary awards to any person for any scientific or technical contribution to NASA which is determined by the Administrator to have significant value in the conduct of aeronautical and space activities. Applications for such awards are referred to the Inventions and Contributions Board which transmits to the Administrator its recommendation as to the terms of the award. The functions, authority, and membership of the Inventions and Contributions Board are provided in NASA regulations at Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1209, subpart 4 (14 CFR 1209.400 *et seq.*).

Regulatory Analysis

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

This final rule does not contain an information collection requirement that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This final rule has been designated a "significant regulatory action" although not economically significant, under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

It has been certified that this final rule is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601) because it would not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The rule implements the internal procedures for the effective administration of the Board.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 1209

Boards and committees.

Accordingly, 14 CFR part 1209 is amended as follows:

PART 1209—BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

Subpart 4—Inventions and Contributions Board

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1209 subpart 4 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 51 U.S.C. 20135(g) and 20136.

■ 2. Section 1209.402 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1209.402 Responsibilities.

(a) *Waiver of rights in inventions.* Under the authority of 51 U.S.C. 20135(g) and pursuant to 14 CFR part 1245 subpart 1, the Board will receive and evaluate petitions for waiver of rights of the United States to inventions, accord each interested party an opportunity for a hearing, and transmit to the Administrator its findings of fact as to such petitions and its recommendations for action to be taken with respect thereto.

(b) *Monetary awards for scientific and technical contributions.* (1) Under the authority of 51 U.S.C. 20136 and pursuant to 14 CFR part 1240, the Board will receive and evaluate each application for award for any scientific or technical contribution to the Administration which is determined to have significant value in the conduct of aeronautical and space activities, will accord each applicant an opportunity for a hearing upon such application, and will then transmit to the Administrator its recommendation as to the amount of the monetary award and the terms of the award, if any, to be made for such contribution.

(2) If the contribution is made by a Government employee, the Board is also authorized to consider such contribution for award under the Incentive Awards Program and to make an award, if any, on its own cognizance, up to the amount of \$10,000, in accordance with NASA supplements to Chapter 451 of the Federal Personnel Manual covering this subject.

■ 3. Section 1209.403 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1209.403 Organizational location.

The Board shall be established within an office or department of NASA as designated by the Administrator.

Charles F. Bolden, Jr.,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2011-18745 Filed 7-25-11; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 600

Statement of General Policy or Interpretation; Commentary on the Fair Credit Reporting Act

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; rescission of commentary.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "Commission") is rescinding its Statements of General Policy or Interpretations Under the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA"). Recent legislation transferred authority to issue interpretive guidance under the FCRA to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB").

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 26, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Copies of this document are available from: Public Reference Branch, Room 130, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. Copies of this document are also available on the Internet at the Commission's Web site: <http://www.ftc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony Rodriguez, (202) 326-2757, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The FCRA¹ governs the collection, assembly, and use of consumer report information and provides the framework for the credit reporting system in the United States. The FTC has played a key role in the implementation, oversight, enforcement, and interpretation of the FCRA since its enactment in 1970. In May 1990, the Commission issued its Statement of General Policy or Interpretations under the FCRA, which included a comprehensive Commentary on the FCRA (the "1990

¹ 15 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*