



United States Department of the Interior

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BUREAU OF MINES  
2401 E STREET, NW.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20241

IN REPLY REFER TO:

June 13, 1980

AGENCY NUMBER

PROPOSED RULE

PR-20 (38)  
(45 FR 18023)

Docketing and Service Branch  
Secretary of the Commission  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555



Gentlemen:

The enclosed notice of request for public comment on the proposed revisions of Title 10 CFR Part 20, Standards for Protection Against Radiation, has been reviewed by the Bureau of Mines. A number of general comments can be made and are submitted as follows for your consideration:

It seems unwise to replace derived limits for concentrations in air and water by annual limits for intake, because it would be difficult to administer and enforce. At most sites, the fraction of the workers' liquid intake that they drink on site will vary widely. Enforcement which is not based on a parameter that can be measured reliably on site would be difficult or impossible. Allowing the ingestion of highly contaminated water even for a short time does not seem justified.

Requiring all license holders to comply with all provisions of the proposed Requirements for a Radiation Program would constitute an unnecessary burden. For example, a research center that needs a license only because of sealed sources should not be required to perform off-site environmental radiation monitoring. The extent of the radiation program required at a Center should depend on what source material the center uses and what operations are conducted.

Terminology used to express the amount of radiation and the degree of exposure should be uniform and made clear for understanding by lay people.

It would be better to combine (1) and (2) in Radiological Protection Principles and to revise their order. The revised section could read: Since there is no practice or operation involving exposure to radiation in which there is not some potential risk, all exposures shall be kept as low as reasonably achievable, with economics and social factors being taken into account, and provided that a positive net benefit occur from the proposed practice or operation.

L-4-1, Pt. 20

Acknowledged by card. 6/18/80 mdv

Provisions should be provided requiring the news media to have competent trained personnel review all their releases, relative to significant radiation levels and report fact not sensationalism to the public.

Consideration must be given to the effects of the increase in the ambient radiation levels that now exist due to past practices and operations or future occurrences. These previous exposure levels must be factored into any established level. This is especially true because of past philosophy regarding dose and MPC limits which were established based upon limited pools within the general population pool and not upon the total population pool.

Operators of Atomic Reactor Power Facilities should provide educational pamphlets, written in layman's language, on the operation principles of their power station.

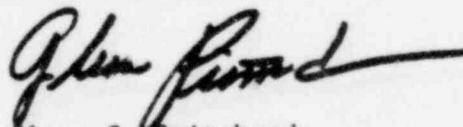
Specific means for obtaining radiation exposure information from other jobs, doctors, dentists, hospitals and radiation treatment clinics should be provided.

There should be provisions for registration and accountability of manufactured items that utilize radioactive materials which are exempt from licensing and sold to the general public.

It is suggested that a national repository be established for recording and maintaining individual exposure records. In addition to recording occupational exposure, medical exposures from HEW (FDA) 77-8024 should also be maintained. If such a record repository was established it would be desirable to track medical histories of special population groups from any public exposure events.

By utilizing trained radiation protection personnel, a first alert monitoring system could be established for detecting changes in normal environmental radiation levels.

The SI units have names (grays, sieverts, becquerels) that while meaningful to some in the scientific community they will not be understandable to the general public.



Glenn C. Pritchard  
Chief, Safety Management Staff

Enclosure

or the market administrator in making payments to producers pursuant to § 1036.73 (a) and (c) shall deduct 5 cents per hundredweight, or such lesser amount as the Secretary may prescribe, with respect to milk of such producer (except a handler's own-farm production) and shall pay such deductions to the market administrator not later than the 17th day after the end of the month. Such money shall be used by the market administrator to verify or establish weights, samples, and tests of producer milk and to provide producers with market information. The services shall be performed by the market administrator or an agent engaged by and responsible to him.

(b) In the case of producers for whom a cooperative association is actually performing the services set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and for whom the cooperative is not authorized to collect payment for milk, each handler shall make in lieu of the deductions specified in paragraph (a) of this section, such deductions as are authorized by such producers, and, on or before the 18th day after the end of each month, pay over such deductions to the association rendering such services.

(c) In the case of producers for whom a cooperative association is not performing the services set forth in paragraph (a) but for whom the cooperative association is collecting payment for milk pursuant to § 1036.73(b) the market administrator shall make the deduction and perform the services specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

12. In § 1036.120 paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) are revised to read as follows:

§ 1036.120 Procedure for requesting refunds.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the request shall be submitted within the first 15 days of June, September, December, or March for milk to be marketed from the first of the immediately following month through the following June 30th.

(c) A dairy farmer who first acquires producer status under this part may, upon application filed with the market administrator pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section by the end of the month immediately following the month in which producer status is acquired, be eligible for refund on all marketings against which an assessment is withheld for the period through the following June 30th and if producer status is first acquired in June such producer shall be eligible for a refund on all marketings during June and the following 12 month period. Eligibility for refund under this

paragraph shall not apply to a person who was a producer under a Federal order under which the same refund notification period applied and such person did not appropriately submit a refund application during such period.

(d) A producer who has appropriately filed request for refund of advertising and promotion program assessments on his marketings of milk under another Federal order shall be eligible (on the basis of his request filed under the other order) for refund with respect to his producer milk under this order against which an assessment is withheld until the opportunity exists for such producer to request a refund pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

13. In § 1036.121 the introductory text of paragraph (b) and paragraph (b)(2) and (3) are revised and new paragraphs (e) and (f) are added to read as follows:

§ 1036.121 Duties of the market administrator.

(b) Set aside into an advertising and promotion fund, separately accounted for, an amount equal to the withholding rate for the month as set forth in paragraph (e) of this section times the amount of producer milk included in the uniform price computation for such month. The amount set aside shall be disbursed as follows:

(2) Refund to producers the amounts of mandatory checkoff for advertising and promotion programs required under authority of State law applicable to such producers, but not in amounts that exceed the rate per hundredweight determined pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section on the volume of milk pooled by any such producer for which deductions were made pursuant to this paragraph.

(3) After the end of each month, make a refund to each producer who made application for such refund pursuant to § 1036.120. Such refund shall be computed by multiplying the rate specified in paragraph (e) of this section times the hundredweight of such producer's milk pooled for which deductions were made pursuant to this paragraph for such month, less the amount of any refund otherwise made to the producer pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(e) As soon as possible after April of each year, compute the rate of withholding by multiplying the simple average of the uniform prices for the 12-month period ending April 30 by 0.0035 and rounding to the nearest whole cent. This rate shall apply during the 12-

month period beginning with July of the current year.

(f) As soon as possible after the rate of withholding is computed, notify in writing each producer currently on the market and any new producer that subsequently enters the market of the withholding rate. This notification shall be repeated annually thereafter only if there is any change in the rate from the previous period.

Note.—This recommended decision has been reviewed under USDA criteria established to implement Executive Order 12044, "Improving Government Regulations." A determination has been made that this decision should not be classified "significant" under those criteria. This decision constitutes the Department's Draft Impact Analysis Statement for this proceeding.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on March 14, 1980.

William T. Manley,

Deputy Administrator, Marketing Program Operations.

(FR Doc. 80-2821 Filed 3-19-80; 8:45 am)

SELLING CODE 2476-02-01

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

### 10 CFR Part 20

#### Standards for Protection Against Radiation; Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; Request for Public Comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering a major revision to 10 CFR Part 20 of its regulations. The primary purpose of the revision is to bring NRC radiation protection standards into accord with developments in radiation protection that have occurred since promulgation of Part 20 in its present form in the late 1950's. In a preliminary review of this matter, the NRC staff has identified a number of areas in which Part 20 might be improved. Before proceeding further with specific structural and substantive proposed changes, the NRC is seeking public comment. Of particular interest are public views on the areas so far identified by the staff as well as suggestions for further improvements and suggestions for alternative approaches for effecting needed improvements.

**DATES:** Comment period expires June 18, 1980.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments or suggestions should be submitted to the

Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Docketing and Service Branch. Copies of comments received may be examined at the Commission's Public Document Room at 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robert A. Purple, Assistant Director, Radiological Health & Safeguards Standards, Office of Standards Development, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555 (Phone—(301) 443-5855).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The NRC radiation protection standards were developed in the late 1950's. Since that time there have been a substantial number of revisions, some of them to bring the regulation into accord with recommendations of various scientific advisory organizations, but none of them affecting the basic structure or fundamental approach to radiation protection embodied in the original publication. With the passage of time there has been an increase in the sophistication of the general approach to radiation protection, there have been several legislative actions that affect the federal approach to radiation protection, and there have been additional information and recommendations on radiation protection from national and international bodies (e.g., United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements and the International Commission on Radiological Protection). In addition, there has been a growing public interest in and concern about the potential health effects of low-level ionizing radiation. In August 1979, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare sent to the President a report of an Interagency Task Force on the Health Effects of Ionizing Radiation. This report, among other things, made recommendations for reducing radiation exposures and recommended the establishment of a Federal Radiation Policy Council responsible for formulating broad radiation protection policy. The President has approved these recommendations. As part of its participation in this Task Force effort, the NRC recognized the desirability of reexamining the adequacy of its existing radiation protection standards.

For these reasons, the NRC is initiating a rulemaking proceeding for the purpose of modernizing its radiation protection standards. It is expected that this rulemaking proceeding will be complex and controversial. To provide for the earliest possible public

participation in the development of proposed revisions, the NRC is seeking public comment and suggestions at this early stage in the process. In requesting public comments, the NRC recognizes that the EPA has responsibility for establishing Federal Radiation Guidance and generally applicable standards for the protection of the environment from radiation and radioactive materials, and is aware that EPA is actively developing new guidance and standards that would affect the provisions on NRC's radiation protection regulations which are derived from EPA guidance and standards. During the consideration of revisions to its radiation protection standards, NRC plans to work closely with the EPA to help ensure compatibility with forthcoming EPA guidance. One of the goals in revising the NRC radiation protection standards is to structure them in a way that will facilitate compliance with future radiation protection guidance issued by the EPA.

As a separate matter, the Commission is considering petitions that have recommended the lowering of numerical limits for individual doses. As part of the consideration of those petitions, it is anticipated that public hearings on the new EPA federal guidance for occupational exposures will be conducted jointly by EPA, NRC and OSHA in the near future (see 44 FR 53785, September 17, 1979) and numerical occupational dose limiting standards will be an issue covered at those hearings. If, as a result of the EPA guidance, revised numerical standards for NRC licensees are indicated, they will be promulgated.

In the above context, public comments on the absolute numerical limits that should be established in the radiation protection standards for nuclear workers and the public are not solicited as part of this notice. However, public comments are requested on the appropriateness of the specific items listed for individual doses and on the completeness of areas identified for further improvement by the NRC staff.

#### Function of Radiation Protection Standards

To aid in developing the framework on which to structure the new radiation protection regulations, it is helpful to have a general statement of the desirable characteristics or objectives to be met by the new standards. To that end, the NRC staff has developed the following statement of purpose for NRC radiation protection standards:

*Purpose:* The NRC standards for protection against radiation should identify specific quantifiable and procedural requirements, and their bases, that will provide adequate

protection of the health and safety of workers, individual members of the public, and the population in general. NRC standards should be consistent with the applicable Federal radiation protection guidance and include consideration of the work of recognized National and International advisory organizations. The standards should be structured in a manner that is easily understood and can be readily revised to accommodate legislative and technical changes as necessary. To ensure compliance, implementation of the standards should be amenable to verification by the Commission's inspection programs. The regulation should be readily inspectable and enforceable so that timely and effective enforcement actions can be taken whenever the standards are violated.

The list of essential elements of the radiation protection standards which follows was developed with these objectives in mind.

#### Essential Elements of the Radiation Protection Standards

The NRC staff has tentatively identified what it considers to be the essential elements that should be contained in the NRC radiation protection regulations. The list of items follows:

##### a. Radiological Protection Principles.

These should include:

Identification of basic assumptions used for radiation protection purposes, such as: (1) there is within the range of exposure conditions usually encountered in radiation work, a linear relationship without threshold between dose and probability of stochastic effect and (2) the severity of each type of stochastic effect is independent of dose.

Identifications of the basic radiation protection principles which are derived from the assumptions, such as:

(1) No practice or operation involving exposures to radiation should be adopted unless its introduction produces a positive net benefit;

(2) All exposures shall be kept as low as reasonable achievable, economic and social factors being taken into account, and

(3) The dose equivalent to individuals shall not exceed the limits selected for the appropriate circumstances.

(4) Persons occupationally exposed to radiation should be informed of the potential risk of that exposure.

##### b. Standards for Individual Occupational Exposures.

These should include:

(1) Numerical dose limits (internal, external, and in combination) for specific time periods.

(2) Consideration of special provisions for limiting exposures of susceptible groups (e.g., embryo/fetus, women in general, fertile women, and minors),

applicable laws being taken into account.

(3) Controls for transient workers, contract workers, and "moonlighters".

(4) Derived standards, e.g., maximum permissible concentration (MPC), surfact contamination in restricted areas, annual limits of intakes (ALI).

(5) Provisions for planned special exposures and overexposure situations.

(c) Provisions for emergency exposures.

#### c. Standards for Exposures of the General Public

These should include:

(1) Numerical dose limits (internal, external, and in combination) for specific time periods including consideration of special population groups.

(2) Effluent release limits including ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) numerical guides and consideration of special population groups.

(3) Derived standards, taking into account major exposure modes and pathways, e.g., MPC air, MPC water, milk chain, ALI, etc.

(4) Siting considerations, including special population groups for licensed facilities and activities other than LWR power stations.

(5) Emergency dose limits reflecting Federal guidelines.

(6) Limits of contamination for the release of material for unrestricted use.

(7) Limits for burial of radioactive waste in other than licensed burial grounds (i.e., 10 CFR Part 20, 20.304).

(8) Limits of contamination, in terms of concentration and total activity, for disposal of material as non-radioactive waste.

#### d. Requirements for a Radiation Protection Program

These should include:

(1) Training requirements

(2) Management audits and controls

(3) Designation and marking of radiation areas

(4) ALARA program requirements including guidance on lifetime accumulative doses

(5) Access controls, including alarms

(6) Personnel dosimetry requirements, (for both internal and external exposures) including performance standards for health physics measurements

(7) On-site radiation and contamination measurements (instruments, performance standards, etc.)

(8) Environmental radiation monitoring (off-site)

(9) Procedures for transportation of radioactive material

(10) Procedures for responding to emergency situations

(11) Procedures for radiation protection

(12) Procedures for managing overexposures

(13) Procedures for radioactive waste disposal.

e. Record Keeping Requirements

These should include:

(1) Individual doses (internal and external) and bases for estimates

(2) Identity and quantity of radioactive materials released to the environment

(3) Survey and monitoring results

(4) Disposal of licensed material

(5) Receipt, transfer, and inventory of radioactive material

f. Reporting Requirements

These should include:

(1) Routine reports of occupational doses (including both internal and external exposures)

(2) Overexposure reports

(3) Reports of effluents released to the environment

(4) Reports of theft or loss of radioactive material

(5) Notification of incidents.

#### Areas In Part 20 That Need Improvement

Based partly on the NRC staff's views on the necessary elements of a revised Part 20 as presented above, and also on a critical examination of the present Part 20, the following list of areas where Part 20 could be improved has been identified. It would be the intent of the staff to ensure that these areas are resolved in a proposed revision to Part 20.

#### a. Radiological Protection Principles

(1) The underlying radiation protection principles adopted by NRC should be presented in terms understandable to laymen.

(2) The ALARA principle and requirements for both effluents and occupational exposures should be strengthened. Quantitative occupational ALARA guidelines should be established wherever possible for NRC licensed facilities. Collective dose should be addressed.

#### b. Standards for Individual Occupational Exposure

(1) Consideration should be given to adopting the ICRP recommendations on the use of "effective dose equivalents" and dose limitations for combined internal and external exposures. Present part 20 does not preclude radiation exposure as high as a total of 17 rem of combined internal and external dose to the whole body in a single year, i.e., 5 rem internal plus (3 rem per qtr.  $\times$  4 qtr. =) 12 rem external doses.

(2) Derived limits for concentrations in air and water should be "updated" or replaced by annual limits for intake.

(3) Standards applicable to emergency or overexposure situations should be presented.

(4) Special provisions to limit collective doses should be considered.

(5) Special provisions for limiting exposures of susceptible groups (e.g. embryo/fetus, women in general, fertile women and minors) should be considered, under applicable law.

(6) Controls for "moonlighters", contract workers, and transient workers should be strengthened.

#### c. Standards for Exposure of the General Public

(1) Additional consideration should be given to exposure pathways to man other than by air and water intake.

(2) Derived limits for concentrations in air and water should be "updated" or replaced by annual limits for intake.

(3) Special provisions for limiting exposures of susceptible groups (e.g. embryo/fetus, women in general, fertile women and minors) should be considered, under applicable laws.

(4) Standards for licensee action applicable to emergency or overexposure situations should be presented.

(5) Standards for environmental monitoring for either routine or accident conditions should be presented.

#### d. Requirements for a Radiation Protection Program

(1) The basic elements of an acceptable radiation protection program should be presented.

e. Reporting Requirements

(1) Reporting of routine internal exposures should be required.

(2) Reporting of the rupture or failure of sealed radiation sources.

#### f. Miscellaneous

(1) The adoption of SI (Système Internationale) units with related conversion formulas should be considered (for example, radiation doses in units of grays and sieverts and activity in units of becquerels).

(2) Performance standards (accuracy and reliability) for health physics measurements should be presented.

(3) The technical bases for numerical limits should be readily identifiable.

It must be emphasized that the items listed above do not represent decisions or commitments. Rather, as stated previously, they are the result of a preliminary review by the NRC staff and are published at this time to solicit views of interested persons not only on the appropriateness of the specific items listed but also to facilitate identification of further improvements or revisions to Part 20 not yet identified by the staff.

(Sec. 161b, Pub. L. 83-703, 88 Stat. 948 (42 U.S.C. 2201(b)); Sec. 201 as amended, Pub. L. 93-438, 88 Stat. 1242 as amended by Pub. L. 94-79, 89 Stat. 413 (42 U.S.C. 5641)).

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this 7th day of March 1980.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,  
William J. Dircks,

Acting Executive Director for Operations.

[FR Doc. 80-4387 Filed 3-19-80; 8:48 am]

BILLING CODE 7890-01-48

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### 13 CFR Part 121

Revision to Method Establishing Size Standards and Definitions of Small Business; Correction

AGENCY: Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking—Correction.

**SUMMARY:** On March 10, 1980, there appeared in the Federal Register (Vol. 45, No. 48) a proposal to amend the SBA size standards. In § 121.2, on page 15450, middle column, under the heading Major Group 78—Motion Pictures, the proposed size standard for SIC-7819, *Services Allied to Motion Picture Production*, was erroneously printed as 5 employees. The proposal is corrected to read 50 employees.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kaleel C. Skeirik, (202) 653-6373.

Dated: March 11, 1980.

Oleta F. Waugh,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 80-4378 Filed 3-19-80; 8:48 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-48

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 80-WE-8-AD]

Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) DOT

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

**SUMMARY:** This notice proposes to adopt an airworthiness directive (AD) that would require modification of the ramp assembly on certain Air Cruisers Company evacuation systems installed on McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10 Series Airplanes. The AD is prompted by reports of three instances of overwing slide/raft improper deployment which could result in

unavailability of that element of the evacuation system.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before May 28, 1980.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments on the proposal to: Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Region, Attention: Regional Counsel, Airworthiness Rule Docket, P.O. Box 92007, Worldway Postal Center, Los Angeles, California 90009.

The applicable service information may be obtained from: Air Cruisers Company, Post Office Box 180, Belmar, New Jersey 07719.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: [Name obscured], Executive Secretary, Airworthiness Directive Review Board, Federal Aviation Administration, [Address obscured], P.O. Box 92007, Worldway Postal Center, Los Angeles, California 90009. (213) 538-3351.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Interested persons are also invited to comment on the economic, environmental and energy impact that might result because of adoption of the proposed rule. Communications should identify the regulatory docket number and be submitted in duplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments will be considered by the Administrator before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in light of comments received. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact, concerned with the substance of the proposed AD, will be filed in the Rules Docket.

During production test deployments of Air Cruisers Company slide/raft evacuation systems installed at the No. 3 door on the McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10 aircraft, three units deployed improperly over the leading edge of the wing between the engine nacelle and the fuselage, rendering the escape device unusable. Upon investigation it was determined that the mistracking was due to a delay in the separation of the velcro tracking restraint device which is designed to provide proper tracking of the ramp along the wing surface. It was further determined that the force required to disengage the velcro can vary depending upon the degree of

engagement between the mating hook and pie panels of the device. To establish a consistent breakaway force for the tracking device and thus assure proper tracking of the ramp during deployment of the evacuation system, a new tracking device has been developed which utilizes a frangible link assembly which separates consistently at a predetermined force within a tighter tolerance range than the velcro configuration.

Since this condition is likely to exist or develop on other aircraft of the same type design the proposed AD would require modification of the tracking restraint device on the affected evacuation systems on McDonnell Douglas DC-10 Series Airplanes.

#### Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 39.13) by adding the following new Airworthiness Directive:

McDonnell Douglas: Applies to McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10-10, -10F, -30, -30F and -40 Series Airplanes certificated in all categories utilizing Air Cruisers Part No. 24D30051 series passenger evacuation systems with the following serial numbers:

*Left Hand Door:* Air Cruisers Company P/N 24D30051 series, all serial numbers prior to S/N 1531, except 1508, 1510, 1511, 1515, 1519, 1521, 1523 and 1525.

*Right Hand Door:* Air Cruisers Company P/N 24D3005 series, all serial numbers prior to S/N 1630, except 1605, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1619, 1621, and 1623.

Compliance required within next eighteen (18) calendar months after the effective date of this AD, unless already accomplished.

To prevent improper deployment of the Air Cruisers Company emergency evacuation system due to delay in separation of the velcro tracking restraint device, accomplish the following:

a. Modify the affected evacuation system assemblies in accordance with Part 2, Accomplishment Instructions, of Air Cruisers Company Service Bulletin No. 25-73 dated January 30, 1980.

b. Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with FAR 21.197 and 21.199 to operate airplanes to a base for the accomplishment of modifications required by this AD.

c. Alternative modifications or other actions which provide an equivalent level of safety may be used when approved by the Chief, Aircraft Engineering Division, FAA Western Region.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423); sec. 6(c) Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655 (c)); 14 CFR 11.85)

**Note.**—The Federal Aviation Administration has determined that this document involves the proposed regulation which is not considered to be significant.