

that model as well under the provisions of § 21.101.

Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features on Raytheon Aircraft Company Model MU-300 and MU-300-10 airplanes and Model 400 airplanes modified by Beechjet TECH. It is not a rule of general applicability and affects only the applicant who applied to the FAA for approval of these features on the airplane.

The substance of these special conditions has been subjected to the notice and comment procedure in several prior instances and has been derived without substantive change from those previously issued. Because a delay would significantly affect the certification of the airplane, which is imminent, the FAA has determined that prior public notice and comment are unnecessary and impracticable, and good cause exists for adopting these special conditions upon issuance. The FAA is requesting comments to allow interested persons to submit views that may not have been submitted in response to the prior opportunities for comment described above.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

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

The Special Conditions

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the supplemental type certification basis for the Raytheon Aircraft Company Model MU-300 and MU-300-10 airplanes and Model 400 airplanes modified by Beechjet TECH.

1. *Protection from Unwanted Effects of High-Intensity Radiated Fields (HIRF).* Each electrical and electronic system that performs critical functions must be designed and installed to ensure that the operation and operational capability of these systems to perform critical functions are not adversely affected when the airplane is exposed to high-intensity radiated fields.

2. For the purpose of these special conditions, the following definition applies: *Critical Functions:* Functions whose failure would contribute to or cause a failure condition that would prevent the continued safe flight and landing of the airplane.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on December 6, 2004.

Ali Bahrami,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA-2004-18897; Airspace Docket No. 04-AAL-12]

Revision of Class E Airspace; Kotzebue, AK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action revises Class E airspace at Kotzebue, AK to provide adequate controlled airspace to contain aircraft executing two new Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAP). This Rule results in additional Class E surface area airspace at Kotzebue, AK.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, March 17, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jesse Patterson, AAL-538G, Federal Aviation Administration, 222 West 7th Avenue, Box 14, Anchorage, AK 99513-7587; telephone number (907) 271-5898; fax: (907) 271-2850; e-mail: Jesse.ctr.Patterson@faa.gov. Internet address: <http://www.alaska.faa.gov/at>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On Friday, September 10, 2004, the FAA proposed to revise part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) to create additional Class E surface area airspace at Kotzebue, AK (69 FR 54758). The action was proposed in order to add Class E airspace sufficient in size to contain aircraft while executing two new Standard Instrument Approach Procedures for the Kotzebue Airport. The new approaches are (1) Area Navigation-Global Positioning System (RNAV GPS) Runway (RWY) 26, original, (2) RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 8, original. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No public comments have been received, thus, the rule is adopted as proposed.

The area will be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference.

The coordinates for this airspace docket are based on North American Datum 83. The Class E airspace areas designated as surface areas are published in paragraph 6002 of FAA Order 7400.9M, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points*, dated August 30, 2004, and effective September 16, 2004, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document will be revised subsequently in the Order.

The Rule

This revision to 14 CFR part 71 revises Class E airspace at Kotzebue, Alaska. This additional Class E airspace was created to accommodate aircraft executing two new SIAPs and will be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference. The intended effect of this rule is to provide adequate controlled airspace for IFR operations at Kotzebue Airport, Kotzebue, Alaska.

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 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.

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle 1, section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority.

This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in subtitle VII, part A, subpart 1, section 40103, Sovereignty and use of airspace. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to ensure the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it revises Class E surface area sufficient in size to contain aircraft executing two new Standard Instrument Approach Procedures for the Kotzebue Airport and represents the FAA's continuing effort to safely and efficiently use the navigable airspace.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

■ In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9M, *Airspace Designations and Reporting Points*, dated August 30, 2004, and effective September 16, 2004, is amended as follows:

* * * * *

Paragraph 6002 Class E airspace designated as surface area.

* * * * *

AAL AK E2 Kotzebue, AK—[Revised]

Kotzebue, Ralph Wien Memorial Airport, AK (Lat. 66°53'05" N., long. 162°35'55" W.)

Kotzebue VOR/DME

(Lat. 66°53'08" N, long. 162°32'24" W)

Hotham NDB

(Lat. 66°54'05" N, long. 162°33'52" W)

Within a 4.8-mile radius of the Ralph Wien Memorial Airport and within 2.6 miles each side of the 039° bearing from Hotham NDB extending from the 4.8 mile radius to 8.9 miles northeast of the airport and within 2.4 miles each side of the 091° radial from the Kotzebue VOR/DME extending from the 4.8-mile radius to 11.5 miles east of the airport and within 2.4 miles each side of the 278° radial from the KotzebueVOR/DME extending from the 4.8-mile radius to 10.2 miles west of the airport. This Class E airspace is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airman. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.

* * * * *

Issued in Anchorage, AK, on December 10, 2004.

Anthony M. Wylie,

Acting Area Director, Alaska Flight Services Area Office.

[FR Doc. 04–27826 Filed 12–20–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION**17 CFR Parts 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21**

RIN 3038–AC08

Reporting Levels and Recordkeeping

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Final rules.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Commission or CFTC) has adopted several amendments to its contract market and large trader reporting rules (reporting rules). First, with regard to contract reporting levels, the Commission has raised existing levels for certain commodities, established a new default contract reporting level for broad-based securities indexes, and introduced additional reporting levels to address recent market developments. Second, the Commission has adopted rules to specify the manner in which a set of new transactions, such as exchanges of futures for swaps, are reported to the Commission. Third, the Commission has updated its reporting rules to acknowledge current data transmission practices, to foster innovative means of filing forms identifying the owners of accounts with reportable positions, and to eliminate the use of Form 103 for the submission of special call data. Finally, the Commission has adopted a number of clarifying and technical amendments.

DATES: Effective January 20, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Martinaitis, Associate Deputy Director for Market Information, Market Surveillance Section (telephone 202–418–5209, e-mail gmartinaitis@cftc.gov), or Bruce Fekrat, Attorney, Office of the Director (telephone 202–418–5578, e-mail bfekrat@cftc.gov), Division of Market Oversight, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW., Washington, DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Large Trader Reporting Rules****A. Background**

The Commission's reporting rules provide an important tool for market oversight and other surveillance activities. The rules governing this system, among other things, require futures commission merchants (FCMs), clearing members and foreign brokers (collectively reporting firms) to report position and identifying information of the largest futures and option traders, and require traders themselves to provide certain position and identifying

information to the Commission.

Reporting levels are set for futures and option contracts under the authority of sections 4c and 4i of the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA or Act) to ensure that the Commission receives adequate information to carry out its market surveillance programs.¹ These market surveillance programs are designed to detect and prevent price manipulation and market congestion on designated contract markets (DCMs), and to enforce speculative position limits pursuant to section 4a of the Act. The Commission's market surveillance programs also provide information on the overall hedging and speculative use of, and foreign participation in, the futures and option markets and other matters of public interest.² On May 12, 2004, the Commission published a notice of rulemaking for public comment proposing to amend its reporting rules.³ With several minor exceptions, the Commission herein is adopting the amendments as proposed.

B. Raising Contract Reporting Levels for Certain Commodities**1. Amended Reporting Levels**

Generally, the firm carrying a trader's reportable position files large trader reports.⁴ The Commission has traditionally calibrated contract

¹ Section 4i of the Act requires the filing of such reports as the Commission may require when transactions or positions made or obtained on contract markets or derivatives transaction execution facilities equal or exceed Commission set levels. Section 4g of the Act requires each registrant, whether an FCM, introducing broker, floor broker, or floor trader, to file such reports as the Commission may require on proprietary and customer transactions or positions executed on any board of trade in the United States or elsewhere.

² Information collected through the large trader reporting system is also important to the Commission's financial surveillance efforts in furtherance of its responsibility to oversee the financial, as well as the economic, integrity of the markets. For example, the Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight uses various automated tools to combine position information with financial information routinely collected from FCMs to assess and analyze financial risks presented by large customer positions to both the firms carrying those positions and the respective clearing organizations.

³ 69 FR 26333 (May 12, 2004).

⁴ Specifically, parts 17 and 18 of the Commission's regulations require reports from firms and traders, respectively, when a trader holds a "reportable position." See 17 CFR parts 17 and 18. A reportable position is any open contract position, as further defined in the rules, that at the close of the market on any business day equals or exceeds the quantity specified in Rule 15.03. See 17 CFR 15.00. The firms that carry accounts for traders holding reportable positions are required to identify those accounts on Form 102 and to report positions in the accounts to the Commission. The individual trader who holds or controls a reportable position, however, is required to report position and identifying information to the Commission only in response to a special call.