

establish the associated standards for content and quality of training. The FAA notes that the endorsement option would also eliminate the time-based requirements that aviation universities argue is not a reasonable requirement for graduates of their four-year aviation degree programs.

We request comments on the following issues regarding the possibility of establishing an endorsement for SIC privileges in part 121:

3A. Should the FAA propose a new commercial pilot certificate endorsement that would be required for a pilot to serve as a required pilot in part 121 air carrier operations? Why or why not?

3B. If so, what kinds of specific ground and flight training should the endorsement include?

3C. The FAA expects that a new endorsement would include additional flight hour requirements. At a minimum, the FAA requests comments on how many hours should be required beyond the minimum hours needed to qualify for a commercial pilot certificate. Some have suggested that the FAA require a minimum of 750 hours for a commercial pilot to serve as SIC in part 121 operations. Is this number too high, or too low, and why?

3D. The FAA is considering proposing to require operating experience in a crew environment, in icing conditions, and at high altitude operations. What additional types of operating experience should an endorsement require?

3E. Should the FAA credit academic training (*e.g.*, a university-awarded aviation degree) toward such an endorsement and, if so, how might the credit be awarded against flight time or operating experience? We are especially interested in comments on how to balance credit for academic training against the need for practical operating experience in certain meteorological conditions (*e.g.*, icing), in high-altitude operations, and in the multi-crew environment.

4. *New additional authorization on an existing pilot certificate:*

The FAA may also consider proposing a new authorization on a commercial pilot certificate for any pilot employed as a required flight crewmember for part 121 operations. This new authorization would be limited to a specific part 121 operator, and would be issued only after

the pilot successfully completed that part 121 operator's approved training and qualification program. The pilot would surrender this authorization upon leaving the employ of the specific part 121 operator. The purpose of such an authorization would be to ensure that each air carrier has provided its pilot employees with the training and qualifications specific to its operating environment (*e.g.*, aircraft, routes, meteorological conditions). The FAA seeks comments on the following question:

4A. Would a carrier-specific additional authorization on an existing pilot certificate improve the safety of part 121 operations? Why or why not?

4B. Should the authorization apply only to a pilot who holds a commercial certificate, or should it also apply to the holder of an ATP certificate?

4C. Should such an authorization require a minimum number of flight hours? If so, how many hours should be required?

5. Other actions:

The FAA is seeking comment on whether existing monitoring, evaluation, information collection requirements, and enforcement associated with current pilot performance could be modified to achieve improved pilot performance.

5A. Can existing monitoring, evaluation, information collection requirements, and enforcement associated with pilot performance be modified to improve pilot performance?

5B. If so, what specific modifications should be considered?

Regulatory Notices

A. Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures

We are soliciting comments on the potential costs and benefits on the initiatives in this ANPRM. This ANPRM has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget and is considered "significant" under the Department of Transportation's Regulatory Policies and Procedures.

B. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

This ANPRM has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132 ("Federalism"). Any rulemaking proposal resulting from this notice would not propose any regulations that

would (1) have a substantial direct effect on the States, the relationship between the national government and the States, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, (2) impose substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments, or (3) preempt state law.

Therefore, the consultation and funding requirements of Executive Order 13132 do not apply.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires an agency to review rulemakings to assess their impact on small entities unless the agency determines that a rule is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. We invite comment to facilitate our assessment of the potential impact that these initiatives may have on small entities.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 2, 2010.

John M. Allen,

Director, Flight Standards Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Parts, 1, 31, and 301

[REG-101896-09]

RIN 1545-B166

Basis Reporting by Securities Brokers and Basis Determination for Stock

Correction

In proposed rule document E9-29855 beginning on page 67010 in the issue of Thursday, December 17, 2009, make the following corrections:

1. On page 67020, in the second column, under heading 13., in the second line, "exempt", should read "except".

§1.6045B-1 [Corrected]

2. On page 67041, in §1.6045B-1(f)Example 1(iii), in the fifth line, "sites" should read "site".

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