

FAA-2007-27509; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-201-AD.

Effective Date

(a) This AD becomes effective June 29, 2007.

Affected ADs

(b) None.

Applicability

(c) This AD applies to all Fokker Model F.28 Mark 0070 and 0100 airplanes, certificated in any category.

Unsafe Condition

(d) This AD results from a report that, after landing, the flightcrew of a Model F.28 Mark 0100 airplane noted that an extreme difference in pedal angle was required to achieve equal braking action. We are issuing this AD to prevent failure of one or more brake control levers, which could result in uncommanded braking and loss of control of the airplane during takeoff, landing, or taxiing.

Compliance

(e) You are responsible for having the actions required by this AD performed within the compliance times specified, unless the actions have already been done.

Inspection and Replacement

(f) Within 1,500 flight cycles or 12 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs first: Perform a detailed inspection for excessive wear of the brake control levers and do the applicable corrective actions in accordance with and at the times specified in Section 3, "Accomplishment Instructions," of Fokker Service Bulletin SBF100-32-142, dated August 12, 2005. Repeat the requirements of this paragraph thereafter for any replacement control lever at intervals not to exceed 12,000 flight hours after the installation of such a control lever. Operators should note that, where the service bulletin specifies immediate replacement of the control lever if the applicable remaining material (dimension X2) of the attachment hole is less than 2.0 millimeters (0.08 inch), this AD requires replacing the control lever if dimension X2 is less than or equal to 2.0 millimeters.

Note 1: For the purposes of this AD, a detailed inspection is: "An intensive examination of a specific item, installation, or assembly to detect damage, failure, or irregularity. Available lighting is normally supplemented with a direct source of good lighting at an intensity deemed appropriate. Inspection aids such as mirror, magnifying lenses, etc., may be necessary. Surface cleaning and elaborate procedures may be required."

Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(g)(1) The Manager, International Branch, ANM-116, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested in accordance with the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19.

(2) To request a different method of compliance or a different compliance time for this AD, follow the procedures in 14 CFR

39.19. 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

(h) Dutch airworthiness directive NL-2005-011, dated August 31, 2005, also addresses the subject of this AD.

Material Incorporated by Reference

(i) You must use Fokker Service Bulletin SBF100-32-142, dated August 12, 2005, to perform the actions that are required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise. The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of this document in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Contact Fokker Services B.V., Technical Services Dept., P.O. Box 231, 2150 AE Nieuw-Vennep, the Netherlands, for a copy of this service information. You may review copies at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 15, 2007.

Ali Bahrami,

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

[FR Doc. E7-10023 Filed 5-24-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 2

RIN 3038-AC42

Rules Relating to Permissible Uses of Official Seal

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("Commission" or "CFTC") hereby revises 17 CFR part 2, by adding a new section, 17 CFR 2.4, to allow its employee recreation association, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Employee Recreation Association ("Association") to use the Commission seal for permissible, "non-official purposes," e.g., fundraising, social, sports, and similar activities such as selling sports apparel and novelty items imprinted with the Commission's seal.

The Commission finds that since the amendment to part 2 has no impact upon a member of the public, this amendment will become effective

immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**. In addition, the Commission has determined that this amendment to part 2 relates solely to the Association's objectives which promote the welfare of Commission employees and does not in any way impinge on the Commission's core mission. Therefore, the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553, which generally require notice of proposed rule making and provide other opportunities for public participation, are inapplicable. Similarly, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Public Law 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164, do not apply. See 5 U.S.C. 601(2). In addition, the amendment to 17 CFR part 2 does not impose a burden within the meaning and intent of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.* Provisions related to cost-benefit analysis, in section 15(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 19, are also inapplicable.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 25, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thuy Dinh, Office of the General Counsel, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW., Washington, DC 20581. Telephone: (202) 418-5120.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Currently, Commission regulations in 17 CFR part 2 preclude the use of the seal except for official purposes such as affixing the seal to official documents. The seal also may be used in agency-sponsored programs paid for with appropriated funds. For example, novelty items bearing the Commission seal may be distributed in employee incentive programs, award programs, and similar activities. The current rules, however, prohibit and preclude the use of the seal for non-official purposes.

The proposed rule will allow the Commission seal to be used for legitimate, non-official purposes, i.e., on T-shirts and other sport apparels (i.e., hats, sweatshirts and pants, running shorts, wristbands, among others) and sport equipments (tennis rackets, golf clubs, etc.); and novelty items (bags, pens, pencils, lanyards, badge holders, mugs, cup holders, etc.) that can be sold by the Commission's employee recreation association to meet its fundraising goals, or distributed in conjunction with its sport and/or social events such as a golf tournament and/or other seasonal sport events.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 2

Official Seal; Permissible Uses of Official Seal by CFTC Employee Recreation Association.

■ In consideration of the following, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Commodity Exchange Act, and in particular, section 2(a)(11) of the Commodity Exchange act, 7 U.S.C. 2a(11), the Commission hereby amends Chapter I of title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 2—OFFICIAL SEAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 2 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2a(11).

■ 2. Part 2 is amended by adding a new section 2.4 to read as follows:

* * * * *

§ 2.4 Employee Recreation Association's Use of Commission Seal

(a) As a specific exception to the provisions of 17 CFR 2.2 and 2.3, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Employee Recreation Association ("Association") is hereby authorized to use the Commission seal as an imprint upon sport apparel (e.g., hats, clothing, accessories, etc.) and novelty items (e.g., office mugs, lanyards, badge holders, stationary items, among other);

(b) The Association may sell or distribute above said items imprinted with the Commission seal to members of the Association or others to meet its fundraising goals and/or in conjunction with its sports, social or similar events.

Issued in Washington, DC, on the 22nd of May 2007, by the Commission.

Eileen A. Donovan,

Acting Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 07-2605 Filed 5-24-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

19 CFR Part 10

[CBP Dec. 07-26; USCBP-2006-0012]

RIN 1505-AB64

Dominican Republic—Central America—United States Free Trade Agreement

AGENCIES: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document adopts as a final rule, with some changes, interim

amendments to title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") which were published in the **Federal Register** on March 7, 2006, as CBP Dec. 06-06 to set forth the conditions and requirements that apply for purposes of submitting requests to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for refunds of any excess customs duties paid with respect to entries of textile or apparel goods entitled to retroactive application of preferential tariff treatment under the Dominican Republic—Central America—United States Free Trade Agreement.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Final rule effective May 25, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Operational aspects: Robert Abels, Textile Operations, Office of International Trade, (202) 344-1959. Legal aspects: Cynthia Reese, Tariff Classification and Marking Branch, Office of International Trade, (202) 572-8812.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Dominican Republic—Central America—United States Free Trade Agreement ("CAFTA-DR" or "Agreement") was entered into by the governments of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the United States on August 5, 2004. The CAFTA-DR was approved by the U.S. Congress with the enactment on August 2, 2005, of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the "Act"), Public Law 109-53, 119 Stat. 462 (19 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*).

Section 205 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 4034), as recently amended by section 1634(d) of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109-280), implements Article 3.20 of the CAFTA-DR by providing for the retroactive application of the preferential tariff provisions of the Agreement with respect to certain entries of qualifying textile or apparel goods of eligible CAFTA-DR countries. Specifically, section 205(a) provides that, notwithstanding 19 U.S.C. 1514 or any other provision of law, an entry of a textile or apparel good will be liquidated or reliquidated at the applicable rate of duty for that good set out in Annex 3.3 of the Agreement, and the Secretary of the Treasury will refund any excess customs duties paid with respect to that entry, if it meets four conditions: (1) The textile or apparel good must be of a CAFTA-DR country that the United States Trade Representative has designated as an eligible country for purposes of section

205; (2) The good would have qualified as an originating good under section 203 of the Act if the good had been entered after the date of entry into force of the Agreement for that country; (3) The entry was made on or after January 1, 2004, and before the date of the entry into force of the Agreement with respect to that country or any other CAFTA-DR country; and (4) Customs duties were paid in excess of the applicable rate of duty for that good set out in Annex 3.3 of the Agreement.

Section 205(b) of the Act provides that the United States Trade Representative will determine which CAFTA-DR countries are eligible countries for purposes of this section and will publish a list of those countries in the **Federal Register**.

Section 205(c) of the Act provides that liquidation or reliquidation may be made under section 205(a) with respect to an entry of a textile or apparel good only if a request for such liquidation or reliquidation is filed with CBP, within such period as CBP shall establish by regulation in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, that contains sufficient information to enable CBP: (1) To locate the entry or to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located; and (2) to determine that the good satisfies the conditions set out in section 205(a).

Section 205(d) states that, as used in section 205, the term "entry" includes a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

On March 7, 2006, U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") published in the **Federal Register** (71 FR 11304) as CBP Dec. 06-06 an interim rule that amended the CBP regulations by adding a new subpart J to Part 10 and new section 10.699 to set forth the conditions and requirements that apply for purposes of requesting refunds pursuant to section 205 of the Act. Pursuant to section 205(c) of the Act, the interim amendments included a provision establishing the time period within which requests for refunds of any excess customs duties paid with respect to entries of textile or apparel goods of an eligible CAFTA-DR country must be submitted to CBP. The interim rule provided that requests for refunds must be filed with CBP by the later of December 31, 2006, or the date that is 90 days after the entry into force of the Agreement with respect to that country.

The interim rule also noted that section 10.699 provides that any refund of excess customs duties made pursuant to that section will be accompanied by interest from the date of the affected entry.

Although the interim regulatory amendments were promulgated without