

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 71**

[Docket No. FAA-2006-24234; Airspace Docket No. 06-AWP-5]

RIN 2120-AA66

Amendment to Class E Airspace; Provo, UT

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: This technical amendment corrects a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on August 1, 2006 (71 FR 43355), Docket No. FAA-2006-24234, Airspace Docket No. 06-AWP-5. In that rule, the reference to FAA Order 7400.9 was published as FAA Order 7400.9O. The correct reference is FAA Order 7400.9P. This technical amendment corrects those errors.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, April 5, 2007. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.9 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tameka Bentley, Airspace and Rules, Office of System Operations Airspace and AIM, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; *telephone:* (202) 267-8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**History**

On August 1, 2006, a final rule was published in the **Federal Register**, Docket No. FAA-2006-24234, Airspace Docket No. 06-AWP-5 that amended Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations part 71 by amending Class E Airspace; Provo, UT (71 FR 43355). In that rule, the reference to FAA Order 7400.9 was published as FAA Order 7400.9O. The correct reference is FAA Order 7400.9P.

Amendment to Final Rule

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the reference to FAA Order 7400.9 for Airspace Docket No. FAA-2006-24234, Airspace Docket No. 06-AWP-5, as published in the **Federal Register** on August 1, 2006 (71 FR 43355), is corrected as follows:

■ On page 43355, column 1, (from the bottom, counting up) line 6, and column 2, (from the bottom, counting up) line 3, amend the language to read:

§ 71.1 [Amended]

* * * * *
 “FAA Order 7400.9P” instead of
 “FAA Order 7400.9O”.
 * * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, March 23, 2007.

Edith V. Parish,

Manager, Airspace and Rules.

[FR Doc. E7-6301 Filed 4-4-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 91**

RIN No. 2120-AJ03

[Docket No. FAA-2007-27602; SFAR 107]

Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Territory and Airspace of Somalia

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action prohibits flight operations below flight level 200 within the territory and airspace of Somalia by all: (1) U.S. air carriers; (2) U.S. commercial operators; (3) operators of U.S. registered aircraft except when such operators are foreign air carriers; and (4) persons exercising the privileges of a U.S. airman certificate except if the flight is on behalf of a foreign air carrier. The FAA finds this action necessary to prevent a potential hazard to persons and aircraft engaged in such flight operations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective March 30, 2007, shall remain in effect until further notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Catey, Air Transportation Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591. *Telephone:* (202) 267-3732 or 267-8166.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Authority for This Rulemaking**

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. The FAA is responsible for the safety of flight in the United States and for the safety of U.S.-registered aircraft and U.S. operators throughout the world. Additionally, the FAA is responsible for issuing rules affecting the safety of air commerce and national security. Title 49 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 40101(d)(1) provides that the

Administrator shall consider the following, among others, as being in the public interest: assigning, maintaining, and enhancing safety and security as the highest priorities in air commerce. Title 49 U.S.C. Section 44701(a)(5) provides the FAA with broad authority to prescribe regulations governing the practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce and national security.

Background

The United States has aviation safety and national security interest concerns regarding the safety of flight operations in Somalia. In addition, it has concerns for the individuals affected by this SFAR who may overfly Somalia below flight level (FL) 200 or land anywhere in Somalia except when necessary due to an inflight emergency.

On 9 March, the fuselage of an IL-76 aircraft supporting the deployment of Ugandan peacekeeping forces to Somalia exploded and caught fire just above the landing gear while on final approach to Mogadishu International Airport. There is evidence to support the possibility that the aircraft may have been struck by a rocket propelled grenade (RPG) while 2.5-3 kilometers off the coast of Somalia at approximately 120 meters in altitude. The aircraft was able to land at Mogadishu, but was heavily damaged, although no serious injuries occurred to any crew or passengers. While there have been conflicting accounts regarding the cause of the explosion or fire, we believe that the attack on the IL-76 was probably caused by an RPG. We cannot rule out the possibility that some individuals also have access to man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) that could be used against those persons covered by this SFAR. On 23 March, an IL-76 aircraft crashed after taking off from Mogadishu airport, killing all the passengers and crew. The aircraft brought engineers and parts to the IL-76 crippled in the 9 March incident. Although the cause of the crash is under investigation, there is a possibility the IL-76 was downed by a MANPADS missile or RPG. These incidents occurred days after unknown individuals mortared the airport at Mogadishu, causing minimal damage. Consequently, the FAA has determined that it is not safe to overfly Somali territory below FL 200. Furthermore, it is in the United States' national security interests for those covered by this SFAR not to engage in flight operations within the territory and airspace of Somalia.