Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 31, 2006.

Kalene C. Yanamura,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2003–NM–233–AD; Amendment 39–14585; AD 2006–10–01]

RIN 2120–AA64

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

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects a typographical error that appeared in AD 2006–10–01 that was published in the **Federal Register** on May 8, 2006 (71 FR 26682). The typographical error resulted in an incorrect revision date for a referenced service bulletin. This AD is applicable to certain Bombardier Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) airplanes. This AD requires the installation of protective tape on the fire and overheat control unit in the flight compartment, and repetitive inspections of the condition of the protective tape and related corrective action. This AD also mandates eventual replacement of the existing fire and overheat control unit with a modified unit, which ends the repetitive inspections.

DATES: Effective June 12, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rocco Viselli (or James Delisio), Aerospace Engineer, Airframe and Propulsion Branch, ANE–171, FAA, New York Aircraft Certification Office, 1600 Stewart Avenue, suite 410, Westbury, New York; telephone (516) 228–7331 (or (516) 228–7321); fax (516) 794–5531.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2006–10–01, amendment 39–14585, applicable to certain Bombardier Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) airplanes, was published in the **Federal Register** on May 8, 2006 (71 FR 26682). That AD requires the installation of protective tape on the fire and overheat control unit in the flight compartment, and repetitive inspections of the condition of the protective tape and related corrective action. That AD also mandates eventual replacement of the existing fire and overheat control unit with a modified unit, which ends the repetitive inspections.

As published, the AD reads throughout, ''Bombardier Alert Service Bulletin A601R–26–017, Revision ''C,'' dated November 6, 2003.'' The correct date of the service bulletin revision should be November 3, 2003.

Since no other part of the regulatory information has been changed, the final rule is not being republished in the **Federal Register**.

The effective date of this AD remains June 12, 2006.

§ 39.13 [Corrected]

On page 26685, in the left-hand column, paragraph (g) of AD 2006–10–01 is corrected to read as follows:

* * * * *

(g) Actions accomplished before the effective date of this AD in accordance with Bombardier Alert Service Bulletin A601R–26–017, Revision 'C,' dated November 3, 2003; and Bombardier Service Bulletin 601R–26–018, dated December 2, 2002; or Revision 'A,' dated February 27, 2003; as applicable; are considered acceptable for compliance with the corresponding requirements of this AD.

* * * * *

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 31, 2006.

Kalene C. Yanamura,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Parts 738, 742, 745, and 774

[Docket No. 060228055–6055–01]

RIN 0694–AD62

Implementation of Unilateral Chemical/Biological (CB) Controls on Certain Biological Agents and Toxins; Clarification of Controls on Medical Products Containing Certain Toxins on the Australia Group (AG) Common Control Lists; Additions to the List of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is publishing this final rule to amend the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to expand export and reexport controls on certain biological agents and toxins (referred to, herein, as ''select agents and toxins'') that have been determined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, to have the potential to pose a severe threat to human, animal and plant life, as well as certain sectors of the U.S. economy (*e.g.*, agriculture). Prior to the publication of this rule, twenty-two of these agents were not listed on the Commerce Control List (CCL) and one of these agents was incompletely specified therein. By amending the EAR to add a new CCL entry that controls CDC and/or APHIS select agents and toxins (including associated genetic elements, recombinant nucleic acids, and recombinant organisms) not previously specified on the CCL, this rule complements the controls that CDC and AHPIS have imposed on the possession, use, and transfer of these select agents and toxins within the United States. The addition of these items to the CCL is expected to have a minimal impact on U.S. industry, since the volume of exports and reexports is extremely limited.

This rule also amends the EAR to clarify controls on certain medical products containing AG-controlled toxins, other than ricin or saxitoxin, by revising the definition of such products to clearly indicate that they include pharmaceutical formulations, prepackaged for distribution as clinical or medical products, that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use as an ''Investigational New Drug'' (IND). Specifically, this rule clarifies that FDA-approved IND products containing AG-controlled toxins (except ricin or saxitoxin) are considered to be ''medical products'' as described in the CCL entry that controls vaccines, immunotoxins, medical products, and diagnostic and food testing kits. BIS is making this clarification because the previous revision to the definition of medical products inadvertently failed to specify that such products include IND items. Furthermore, this clarification is consistent with the language in the AG exemption for clinical and medical products containing botulinum toxins and conotoxins, since the AG exemption applies when such products are designed for ''testing,'' as well as human administration, in the treatment of medical conditions.

In addition, this rule removes the license requirements for exports and