

commented that, once export markets were lost, it would be difficult and costly for the industry to recover those sales. Raisins are mostly used as an ingredient in baked goods, cereals, and snacks. Typically, buyers want reliable suppliers from year to year and are generally reluctant to find alternative ingredients or sources. In turn, once buyers change sources, they may not switch back.

Export markets for raisins are highly competitive. The U.S. and Turkey are the world's leading producers of raisins. Turkey exports approximately 76 percent of its total production, and represents an alternative product source for raisin buyers. Turkey's 2007–08 raisin crop was small due to a drought and high temperatures. Consequently, exports of Turkish raisins decreased while exports of California raisins increased significantly (up about 30 percent).

Maintaining the industry's export markets would help the industry maximize its 2008–09 total shipments of NS raisins and prevent handlers from carrying forward large quantities of inventory into the 2009–10 crop year. If the industry is unable to maximize its 2008–09 shipments of NS raisins, carryin inventory could be high. This would result in a lower computed trade demand figure for the 2009–10 crop year and ultimately a lower free tonnage percentage. Since NS raisin producers are paid significantly more for their free tonnage raisins than for reserve tonnage raisins, this would mean reduced returns to producers. Projected reduced 2009–10 returns to producers, coupled with the risks of rain and labor shortages during harvest, may influence producers to “go green,” or sell their raisin-variety grapes to the fresh-grape, wine, or juice concentrate markets. Additional supplies to those outlets could potentially reduce “green” returns as well.

The Committee discussed alternatives to this change. One option considered was using one of the three prior year's shipments to compute trade demand, pursuant to § 989.54(a) of the order. However, the order only allows this if prior year's shipments were limited due to crop conditions. Since 2007–08 shipments have increased, the Committee concluded this option was not viable. Another alternative considered was utilizing the computed trade demand formula in the order and using all available funds to support the ERO (about \$21.7 million from the 2007–08 reserve pool). However, these funds would only support the ERO through December 2008. Thus, the Committee ultimately recommended

using an estimated trade demand to compute volume regulation percentages next year if 2008–09 crop NS raisin supplies are short.

This proposed rule would provide parameters for implementing volume regulation for 2008–09 crop NS raisins, if supplies are short, for the purposes of maintaining a portion of the industry's export markets and stabilizing the domestic market. Accordingly, this action would not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large raisin handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the use of the Internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap or conflict with this proposed rule.

In addition, the Committee's Administrative Issues Subcommittee deliberated this issue prior to the Committee's meeting on April 3, 2008. Both meetings were widely publicized throughout the raisin industry and all interested persons were invited to attend the meetings and participate in Committee deliberations on all issues. Like all Committee meetings, the April 3, 2008, meetings were public meetings and all entities, both large and small, were able to express views on this issue. Finally, interested persons are invited to submit comments on this proposed rule, including the regulatory and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateN&page=MarketingOrdersSmallBusinessGuide>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

A 15-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposal. Fifteen days is deemed appropriate because this action, if adopted, should be in place by the beginning of the 2008–09 crop year, August 1. All written comments timely received will be considered before a

final determination is made on this matter.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 989

Grapes, Marketing agreements, Raisins, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 989 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 989—RAISINS PRODUCED FROM GRAPES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 989 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

§ 989.154 [Amended]

2. In the second sentence of § 989.154(b), the words “2007–08” are removed in both locations and the words “2008–09” are added in their place.

Dated: July 16, 2008.

Lloyd C. Day,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 08–1447 Filed 7–16–08; 12:23 pm]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2008–0790; Directorate Identifier 2008–CE–042–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company 150 Series 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 certain Cessna Aircraft Company 150 series airplanes with the BRS–150 Parachute System installed via Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) SA64CH. This proposed AD would require the replacement of the pick-up collar support and nylon screws for the BRS–150 Parachute System. This proposed AD results from notification by Ballistic Recovery Systems, Inc. (BRS) that the pick-up collar assembly may prematurely move off the launch tube and adversely affect rocket trajectory during deployment. We are proposing this AD to prevent premature separation

of the collar. This condition could result in the parachute failing to successfully deploy.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by September 16, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Use one of the following addresses to comment on this proposed AD:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this proposed AD, contact Ballistic Recovery Systems, Inc., 300 Airport Road, South Saint Paul, MN 55075–3551; telephone: (651) 457–7491; fax: (651) 457–8651.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Michalik, Senior Aerospace Engineer, Chicago Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois, 60018; telephone: (847) 294–7135; fax: (847) 294–7834; e-mail: gregory.michalik@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

We invite you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments regarding this proposed AD. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include the docket number, “FAA–2008–0790; Directorate Identifier 2008–CE–042–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 proposed AD in light of those comments.

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

Discussion

We have been notified by Ballistic Recovery Systems, Inc. of a continued operational safety concern on Cessna 150 series airplanes that is similar to that which prompted AD 2007–14–03 (72 FR 37999, July 12, 2007) on the Cirrus Airplane Parachute System (CAPS), where the parachute failed to successfully deploy. We also issued AD 2008–02–18 (73 FR 4051, January 24, 2008), where a similar situation could occur on the Cessna 172 series and 182 series airplanes that are equipped with the BRS–172 and BRS–182 Parachute Systems, respectively. Testing indicates that the force of the rocket ignition and

rocket blast may prematurely break the nylon pick up collar/support screws. When functioning properly the screws should not break until impacted by a flange at the rocket base. A prematurely separated collar/support may bind on the rocket as it slides down toward the flange at the base of the rocket. This may alter the direction of the rocket.

This condition, if not corrected, could result in the parachute failing to successfully deploy upon activation.

Relevant Service Information

We have reviewed Ballistic Recovery Systems, Inc. Mandatory Service Bulletin SB 2008–04–01 R1, dated April 24, 2008. The service information describes procedures for the replacement of the pick-up collar support, launch tube, and nylon screws.

FAA’s Determination and Requirements of the Proposed AD

We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all information and determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design. This proposed AD would require the replacement of the pick-up collar support, launch tube, and nylon screws for the BRS–150 Parachute System.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this proposed AD would affect 6 airplanes in the U.S. registry.

We estimate the following costs to do the proposed modification:

Labor cost	Parts cost	Total cost per airplane	Total cost on U.S. operators
5 work-hours × \$80 per hour = \$400	Not applicable	\$400	\$2,400

Note: BRS will provide warranty credit to the extent noted in Ballistic Recovery Systems, Inc. Mandatory Service Bulletin SB 2008–04–01 R1, dated April 24, 2008.

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 have 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 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); 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.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket that contains the proposed AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments

received, and other information on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The Docket Office (telephone (800) 647-5527) is located at the street address stated in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

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:

Cessna Aircraft Company: Docket No. FAA-2008-0790; Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-042-AD.

Comments Due Date

(a) We must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) action by September 16, 2008.

Affected ADs

(b) None.

Applicability

(c) This AD applies to Models 150, 150A, 150B, 150C, 150D, 150E, 150F, 150G, 150H, 150J, 150K, A150K, 150L, A150L, 150M, A150M, 152, and A152 airplanes that:

- (1) have a BRS-150 Parachute Systems with a serial number in the range of 50001 through 50006 installed via Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) SA64CH; and
- (2) are certificated in any category.

Unsafe Condition

(d) This AD results from notification by Ballistic Recovery Systems, Inc. (BRS), that the pick-up collar assembly may prematurely move off the launch tube and adversely affect rocket trajectory during deployment. We are issuing this AD to prevent premature separation of the collar. This condition could result in the parachute failing to successfully deploy.

Compliance

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

Actions	Compliance	Procedures
Remove the pick-up collar support, nylon screws, and launch tube and replace with a new pick-up collar support, custom tension screws, and new launch tube.	Within the next 25 hours time-in-service after the effective date of this AD.	Follow BRS SB 2008-04-01 R1, dated April 24, 2008.

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: Gregory Michalik, Senior Aerospace Engineer, Chicago ACO, FAA, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018; telephone: (847) 294-7135; fax: (847) 294-7834; e-mail: gregory.michalik@faa.gov. 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 Ballistic Recovery Systems, Inc., 300 Airport Road, South Saint Paul, MN 55075-3551; telephone: (651) 457-7491; fax: (651) 457-8651. To view the AD docket, go to U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, or on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on June 30, 2008.

Kim Smith,

Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. E8-16542 Filed 7-17-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 52 and 64

[CG Docket No. 03-123 and WC Docket No. 05-196; FCC 08-151]

Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals With Hearing and Speech Disabilities; E911 Requirements for IP-Enabled Service Providers

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission seeks comment on additional issues relating to the assignment and administration of ten-digit telephone numbers for Internet-based Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS).

DATES: Comments are due on or before August 8, 2008. Reply comments are due on or before August 25, 2008. Written Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments on the proposed information collection requirements should be submitted on or before September 16, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may submit comments identified by FCC 08-151 by any of the following methods:

- Electronic Filers: Comments may be filed electronically using the Internet by

accessing the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS), through the Commission's Web site: <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/ecfs/>, or the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Filers should follow the instructions provided on the Web site for submitting comments. For ECFS filers, in completing the transmittal screen, filers should include their full name, U.S. Postal Service mailing address, and CG Docket No. 03-123 and WC Docket No. 05-196. Parties also may submit an electronic comment by Internet e-mail. To get filing instructions, filers should send an e-mail to ecfs@fcc.gov, and include the following words in the body of the message, "get form <your e-mail address>." A sample form and directions will be sent in response.

- Paper filers: Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and four copies of each filing. Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial overnight courier, or by first-class or overnight U.S. Postal Service mail (although the Commission continues to experience delays in receiving U.S. Postal Service mail). All filings must be addressed to the Commission's Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

- The Commission's contractor will receive hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the