

Frequency	Field strength	
	(volts per meter)	Peak
10 kHz–100 kHz	50	50
100 kHz–500 kHz	50	50
500 kHz–2 MHz	50	50
2 MHz–30 MHz	100	100
30 MHz–70 MHz	50	50
70 MHz–100 MHz	50	50
100 MHz–200 MHz	100	100
200 MHz–400 MHz	100	100
400 MHz–700 MHz	700	50
700 MHz–1 GHz	700	100
1 GHz–2 GHz	2000	200
2 GHz–4 GHz	3000	200
4 GHz–6 GHz	3000	200
6 GHz–8 GHz	1000	200
8 GHz–12 GHz	3000	300
12 GHz–18 GHz	2000	200
18 GHz–40 GHz	600	200

The field strengths are expressed in terms of peak root-mean-square (rms) values.

or,

(2) The applicant may demonstrate by a system test and analysis that the electrical and electronic systems that perform critical functions can withstand a minimum threat of 100 volts per meter, electrical field strength, from 10 kHz to 18 GHz. When using this test to show compliance with the HIRF requirements, no credit is given for signal attenuation due to installation.

A preliminary hazard analysis must be performed by the applicant, for approval by the FAA, to identify either electrical or electronic systems that perform critical functions. The term “critical” means those functions whose failure would contribute to, or cause, a failure condition that would prevent the continued safe flight and landing of the airplane. The systems identified by the hazard analysis that perform critical functions are candidates for the application of HIRF requirements. A system may perform both critical and non-critical functions. Primary electronic flight display systems, and their associated components, perform critical functions such as attitude, altitude, and airspeed indication. The HIRF requirements apply only to critical functions.

Compliance with HIRF requirements may be demonstrated by tests, analysis, models, similarity with existing systems, or any combination of these. Service experience alone is not acceptable since normal flight operations may not include an exposure to the HIRF environment. Reliance on a system with similar design features for redundancy as a means of protection against the effects of external HIRF is generally insufficient since all elements

of a redundant system are likely to be exposed to the fields concurrently.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to New Piper PA-44-180 model airplanes.

Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features on one model of airplane. 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 period in several prior instances and has been derived without substantive change from those previously issued. It is unlikely that prior public comment would result in a significant change from the substance contained herein. For this reason, and 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 23

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Signs and symbols.

Citation

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113 and 44701; 14 CFR 21.16 and 21.101; and 14 CFR 11.38 and 11.19.

The Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for New Piper PA-44-180 model airplanes modified by installation of the factory optional Avidyne Entegra EFIS system.

1. Protection of Electrical and Electronic Systems from High Intensity Radiated Fields (HIRF). Each system that performs critical functions must be designed and installed to ensure that the operations, and operational capabilities of these systems to perform critical functions, are not adversely affected when the airplane is exposed to high

intensity radiated electromagnetic fields external to the airplane.

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 Kansas City, Missouri on January 6, 2006.

John Colomy,

Acting Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 06-341 Filed 1-12-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 05-AWP-12]

Establishment of a Class E Enroute Domestic Airspace Area, San Luis Obispo, CA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Direct final rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: This action withdraws the direct final rule published in the **Federal Register** on November 14, 2005, (70 FR 69077). In that action, the FAA proposed to establish a Class E enroute domestic airspace west of San Luis Obispo, CA, to replace existing Class G uncontrolled airspace. The FAA has determined that the boundaries of this airspace will be revised and another direct final rule resubmitted for publication.

DATES: The direct final rule published November 14, 2005 (70 FR 69077) is withdrawn as of January 13, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Francie Hope, Western Terminal Operations Airspace Specialist, AWP-520.3, Federal Aviation Administration, 15000 Aviation Boulevard, Lawndale, California 90261, telephone (310) 725-6502.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 14, 2005, a direct final rule was published in the **Federal Register** to establish a Class E enroute domestic airspace area west of San Luis Obispo to contain aircraft while in Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) conditions and under control of Santa Barbara Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON). On November 2, 2005, airspace was transferred from Los Angeles Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) to Santa Barbara TRACON. In order to provide

positive control of aircraft in this area, the airspace was to be designated as controlled airspace. Further review determined that a change in boundaries is required to provide the necessary air traffic control procedures for this airspace, therefore the FAA will withdraw the proposed action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Withdrawal

In consideration of the foregoing, the direct final rule for Airspace Docket No. 05-AWP-12, as published in the **Federal Register** on November 14, 2005 (70 FR 69077), is hereby withdrawn.

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

Issued in Los Angeles, California, on December 20, 2005.

Anthony DiBernardo,

Acting Area Director, Western Terminal Operations.

[FR Doc. 06-202 Filed 1-12-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 73

[Docket No. FAA-2004-19051; Airspace Docket No. 04-AWP-6]

RIN 2120-AA66

Establishment of Restricted Area 2507E; Chocolate Mountains, CA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes Restricted Area 2507E (R-2507E), Chocolate Mountains, CA, as part of a U.S Marine Corps (USMC) training initiative. The USMC requested the establishment of this airspace to support its Close Air Support Mission (CAS) within the Chocolate Mountains Range. The new restricted airspace will be used to conduct realistic aircrew training and to maintain the level of proficiency in modern tactics that is required for combat readiness.

DATES: *Effective Dates:* 0901 UTC, April 13, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ken McElroy, Airspace and Rules, Office of System Operations Airspace and AIM, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW.,

Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On October 1, 2004, the FAA published in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking to establish R-2507E Chocolate Mountains, CA (69 FR 58860). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal. One comment was received in support of the proposal, which also expressed concern about low level flights over the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge. It is the policy of the USMC to limit low level flight over National Wildlife Refuges to the maximum extent possible. With the exception of editorial changes, this amendment is the same as that proposed in the notice.

The Rule

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 73 by establishing R-2507E, Chocolate Mountains, CA, as part of a USMC training initiative. The USMC requested the establishment of this airspace to support its CAS within the Chocolate Mountains Range. The area, R-2507E, will be contiguous with the existing R-2507S, extending from the surface to flight level (FL) 400 and will encompass a portion of the Abel North MOA. The proposed time of designation will be from 0700 to 2300 hours daily. Since the Chocolate Mountains Range complex is joint-use airspace, the restricted areas will only be scheduled when needed for training, and will be available for transit by non-participating aircraft when not in use.

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. 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 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.

Environmental

Environmental Review Pursuant to Section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40CFR Parts 1500-1508), and other applicable law. The FAA conducted an independent review of the USMC Yuma Training Range Complex Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) January 1997, the Yuma Training Range Complex, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) September 2001 for the purpose of establishment of R-2507E, and its subsequent charting. The FAA adopted the FEIS, the SEIS, and prepared a Record of Decision (ROD) dated December 2005. The ROD analyzed this modification of Special Use Airspace at the Yuma Training Range Complex. This final rule, which establishes a new restricted area, will not result in significant environmental impacts.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 73

Airspace, Prohibited Areas, Restricted Areas.

Adoption of the Amendment

■ In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 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.

§ 73.25 [Amended]

■ 2. § 73.25 is amended as follows:

* * * * *

R-2507E Chocolate Mountains, CA [New]

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 33°17'06" N., long. 115°04'35" W., to lat. 33°14'26" N., long. 114°59'00" W., to lat. 33°14'26" N., long. 114°56'35" W., to lat. 33°10'21" N., long. 114°56'26" W., to lat. 33°08'45" N., long. 114°56'43" W.

Designated altitudes. Surface to FL 400.

Time of designation. 0700-2300 local daily; other times by NOTAM.

Controlling agency. FAA, Los Angeles ARTCC.

Using agency. Commanding Officer, USMC Air Station, Yuma, AZ.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on January 6, 2006.

Edith V. Parish,

Manager, Airspace and Rules.

[FR Doc. 06-345 Filed 1-12-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P