

recommended allowing the roaster class to include broilers, as long as the product meets weight requirements for roasters. One commenter opposed including RTC carcass weights in the definitions and standards. This commenter stated that including RTC carcass weights will lead to further abuse of chickens.

On the basis of AMS data, FSIS has tentatively concluded that a "roaster" or "roasting chicken" should be defined as a chicken from 8–12 weeks of age. Most of the comments supported use of this age range for roasters. By including the RTC carcass weight for this class of poultry, the standard and definition should effectively differentiate "roasters" and "broilers".

FSIS has tentatively concluded that a "roaster" or "roasting chicken" should be defined as a chicken with an RTC carcass weight of 5 pounds or more, based on recent survey information from AMS. In addition, FSIS has tentatively concluded that RTC carcass weight, instead of average live weight, is necessary in the class standard and definition so that FSIS can verify the appropriate use of the term "roaster" or "roasting chicken" on product labels.

Executive Orders 12866 and 12988, Regulatory Flexibility Act, and Paperwork Requirements

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant and was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866.

The changes FSIS is proposing to the definition of "roaster" or "roasting chicken" do not affect the Executive Order 12866 analysis (68 FR 55903) or the Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (68 FR 55904). Similarly, the changes do not affect paperwork requirements (68 FR 55904) or review of the rule under Executive Order 12988.

Additional Public Notification

Public awareness of all segments of rulemaking and policy development is important. Consequently, in an effort to ensure that minorities, women, and persons with disabilities are aware of this proposed rule, FSIS will announce it online through the FSIS Web page located at http://www.fsis.usda.gov/regulations_policies/regulations_directives_notices/index.asp.

FSIS will also make copies of this **Federal Register** publication available through the FSIS Constituent Update, which is used to provide information regarding FSIS policies, procedures, regulations, **Federal Register** notices, FSIS public meetings, and other types of

information that could affect or would be of interest to constituents and stakeholders. The Update is communicated via Listserv, a free electronic mail subscription service for industry, trade groups, consumer interest groups, health professionals, and other individuals who have asked to be included. The Update is also available on the FSIS Web page. Through the Listserv and Web page, FSIS is able to provide information to a much broader and more diverse audience. In addition, FSIS offers an electronic mail subscription service which provides automatic and customized access to selected food safety news and information. This service is available at http://www.fsis.usda.gov/news_and_events/email_subscription/.

Options range from recalls to export information to regulations, directives and notices. Customers can add or delete subscriptions themselves, and have the option to password protect their accounts.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 381

Food grades and standards, Poultry and poultry products.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, FSIS proposed to further amend 9 CFR Part 381, as previously proposed to be amended on September 29, 2003 (68 FR 55902):

PART 381—POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 381 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 138f; 7 U.S.C. 450; 21 U.S.C. 451–470; 7 CFR 2.18, 2.53.

§ 381.170 Standards for kinds and classes, and for cuts of raw poultry.

2. Section 381.170 would be amended by revising paragraph (a)(1)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 381.170 Standards for kinds and classes, and for cuts of raw poultry.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) *Roaster or roasting chicken.* A "roaster" or "roasting chicken" is a young chicken from 8 to 12 weeks of age, of either sex, with a ready-to-cook carcass weight of 5 pounds or more, that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin and breastbone cartilage that is somewhat less flexible than that of a broiler or fryer.

* * * * *

Done at Washington, DC, on July 7, 2009.

Alfred V. Almanza,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. E9–16402 Filed 7–10–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-DM-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. NM408; Notice No. 25–09–04–SC]

Special Conditions: Alenia Model C–27J Airplane; Liquid Oxygen System

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed special conditions.

SUMMARY: This action proposes special conditions for the Alenia Model C–27J airplane. This airplane will have novel or unusual design features when compared to the state of technology described in the airworthiness standards for transport-category airplanes. These design features include a liquid-oxygen (LOX) system. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for oxygen systems that use liquid oxygen. These proposed special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

DATES: We must receive your comments by August 12, 2009.

ADDRESSES: You must mail two copies of your comments to: Federal Aviation Administration, Transport Airplane Directorate, *Attn:* Rules Docket (ANM–113), Docket No. NM408, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington, 98057–3356. You may deliver two copies to the Transport Airplane Directorate at the above address. You must mark your comments: Docket No. NM408. You can inspect comments in the Rules Docket weekdays, except Federal holidays, between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Holly Thorson, FAA, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057–3356; telephone (425) 227–1357, facsimile (425) 227–1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

We invite interested people to take part in this rulemaking by sending written comments, data, or views. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the special conditions, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. We ask that you send us two copies of written comments.

We will file in the docket all comments we receive, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning these special conditions. You can inspect the docket before and after the comment closing date. If you wish to review the docket in person, go to the address in the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

We will consider all comments we receive on or before the closing date for comments. We will consider comments filed late if it is possible to do so without incurring expense or delay. We may change these special conditions based on the comments we receive.

If you want the FAA to acknowledge receipt of your comments on this proposal, include with your comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the docket number appears. We will stamp the date on the postcard and mail it back to you.

Background

On March 27, 2006, the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) forwarded to the FAA an application from Alenia Aeronautica of Torino, Italy, for U.S. type certification of a twin-engine commercial transport designated as the Model C-27J. The C-27J is a twin-turbopropeller, cargo-transport aircraft with a maximum takeoff weight of 30,500 kilograms.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of § 21.17 of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulation (14 CFR) and the bilateral agreement between the U.S. and Italy, Alenia Aeronautica must show that the C-27J meets the applicable provisions of 14 CFR part 25, as amended by Amendments 25-1 through 25-87. Alenia also elects to comply with Amendment 25-122, effective September 5, 2007, for 14 CFR 25.1317.

If the Administrator finds that existing airworthiness regulations do not adequately or appropriately address safety standards for the C-27J due to a novel or unusual design feature, we prescribe special conditions under provisions of 14 CFR 21.16.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the C-27J must comply with the fuel-vent and exhaust-emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34 and the noise-certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36, and the FAA must issue a finding of regulatory adequacy pursuant to section 611 of Public Law 92-574, the "Noise Control Act of 1972."

The FAA issues special conditions, under §§ 11.19 and 11.38, and they become part of the type-certification basis under § 21.17(a)(2).

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the type certificate for that model be amended later to include any other model that incorporates the same or similar novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

Novel or Unusual Design Features

The Alenia Model C-27J incorporates a liquid-oxygen system, including a liquid-oxygen converter, valves, evaporating coils, lines, regulators, indicators, fittings, etc. The existing airworthiness regulations do not adequately or appropriately address safety standards for the design and installation of oxygen systems that utilize liquid oxygen. These proposed special conditions for the C-27J contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards for these novel or unusual design features.

Discussion

There are no specific regulations that address the design and installation of oxygen systems that utilize liquid oxygen for storage. Existing requirements, such as §§ 25.1309, 25.1441(b) and (c), 25.1451, and 25.1453, in the Alenia C-27J certification basis, provide some design standards for crew and medical-oxygen-system installations. However, additional design standards for oxygen systems utilizing liquid oxygen are needed to supplement the existing applicable requirements. The quantity of liquid oxygen involved in this installation and the potential for unsafe conditions that may result when the oxygen content of an enclosed area becomes too high because of system leaks, malfunction, or damage from external sources, make it necessary to assure adequate safety standards are applied to the design and installation of the system in Alenia C-27J airplanes. These proposed special conditions

require Alenia to preclude or minimize the risk of these potential unsafe conditions. These proposed special conditions are also intended to assure the safe operation of the liquid-oxygen system, and therefore require that:

- Adequate gaseous oxygen is available at temperatures appropriate for breathing;
- The liquid-oxygen converter and gaseous-oxygen-distribution lines are installed in locations that minimize their potential for damage;
- The quantity of available oxygen is clearly indicated to the flight crew;
- The system is designed to prevent leakage of oxygen into the cabin;
- Condensation from the system is collected and drained overboard;
- The system must be protected from possible ignition sources and structural damage; and
- Appropriate maintenance and operational instructions are provided to ensure the system's safe operation.

Taken together, these requirements would ensure that this liquid-oxygen system provides an equivalent level of safety to traditional oxygen systems.

Applicability

As discussed above, these proposed special conditions are applicable to the Alenia C-27J. Should Alenia apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another airplane model incorporating the same novel or unusual design features, these proposed special conditions apply to that model as well under § 21.101.

Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features of the Alenia C-27J. It is not a rule of general applicability, and it affects only the applicant that applied to the FAA for approval of these features on the airplane.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704.

The Proposed Special Conditions

Accordingly, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) proposes the following special conditions as part of the type-certification basis for the C-27J.

General

1. The liquid-oxygen system must be located to minimize the possibility of

exposure of occupants to liquid oxygen from a leak or condensation.

2. The liquid-oxygen converter must be located in the airplane so that there is no risk of damage to the converter due to an uncontained rotor or propeller-blade failure.

3. The liquid-oxygen system's associated gaseous-oxygen-distribution lines should be designed and located to minimize the hazard from uncontained rotor or propeller-blade debris.

4. The flight-deck oxygen system must meet the supply requirements of Part 121 in the event the oxygen-distribution line is severed by a rotor or propeller-blade fragment.

5. The pressure-relief valves on the liquid-oxygen converters must be vented overboard. The ventilation means must be configured such that liquid and gaseous oxygen will be exhausted so that oxygen will not accumulate inside the airplane. Means must be provided to prevent hydrocarbon-fluid migration from impinging upon the vent outlet of the liquid-oxygen system.

6. The system must include provisions to ensure complete conversion of the liquid oxygen to gaseous oxygen. The resultant oxygen gas must be delivered to the first oxygen outlet for breathing such that the temperature is no more than 35 °F less than the cabin ambient temperature or 32 °F (whichever is greater), under the conditions of the maximum demand or flow of oxygen gas for normal use of the oxygen system. A liquid-oxygen shutoff valve must be installed on the main oxygen-distribution line prior to any secondary lines. The shutoff valve must be both compatible with liquid-oxygen temperatures and readily accessible (either directly if manual, or by remote activation if automatic).

7. If multiple converters are used, the design should ensure that a leak in one converter does not result in leakage of oxygen from any other converter.

8. Approved flexible hoses must be used for the airplane-systems connections to shock-mounted converters, where movement relative to the airplane may occur.

9. Condensation from system components or lines must be collected by drip pans, shields, or other suitable collection means, and drained overboard through a drain fitting separate from the liquid-oxygen vent fitting, as specified in special condition 5, above.

10. Oxygen-system components must be burst-pressure tested to 3.0 times, and proof-pressure tested to 1.5 times, the maximum normal operating pressure. Compliance with the

requirement for burst testing may be shown by similarity analysis, or a combination of similarity analysis and test.

11. Oxygen-system components must be electrically bonded to the airplane structure.

12. All gaseous or liquid-oxygen connections located in close proximity to an ignition source must be shrouded and vented overboard using the system specified in special condition 5, above.

13. A means must be provided to indicate to the flight crew the quantity of available oxygen.

14. Instructions for Continued Airworthiness (ICA) per § 25.1529 must be provided for the safe operation and maintenance of the liquid-oxygen system.

15. Emergency procedures must be developed for the aircraft crew to address aircraft-safety-related malfunctions of the liquid-oxygen system.

16. The liquid-oxygen-system equipment, including the tank, must be retained under all loads up to those specified in § 25.561(b)(3). The tank must be able to resist rupture and to retain the liquid oxygen, under the inertia forces prescribed for the emergency-landing conditions in § 25.561. In addition, the tank must be able to withstand, without failure, the vibration, inertia, fluid, and structural loads that it may be subjected to in operation. The liquid-oxygen components, including the tank, must be protected from scraping or impact from baggage, cargo, or other contents.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on July 7, 2009.

Stephen P. Boyd,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. E9-16504 Filed 7-10-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2009-0607; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-024-AD]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-300, 747-400, and 747-400D Series Airplanes

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

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to supersede an existing airworthiness directive (AD) that applies to all Boeing Model 747-100B SUD, 747-300, 747-400, and 747-400D series airplanes; and Model 747-200B series airplanes having a stretched upper deck. The existing AD currently requires repetitively inspecting for cracking or discrepancies of the fasteners in the tension ties, shear webs, and frames at body stations 1120 through 1220; and related investigative and corrective actions if necessary. This proposed AD would also require modifying the frame-to-tension-tie joints at body stations 1120 through 1220 (including related investigative actions and corrective actions if necessary), which would provide a terminating action for the repetitive inspections. This proposed AD would also require new repetitive inspections after the modification, corrective actions if necessary, and additional modification requirements at a specified time after the first modification. This proposed AD would also remove certain airplanes from the applicability. This proposed AD results from reports of cracked and severed tension ties, broken fasteners, and cracks in the frame, shear web, and shear ties adjacent to tension ties for the upper deck. We are proposing this AD to detect and correct cracking of the tension ties, shear webs, and frames of the upper deck, which could result in rapid decompression and reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by August 27, 2009.

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

- *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 Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Data & Services Management, P.O. Box 3707, MC 2H-65, Seattle, Washington 98124-2207; telephone 206-544-5000, extension 1; fax 206-766-5680; e-mail me.boecom@boeing.com; Internet