loss of all engines may be excluded when showing that unrecoverable loss of critical portions of the electrical system is extremely improbable. Unrecoverable loss of all engines is covered in 2, below, and thus may be excluded when showing compliance with this requirement.

2. Regardless of any electrical-generation and distribution-system recovery capability shown under paragraph 1, sufficient electrical-system capability must be provided to:
   a. Allow time to descend, with all engines inoperative, at the speed that provides the best glide slope, from the maximum operating altitude to the altitude at which the soonest possible engine restart could be accomplished, and
   b. Subsequently allow multiple start attempts of the engines and APU. This capability must be provided in addition to the electrical capability required by existing 14 CFR part 25 requirements related to operation with all engines inoperative.

3. The airplane emergency electrical-power system must be designed to supply:
   a. Electrical power required for immediate safety, which must continue to operate without the need for crew action following the loss of the normal electrical power, for a duration sufficient to allow reconfiguration to provide a non-time limited source of electrical power.
   b. Electrical power required for continued safe flight and landing for the maximum diversion time.

4. If APU-generated electrical power is used in satisfying the requirements of these special conditions, and if reaching a suitable runway upon which to land is beyond the capacity of the battery systems, then the APU must be able to be started under any foreseeable flight condition prior to the depletion of the battery or the restoration of normal electrical power, which ever occurs first. This capability must be demonstrated by flight tests at the most critical condition.
   a. It must be shown that the APU will provide adequate electrical power for continued safe flight and landing.
   b. The AFM must incorporate non-normal procedures that will direct the pilot to take appropriate actions to activate the APU after loss of normal engine-driven generated electrical power.

As a part of showing compliance with these special conditions, the tests by which loss of all normal electrical power is demonstrated must also take into account the following:

1. The failure condition should be assumed to occur during night instrument meteorological conditions (IMC), at the most critical phase of the flight, relative to the worst possible electrical-power distribution and equipment-loads-demand condition.
2. After the unrecoverable loss of normal engine generator power, the airplane-engine restart capability must be provided and operations continued in IMC.
3. It should be demonstrated that the aircraft is capable of continued safe flight and landing. The length of time must be computed based on the maximum diversion-time capability for which the airplane is being certified. Consideration for airspeed reductions resulting from the associated failure or failures must be made.
4. The airplane must provide adequate indication of loss of normal electrical power to direct the pilot to the non-normal procedures, and the AFM must incorporate non-normal procedures that will direct the pilot to take appropriate actions.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on October 14, 2011.
Ali Bahrami, Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2011–27765 Filed 10–26–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

Proposed Amendment of Class D Airspace; Santa Monica, CA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to modify Class D airspace at Santa Monica Municipal Airport, CA, to accommodate aircraft departing and arriving under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) at Santa Monica Municipal Airport. This action is a result of the FAA’s biennial review, along with a study of the Santa Monica Municipal Airport airspace area that would further enhance the safety and management of aircraft operations at the airport.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before December 12, 2011.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Roberts, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, WA 98057; telephone (425) 203–4517.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments, as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal.

Communications should identify both docket numbers (FAA Docket No. FAA 2011–0611 and Airspace Docket No. 11–AWP–11) and be submitted in triplicate to the Docket Management System (see ADDRESSES section for address and phone number). You may also submit comments through the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this action must submit with those comments a self-addressed stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: “Comments to FAA Docket No. FAA–2011–0611 and Airspace Docket No. 11–AWP–11. The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.” All communications received on or before the specified closing date for comments will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this action may be changed in light of comments received. All comments submitted will be available for examination in the public docket both before and after the closing date for comments. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of NPRMs

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the
The FAA is proposing an amendment to Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) Part 71 by modifying Class D airspace at Santa Monica Municipal Airport, CA, to accommodate IFR aircraft departing and arriving at the airport. This action, initiated by FAA’s biennial review of the Santa Monica Municipal Airport airspace area, and based on the results of a study conducted by the Los Angeles Visual Flight Rules (VFR) Task Force, and the Los Angeles Class B Workgroup, would enhance the safety and management of IFR operations at the airport. Class D airspace designations are published in paragraph 5000, of FAA Order 7400.9V, dated August 9, 2011, and effective September 15, 2011, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class D airspace designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in this Order.

The FAA has determined this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this proposed regulation; (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 this proposed rule, when promulgated, would 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 U.S. Code. Subtitle I, Section 106, describes the authority for 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 I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it would amend this proposed rule for controlled airspace at Santa Monica Municipal Airport, Santa Monica, CA.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71
Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment
Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

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

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


§71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9V, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 9, 2011, and effective September 15, 2011 is amended as follows:

Paragraph 5000 Class D airspace.

AWP CA D Santa Monica, CA [Amended]
Santa Monica Municipal Airport, CA (Lat. 34°00′57″ N., long. 118°27′05″ W.) That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 2,700 feet MSL within a 2.7-mile radius of Santa Monica Municipal Airport, and within 1.5 miles each side of the 047° bearing from the airport extending from the 2.7-mile radius to 4.6 miles northeast, and that airspace beginning at the intersection of the 2.7-mile radius and 287° bearing from the airport to lat. 34°01′43″ N., long. 118°31′49″ W.; to lat. 33°59′06″ N., long. 118°32′16″ W.; to lat. 33°58′47″ N., long. 118°31′43″ W.; to lat. 33°58′04″ N., long. 118°31′42″ W.; to lat. 33°57′00″ N., long. 118°28′41″ W.; to the intersection of the 168° bearing from the airport and the 2.7-mile radius of the airport. Class D airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.

EPA is proposing to approve Illinois’ volatile organic compound (VOC) emission limits for consumer products and architectural and industrial maintenance (AIM) coatings and incorporate this new rule into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the State of Illinois. However, there are four specific paragraphs in this rule with deficiencies that EPA is proposing to conditionally approve, based on a State commitment to address the deficiencies no later than one year from the date of EPA’s conditional approval.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 28, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2010–0394, by one of the following methods:


2. E-mail: blakley.pamela@epa.gov.

3. Fax: (312) 886–4447.