

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this proposed AD would affect 97 helicopters of U.S. registry. We estimate that it would take about 1.0 work-hour per helicopter to do the inspection, at an average labor rate of \$85 per work hour. Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of the proposed AD on U.S. operators to be \$8,245, or \$85 per product. If debonding is found, we estimate that it would take about 2 work-hours to replace the main rotor blade, and required parts would cost \$114,182, for a cost of \$114,352. We have no way of determining how many operators would incur these costs.

Regulatory Findings

We have determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. Additionally, this proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that the proposed regulation:

1. Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866;
2. Is not a "significant rule" under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979);
3. Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska to the extent that a regulatory distinction is required; and
4. Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

We prepared an economic evaluation of the estimated costs to comply with this proposed AD. See the AD docket to examine the economic evaluation.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, Section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in subtitle VII, part A, subpart III, section 44701, "General requirements." Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority

because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by Reference, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for Part 39 continues to read as follows:

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding a new airworthiness directive (AD) to read as follows:

Eurocopter Deutschland GMBH: Docket No. FAA-2011-1285; Directorate Identifier 2010-SW-073-AD.

Applicability: Model BO-105A, BO-105C, BO-105LS A-1, BO-105LS A-3, and BO-105S helicopters, all serial numbers, with a main rotor blade, part number (P/N) 105-15103, 105-15141, 105-15141V001, 105-15143, 105-15150, 105-15150V001, 105-15152, 105-81013, 105-87214, 1120-15101, or 1120-15103; where the main rotor blade erosion protective shell was replaced between September 2006 and March 2010; certificated in any category.

Compliance: Required within 50 hours time-in-service (TIS) after the effective date of this AD, unless accomplished previously.

To detect debonding of the main rotor blade erosion protective shell, which could lead to an unbalanced main rotor, high vibration, damage to the tail boom or tail rotor, and loss of control of the helicopter, accomplish the following:

(a) Inspect the main rotor blade for debonding of the erosion protective shell. If debonding is detected during the inspection, before further flight, replace the main rotor blade with an airworthy main rotor blade.

Note 1: Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Emergency Alert Service Bulletin No. BO105-10-124, Revision 1, dated October 18, 2010, and No. BO105LS-10-12, Revision 1, dated October 20, 2010, which are not incorporated by reference, contain additional information about the subject of this AD.

(b) To request a different method of compliance or a different compliance time for this AD, follow the procedures in 14 CFR 39.19. Contact the Manager, Regulations and Policy Group, FAA, ATTN: Jim Grigg, Manager, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas 76137; telephone: (817) 222-5122; fax: (817) 222-5126, for information about previously approved alternative methods of compliance.

(c) The Joint Aircraft System/Component Code is 6210: Main Rotor Blades.

Note 2: The subject of this AD is addressed in European Aviation Safety Agency AD 2010-0216-E, dated October 21, 2010 (corrected October 29, 2010).

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on November 29, 2011.

Lance T. Gant,

Acting Manager, Rotorcraft Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2011-31254 Filed 12-5-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA-2011-1193; Airspace Docket No. 11-ANM-14]

Proposed Modification of Area Navigation Route T-288; WY

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to modify low altitude area navigation (RNAV) route T-288 by extending the route westward from the Rapid City, SD, VORTAC to the Gillette, WY, VOR/DME. The proposed extension would enhance efficiency and safety of the National Airspace System (NAS) by supplementing the existing VOR Federal airway structure in that area.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before January 20, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on this proposal to the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590-0001; telephone: (202) 366-9826. You must identify FAA Docket No. FAA-2011-1193 and Airspace Docket No. 11-ANM-14 at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit comments through the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Gallant, Airspace, Regulations and ATC Procedures Group, Office of Airspace Services, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

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-2011-1193 and Airspace Docket No. 11-ANM-14) and be submitted in triplicate to the Docket Management Facility (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-2011-1193 and Airspace Docket No. 11-ANM-14." 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 Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at <http://www.faa.gov>, or the **Federal Register's** Web page at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>.

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office (see **ADDRESSES** section for address and phone number) between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the office of the Western Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1601 Lind Ave. SW., Renton, WA 98057.

Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future NPRM's should contact the FAA's Office of Rulemaking,

(202) 267-9677, for a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11-2A, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Distribution System, which describes the application procedure.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 to modify RNAV route T-288 by adding a new segment between the Rapid City, SD VORTAC and the Gillette, WY VOR/DME. The modification would enhance the efficiency and safety of the NAS by supplementing the existing VOR Federal airway structure and providing alternative routing in the event of navigation aid (NAVAID) outages. The minimum IFR altitude in the area varies between 7,000 feet MSL and 9,300 feet MSL; however, the radar coverage in that area is not reliable below 12,000 feet MSL to 13,000 feet MSL. When NAVAID outages occur, due to the existing route and NAVAID structure, it is difficult to route aircraft between the Gillette VOR/DME and the Rapid City VORTAC. In this situation, aircraft flying at lower altitudes must climb up to be within radar coverage in order to get a more direct route to/from the VOR/DME and VORTAC. This is especially important during winter months because pilots encountering icing conditions at the higher altitudes need to descend, but are then lost from radar coverage. The proposed T-288 modification would alleviate this situation as well as enhance the NAS efficiency by adding an RNAV route option.

Low altitude RNAV routes are published in paragraph 6011 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 RNAV route listed in this document would be published subsequently in the Order.

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. Therefore, this proposed regulation: (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under Department of Transportation (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 proposed 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.

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of 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 expands RNAV route coverage to enhance the safe and efficient flow of traffic in the western United States.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1E, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures," paragraph 311a and 311b. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, 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 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 FAA Order 7400.9V, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 9, 2011 and effective September 15, 2011, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 6011 United States Area
Navigation Routes.*

* * * * *

T-288 Gillette, WY (GCC) to Wolbach, NE (OBH) [Amended]

Gillette, WY (GCC)	VOR/DME	(Lat. 44°20'52" N., long. 105°32'37" W.)
KARAS,	INT	(Lat. 44°16'23" N., long. 104°18'50" W.)
Rapid City, SD (RAP)	VORTAC	(Lat. 43°58'34" N., long. 103°00'44" W.)
WNDED, SD	WP	(Lat. 43°19'14" N., long. 101°32'19" W.)
Valentine, NE (VTN)	NDB	(Lat. 42°51'42" N., long. 100°32'59" W.)
Ainsworth, NE (ANW)	VOR/DME	(Lat. 42°34'09" N., long. 99°59'23" W.)
FESNT, NE	WP	(Lat. 42°03'57" N., long. 99°17'18" W.)
Wolbach, NE (OBH)	VORTAC	(Lat. 41°22'33" N., long. 98°21'13" W.)

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Issued in Washington, DC on November 29, 2011.

Gary A. Norek,

*Acting Manager, Airspace, Regulations and
ATC Procedures Group.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Parts 740, 742 and 774

[Docket No. 111020646-1645-01]

RIN 0694-AF41

**Revisions to the Export Administration
Regulations (EAR): Control of Gas
Turbine Engines and Related Items the
President Determines No Longer
Warrant Control Under the United
States Munitions List (USML)**

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and
Security, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security publishes this proposed rule that describes how military gas turbine engines and related articles that the President determines no longer warrant control under Category VI, VII, or VIII of the United States Munitions List (USML) would be controlled under the Commerce Control List (CCL) in new Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) 9A619, 9B619, 9C619, 9D619 and 9E619. In addition, this proposed rule would control military trainer aircraft turbo prop engines and related items, which are currently controlled under ECCN 9A018.a.2 or .a.3, 9D018 or 9E018, under new ECCN 9A619, 9D619 or 9E619.

This rule is one of a planned series of proposed rules that are part of the

Administration's Export Control Reform Initiative under which various types of articles presently controlled on the USML under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) would, instead, be controlled on the CCL in accordance with the requirements of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), if and after the President determines that such articles no longer warrant control on the USML. This proposed rule is being published in conjunction with a proposed rule from the Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls that would consolidate in USML Category XIX the military gas turbine engines and related articles that would remain on the USML.

DATES: Comments must be received by January 20, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. The identification number for this rulemaking is BIS-2011-0042.

- *By email directly to:* publiccomments@bis.doc.gov. Include RIN 0694-AF41 in the subject line.

- *By mail or delivery to:* Regulatory Policy Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 2099B, 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230. Refer to RIN 0694-AF41.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gene Christiansen, Office of National Security and Technology Transfer Controls, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Telephone:* (202) 482-2984, *Email:* Gene.Christiansen@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 15, 2011, as part of the Administration's ongoing Export Control Reform Initiative, the Bureau of

Industry and Security (BIS) published a proposed rule (76 FR 41958) ("the July 15 proposed rule") that set forth a framework for how articles the President determines, in accordance with section 38(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) (22 U.S.C. 2778(f)), would no longer warrant control on the United States Munitions List (USML) and, instead, would be controlled on the Commerce Control List (CCL). The July 15 proposed rule also contained a proposal by BIS describing how military vehicles and related articles in USML Category VII that no longer warrant control under the USML would be controlled on the CCL.

On November 7, 2011 (76 FR 68675), BIS published a proposed rule describing how aircraft and related items determined by the President to no longer warrant control under the USML would be controlled on the CCL. In that proposed rule, BIS also made several changes and additions to the framework proposed in the July 15 proposed rule.

BIS plans to publish additional proposed rules describing how surface vessels and related articles (currently controlled under USML Category VI) and submersibles, submarines, and related articles (currently controlled by USML Category VI or XX) that the President determines no longer warrant control on the USML would be controlled on the CCL.

BIS also plans to publish a proposed rule describing how the new controls described in this and similar notices would be implemented, such as through the use of "grandfather" clauses and additional exceptions. The goal of such provisions would be to give exporters sufficient time to implement the final versions of such changes and to avoid, to the extent possible, situations where transactions would require licenses from both the State Department and the Commerce Department.