

dated March 3, 1993. The coordinates for this airspace docket are based on North American Datum 83.

The Rule

This amendment to part 73 of the Federal Aviation Regulations alters the existing Restricted Area R-2510 El Centro, CA, and subdivides it into two separate areas designated as R-2510A and R-2510B. R-2510A extends from the surface to 15,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) and reflects the current routine utilization of R-2510. R-2510B extends from 15,000 feet MSL to FL 400 and is activated by a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) on weekends. R-2510B has a lower altitude ceiling (FL 400) than R-2510 (FL 500). The lateral boundaries for R-2510A and R-2510B remain encompassed within the existing boundaries of R-2510. Airspace is released to the flying public for an additional hour each day in R-2510A by shortening the time of designation from "0600-2300 local time daily; other times by NOTAM at least 24 hours in advance" to "0700-2300 local time daily; other times by NOTAM at least 24 hours in advance." Airspace above 15,000 feet MSL in R-2510B is released to the flying public an additional 87 hours per week by changing the time of designation to "by NOTAM 0700-2300 local time weekends when activated at least 24 hours in advance." This action returns a portion of the airspace to public use and does not encompass additional airspace nor change the activities within the affected restricted airspace.

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. 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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This action returns a portion of the affected restricted airspace to public use and does not encompass additional airspace nor change the activities within the airspace. Accordingly, this action

will have no effect on current air traffic procedures or routing of civil aircraft operations below 15,000 feet MSL in the area. The FAA, therefore, finds that there will be no significant impact on the environment as a result of this action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 73

Airspace, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part, 73, as follows:

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. app. 1348(a), 1354(a), 1510, 1522; E.O. 10854; 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 389; 49 U.S.C. 106(g); 14 CFR 11.69.

§ 73.25 [Amended]

2. § 73.25 is amended as follows:
R-2510 El Centro, CA [Removed].
R-2510A El Centro, CA [New].
Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 32°59'35" N., long. 115°43'33" W.; to lat. 32°55'35" N., long. 115°40'18" W.; to lat. 32°54'04" N., long. 115°40'18" W.; thence counterclockwise along a 4.3-mile radius circle centered at lat. 32°49'45" N., long. 115°40'18" W.; to lat. 32°50'05" N., long. 115°45'23" W.; to lat. 32°50'05" N., long. 115°55'03" W.; to lat. 32°55'50" N., long. 115°55'03" W.; to lat. 33°01'20" N., long. 116°02'18" W.; to lat. 33°06'35" N., long. 115°56'53" W.; to lat. 33°06'35" N., long. 115°51'15" W.; to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. Surface to 15,000 feet MSL.

Time of designation. 0700-2300 local time daily; other times by NOTAM at least 24 hours in advance.

Controlling agency. FAA, Los Angeles ARTCC.

Using agency. U. S. Navy, Commander, Fleet Area Control and Surveillance Facility, San Diego, CA. R-2510B El Centro, CA [New].

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 32°55'35" N., long. 115°40'18" W.; to lat. 32°55'50" N., long. 115°55'03" W.; to lat. 33°01'20" N., long. 116°02'18" W.; to lat. 33°06'35" N., long. 115°56'53" W.; to lat. 33°06'35" N., long. 115°51'15" W.; to lat. 32°59'35" N., long. 115°43'33" W.; to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. 15,000 feet MSL to FL 400.

Time of designation. By NOTAM 0700-2300 local time weekends, when activated at least 24 hours in advance.

Controlling agency. FAA, Los Angeles ARTCC.

Using agency. U.S. Navy, Commander, Fleet Area Control and

Surveillance Facility, San Diego, CA.

Issued in Washington, DC, October 29, 1993.

Reginald C. Mathews,

Acting Manager, Airspace—Rules and Aeronautical Information Division.

[FR Doc. 93-27527 Filed 11-8-93; 8:45 am]

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14 CFR Part 91

[Amendment No. 91-232; Docket No. 27314]

Special Federal Aviation Regulation Number 64; Special Flight Authorizations for Noise Restricted Aircraft

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of comment disposition.

SUMMARY: Special Federal Aviation Regulation Number 64; Special Flight Authorizations for Noise Restricted Aircraft, was published on June 3, 1993, as a final rule with a request for public comments (58 FR 31640). The rule allows certain noise-restricted aircraft to be brought into the United States without obtaining an exemption from the operating rules. This document summarizes the comments received in response to the final rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Laurette Fisher, Policy and Regulatory Division (AEE-300), Office of Environment and Energy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267-3561.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 3, 1993, the FAA published Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 64 (58 FR 31640), which allows certain noise-restricted aircraft to enter the United States without obtaining an exemption to the operating rules. That rule was published with a request for comment, with the comment period ending October 1, 1993. One comment was received; the commenter concurred with the rule as published. Accordingly, no changes are being made to the rule as a result of the comment received. The comment will be placed in Docket No. 27314, and no further action will be taken. The regulatory docket is available for examination in the Rules Docket (AGC-10), room 915G, FAA Headquarters Building (FOB 10A), 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267-3132.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on November 2, 1993.

Louise E. Maillett,

Director of Environment and Energy.

[FR Doc. 93-27537 Filed 11-8-93; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 211

[Release No. SAB 93]

Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 93

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Publication of Staff Accounting Bulletin.

SUMMARY: The interpretations in this staff accounting bulletin express certain views of the staff regarding accounting and disclosures relating to discontinued operations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 4, 1993.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jeffrey Swormstedt, Office of the Chief Accountant (202-272-2130), or Craig Olinger, Division of Corporation Finance (202-272-2553), Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The statements in staff accounting bulletins are not rules or interpretations of the Commission nor are they published as bearing the Commission's official approval. They represent interpretations and practices followed by the Division of Corporation Finance and the Office of the Chief Accountant in administering the disclosure requirements of the Federal securities laws.

Margaret H. McFarland,
Deputy Secretary.

PART 211—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, part 211 of title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 93 to the table found in subpart B.

Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 93

The staff hereby adds Section Z to Topic 5 of the Staff Accounting Bulletin Series. Topic 5-Z provides guidance regarding the accounting and disclosures relating to discontinued operations.

Topic 5—Miscellaneous Accounting

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Z. Accounting and Disclosure Regarding Discontinued Operations

1. Method of Disposal Not Determined

Facts: A Company has adopted and announced a plan to discontinue a segment of a business as defined by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations—Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions" ("APB 30"). However, the Company has not determined the manner in which certain material operations will be discontinued. Disposal by sale, by spin-off, or by liquidation all remain under consideration, and estimated gain or loss on disposal would vary materially depending on the particular plan selected.

Question 1: Does the Company's plan satisfy the criteria of APB 30 for presentation as discontinued operations?

Interpretive Response: No. Paragraph 14 of APB 30 states that "[t]he plan of disposal should include, as a minimum, . . . the expected method of disposal, . . . and the expected proceeds or salvage to be realized by disposal." Plans that are not sufficiently developed to permit the determination of loss with reasonable accuracy do not satisfy the criteria of APB 30.¹

2. Plan of Disposal Requiring More Than One Year

Facts: A Company has adopted a business strategy that contemplates the sale of several businesses which, taken together, comprise a business segment as defined by APB 30. Most of the businesses are expected to be sold within twelve months, but it is likely that the remainder of the businesses will not be sold for two or three years.

Question 2: May the operating results of the business segment be accounted for and classified in the Company's statement of operations as discontinued operations (outside of income from continuing operations) pursuant to APB 30 as of the date that the plan of disposal was adopted?

Interpretive Response: No. To qualify for classification outside of continuing operations, the plan of disposal must contemplate the likely consummation of the sale, abandonment, or other disposition of all portions of the business segment within twelve months of the plan's adoption.

Paragraphs 15-17 of APB 30 require recognition at the "measurement date" (the date that management adopts a qualifying plan of disposal) of the estimated loss expected to be realized when the disposal is complete.² For this calculation, management must develop estimates of the disposal date, net proceeds from disposal, contingencies remaining after disposal, and the segment's operating results through the expected

¹ Notwithstanding the failure of the plan to meet the criteria of APB 30 for accounting as a discontinued operation, management should consider requirements to recognize any impairment indicated, and to disclose in MD&A the reasonably likely effects of alternative methods of disposal.

² However, as required by paragraph 15 of APB 30, if a gain is expected it should be recognized when realized, which ordinarily is the disposal date.

disposal date. Paragraph 15 states: "In the usual circumstance, it would be expected that the plan of disposal would be carried out within a period of one year from the measurement date and that such projections of operating income or loss would not cover a period exceeding approximately one year."

The staff believes that the estimates necessary for accounting for a business as discontinued cannot be developed with sufficient reliability to justify this presentation if projections beyond twelve months from the measurement date are required by the disposal plan. Furthermore, plans that do not contemplate consummation of the disposal within one year are inconsistent with the requirement in paragraph 14 of APB 30 that a qualifying plan must include "an active program to find a buyer if disposal is to be by sale." Finally, the staff believes that the reporting of operating results of a business subject to a plan of disposal as discontinued operations inaccurately portrays the Company's operating results and continuing risks if the Company expects to continue to manage that business and remain subject to its risks for a period exceeding one year.³

3. Accounting for the Abandonment of a Business Segment

Facts: A Company adopts a formal plan to abandon a business segment through the orderly liquidation or "run-off" of its operations. The plan contemplates that the Company will cease accepting new business as of a date within twelve months of the measurement date. However, the Company is obligated by contract or regulation to continue to provide services for the periods remaining under existing agreements, and to permit renewal of contracts upon demand by the customer. The Company may continue to receive payments from customers for several years pursuant to the terms of outstanding contracts, and will incur significant operating costs in future periods to fulfill its obligations under the contracts.

Question 3: May the wind-down of the business segment be accounted for as a discontinued business pursuant to APB 30 as of the date that the Company adopts its formal plan?

Interpretive Response: Yes. If the acceptance of new business (other than that which the Company is obligated by contract or regulation to accept) will cease within twelve months of the date that the formal plan is adopted, the staff will not object to accounting for the abandonment as a discontinued business as of the plan adoption date if operating results through the final termination can be estimated with reasonable accuracy. However, in reporting periods in which the residual operations of

³ If management changes its plans and decides not to sell a business that has been accounted for as a discontinued operation, registrants should apply the guidance in the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) consensus for Issue No. 90-16. If, notwithstanding management's reasonable expectations, disposal of the business is not completed within a year of the measurement date, registrants are expected to apply the guidance in the EITF consensus for Issue No. 90-6 concerning businesses held for sale that were acquired in a business combination.