

# Proposed Rules

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

### 12 CFR Part 615

RIN 3052-AC23

#### Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Investments in Farmers' Notes

**AGENCY:** Farm Credit Administration.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule; withdrawal.

**SUMMARY:** The Farm Credit Administration (FCA or Agency) withdraws its proposed rule to amend regulations governing investments in farmers' notes (Farmers' Notes), and terminates this rulemaking. This notice informs the public that this rulemaking has ended.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Dawn Johnson, Policy Analyst, Office of Regulatory Policy, Farm Credit Administration, Aurora, CO (303) 696-9737, TTY (303) 696-9259.

or

Richard A. Katz, Senior Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Farm Credit Administration, McLean, VA 22102-5090, (703) 883-4020, TTY (703) 883-4020.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FCA terminates this rulemaking by withdrawing its proposed rule to amend the Farmers' Notes regulation. This rulemaking began on April 20, 2000 (65 FR 21151), when the FCA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking that asked the public questions about ways to improve the funding and discount relationship between Farm Credit banks and other financing institutions (OFIs).<sup>1</sup> In addition to recommendations for improving the OFI program, some commenters suggested that the FCA also explore other ways for the Farm Credit System (System or FCS) to provide funding and liquidity to non-System agricultural lenders. In response to these comments, the FCA held a public meeting in Des Moines, Iowa on

August 3, 2001, that addressed both OFIs and "other types of partnering relationships between System and non-System lending institutions that would increase the availability of funds to agriculture and rural America."<sup>2</sup> At the public meeting, System and non-System commenters encouraged the FCA to promote other arrangements, in addition to the OFI program, that would make it easier for the FCS to provide funding and liquidity to non-System agricultural lenders. Many commenters expressed their desire for more flexible and informal arrangements between FCS and non-System agricultural lenders.

On August 11, 2003, the FCA adopted a proposed rule (original proposed rule) on OFIs and Farmers' Notes.<sup>3</sup> The FCA received 105 comment letters from both System and non-System lenders that specifically addressed Farmers' Notes. All 98 non-System commenters opposed the original proposed rule primarily because they believed that it would give System associations a competitive advantage over commercial banks. Seven System commenters expressed the view that revising the Farmers' Note program could strengthen cooperation between the FCS and non-System lenders and increase the flow of credit to agriculture. However, many FCS commenters sought significant changes to the proposal.

Based on these comments, the FCA adopted a final rule on OFIs, but repropoed the Farmers' Notes rule.<sup>4</sup> The second proposed rule (reproposed rule) that the FCA issued on September 14, 2004, sought to address the concerns of both System and non-System commenters.<sup>5</sup> The FCA received 776 comment letters in response to the reproposed rule. Six FCS commenters told the FCA that the reproposed rule would dissuade System associations from investing in Farmers' Notes because it was too restrictive. The remaining 770 comment letters came from commercial bankers or their trade associations who opposed the reproposed rule for the same reasons that they opposed the original proposed rule.

These comment letters lead the FCA to conclude that enacting a final rule on Farmers' Notes is unlikely to achieve

the Agency's objectives of increasing cooperation between System and non-System lenders so more credit is available for agriculture and rural America. For this reason, the FCA withdraws the proposed rule and terminates this rulemaking.

Dated: July 6, 2006.

**Roland E. Smith,**

*Secretary, Farm Credit Administration Board.*

[FR Doc. E6-10940 Filed 7-11-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6705-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. NM348; Notice No. 25-06-07-SC]

#### Special Conditions: Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 7X Airplane, Windshield Coating in Lieu of Wipers

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed special conditions.

**SUMMARY:** This action proposes special conditions for the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 7X airplane. This airplane will have a novel or unusual design feature(s) associated with use of a hydrophobic coating, rather than windshield wipers, as the means to maintain a clear portion of the windshield during precipitation conditions, as required by the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These proposed special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

**DATES:** We must receive your comments by August 28, 2006.

**ADDRESSES:** You must mail two copies of your comments to: Federal Aviation Administration, Transport Airplane Directorate, Attn: Rules Docket (ANM-113), Docket No. NM348, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356. You may deliver two copies to the Transport Airplane

<sup>1</sup> See 65 FR 21151 (April 20, 2000).

<sup>2</sup> See 66 FR 35428 (July 5, 2001).

<sup>3</sup> See 68 FR 47502 (August 11, 2003).

<sup>4</sup> See 69 FR 29852 (May 26, 2004).

<sup>5</sup> See 69 FR 55362 (September 14, 2004).

Directorate at the above address. You must mark your comments: Docket No. NM348 You can inspect comments in the Rules Docket weekdays, except Federal holidays, between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John McConnell, Airplane and Flight Crew Interface Branch, ANM-111, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056; telephone (425) 227-1365; facsimile (425) 227-1320, e-mail [john.mcconnell@faa.gov](mailto:john.mcconnell@faa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Comments Invited**

We invite interested people to take part in this rulemaking by sending written comments, data, or views. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the special conditions, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. We ask that you send us two copies of written comments.

We will file in the docket all comments we receive, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning these special conditions. You can inspect the docket before and after the comment closing date. If you wish to review the docket in person, go to the address in the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

We will consider all comments we receive on or before the closing date for comments. We will consider comments filed late if it is possible to do so without incurring expense or delay. We may change these special conditions based on the comments we receive.

If you want the FAA to acknowledge receipt of your comments on this proposal, include with your comments a pre-addressed, stamped postcard on which the docket number appears. We will stamp the date on the postcard and mail it back to you.

**Background**

On June 4, 2002, Dassault Aviation applied for a type certificate for its new Model Falcon 7X airplane. The Model Falcon 7X is a 19 passenger transport category airplane, powered by three aft mounted Pratt & Whitney PW307A high bypass ratio turbofan engines. Operation of the airplane is accomplished using a fly-by-wire (FBW) primary flight control system. This will be the first application of a FBW primary flight control system in a private/corporate use airplane.

The Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 7X flightdeck design incorporates a

hydrophobic coating to provide adequate pilot compartment view in the presence of precipitation. Primary reliance on such a coating, without windshield wipers, constitutes a novel or unusual design feature for which the applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards. Therefore, special conditions are required that provide the level of safety equivalent to that established by the regulations.

**Type Certification Basis**

Under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.17, Dassault Aviation must show that the Model Falcon 7X airplane meets the applicable provisions of part 25, as amended by Amendment 25-1 through Amendment 25-108 thereto.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (*i.e.*, 14 CFR part 25) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Model Falcon 7X because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Model Falcon 7X must comply with the fuel vent and exhaust emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34 and the noise certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36 and the FAA must issue a finding of regulatory adequacy under § 611 of Public Law 92-574, the "Noise Control Act of 1972."

The FAA issues special conditions, as defined in § 11.19, under § 11.38, and they become part of the type certification basis under § 21.17(a)(2).

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the type certificate for that model be amended later to include any other model that incorporates the same or similar novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions would also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

**Novel or Unusual Design Features**

The Model Falcon 7X will incorporate the following novel or unusual design feature:

Hydrophobic windshield coating as the primary means to maintain a clear portion of the windshield, during precipitation conditions, sufficient for both pilots to have a sufficiently extensive view along the flight path.

**Discussion**

Section 25.773(b)(1) requires that both pilots of a transport category airplane be provided a means to maintain a sufficiently clear portion of the windshield during precipitation

conditions, and that this clear portion of the windshield must have a sufficiently extensive view along the flight path. The regulations require this means to maintain such an area during precipitation in heavy rain at speeds up to 1.5  $V_{SR1}$ .

This requirement has existed in principle since 1953 in Part 4b of the Civil Air Regulations (CAR). Section 4b.351(b)(1) of CAR 4b required that "Means shall be provided for maintaining a sufficient portion of the windshield clear so that both pilots are afforded a sufficiently extensive view along the flight path in all normal flight attitudes of the airplane. Such means shall be designed to function under the following conditions without continuous attention on the part of the crew: (i) In heavy rain at speeds up to 1.6  $V_{S1}$ , flaps retracted." Effective December 26, 2002, Amendment 25-108 changed the speed for effectiveness of the means to maintain an area of clear vision from up to 1.6  $V_{S1}$  to 1.5  $V_{SR1}$  to accommodate the redefinition of the reference stall speed from the minimum speed in the stall,  $V_{S1}$ , to greater than or equal to the 1-g stall speed,  $V_{SR1}$ , as the 1-g stall speed. As noted in the preamble to the final rule for that amendment, the reduced factor of 1.5 on  $V_{SR1}$  is to maintain approximately the same speed as the 1.6 factor on  $V_{S1}$ .

The requirement that the means to maintain a clear area of forward vision must function at high speeds and high precipitation rates is based on the use of windshield wipers as the means to maintain an adequate area of clear vision in precipitation conditions. The requirement in 14 CFR 121.313(b), and in 14 CFR 125.213(b), to provide "a windshield wiper or equivalent for each pilot station" has remained unchanged since at least 1953.

The effectiveness of windshield wipers to maintain an area of clear vision normally degrades as airspeed and precipitation rates increase. It is assumed that because high speeds and high precipitation rates represent limiting conditions for windshield wipers, they will also be effective at lower speeds and precipitation levels. Accordingly, § 25.773(b)(1)(i) does not require maintenance of a clear area of forward vision at lower speeds or lower precipitation rates.

A forced airflow blown directly over the windshield has also been used to maintain an area of clear vision in precipitation. The limiting conditions for this technology are comparable to those for windshield wipers. Accordingly, introduction of this technology did not present a need for special conditions to maintain the level

of safety embodied in the existing regulations.

Hydrophobic windshield coatings may depend to some degree on airflow directly over the windshield to maintain a clear vision area. The heavy rain and high-speed conditions specified in the current rule do not necessarily represent the limiting conditions for this new technology. For example, airflow over the windshield, which may be necessary to remove moisture from the windshield, may not be adequate to maintain a sufficiently clear area of the windshield in low speed flight or during ground operations. Alternatively, airflow over the windshield may be disturbed during such critical times as the approach to land, where the airplane is at a higher than normal pitch attitude. In these cases, areas of airflow disturbance or separation on the windshield could cause failure to maintain a clear vision area on the windshield.

In addition to potentially depending on airflow to function effectively, hydrophobic coatings may also be dependent on water droplet size for effective precipitation removal. For example, precipitation in the form of a light mist may not be sufficient for the coating's properties to result in maintaining a clear area of vision.

In summary, the current regulations identify speed and precipitation rate requirements that represent limiting conditions for windshield wipers and blowers, but not for hydrophobic coatings, so it is necessary to issue special conditions to maintain the level of safety represented by the current regulations.

These special conditions provide an appropriate safety standard for the hydrophobic coating technology as the means to maintain a clear area of vision by requiring it to be effective at low speeds and precipitation rates as well as the higher speeds and precipitation rates identified in the current regulation. These are the only new or changed requirements relative to those in § 25.773(b)(1) at Amendment 25-108.

#### Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the Model Falcon 7X. Should Dassault Aviation apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another model incorporating the same novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions would apply to that model as well.

#### Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features on one model

of airplane. It is not a rule of general applicability.

#### List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704.

#### The Proposed Special Conditions

Accordingly, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) proposes the following special conditions as part of the type certification basis for Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 7X airplanes.

#### *Pilot Compartment View—Hydrophobic Coatings in Lieu of Windshield Wipers*

The airplane must have a means to maintain a clear portion of the windshield, during precipitation conditions, enough for both pilots to have a sufficiently extensive view along the flight path in normal flight attitudes of the airplane. This means must be designed to function, without continuous attention on the part of the crew, in conditions from light misting precipitation to heavy rain at speeds from fully stopped in still air, to 1.5 V<sub>SR1</sub> with lift and drag devices retracted.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on July 3, 2006.

**Kalene C. Yanamura,**

*Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. E6-10894 Filed 7-11-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-13-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2005-22559; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-076-AD]

RIN 2120-AA64

#### **Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

**SUMMARY:** The FAA proposes to supersede an existing airworthiness directive (AD) that applies to certain Bombardier Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) airplanes. The existing AD currently requires repetitive inspections for

cracks, sealant damage, and corrosion of the main fittings of the main landing gear (MLG), and corrective actions if necessary. This proposed AD would reduce the compliance times for inspecting certain low-utilization airplanes, and provide a terminating action for the repetitive inspections. This proposed AD results from a report of a cracked main fitting of the MLG. We are proposing this AD to detect and correct fatigue cracking of the main fitting of the MLG and consequent failure of the main fitting, which could result in the collapse of the MLG.

**DATES:** We must receive comments on this proposed AD by August 11, 2006.

**ADDRESSES:** Use one of the following addresses to submit comments on this proposed AD.

- **DOT Docket Web site:** Go to <http://dms.dot.gov> and follow the instructions for sending your comments electronically.

- **Government-wide rulemaking Web site:** Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and follow the instructions for sending your comments electronically.

- **Mail:** Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Nassif Building, Room PL-401, Washington, DC 20590.

- **Fax:** (202) 493-2251.

- **Hand Delivery:** Room PL-401 on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Contact Bombardier, Inc., Canadair, Aerospace Group, P.O. Box 6087, Station Centre-ville, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3G9, Canada, for service information identified in this proposed AD.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Richard Beckwith, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe and Propulsion Branch, ANE-171, FAA, New York Aircraft Certification Office, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, New York 11590; telephone (516) 228-7302; fax (516) 794-5531.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Comments Invited**

We invite you to submit any relevant written data, views, or arguments regarding this proposed AD. Send your comments to an address listed under **ADDRESSES**. Include "Docket No. FAA-2005-22559; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-076-AD" at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed AD. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend the