

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

■ Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by removing amendment 39–12842 (67 FR 52396, August 12, 2002), and by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

2005–18–23 Boeing: Amendment 39–14264. Docket No. FAA–2004–19750; Directorate Identifier 2003–NM–192–AD.

Effective Date

(a) This AD becomes effective October 19, 2005.

Affected ADs

(b) This AD supersedes AD 2002–16–03, amendment 39–12842.

Applicability: (c) This AD applies to all Boeing Model 737–600, –700, –700C, –800, and –900 series airplanes; certificated in any category.

Unsafe Condition

(d) This AD was prompted by additional reports indicating that significant corrosion of the electrical connectors in the wheel well of the MLG has also been found on airplanes that land on runways treated with deicing fluids containing potassium acetate. We are issuing this AD to prevent corrosion and subsequent moisture ingress into the electrical connectors, which could result in an electrical short and consequent incorrect functioning of critical airplane systems essential to safe flight and landing of the airplane, including fire warning systems.

Compliance: (e) You are responsible for having the actions required by this AD performed within the compliance times specified, unless the actions have already been done.

Determine Airplane Exposure/Significant & Corrective Actions

(f) Within 12 months after the effective date of this AD: Perform the actions required by either paragraph (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this AD.

(1) Determine airplane exposure to runway deicing fluids containing potassium formate or potassium acetate by reviewing airport data on the type of components in the deicing fluid used at airports that support airplane operations.

(i) If the airplane has not been exposed, repeat the requirements specified in

paragraph (f)(1) of this AD thereafter at intervals not to exceed 12 months.

(ii) If the airplane has been exposed, within 90 days after that determination is made, do the inspection required by paragraph (f)(2) of this AD; and repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed 12 months.

(2) Do a detailed inspection of the electrical connectors, including the contacts and backshells, of the line replaceable unit (LRU) in the wheel well of the MLG for corrosion by doing all the actions in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–24A1148, Revision 1, dated July 10, 2003. Do any significant/corrective actions before further flight in accordance with the service bulletin.

Note 1: For the purposes of this AD, a detailed inspection is defined as: “An intensive visual examination of a specific structural area, system, installation, or assembly to detect damage, failure, or irregularity. Available lighting is normally supplemented with a direct source of good lighting at intensity deemed appropriate by the inspector. Inspection aids such as mirror, magnifying lenses, etc., may be used. Surface cleaning and elaborate access procedures may be required.”

Inspections Accomplished Previously

(g) Inspections accomplished before the effective date of this AD in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–24A1148, dated December 6, 2001, are acceptable for compliance with the inspections required by paragraph (f)(2) of this AD.

Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(h)(1) The Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested in accordance with the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19.

(2) AMOCs approved previously in accordance with AD 2002–16–03, amendment 39–12842, are not approved as AMOCs with this AD.

Material Incorporated by Reference

(i) You must use Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–24A1148, Revision 1, dated July 10, 2003, to perform the actions that are required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise. The Director of the **Federal Register** approves the incorporation by reference of this document in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To get copies of the service information, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Washington 98124–2207. To view the AD docket, go to the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW, room PL–401, Nassif Building, Washington, DC. To review copies of the service information, go to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at the NARA, call (202) 741–6030, or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 2, 2005.

Ali Bahrami,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 05–17984 Filed 9–13–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Office of Foreign Assets Control****31 CFR Part 575****Iraqi Debt Unblocked**

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) of the U.S.

Department of the Treasury is amending the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 575, to unblock debt in which the Government of Iraq has an interest.

DATES: This rule is effective September 9, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Chief of Policy Planning and Program Management, tel. 202/622–2500, or Chief Counsel, tel.: 202/622–2410, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220 (not toll free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On August 2, 1990, upon Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait, the President issued Executive Order 12722 declaring a national emergency with respect to Iraq. This order, issued under the authority of, *inter alia*, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the U.S. Code, imposed economic sanctions against Iraq, including a complete trade embargo and a freeze of Government of Iraq property and interests in property, including any debt owed by the Government of Iraq (“Iraqi debt”). In keeping with United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 of August 6, 1990, and under the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287c), the President also issued Executive Order 12724 of August 9, 1990, which imposed additional restrictions. The Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 575 (the “Regulations”), implement Executive Orders 12722 and 12724 and are administered by the Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”).

On May 22, 2003, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1483, which substantially lifted the multilateral economic sanctions with respect to Iraq. On July 29, 2004, the President issued Executive Order 13350 terminating the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722 and revoking Executive Orders 12722 and 12724 and all other Executive orders based on that national emergency. Notwithstanding the termination of the national emergency, this new Executive order, pursuant to the President's authority under section 207 of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1706), continues prohibitions with regard to transactions involving any property blocked pursuant to Executive Order 12722 or Executive Order 12724 that remains blocked as of July 30, 2004. Moreover, the new Executive order indicates that the termination "shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending but not finally concluded" as of July 30, 2004, any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to such date, or "any rights or duties that had matured or penalties that were incurred" prior to that date.

Because property blocked as of the termination of sanctions against Iraq remains blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13350, any Iraqi debt blocked pursuant to those sanctions has remained blocked. Because of the lifting of multilateral and U.S. sanctions against Iraq, including the resolution of issues relating to Iraqi debt, the Office of Foreign Assets Control is today issuing a new general license unblocking debt in which the Government of Iraq has an interest, subject to certain conditions.

First, notwithstanding the new general license, transactions that remained prohibited by paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(5) of 31 CFR 575.533 continue to remain prohibited. Second, the general license does not authorize the purchase, exchange or settlement of debt in which the Government of Iraq has an interest utilizing funds or other property that is blocked pursuant to this part.

Procedural Matters

Because the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations involve a foreign affairs function of the United States, the provisions in the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice and public procedure and a delayed effective date are inapplicable. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. Chapter 6) do not apply.

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Paperwork Reduction Act

The collections of information related to these regulations can be found in 31 CFR part 501. Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507) those collections of information have been previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1505-0164.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 575

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, banking, Blocking of assets, Foreign trade, Iraq, Penalties, Sanctions.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 31 CFR chapter V is amended as follows:

PART 575—IRAQI SANCTIONS REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 575 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 3 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 2332d; 22 U.S.C. 287c; Pub. L. 101-410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note); 31 U.S.C. 321(b); 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651, 1701-1706; Pub. L. 101-513, 104 Stat. 2047-2055 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note); E.O. 12722, 55 FR 31803, 3 CFR 1990 Comp., p. 294; E.O. 12724, 55 FR 33089, 3 CFR, 1990 Comp., p. 297; E.O. 12817, 57 FR 48433, 3 CFR, 1992 Comp., p. 317; E.O. 13350, 69 FR 46055, July 29, 2004.

Subpart E—Licenses, Authorizations, and Statements of Licensing Policy

■ 2. A new section 575.535 is added to read as follows:

§ 575.535 Iraqi Debt Unblocked.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, all transactions

otherwise prohibited by this part that involve debts in which the Government of Iraq has an interest are authorized.

(b) For purposes of this part:

(1) This section does not authorize transactions that remain prohibited under the terms of paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(5) of § 575.533 of this part.

(2) This section does not authorize the purchase, exchange or settlement of debt in which the Government of Iraq has an interest utilizing funds or other property that is blocked pursuant to this part.

Dated: September 6, 2005.

Robert W. Werner,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Stuart A. Levey,

Under Secretary of the Treasury, Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, Department of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 05-18245 Filed 9-9-05; 12:57 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

37 CFR Parts 1 and 3

[Docket No.: 2004-P-034]

RIN 0651-AB76

Changes To Implement the Cooperative Research and Technology Enhancement Act of 2004

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Cooperative Research and Technology Enhancement Act of 2004 (CREATE Act) amends the patent laws to provide that subject matter developed by another person shall be treated as owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person for purposes of determining obviousness if three conditions are met: The claimed invention was made by or on behalf of parties to a joint research agreement that was in effect on or before the date the claimed invention was made; the claimed invention was made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of the joint research agreement; and the application for patent for the claimed invention discloses or is amended to disclose the names of the parties to the joint research agreement. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (Office) is revising the rules of practice in patent cases to implement the CREATE Act.

DATES: *Effective Date:* September 14, 2005.