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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

#### 7 CFR Part 301

[Docket No. APHIS–2005–0116]

#### Mediterranean Fruit Fly; Remove Portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Santa Clara Counties, CA, From the List of Quarantined Areas

**AGENCY:** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Affirmation of interim rule as final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We are adopting as a final rule, without change, an interim rule that amended the Mediterranean fruit fly regulations by removing portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Santa Clara Counties, CA, from the list of quarantined areas and by removing restrictions on the interstate movement of regulated articles from those areas. The interim rule was necessary to relieve restrictions that were no longer needed to prevent the spread of the Mediterranean fruit fly into noninfested areas of the United States.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* Effective on January 10, 2007, we are adopting as a final rule the interim rule published at 71 FR 53963–53964 on September 13, 2006.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Wayne D. Burnett, National Fruit Fly Program Manager, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 134, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 734–4387.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

In an interim rule<sup>1</sup> effective on February 7, 2006, and published in the

<sup>1</sup> To view the interim rule, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, click on the “Advanced

**Federal Register** on February 13, 2006 (71 FR 7393–7395, Docket No. APHIS–2005–0116), we amended the Mediterranean fruit fly regulations contained in 7 CFR 301.78 through 301.78–10 (referred to below as the regulations) by adding portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Santa Clara Counties, CA, to the list of quarantined areas in § 301.78–3(c) and restricting the interstate movement of regulated articles from those areas. The February 2006 interim rule was necessary to prevent the spread of Mediterranean fruit fly into noninfested areas of the United States. Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before April 14, 2006. We did not receive any comments.

In a second interim rule<sup>2</sup> effective September 7, 2006, and published in the **Federal Register** on September 13, 2006 (71 FR 53963–53964, Docket No. APHIS–2005–0116), we amended the regulations by removing those same portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Santa Clara Counties, CA, from the list of quarantined areas and removing restrictions on the interstate movement of regulated articles from those areas. We took that action based on trapping surveys conducted by inspectors of California State and county agencies that showed that the Mediterranean fruit fly had been eradicated from the quarantined portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Santa Clara Counties, CA. As a result of that action, there are no longer any areas in the continental United States quarantined for the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before November 13, 2006. We did not receive any comments. Therefore, for the reasons given in the interim rule, we are adopting the interim rule as a final rule.

This action also affirms the information contained in the interim rules concerning Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Executive Orders 12372 and 12988, and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Search” tab, and select “Docket Search.” In the Docket ID field, enter APHIS–2005–0116, then click “Submit.” Clicking on the Docket ID link in the search results page will produce a list of all documents in the docket.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1.

Further, for this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review under Executive Order 12866.

#### List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 301

Agricultural commodities, Plant diseases and pests, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

#### PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

■ Accordingly, we are adopting as a final rule, without change, the interim rule that amended 7 CFR part 301 and that was published at 71 FR 53963–53964 on September 13, 2006.

Done in Washington, DC, this 3rd day of January 2007.

Kevin Shea,

*Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. E7–110 Filed 1–9–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. NM348; Special Conditions No. 25–343–SC]

#### Special Conditions: Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 7X Airplane, Windshield Coating in Lieu of Wipers

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final special conditions.

**SUMMARY:** This special condition is issued for the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 7X airplane. This airplane will have a novel or unusual design feature associated with use of a hydrophobic windshield coating, rather than windshield wipers, as the means to maintain a clear portion of the windshield during precipitation conditions, as required by the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. This special condition contains the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* December 29, 2006.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John McConnell, Airplane and Flight Crew Interface Branch, ANM-111, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356; telephone (425) 227-1365; facsimile (425) 227-1320; e-mail [john.mcconnell@faa.gov](mailto:john.mcconnell@faa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On June 4, 2002, Dassault Aviation, 9 rond Point des Champs Elysées, 75008, Paris, France, applied for a type certificate for its new Model Falcon 7X airplane. The Model Falcon 7X is a 19 passenger transport category airplane, powered by three aft mounted Pratt & Whitney PW307A high bypass ratio turbofan engines. Operation of the airplane is accomplished using a fly-by-wire (FBW) primary flight control system. This will be the first application of a FBW primary flight control system in a private/corporate use airplane.

The Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 7X flightdeck design incorporates a hydrophobic windshield coating to provide adequate pilot compartment view in the presence of precipitation. Primary reliance on such a coating, without windshield wipers, constitutes a novel or unusual design feature for which the applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards. Therefore, a special condition is required that provides the level of safety equivalent to that established by the regulations.

**Type Certification Basis**

Under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.17, Dassault Aviation must show that the Model Falcon 7X airplane meets the applicable provisions of part 25, as amended by Amendment 25-1 through Amendment 25-108.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (*i.e.*, 14 CFR part 25) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Model Falcon 7X because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Model Falcon 7X must comply with the fuel vent and exhaust emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34 and the noise certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36. The FAA must also issue a finding of regulatory adequacy under § 611 of

Public Law 92-574, the “Noise Control Act of 1972.”

The FAA issues special conditions, as defined in § 11.19, under § 11.38, and they become part of the type certification basis under § 21.17(a)(2).

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the type certificate for that model be amended later to include any other model that incorporates the same or similar novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions would also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

**Novel or Unusual Design Features**

The Model Falcon 7X will incorporate the following novel or unusual design feature: Hydrophobic windshield coating to provide adequate pilot compartment view in the presence of precipitation. Sole reliance on such a coating, without windshield wipers or a windshield blower, constitutes a novel or unusual design feature for which the applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards.

**Discussion**

Section 25.773(b)(1) requires that both pilots of a transport category airplane be provided a means to maintain a sufficiently clear portion of the windshield during precipitation conditions, and that this clear portion of the windshield must have a sufficiently extensive view along the flight path. The regulations require this means to maintain such an area during precipitation in heavy rain at speeds up to 1.5  $V_{SR1}$ .

This requirement has existed in principle since 1953 in Part 4b of the Civil Air Regulations (CAR). Section 4b.351(b)(1) of CAR 4b required that “Means shall be provided for maintaining a sufficient portion of the windshield clear so that both pilots are afforded a sufficiently extensive view along the flight path in all normal flight attitudes of the airplane. Such means shall be designed to function under the following conditions without continuous attention on the part of the crew: (i) In heavy rain at speeds up to 1.6  $V_{S1}$ , flaps retracted.” Effective December 26, 2002, Amendment 25-108 changed the speed for effectiveness of the means to maintain an area of clear vision from up to 1.6  $V_{S1}$  to 1.5  $V_{SR1}$  to accommodate the redefinition of the reference stall speed from the minimum speed in the stall,  $V_{S1}$ , to greater than or equal to the 1-g stall speed. As noted in the preamble to the final rule for that amendment, the reduced factor of 1.5 on

$V_{SR1}$  is to maintain approximately the same speed as the 1.6 factor on  $V_{S1}$ .

The requirement that the means to maintain a clear area of forward vision must function at high speeds and high precipitation rates is based on the use of windshield wipers as the means to maintain an adequate area of clear vision in precipitation conditions. The requirement in 14 CFR 121.313(b), and in 14 CFR 125.213(b), to provide “a windshield wiper or equivalent for each pilot station” has remained unchanged since at least 1953.

The effectiveness of windshield wipers to maintain an area of clear vision normally degrades as airspeed and precipitation rates increase. It is assumed that because high speeds and high precipitation rates represent limiting conditions for windshield wipers, they will also be effective at lower speeds and precipitation levels. Accordingly, § 25.773(b)(1)(i) does not require maintenance of a clear area of forward vision at lower speeds or lower precipitation rates.

A forced airflow blown directly over the windshield has also been used to maintain an area of clear vision in precipitation. The limiting conditions for this technology are comparable to those for windshield wipers. Accordingly, introduction of this technology did not present a need for special conditions to maintain the level of safety embodied in the existing regulations.

Hydrophobic windshield coatings may depend to some degree on airflow directly over the windshield to maintain a clear vision area. The heavy rain and high-speed conditions specified in the current rule do not necessarily represent the limiting conditions for this new technology. For example, airflow over the windshield, which may be necessary to remove moisture from the windshield, may not be adequate to maintain a sufficiently clear area of the windshield in low speed flight or during ground operations. Alternatively, airflow over the windshield may be disturbed during such critical times as the approach to land, where the airplane is at a higher than normal pitch attitude. In these cases, areas of airflow disturbance or separation on the windshield could cause failure to maintain a clear vision area on the windshield.

In addition to potentially depending on airflow to function effectively, hydrophobic coatings may also be dependent on water droplet size for effective precipitation removal. For example, precipitation in the form of a light mist may not be sufficient for the

coating's properties to result in maintaining a clear area of vision.

In summary, the current regulations identify speed and precipitation rate requirements that represent limiting conditions for windshield wipers and blowers, but not for hydrophobic coatings, so it is necessary to issue special conditions to maintain the level of safety represented by the current regulations.

These special conditions provide an appropriate safety standard for the hydrophobic coating technology as the means to maintain a clear area of vision by requiring it to be effective at low speeds and precipitation rates as well as the higher speeds and precipitation rates identified in the current regulation. These are the only new or changed requirements relative to those in § 25.773(b)(1) at Amendment 25-108.

#### Discussion of Comments

Notice of proposed special condition No. 25-06-07 for the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 7X airplane was published in the **Federal Register** on July 12, 2006 (71 FR 39235). No comments were received and this special condition is adopted as proposed.

#### Applicability

As discussed above, this special condition is applicable to the Model Falcon 7X. Should Dassault Aviation apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another model on the same type certificate incorporating the same novel or unusual design feature, the special condition would apply to that model as well.

#### Effective Upon Issuance

Under standard practice, the effective date of final special conditions would be 30 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register**; however, as the certification date for the Dassault Model Falcon 7X is imminent, the FAA finds that good cause exists to make this special condition effective upon issuance.

#### Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features on one model of airplane. It is not a rule of general applicability.

#### List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The authority citation for this special condition is as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704.

#### The Special Condition

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special condition is issued as part of the type certification basis for Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 7X airplanes.

#### *Pilot Compartment View—Hydrophobic Coatings in Lieu of Windshield Wipers*

The airplane must have a means to maintain a clear portion of the windshield, during precipitation conditions, enough for both pilots to have a sufficiently extensive view along the ground or flight path in normal taxi and flight attitudes of the airplane. This means must be designed to function, without continuous attention on the part of the crew, in conditions from light misting precipitation to heavy rain at speeds from fully stopped in still air, to 1.5  $V_{SR1}$  with lift and drag devices retracted.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on December 29, 2006.

**Ali Bahrami,**

*Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. E7-200 Filed 1-9-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-13-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

#### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. NM363; Special Conditions No. 25-344-SC]

#### Special Conditions: Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Model G-1159A Airplanes; High-Intensity Radiated Fields (HIRF)

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final special conditions; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA issues these special conditions for a Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Model G-1159A airplane modified by AeroMech Incorporated. This modified airplane will have a novel or unusual design feature when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. The modification incorporates the installation of Innovative Solutions and Support integrated air data display units (ADDU). These systems perform critical functions. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the

protection of these systems from the effects of high-intensity radiated fields (HIRF). These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

**DATES:** The effective date of these special conditions is December 29, 2006. We must receive your comments on or before February 9, 2007.

**ADDRESSES:** You may mail or deliver comments on these special conditions in duplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Transport Airplane Directorate, Attention: Rules Docket (ANM-113), Docket No. NM363, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356. You must mark your comments Docket No. NM363.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Greg Dunn, FAA, Airplane and Flight Crew Interface Branch, ANM-111, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356; telephone (425) 227-2799; facsimile (425) 227-1320.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Comments Invited

The FAA has determined that notice and opportunity for prior public comment for these special conditions is impracticable because these procedures would significantly delay certification and delivery of the affected aircraft. In addition, the substance of these special conditions has been subject to the public comment process in several prior instances with no substantive comments received. We therefore find that good cause exists for making these special conditions effective upon issuance. However, we invite interested persons to take part in this rulemaking by submitting written comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the special conditions, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. We ask that you send us two copies of written comments.

We will file in the docket all comments we receive, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel about these special conditions. You may inspect the docket before and after the comment closing date. If you wish to review the docket in person, go to the address in the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

We will consider all comments we receive on or before the closing date for