

STOWAGE COMPARTMENT INTERIOR VOLUMES—Continued

Fire protection features	Less than 25 ft ³	25 ft ³ to 57 ft ³	57 ft ³ to 200 ft ³
Liner ³	No	Yes	Yes.

¹ *Material*

The material used to construct each enclosed stowage compartment must be at least fire resistant and must meet the flammability standards established for interior components (that is, 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Parts I, IV, and V) per the requirements of § 25.853. For compartments less than 25 ft³ in total interior volume, the design must ensure the ability to contain a fire likely to occur within the compartment under normal use.

² *Detectors*

Enclosed stowage compartments equal to or exceeding 25 ft³ in total interior volume must be provided with a smoke or fire detection system to ensure that a fire can be detected within one minute. Flight tests must be conducted to show compliance with this requirement. Each system (or systems) must provide:

- (a) A visual indication in the flight deck within one minute after the start of a fire;
- (b) A warning in the main passenger cabin. This warning must be readily detectable by a flight attendant, taking into consideration the positioning of flight attendants throughout the main passenger compartment during various phases of flight.

³ *Liner*

If it can be shown the material used to construct the stowage compartment meets the flammability requirements of a liner for a Class B cargo compartment (that is, § 25.855 at Amendment 25–93 and Appendix F, part I, paragraph (a)(2)(ii)), in addition to the above ¹ *Material requirement*, then no liner would be required for enclosed stowage compartments equal to or greater than 25 ft³ in total interior volume but less than 57 ft³ in total interior volume. For all enclosed stowage compartments equal to or greater than 57 ft³ in total interior volume but less than or equal to 200 ft³, a liner must be provided that meets the requirements of § 25.855 for a Class B cargo compartment.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on November 15, 2006.

Ali Bahrami,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 43

[Docket No.: FAA–2004–17683]

RIN 2120–A119

Implementing the Maintenance Provisions of Bilateral Agreements

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; notice of effective date.

SUMMARY: The FAA is announcing the effective date of the final rule, published July 14, 2005, that amended the regulations governing maintenance, preventive maintenance, and alterations performed on U.S. aeronautical products by certain Canadian persons. That revision removes specific regulatory references and other requirements and requires that the maintenance, preventive maintenance, and alterations be performed in accordance with a Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA) between the United States and Canada and associated Maintenance Implementation Procedures (MIP). When the rule was published, the FAA announced the amendments would become effective concurrent with the date the MIP entered into force. The MIP was signed

and entered into force on August 31, 2006; accordingly, the amendments became effective on that date.

DATES: The effective date of § 43.17 is August 31, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William D. Scott, Flight Standards, Aircraft Maintenance Division, AFS–300, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (502) 753–4202; facsimile (502) 753–4232, e-mail: william.d.scott@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Final Rule

On July 14, 2005, the FAA issued a final rule amending § 43.17 of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Maintenance, preventive maintenance, and alterations performed on U.S. aeronautical products by certain Canadian persons. (70 FR 40872). The United States and Canada had entered into an international agreement called a Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA) that was in line with BASAs negotiated with other countries. The FAA and its Canadian counterpart, Transport Canada Civil Aviation (TCCA) of the Department of Transport, were negotiating Maintenance Implementation Procedures (MIP) to accompany the BASA. The amendment to § 43.17 removes specific regulatory references that if not removed would have constrained development of a standardized MIP.

The amendment also makes other minor changes and requires that all maintenance, preventive maintenance, and alterations performed by Canadian Approved Maintenance Organizations (AMOs) and Aviation Maintenance Engineers (AMEs) on U.S. aeronautical products be done in accordance with a

BASA between the United States and Canada and the associated MIP.

The MIP has been finalized. It was signed on August 31, 2006, and became effective immediately upon signing. In the preamble to the final rule the FAA stated, “These amendments become effective concurrent with the date the MIP accompanying the BASA between the United States and Canada enters into force.” Since the MIP is now final and entered into force on August 31, 2006, the FAA now sets the effective date for the above-referenced amendment to § 43.17 to be August 31, 2006.

The FAA has also prepared guidance material to assist maintenance providers in complying with the MIP. This guidance is contained in Advisory Circular (AC) AC 43–10B. A copy of the AC may be obtained by accessing the FAA’s Regulatory and Guidance Library Web page at http://www.airweb.faa.gov/Regulatory_and_Guidance_Library/rgWebcomponents.nsf/HomeFrame?OpenFrameSet.

International Compatibility

In keeping with U.S. obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, it is FAA policy to comply with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices to the maximum extent practicable. The FAA has reviewed the corresponding ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices and has identified no differences with these regulations.

Good Cause for Immediate Adoption

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), FAA finds good cause for issuing this rule without prior notice and comment. Seeking public comment

is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. This rule sets the effective date for a rulemaking that has already been through the public comment process. Seeking prior public comments on the effective date is impracticable, as well as contrary to the public interest in the orderly promulgation and implementation of this rule.

In consideration of the foregoing, the FAA announces the effective date of 14 CFR part 43, Amendment 43-40, published July 14, 2005. The amendments require that the maintenance, preventive maintenance, and alterations be performed in accordance with a Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA) between the United States and Canada and associated Maintenance Implementation Procedures (MIP). The MIP was signed and entered into force on August 31, 2006; accordingly, the amendments became effective on that date.

Issued in Washington, DC, on November 22, 2006.

John M. Allen,

Acting Director, Flight Standards Service.

[FR Doc. E6-20254 Filed 11-29-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA-2006-25270; Airspace Docket No. 06-ASO-9]

Establishment of Class D Airspace; Eastman, GA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action changes the name of the Eastman-Dodge County Airport to Heart of Georgia Regional Airport and establishes Class D airspace at Eastman, GA. On October 9, 1995, the Eastman-Dodge County Airport Authority adopted a name change for the airport. A non-Federal contract tower with a weather reporting system has been constructed at Heart of Georgia Regional Airport. Therefore, the airport meets criteria for Class D airspace. Class D surface area airspace is required when the control tower is open to contain Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) and other Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at the airport. This action establishes Class D airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 2,500 feet

MSL within a 4.1-mile radius of the airport.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, January 18, 2000. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.9 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark D. Ward, Group Manager, System Support, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305-5627.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On August 2, 2006, the FAA proposed to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) by changing the name of the Eastman-Dodge City Airport and establishing Class D airspace at Eastman, GA (71 FR 43678). This action provides adequate Class D airspace for IFR operations at Heart of Georgia Regional Airport. Designations for Class D Airspace are published in FAA Order 7400.9P, effective September 16, 2006, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR part 71.1. The Class D airspace designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received.

The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) changes the name of the Eastman-Dodge County Airport to Heart of Georgia Regional Airport and establishes Class D airspace at Eastman, GA.

The FAA has determined that this proposed 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, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a

substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

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 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 7400.9P, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, effective September 16, 2006, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 5000 Class D Airspace.

* * * * *

ASO GA D Eastman, GA [NEW]

Heart of Georgia Regional Airport, GA
(Lat. 32°12'51" N, long. 83°07'41" W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 2,500 feet MSL within a 4.1-mile radius of the Heart of Georgia Regional Airport. This Class D airspace area is effective during the specific days and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective days and times will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.

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Issued in College Park, Georgia, on October 6, 2006.

Anne Boykin,

Acting Group Manager, System Support, Eastern Service Center.

[FR Doc. 06-9232 Filed 11-29-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

30 CFR Part 931

[NM-044-FOR]

New Mexico Regulatory Program

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.