

identification number (AIN) and by adding a definition of *United States* to read as follows:

* * * * *

§ 80.1 Definitions.

* * * * *

Animal identification number (AIN). A numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States providing a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN contains 15 digits, with the first 3 being the country code (840 for the United States), the alpha characters USA, or the numeric code assigned to the manufacturer of the identification device by the International Committee on Animal Recording. The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may be used only on animals born in the United States.

* * * * *

United States. All of the States.

Done in Washington, DC, this 12th day of September 2008.

Cindy J. Smith,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E8-21787 Filed 9-17-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 77

[Docket No. APHIS-2008-0067]

Tuberculosis; Amend the Status of California From Accredited Free to Modified Accredited Advanced

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim rule and request for comments.

SUMMARY: We are amending the regulations to remove California from the list of accredited-free States for bovine tuberculosis and reclassify the State as modified accredited advanced. Because two affected cattle herds have been detected in California since November 2007, the State no longer meets our requirements for accredited-free status. This action is necessary to reduce the likelihood of the spread of bovine tuberculosis within the United States.

DATES: This interim rule is effective September 18, 2008. We will consider all comments that we receive on or before November 17, 2008.

Compliance Date: The date for complying with certain requirements of 9 CFR 77.10 for sexually intact heifers, steers, and spayed heifers moving interstate from California is delayed until further notice (see "Delay in Compliance" under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**). The compliance date for all other provisions in 9 CFR part 77 applicable to the interstate movement of cattle and bison from the State of California is September 18, 2008.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to <http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=DocketDetail&d=APHIS-2008-0067> to submit or view comments and to view supporting and related materials available electronically.
- **Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:**

Please send two copies of your comment to Docket No. APHIS-2008-0067, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 3A-03.8, 4700 River Road Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737-1238. Please state that your comment refers to Docket No. APHIS-2008-0067.

Reading Room: You may read any comments that we receive on this docket in our reading room. The reading room is located in room 1141 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 690-2817 before coming.

Other Information: Additional information about APHIS and its programs is available on the Internet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. C. William Hench, Senior Staff Veterinarian, National Tuberculosis Eradication Program, Veterinary Services, APHIS, 2150 Centre Ave., Bldg. B, MSC 3E20, Ft. Collins, CO 80526; (970) 494-7378.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Bovine tuberculosis is a contagious and infectious granulomatous disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium bovis*. Although commonly defined as a chronic debilitating disease, bovine tuberculosis can occasionally assume an acute, rapidly progressive course. While any body tissue can be affected, lesions are most frequently observed in the lymph nodes, lungs, intestines, liver, spleen, pleura, and peritoneum. Although cattle are considered to be the

true hosts of *M. bovis*, the disease has been reported in several other species of both domestic and nondomestic animals, as well as in humans.

At the beginning of the past century, tuberculosis caused more losses of livestock than all other livestock diseases combined. This prompted the establishment in the United States of the National Cooperative State/Federal Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Program for tuberculosis in livestock.

In carrying out the national eradication program, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service issues and enforces regulations. The regulations require the testing of cattle and bison for tuberculosis, define the Federal tuberculosis status levels for States or zones (accredited-free, modified accredited advanced, modified accredited, accreditation preparatory, and nonaccredited), provide the criteria for attaining and maintaining those status levels, and contain testing and movement requirements for cattle and bison leaving States or zones of a particular status level. These regulations are contained in 9 CFR part 77 and in the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules, 1999, which is incorporated by reference into the regulations.

Section 77.7 of the regulations lists accredited-free States and zones and also contains requirements for retention of accredited-free status. Under § 77.7(c), if two or more affected herds are detected in an accredited-free State or zone within a 48-month period, that State or zone will be removed from the list of accredited-free States or zones and will be reclassified as modified accredited advanced.

The State of California has been listed in § 77.7(a) as an accredited-free State for bovine tuberculosis. An epidemiological investigation of a tuberculosis-positive cow found through slaughter surveillance in December 2007 resulted in the confirmation of an affected dairy herd in California. The State continued to conduct epidemiological investigations to detect bovine tuberculosis in domestic cattle herds, and a second affected dairy herd was recently identified in California. The finding of the second affected herd within a 48-month period means that California no longer meets the requirements for accredited-free status. Therefore, we are reclassifying the State as modified accredited advanced. This action is necessary to reduce the likelihood of the spread of tuberculosis within the United States.

As a result of this action, cattle or bison being moved interstate from anywhere in California will now have to

meet the testing requirements that apply to animals from modified accredited advanced States or zones. Under the regulations in § 77.10, cattle or bison that originate in a modified accredited advanced State or zone, and are not known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may be moved interstate only under one of the following conditions:

- The cattle or bison are moved directly to slaughter at an approved slaughtering establishment (§ 77.10(a));
- The cattle or bison are sexually intact heifers moved to an approved feedlot, or are steers or spayed heifers; and are either officially identified or identified by premises of origin identification (§ 77.10(b));
- The cattle or bison are from an accredited herd and are accompanied by a certificate stating that the accredited herd completed the testing necessary for accredited status with negative results within 1 year prior to the date of movement (§ 77.10(c)); or
- The cattle or bison are sexually intact animals, are not from an accredited herd, are officially identified, and are accompanied by a certificate stating that they were negative to an official tuberculin test conducted within 60 days prior to the date of movement (§ 77.10(d)).

Delay in Compliance

Previous rulemaking changing the tuberculosis classifications of the States of Texas, California, New Mexico, and Minnesota from accredited free to modified accredited advanced allowed for delayed compliance with certain provisions of § 77.10. The interim rule that amended the classification of Texas was effective June 3, 2002, and published in the **Federal Register** on June 6, 2002 (67 FR 38841–38844, Docket No. 02–021–1); in a document published in the **Federal Register** on December 31, 2002, the date for Texas to comply with certain provisions of § 77.10 was extended from January 1, 2003, to September 30, 2003 (67 FR 79836–79837, Docket No. 02–021–3). The interim rule that amended the classification of California was effective and published in the **Federal Register** on April 25, 2003 (68 FR 20333–20336, Docket No. 03–005–1).¹ The interim rule that amended the classification of New Mexico was effective and published in the **Federal Register** on July 24, 2003 (68 FR 43618–43621, Docket No. 03–044–1). The 2003 interim rules changing

the statuses of California and New Mexico from accredited-free to modified accredited advanced also allowed for a delay in the compliance date for certain provisions of § 77.10 until September 30, 2003.

The specific provisions of § 77.10 for which we delayed the compliance date were as follows:

- The identification of sexually intact heifers moving to approved feedlots and steers and spayed heifers moving to any destination (§ 77.10(b));
- The identification requirements for sexually intact heifers moving to feedlots that are not approved feedlots (§ 77.10(d)); and
- Because identification is required for certification, the certification requirements for sexually intact heifers moving to unapproved feedlots (§ 77.10(d)).

Initially, we had delayed the date of compliance with these requirements for the State of Texas until September 30, 2003, for two reasons. First, the size of the cattle industry in Texas necessitated additional time to implement the identification requirements of the regulations. Second, some cattle that had begun moving through channels prior to the change in Texas' tuberculosis status would not have been identified at their premises of origin. The compliance date was delayed for California and New Mexico to provide equitable treatment for producers in those States.

Based on the comments that we received on the interim rule for Texas, we concluded that the tuberculosis risk associated with the movement of nonbreeding cattle from modified accredited advanced States or zones through feeder channels to slaughter is low and that identification requirements for certain cattle destined for slaughter may be unnecessary. Therefore, on March 22, 2004, we published in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 13218–13219, Docket No. 03–072–2) an interim rule further delaying the date for compliance with the identification and certification requirements of § 77.10(b) and (d) for nonbreeding cattle from the States of Texas, California, and New Mexico, until further notice. The interim rule published in the **Federal Register** on January 30, 2006 (71 FR 4808–4810, Docket No. APHIS–2006–0004) changing the status of Minnesota from accredited-free to modified accredited advanced also allowed for a delay in the compliance date for certain provisions of § 77.10 until further notice. This delay of the date for compliance with the provisions of § 77.10 listed above also applies to the current rulemaking changing the tuberculosis status of

California from accredited-free to modified accredited advanced.

Emergency Action

This rulemaking is necessary on an emergency basis to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis within the United States. Under these circumstances, the Administrator has determined that prior notice and opportunity for public comment are contrary to the public interest and that there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553 for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

We will consider comments we receive during the comment period for this interim rule (*see DATES* above). After the comment period closes, we will publish another document in the **Federal Register**. The document will include a discussion of any comments we receive and any amendments we are making to the rule.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12866. For this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review under Executive Order 12866.

This emergency situation makes timely compliance with section 603 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) impracticable. We are currently assessing the potential economic effects of this action on small entities. Based on that assessment, we will either certify that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities or publish a regulatory flexibility analysis.

Executive Order 12372

This program/activity is listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under No. 10.025 and is subject to Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. (See 7 CFR part 3015, subpart V.)

Executive Order 12988

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule: (1) Preempts all State and local laws and regulations that are in conflict with this rule; (2) has no retroactive effect; and (3) does not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule contains no new information collection or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork

¹ California's previous accredited-free status was then restored in a subsequent interim rule effective and published in the **Federal Register** on April 15, 2005 (70 FR 19877–19878, Docket No. 05–010–1).

Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 77

Animal diseases, Bison, Cattle, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Tuberculosis.

■ Accordingly, we are amending 9 CFR part 77 as follows:

PART 77—TUBERCULOSIS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 77 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 8301–8317; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

§ 77.7 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 77.7, paragraph (a) is amended by removing the word “California,”.

§ 77.9 [Amended]

■ 3. In § 77.9, paragraph (a) is amended by adding the words “California and” before the words “New Mexico”.

Done in Washington, DC, this 12th day of September 2008.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E8–21814 Filed 9–17–08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2008–0748 Directorate Identifier 2008–CE–041–AD; Amendment 39–15677; AD 2008–19–10]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; EADS SOCATA Model TBM 700 Airplanes

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for the products listed above. This AD results from mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) issued 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:

It has been discovered that a risk of mechanical interference exists in the movement of the emergency landing gear by-pass selector, due to an insufficient functional gap between a floor panel

attachment lug and the landing gear control button.

This condition, if not corrected, causes mechanical interference which could result in a situation where, during emergency procedures, the landing gear cannot be extended.

We are issuing this AD to require actions to correct the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD becomes effective October 23, 2008.

On October 23, 2008, the Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD.

ADDRESSES: You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> or in person at Document Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Albert Mercado, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 901 Locust, Room 301, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; telephone: (816) 329–4119; fax: (816) 329–4090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to include an AD that would apply to the specified products. That NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on July 8, 2008 (73 FR 38935). That NPRM proposed to correct an unsafe condition for the specified products. The MCAI states:

It has been discovered that a risk of mechanical interference exists in the movement of the emergency landing gear by-pass selector, due to an insufficient functional gap between a floor panel attachment lug and the landing gear control button.

This condition, if not corrected, causes mechanical interference which could result in a situation where, during emergency procedures, the landing gear cannot be extended.

For the reasons described above, this EASA Emergency Airworthiness Directive (AD) requires a check of the gap between the landing gear control button and the floor panel and, if the gap is found to be insufficient, modification of the floor panel.

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. We received no comments on the NPRM or on the determination of the cost to the public.

Conclusion

We reviewed the available data and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting the AD as proposed.

Differences Between This 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 required 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 AD.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD will affect 72 products of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it will take about 1 work-hour per product to comply with basic requirements of this AD. The average labor rate is \$80 per work-hour (no labor cost; work-hour warranty given by manufacturer until May 31, 2009).

Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of this AD to the U.S. operators to be \$5,760 or \$80 per product.

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 AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between