

the FAA proposed 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. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new AD:

Cirrus Design Corporation: Docket No. FAA–2007–27976; Directorate Identifier 2007–CE–042–AD.

Comments Due Date

(a) We must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) action by June 18, 2007.

Affected ADs

(b) None.

Applicability

(c) This AD applies to Model SR20 airplanes, serial numbers (SN) 1005 through 1798, and Model SR22 airplanes, SN 0002 through 2437, that are certificated in any category.

Unsafe Condition

(d) This AD results from a Cirrus Design Corporation (CDC) report of an in-flight Cirrus Airplane Parachute System (CAPS) activation where the parachute failed to successfully deploy. We are issuing this AD to correct pick-up collar support fasteners of the CAPS, which could result in the premature separation of the collar. This condition, if not corrected, could result in the parachute failing to successfully deploy (CAPS failure).

Compliance

(e) To address this problem, you must do the following, unless already done:

Actions	Compliance	Procedures
Replace the pick-up collar support of the CAPS with the new design pick-up collar support and the two nylon collar support screws with new custom aluminum tension screws. One of the following must do the replacement: (1) A CDC trained and authorized parachute system technician who also holds an Airframe and Powerplant (A&P) mechanic license; or (2) a CDC trained and authorized parachute system technician who is supervised by an A&P mechanic.	Within the next 25 hours time-in-service (TIS), or within 60 days, whichever occurs first after the effective date of this AD.	Follow Cirrus Alert Service Bulletin No. SB A2X–95–10 R2, Issued April 2, 2007, Revised: April 24, 2007.

Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(f) The Manager, Chicago Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. Send information to ATTN: Wess Rouse, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Room 107, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018; telephone: (847) 294–8113; fax: (847) 297–7834. Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your appropriate principal inspector (PI) in the FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO), or lacking a PI, your local FSDO.

Related Information

(g) To get copies of the service information referenced in this AD, contact Cirrus Design Corporation, 4515 Taylor Circle, Duluth, Minnesota 55811; telephone: (218) 727–2737; internet address: www.cirrusdesign.com. To view the AD docket, go to the Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Nassif Building, Room PL–401, Washington, DC, or on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>. The docket number is Docket No. FAA–2007–27976; Directorate Identifier 2007–CE–042–AD.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on May 11, 2007.

David R. Showers,

Acting Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 07–2438 Filed 5–16–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2007–27974; Directorate Identifier 2007–CE–040–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Model DA 40 and DA 40F Airplanes

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

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for the products listed above. This proposed AD results from mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) originated by an aviation authority of another country to identify and correct an unsafe condition on an aviation product. The MCAI describes the unsafe condition as:

A nose landing gear leg failed in area of the nose gear leg pivot axle. This airplane was mostly operated on grass runways and training operations. This failure was based on a fatigue crack developed in the pivot axle. Material inspections figured out that this cracks may also develop on other serial No. pending the type of operation.

The proposed AD would require actions that are intended to address the unsafe condition described in the MCAI.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by June 18, 2007.

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

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

- **Fax:** (202) 493–2251.
- **Mail:** Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Nassif Building, Room PL–401, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

- **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.

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this proposed AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Office (telephone (800) 647–

5227) is in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sarjapur Nagarajan, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 901 Locust, Room 301, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; *telephone:* (816) 329-4145; *fax:* (816) 329-4090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Streamlined Issuance of AD

The FAA is implementing a new process for streamlining the issuance of ADs related to MCAI. This streamlined process will allow us to adopt MCAI safety requirements in a more efficient manner and will reduce safety risks to the public. This process continues to follow all FAA AD issuance processes to meet legal, economic, Administrative Procedure Act, and **Federal Register** requirements. We also continue to meet our technical decision-making responsibilities to identify and correct unsafe conditions on U.S.-certificated products.

This proposed AD references the MCAI and related service information that we considered in forming the engineering basis to correct the unsafe condition. The proposed AD contains text copied from the MCAI and for this reason might not follow our plain language principles.

Comments Invited

We invite you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposed AD. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include "Docket No. FAA-2007-27974; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-040-AD" at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this proposed AD. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposed AD because of those comments.

We will post all comments we receive, without change, to <http://dms.dot.gov>, including any personal information you provide. We will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact we receive about this proposed AD.

Discussion

Austro Control, which is the aviation authority for Austria, has issued AD No. A-2005-005, dated November 15, 2005 (referred to after this as "the MCAI"), to correct an unsafe condition for the specified products. The MCAI states:

A nose landing gear leg failed in area of the nose gear leg pivot axle. This airplane was

mostly operated on grass runways and training operations. This failure was based on a fatigue crack developed in the pivot axle. Material inspections figured out that this cracks may also develop on other serial No. pending the type of operation.

The MCAI requires repetitively inspecting the nose landing gear leg for cracks and replacing the nose landing gear leg if cracks are found.

You may obtain further information by examining the MCAI in the AD docket.

Relevant Service Information

Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH has issued Mandatory Service Bulletin No. MSB40-046/1, No. MSBD4-046/1, dated April 25, 2007. The actions described in this service information are intended to correct the unsafe condition identified in the MCAI.

FAA's Determination and Requirements of the Proposed AD

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country, and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to our bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, they have notified us of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI and service information referenced above. We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all information and determined the unsafe condition exists and is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Differences Between This Proposed AD and the MCAI or Service Information

We have reviewed the MCAI and related service information and, in general, agree with their substance. But we might have found it necessary to use different words from those in the MCAI to ensure the AD is clear for U.S. operators and is enforceable. In making these changes, we do not intend to differ substantively from the information provided in the MCAI and related service information.

We might also have proposed different actions in this AD from those in the MCAI in order to follow FAA policies. Any such differences are highlighted in a NOTE within the proposed AD.

Costs of Compliance

Based on the service information, we estimate that this proposed AD would affect about 476 products of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it would take about 1 work-hour per product to comply with the basic requirements of this proposed AD. The average labor rate is \$80 per work-hour.

Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of the proposed AD on U.S. operators to be \$38,080, or \$80 per product.

In addition, we estimate that any necessary follow-on actions would take about 8 work-hours and require parts costing \$1,715, for a cost of \$2,355 per product. We have no way of determining the number of products that may need these actions.

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.

Regulatory Findings

We determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. 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 this 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); and
3. 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 a regulatory evaluation of the estimated costs to comply with this proposed AD and placed it in the AD docket.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, 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. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new AD:

Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH: Docket No. FAA–2007–27974; Directorate Identifier 2007–CE–040–AD.

Comments Due Date

(a) We must receive comments by June 18, 2007.

Affected ADs

(b) None.

Applicability

(c) This AD applies to the following airplanes certificated in any category:

Model	Serial Nos.
DA 40	All serial numbers beginning with 40.006.
DA 40F ..	All serial numbers beginning with 40.F001. All serial numbers beginning with 40.FC001.

Subject

(d) Air Transport Association of America (ATA) Code 32: Landing Gear.

Reason

(e) The mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) states:

“A nose landing gear leg failed in area of the nose gear leg pivot axle. This airplane was mostly operated on grass runways and training operations. This failure was based on a fatigue crack developed in the pivot axle. Material inspections figured out that this crack may also develop on other serial No. pending the type of operation.”

The MCAI requires repetitively inspecting the nose landing gear leg for cracks and replacing the nose landing gear leg if cracks are found.

Actions and Compliance

(f) Unless already done, do the following actions:

(1) Within the next 100 hours time-in-service (TIS) after the effective date of this AD, inspect the nose landing gear leg for cracks. Repetitively inspect thereafter at intervals not to exceed 200 hours TIS.

(2) Before further flight after any inspection in which cracks are found, replace the nose landing gear leg. After replacement, continue with the repetitive inspection requirement specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this AD.

(3) Do the actions required in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this AD following Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Mandatory Service Bulletin No. MSB40–046/1, No. MSBD4–046/1, dated April 25, 2007, and the applicable maintenance manual.

FAA AD Differences

Note: This AD differs from the MCAI and/or service information as follows: No differences.

Other FAA AD Provisions

(g) The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, Standards Staff, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. *Send information to ATTN:* Sarjapur Nagarajan, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 901 Locust, Room 301, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; *telephone:* (816) 329–4145; *fax:* (816) 329–4090. Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your appropriate principal inspector (PI) in the FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO), or lacking a PI, your local FSDO.

(2) *Airworthy Product:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer or other source, use these actions if they are FAA-approved. Corrective actions are considered FAA-approved if they are approved by the State of Design Authority (or their delegated agent). You are required to assure the product is airworthy before it is returned to service.

(3) *Reporting Requirements:* For any reporting requirement in this AD, under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements and has assigned OMB Control Number 2120–0056.

Related Information

(h) Refer to MCAI Austro Control AD No. A–2005–005, dated November 15, 2005; and Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Mandatory Service Bulletin No. MSB40–046/1, No. MSBD4–046/1, dated April 25, 2007, for related information.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on May 10, 2007.

Charles L. Smalley,

Acting Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. E7–9495 Filed 5–16–07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

14 CFR Parts 217, 241, 248, 250, 291, 298 and 374a

[Docket No. OST 2006–26053]

RIN 2139–AA11

Submitting Airline Data via the Internet

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) is hosting a public meeting to discuss the submission of air carrier traffic, financial, and consumer reports via a secure internet connection. The public meeting was requested by the Air Transport Association. DOT staff will demonstrate e-filing procedures and be available to answer questions. During the meeting, the DOT will propose a pilot program for a limited number of air carriers to test the internet filing system prior to the system becoming operational. A cross section of major, national, regional, commuter and foreign air carriers will be invited to volunteer to participate in the pilot program.

DATES: The meeting will be held June 21, 2007, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the new DOT headquarters building at 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590. The room number will be announced at a later date. Persons attending the public meeting must pass through the building security; therefore, we are requesting that you register for attendance by e-mailing or calling Ms. Sharon Herman at Sharon.herman@dot.gov or (202) 366–9059.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bernie Stankus, Office of Airline Information, RTS–42, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), telephone number (202) 366–4387, fax number (202) 366–3383 or e-mail bernard.stankus@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) was published on December 20, 2006 (71 FR 76226). You may review comments to the NPRM at <http://www.dms.dot.gov>, Docket 26053.

Background

Receiving and processing aviation data is an essential business process for the DOT. To increase efficiency and reduce costs of the filing process to both the air carriers and the government,