

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 27, 2007.

Francisco Estrada C.,

RTCA Advisory Committee.

[FR Doc. 07-2271 Filed 5-8-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Notice of Final Federal Agency Actions on Proposed Highway in California

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of limitation on claims for judicial review of actions by FHWA and other Federal agencies.

SUMMARY: This notice announces actions taken by the FHWA and other Federal agencies that are final within the meaning of 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1). The actions relate to a proposed State Route 99 project, Goshen to Kingsburg Six-Lane Freeway project between kilometer posts 66.4 to 86.8 (post miles 41.3 to 53.9) in Tulare County, and kilometer posts 0.0 to 1.6 (post miles 0.0/1.0) in Fresno County, State of California. Those actions grant approvals for the project.

DATES: By this notice, the FHWA is advising the public of final agency actions subject to 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1). A claim seeking judicial review of the Federal agency actions on the highway project will be barred unless the claim is filed on or before November 5, 2007. If the Federal law that authorizes judicial review of a claim provides a time period of less than 180 days for filing such claim, then that shorter time period still applies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mayela Sosa, Central Team Leader, Federal Highway Administration, 650 Capitol Mall, #4-100, Sacramento, CA 95814, weekdays 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Pacific time), telephone (916) 498-5057; e-mail: mayela.sosa@fhwa.dot.gov or Juergen Vespermann, Senior Environmental Planner, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), 2015 E. Shields Avenue, Suite 100, Fresno, CA 93726, weekdays 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Pacific time), telephone (559) 243-8157, e-mail: juergen_vespermann@dot.ca.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the FHWA and other Federal agencies have taken final agency actions by issuing approvals for the following State Route 99 project in the State of California. The Goshen to Kingsburg Six-Lane Freeway project would alleviate traffic congestion and

delays, improve safety and operations, and attain an acceptable Level of Service to meet the existing and projected traffic volumes within the project limits. The 13.6-mile project is located on State Route 99 between Goshen in Tulare County to Kingsburg in Fresno County, California.

The actions by the Federal agencies and the laws under which such actions were taken, are described in the Environmental Assessment (EA)/ Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the project, approved on October 23, 2006 and in other documents in the FHWA administrative record. The EA/FONSI and other documents are available by contacting FHWA or Caltrans at the addresses provided above. The FHWA EA/FONSI can be viewed and downloaded from the project Web site at: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist6/environmental/envdocs/envTulFre99EAS.pdf>.

This notice applies to all Federal agency decisions as of the issuance date of this notice and all laws under which such actions were taken, including but not limited to:

1. *General:* National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) [42 U.S.C. 4321-4351]; and Federal-Aid Highway Act [23 U.S.C. 109 and 23 U.S.C. 128].

2. *Air:* Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 7401-7671(q)].

3. *Land:* Landscape and Scenic Enhancement (Wildflowers) [23 U.S.C. 319].

4. *Wetlands and Water Resources:* Safe Drinking Water Act [42 U.S.C. 300(f)-300(j)(6)]; and Wetlands Mitigation [23 U.S.C. 103(b)(6)(m) and 133(b)(11)].

5. *Wildlife:* Endangered Species Act [16 U.S.C. 1531-1544 and Section 1536]; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act [16 U.S.C. 661-667(d)]; and Migratory Bird Treaty Act [16 U.S.C. 703-712].

6. *Historic and Cultural Resources:* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended [16 U.S.C. 470(f) *et seq.*]; Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. 469-469c]; Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 [16 U.S.C. 470aa *et seq.*]; and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [25 U.S.C. 3001-3013].

7. *Social and Economic:* Civil Rights Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2000(d)-2000(d)(1)]; Farmland Protection Policy Act [7 U.S.C. 4201-4209]; and The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970, as amended.

8. *Hazardous Materials:* Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability

Act [42 U.S.C. 9601-9675]; Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986; and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [42 U.S.C. 6901-6992(k)].

9. *Executive Orders:* E.O. 11990 Protection of Wetlands; E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management; E.O. 12898 Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations; E.O. 11593 Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; E.O. 13007 Indian Sacred Sites; E.O. 13287 Preserve America; 13175 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments; E.O. 11514 Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality; and E.O. 13112 Invasive Species.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 20.205, Highway Planning and Construction. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities apply to this program.)

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1)

Issued on: April 30, 2007.

Maiser Khaled,

Director, Project Development & Environment, Sacramento, California.

[FR Doc. E7-8806 Filed 5-8-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-RY-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Petition for Exemption From the Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; MAZDA

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Grant of petition for exemption.

SUMMARY: This document grants in full the petition of Mazda Motor Corporation, (Mazda) in accordance with § 543.9(c)(2) of 49 CFR Part 543, *Exemption from the Theft Prevention Standard*, for the Mazda CX-9 vehicle line beginning with model year (MY) 2008. This petition is granted because the agency has determined that the anti-theft device to be placed on the line as standard equipment is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard.

DATES: The exemption granted by this notice is effective beginning with model year (MY) 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Deborah Mazyck, Office of International

Vehicle, Fuel Economy and Consumer Standards, NHTSA, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590. Ms. Mazzyk's telephone number is (202) 366-0846. Her fax number is (202) 493-2290.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a petition dated March 8, 2007, Mazda requested an exemption from the parts-marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard (49 CFR Part 541) for the CX-9 vehicle line beginning with MY 2008. The petition requested an exemption from parts-marking pursuant to 49 CFR Part 543, *Exemption from Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard*, based on the installation of an antitheft device as standard equipment for an entire vehicle line.

Under § 543.5(a), a manufacturer may petition NHTSA to grant exemptions for one of its vehicle lines per year. Mazda has petitioned the agency to grant an exemption for its CX-9 vehicle line beginning with MY 2008. In its petition, Mazda provided a detailed description and diagram of the identity, design, and location of the components of the antitheft device for the CX-9 vehicle line. Mazda will install its passive antitheft device as standard equipment on the vehicle line. Features of the antitheft device will include a powertrain control module, immobilizer control module, transceiver and ignition key. Mazda's submission is considered a complete petition as required by 49 CFR 543.7, in that it meets the general requirements contained in § 543.5 and the specific content requirements of § 543.6.

The antitheft device to be installed on the MY 2008 Mazda CX-9 is a transponder-based electronic immobilizer system. Mazda's antitheft device is activated when the driver/operator turns off the engine using the properly coded ignition key. When the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position, the transponder (located in the head of the key) transmits a code to the powertrain's electronic control module. Mazda stated that encrypted communications exist between the immobilizer system control function and the powertrain's electronic control module. The vehicle's engine can only be started if the transponder code matches the code previously programmed into the powertrain's electronic control module. If the code does not match, the engine will be disabled. If the correct code is not transmitted to the electronic control module there is no way to mechanically override the system and start the vehicle. Furthermore, Mazda stated that drive-away thefts are virtually

eliminated with the sophisticated design and operation of the electronic engine immobilizer system which makes conventional theft methods (*i.e.*, hot-wiring or attacking the ignition-lock cylinder) ineffective.

Mazda also stated that its immobilizer system incorporates a light-emitting diode (LED) that provides information as to when the system is "set" and "unset". When the ignition is initially turned to the "ON" position, a three-second continuous LED indicates the proper "unset" state of the device. When the ignition is turned to "OFF", a flashing LED indicates the "set" state of the system and provides a visual confirmation that the vehicle is protected by the immobilizer system. The integration of the setting/unsetting device (transponder) into the ignition key prevents any inadvertent activation of the system.

Mazda reported that in MY 1996, the proposed system was installed on certain U.S. Ford vehicles as standard equipment (*i.e.* on all Ford Mustang GT and Cobra models, Ford Taurus LX, SHO and Sable LS models). The immobilizer system was installed on the Ford Mustang vehicle line as standard equipment in MY 1997. When comparing 1995 model year Mustang vehicle thefts (without immobilizer), with MY 1997 Mustang vehicle thefts (with immobilizer), data from the National Insurance Crime Bureau (NCIC) showed a 70% reduction in theft. Actual NCIC reported thefts were 500 for MY 1995 Mustang and 149 thefts for MY 1997 Mustang.)

Mazda also noted that a July 2000 Insurance Institute for Highway Safety news release compared theft loss data before and after equipping vehicles with a passive immobilizer device. It showed an average reduction of about 50 percent for vehicles with an immobilizer system.

In addressing the specific content requirements of 543.6, Mazda provided information on the reliability and durability of its proposed device. To ensure reliability and durability of the device, Mazda conducted tests based on its own specified standards. Mazda also provided a detailed list of the tests conducted and believes that the device is reliable and durable since the device complied with its specified requirements for each test. Mazda also states that its proposed device is reliable and durable because it does not have any moving parts, nor does the key require a separate battery. Any attempt to slam-pull the ignition lock cylinder, for example, will have no effect on a thief's ability to start the vehicle. Starting the vehicle is accomplished by

having the correct ignition key transmit the correct code to the control module.

Mazda's proposed device, as well as other comparable devices that have received full exemptions from the parts-marking requirements, lacks an audible or visible alarm. Therefore, the device cannot perform one of the functions listed in 49 CFR Part 543.6(a)(3), that is, to call attention to unauthorized attempts to enter or move the vehicle. However, theft data have indicated a decline in theft rates for vehicle lines that have been equipped with devices similar to that which Mazda proposes. In these instances, the agency has concluded that the lack of a visual or audio alarm has not prevented these antitheft devices from being effective protection against theft.

On the basis of this comparison, Mazda has concluded that the proposed antitheft device is no less effective than those devices installed on lines for which NHTSA has already granted full exemption from the parts-marking requirements.

Based on the evidence submitted by Mazda, the agency believes that the antitheft device for the Mazda CX-9 vehicle line is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard (49 CFR Part 541). Based on the information Mazda provided about its device, the agency concludes that the device will provide the four types of performance listed in § 543.6(a)(3): Promoting activation; preventing defeat or circumvention of the device by unauthorized persons; preventing operation of the vehicle by unauthorized entrants; and ensuring the reliability and durability of the device.

As required by 49 U.S.C. 33106 and 49 CFR Part 543.6(a)(4) and (5), the agency finds that Mazda has provided adequate reasons for its belief that the antitheft device will reduce and deter theft.

For the foregoing reasons, the agency hereby grants in full Mazda's petition for exemption from the Mazda CX-9 vehicle line from the parts-marking requirements of 49 CFR Part 541. The agency notes that 49 CFR Part 541, Appendix A-1, identifies those lines that are exempted from the Theft Prevention Standard for a given model year. 49 CFR Part 543.7(f) contains publication requirements incident to the disposition of all Part 543 petitions. Advanced listing, including the release of future product nameplates, the beginning model year for which the petition is granted and a general description of the antitheft device is necessary in order to notify law

enforcement agencies of new vehicle lines exempted from the parts-marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard.

If Mazda decides not to use the exemption for this line, it must formally notify the agency. If such a decision is made, the line must be fully marked according to the requirements under 49 CFR Parts 541.5 and 541.6 (marking of major component parts and replacement parts).

NHTSA notes that if Mazda wishes in the future to modify the device on which this exemption is based, the company may have to submit a petition to modify the exemption. Part 543.7(d) states that a Part 543 exemption applies only to vehicles that belong to a line exempted under this part and equipped with the anti-theft device on which the line's exemption is based. Further, Part 543.9(c)(2) provides for the submission of petitions "to modify an exemption to permit the use of an antitheft device similar to but differing from the one specified in that exemption."

The agency wishes to minimize the administrative burden that Part 543.9(c)(2) could place on exempted vehicle manufacturers and itself. The agency did not intend in drafting Part 543 to require the submission of a modification petition for every change to the components or design of an antitheft device. The significance of many such changes could be *de minimis*. Therefore, NHTSA suggests that if the manufacturer contemplates making any changes, the effects of which might be characterized as *de minimis*, it should consult the agency before preparing and submitting a petition to modify.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 33106; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50.

Issued on: May 3, 2007.

Stephen R. Kratzke,

Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. E7-8861 Filed 5-8-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

May 3, 2007.

The Department of the Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this

information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 11000, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

Dates: Written comments should be received on or before June 8, 2007 to be assured of consideration.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545-1226.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: FI-59-89 (Final) Proceeds of Bonds used for Reimbursement.

Description: The rule requires record maintenance by a state or local government or section 501(c)(3) organization issuing tax-exempt bonds ("Issuer") to reimburse itself for previously-paid expenses. This recordkeeping will establish that the issuer had an intent, when it paid an expense, to later issue a reimbursement bond.

Respondents: State, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 6,000 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-1708.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Publication 1345, Handbook for Authorized IRS e-file Providers.

Description: Publication 1345 informs those who participate in the IRS e-file Program for Individual Income Tax Returns of their obligations to the Internal Revenue Service, taxpayers, and other participants.

Respondents: Businesses and other for-profit institutions.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 3,636,463 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-1734.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Terminal Operator Report.

Form: 720-TO.

Description: Representatives of the motor fuel industry, state governments, and the Federal government are working to ensure compliance with excise taxes on motor fuels. This joint effort has resulted in a system to track the movement of all products to and from terminals. Form 720-TO is an information return that will be used by terminal operators to report their monthly receipts and disbursements of products.

Respondents: Businesses or other for-profit institutions.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 2,347,020 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-1296.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: PS-27-91 (Final) Procedural Rules for Excise Taxes Currently

Reportable on Form 720, PS-8-95 (Final) Deposits of Excise Taxes.

Description: Section 6302(c) authorizes the use of Government depositories. These regulations provide reporting and recordkeeping rules relating to the use of Government depositories for taxes imposed by chapter 33 of the Code.

Respondents: Business and other for-profit institutions.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 242,350 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-1850.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: REG-105885-99 (Final), Compensation Deferred Under Eligible Deferred Compensation Plans.

Description: REG-105885-99 provides guidance regarding the trust requirements for certain eligible deferred compensation plans enacted in the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996.

Respondents: State, Local, and Tribal Governments.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 10,600 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-1461.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: INTL-24-94 (Final) Taxpayer Identifying Numbers (TINs).

Description: This regulation relates to requirements for furnishing a taxpayer identifying number on returns, statements, or other documents. Procedures are provided for requesting a taxpayer identifying number for certain alien individuals for whom a social security number is not available. The regulation also requires foreign persons to furnish a taxpayer identifying number on their tax returns.

Respondents: Individuals or households.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 1 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-1117.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Notice 89-61, Imported Substances; Rules for Filing a Petition.

Description: The notice sets forth procedures to be followed in petitioning the Secretary to modify the list of taxable substances in section 4672(a)(3).

Respondents: Businesses or other for-profit institutions.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 100 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-0041.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Corporation Dissolution or Liquidation.

Form: 966.

Description: Form 966 is filed by a corporation whose shareholders have agreed to liquidate the corporation. As a result of the liquidation, the