

provides a one-year term of office and members may serve a maximum of three consecutive one-year terms. Wholesaler and/or retailer members appointed to the initial Board were appointed to serve a term of office of one year with the term ending December 31, 2007. The term of office and the term limit for the wholesaler and/or retailer positions are not in conformance with the Act. Thus, this rule will modify the Order to bring it in conformance with the Act. Also, the amendment will be favorable for first handlers and importers because the amendment will provide greater Board continuity, align the wholesaler and/or retailer positions terms of office with other Board positions, and reduce the administrative burden of conducting nominations on an annual basis for these positions.

Nominations and appointments to the Board are conducted pursuant to § 1206.30 establishment and membership, § 1206.31 nominations and appointments, and § 1206.32 term of office. Appointments to the Board are made by the Secretary of Agriculture from a slate of nominated candidates. Nominations for the importer, first handler, domestic producer, and foreign producer positions are made by the respective industry organizations or individuals. Nominations for the wholesaler and/or retailer positions are made by the Board. Nominations for Board positions for terms ending December 31, 2007, will be based on the amendment contained in this rule. The term of office for such appointments will commence January 1, 2008.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found and determined upon good cause that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice prior to putting this rule into effect and good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because this rule will allow the upcoming nominations and appointments to be conducted based on the changes to the term of office provision of this rule. The new term of office begins on January 1, 2008. In addition and for the same reasons, a 30-day period is provided for interested persons to comment on this rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1206

Administrative practice and procedure, Advertising, Consumer information, Marketing agreements, Mango promotion, reporting and recording, requirements.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 1206 is amended as follows:

PART 1206—MANGO PROMOTION, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION ORDER

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 1206 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 6101–6112.

■ 2. Section 1206.32 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1206.32 Term of office.

The term of office for first handler, importer, domestic producer, foreign producer, and wholesaler/retailer members of the Board will be three years, and these members may serve a maximum of two consecutive three-year terms. When the Board is first established, the first handler, two importers, one domestic producer, and two foreign producers will be assigned initial terms of four years; three importers, one domestic producer, and two foreign producers will be assigned initial terms of three years; and three importers, three foreign producers, and two wholesaler and/or retailer members will be assigned initial terms of two years. Thereafter, each of these positions will carry a full three-year term. Members serving initial terms of two or four years will be eligible to serve a second term of three years. Each term of office will end on December 31, with new terms of office beginning on January 1.

Dated: July 23, 2007.

Lloyd C. Day,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Parts 1209 and 1210

[Doc. No. AMS–FV–07–0070; FV–07–704]

Mushroom Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Order and Watermelon Research and Promotion Plan; Corrections

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is making corrections to the Code of Federal Regulations (7 CFR part 1209 and 7 CFR part 1210) to reflect the modification of Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) codes for imported mushrooms and watermelons by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. This

document updates the HTS codes for the mentioned imported commodities in 7 CFR 1209.51(e)(3) and 7 CFR 1210.515(b).

DATES: Effective date: July 30, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Rafael Manzoni, Research and Promotion Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Stop 0244, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Room 0634–S, Washington, DC 20250–0244, telephone (202) 720–9915, fax (202) 205–2800, or e-mail daniel.manzoni@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document provides for corrections to 7 CFR part 1209 and 7 CFR part 1210 to reflect changes to the HTS codes for imported mushrooms and watermelons.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 1209

Administrative practice and procedure, Advertising, Consumer information, Marketing Agreements, Mushroom promotion, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

7 CFR Part 1210

Agricultural promotion, Agricultural research, Market development, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Watermelons.

■ Accordingly, 7 CFR Part 1209 and CFR Part 1210 are corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 1209—MUSHROOM PROMOTION, RESEARCH, AND CONSUMER INFORMATION ORDER

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 1209 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 6101–6112.

■ 2. In § 1209.51, revise paragraph (e)(3) to read as follows:

§ 1209.51 Assessments.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(3) The import assessment shall be uniformly applied to imported mushrooms that are identified by the numbers, 0709.51.01 and 0709.59 in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States or any other number used to identify fresh mushrooms.

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PART 1210—WATERMELON PROMOTION, RESEARCH, AND PROMOTION PLAN

■ 3. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 1210 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 4901–4916

■ 4. In § 1210.515 revise paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 1210.515 Levy of assessments.

* * * * *

(b) The import assessment shall be uniformly applied to imported watermelons that are identified by the numbers 0807.11.30 and 0807.11.40 in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States of any other number used to identify fresh watermelons for consumption as human food. The U.S. Customs Service (USCS) will collect assessments on such watermelons at the time of entry and will forward such assessment as per the agreement between USCS and USDA. Any importer or agent who is exempt from payment of assessments may submit the Board adequate proof of the volume handled by such importer for the exemption to be granted.

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Dated: July 23, 2007.

Lloyd C. Day,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. E7-14615 Filed 7-27-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. NM362 Special Conditions No. 25-354-SC]

Special Conditions: Boeing Model 787-8 Airplane; Interaction of Systems and Structures, Electronic Flight Control System-Control Surface Awareness, High Intensity Radiated Fields (HIRF) Protection, Limit Engine Torque Loads for Sudden Engine Stoppage, and Design Roll Maneuver Requirement

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final special conditions.

SUMMARY: These special conditions are issued for the Boeing Model 787-8 airplane. This airplane will have novel or unusual design features when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. These design features include electronic flight control systems and high bypass engines. These special conditions also pertain to the effects of such novel or unusual design features, such as effects on the structural performance of the airplane. Finally, these special conditions pertain to

effects of certain conditions on these novel or unusual design features, such as the effects of high intensity radiated fields (HIRF). The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for these design features. These 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 standards. Additional special conditions will be issued for other novel or unusual design features of the Boeing Model 787-8 airplanes.

DATES: *Effective Date:* August 29, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Meghan Gordon, FAA, Standardization Branch, ANM-113, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356; telephone (425) 227-2138; facsimile (425) 227-1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 28, 2003, Boeing applied for an FAA type certificate for its new Boeing Model 787-8 passenger airplane. The Boeing Model 787-8 airplane will be an all-new, two-engine jet transport airplane with a two-aisle cabin. The maximum takeoff weight will be 476,000 pounds, with a maximum passenger count of 381 passengers.

Type Certification Basis

Under provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 21.17, Boeing must show that Boeing Model 787-8 airplanes (hereafter referred to as "787") meet the applicable provisions of 14 CFR part 25, as amended by Amendments 25-1 through 25-117, except §§ 25.809(a) and 25.812, which will remain at Amendment 25-115. If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the 787 because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under provisions of 14 CFR 21.16.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the 787 must comply with the fuel vent and exhaust emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34 and the noise certification requirements of part 36. In addition, 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, as defined in § 11.19, under § 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 would also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

Discussion of Novel or Unusual Design Features

The 787 will incorporate a number of novel or unusual design features. Because of rapid improvements in airplane technology, the applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for these design features. These special conditions for the 787 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.

Most of these special conditions are identical or nearly identical to those previously required for type certification of the Model 777 series airplanes.

Most of these special conditions were derived initially from standardized requirements developed by the Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee (ARAC), comprised of representatives of the FAA, Europe's Joint Aviation Authorities (now replaced by the European Aviation Safety Agency), and industry. In the case of some of these requirements, a draft notice of proposed rulemaking has been prepared but no final rule has yet been promulgated.

Additional special conditions will be issued for other novel or unusual design features of the 787 in the near future.

1. Interaction of Systems and Structures

The 787 is equipped with systems that affect the airplane's structural performance, either directly or as a result of failure or malfunction. That is, the airplane's systems affect how it responds in maneuver and gust conditions, and thereby affect its structural capability. These systems may also affect the aeroelastic stability of the airplane. Such systems represent a novel and unusual feature when compared to the technology envisioned in the current airworthiness standards. Special conditions are needed to require consideration of the effects of systems on the structural capability and aeroelastic stability of the airplane, both in the normal and in the failed state.

These special conditions require that the airplane meet the structural requirements of subparts C and D of 14 CFR part 25 when the airplane systems