

and brokers. Relevant products include, for example, secured credit such as automobile loans, and unsecured consumer installment loans. Revenues in auto lending and financing, and other sales financing, total \$60 billion annually.²³ The CFPB's authority relating to consumer credit providers is subject to important exceptions in the Act, including exceptions relating to vehicle dealerships and retailers and merchants.²⁴ The CFPB will need to consider carefully how the respective consumer credit-related product and service markets should be defined.

D. Money Transmitting, Check Cashing, and Related Activities

Money transmitting generally involves the receipt of funds by a transmitter that then sends the funds via wire transfer, ACH transfer, or other means to a recipient in another location on behalf of a consumer, for a fee. The check cashing business generally involves the cashing of consumer checks by retail establishments for a fee. The sale of money orders and related items provides products consumers can use to pay bills or conduct other financial transactions. Typically, businesses engaged in the foregoing activities offer a menu of several of these products and services to consumers.

Money transmitting is a significant industry. Total transaction volume for money transmission was approximately \$72 billion in 2005, with \$40 billion of that amount transmitted internationally.²⁵ The CFPB will need to consider whether to include money transmitting alone, or money transmitting and related consumer financial products and services such as check cashing, as a market or markets to be covered in an initial rule. If multiple products are included, the CFPB will need to consider carefully how the respective product and service markets should be defined.

E. Prepaid Cards

A prepaid card product is one in which funds are paid into an individual or pooled account by, or on behalf of, a consumer and can be accessed by the consumer via a card (and in some cases, by alternative means). Prepaid card products include general purpose reloadable open-loop payment cards,²⁶

non-reloadable open loop payment cards, closed-loop gift or store cards,²⁷ electronic benefits transfer cards,²⁸ and payroll cards.²⁹ Multiple parties may be involved in offering or providing a prepaid card product. However, under the Act, the definition of "consumer financial product or service" would not include the sale or reloading of prepaid cards by persons that do not exercise "substantial control" over the terms or conditions of the stored value provided to the consumer.³⁰

Prepaid card products affect a large number of consumers. Over \$140 billion dollars in transactions were made with reloadable open-loop prepaid cards in 2009.³¹ Over 11 million households have used these cards.³² The CFPB will need to consider carefully whether to cover all or only certain types of prepaid card products in an initial rule, and, for those included, how to define the relevant market or markets.

F. Debt Relief Services

Debt relief services refer to consumer financial products and services offered to reduce a consumer's debt.³³ Providers generally offer one of two products or services.³⁴ Providers of "debt management plans," typically non-profit credit counseling agencies, work with creditors to develop repayment plans for consumers. These plans typically permit a consumer to repay the full credit balance owed under renegotiated terms, such as substantially reduced interest rates and fees. For consumers who are unable to repay the

Express, Discover, MasterCard, or Visa, and can be used wherever those cards are accepted.

²⁷ A closed-loop card usually can be used only at one store, chain of stores, or group of stores (such as stores in a shopping mall). *See* Act § 1002(28)(B) (setting forth exclusion for certain closed-loop cards).

²⁸ Electronic benefits transfer cards are made available by the Federal government and by state and local governments to allow individuals to access government benefits such as Social Security or unemployment compensation.

²⁹ Payroll cards are made available by employers to employees to access their salaries.

³⁰ Act § 1002(5) and (15)(A)(v)(I) and (II).

³¹ Federal Reserve Board, *Noncash Payment Trends in the United States: 2006–2009* (Apr. 2011).

³² Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *National Survey of Unbanked and Underbanked Households* (Dec. 2009).

³³ Principally, these providers offer to reduce consumers' credit card debt, but some providers offer to reduce medical or tax debt. Not included in the debt relief market are providers of debt relief services that relate to mortgage debt, commonly referred to as mortgage loan modification or foreclosure relief services. Section 1024(a)(1)(A) and (b) of the Act gives the CFPB authority to supervise those providers without regard to size.

³⁴ *See generally*, Federal Trade Commission, *Telemarketing Sales Rule: Final Rule* (debt relief services amendments), 75 FR. 48458 (Aug. 10, 2010).

full balance owed, "debt settlement" entities offer to negotiate with a consumer's creditors to enable the consumer to make a lump-sum payment of less than the entire balance owed to the creditor, thereby settling the debt obligation. Statistics on the size of these industries, as well as the size of other debt relief services, are not readily available.³⁵ The CFPB will need to consider carefully how to define any debt relief provider market or markets included in an initial rule.

The CFPB seeks public comment on the following:

- What consumer financial product or service markets should be included in the initial rule?
- How should the financial product or service markets included in the initial rule be defined? In addition to considerations relating to how to define the relevant product markets, should all markets be national in scope, or should the CFPB consider regional or other geographic markets in certain instances? If regional or other geographic markets should be considered, describe with specificity how they could be defined.

- What specific criteria should be measured, and threshold levels set, to define a larger participant in the markets identified above, and in any other markets that should be included in an initial rule? What data should be used to assess whether the thresholds have been met?

Dated: June 21, 2011.

Alastair Fitzpayne,

Executive Secretary, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 2011–15984 Filed 6–28–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–25–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2011–0646; Directorate Identifier 2010–NM–224–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace LP Model Galaxy and Gulfstream 200 Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for the products listed above. This proposed

²³ IBIS World Industry Report. *Auto Leasing, Loans and Sales Financing in the U.S.* (2009).

²⁴ *See* Act § 1029 (dealership exclusion); *id.* § 1027(a) (merchant and retailer exception).

²⁵ KPMG, *2005 Money Services Business Industry Survey Study* (2005).

²⁶ An open-loop card usually carries the logo of a major payment network, such as American

³⁵ *Id.*

AD results from mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) originated 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:

Cracked nuts * * * were found on aircraft's production line during routine post assembly inspection. Investigation revealed that the cracks resulted from hydrogen embrittlement combined with high hardness. Non-conformity with certified mechanical properties of this fastener can potentially lead to an unsafe condition.

The unsafe condition is cracked nuts in multiple locations (including aileron fittings, rudder tab assembly and mounting structure for power drive units) could result in failure of affected locations and consequent reduced controllability or reduced structural capability of the airplane. The proposed AD would require actions that are intended to address the unsafe condition described in the MCAI.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by August 15, 2011.

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 W12-40, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this proposed AD, contact Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, P.O. Box 2206, Mail Station D-25, Savannah, Georgia 31402-2206; telephone 800-810-4853; fax 912-965-3520; e-mail pubs@gulfstream.com; Internet http://www.gulfstream.com/product_support/technical_pubs/pubs/index.htm. You may review copies of the referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425-227-1221.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>; or in person at the Docket Operations office between 9 a.m.

and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this proposed AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations office (telephone (800) 647-5527) is in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mike Borfitz, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057-3356; telephone (425) 227-2677; fax (425) 227-1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

We invite you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposed AD. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include "Docket No. FAA-2011-0646; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-224-AD" at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this proposed AD. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposed AD based on 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 about this proposed AD.

Discussion

The Civil Aviation Authority of Israel (CAAI), which is the aviation authority for Israel, has issued Israeli Airworthiness Directive 57-10-06-18, dated July 27, 2010 (referred to after this as "the MCAI"), to correct an unsafe condition for the specified products. The MCAI states:

Cracked nuts (P/N [part number] MS-21042L3) were found on aircraft's production line during routine post assembly inspection. Investigation revealed that the cracks resulted from hydrogen embrittlement combined with high hardness. Non-conformity with certified mechanical properties of this fastener can potentially lead to an unsafe condition.

The unsafe condition is cracked nuts in multiple locations (including aileron fittings, rudder tab assembly and mounting structure for power drive units) could result in failure of affected locations and consequent reduced controllability or reduced structural capability of the airplane. The required actions include replacing nuts having

P/N MS-21042L3, and in certain locations, a one time radiographic inspection for cracked nuts and replacing any cracked nuts. You may obtain further information by examining the MCAI in the AD docket.

Relevant Service Information

Gulfstream Aerospace LP has issued Service Bulletin 200-51-366, dated March 30, 2010, including Appendix A: Israel Aircraft Industries Document IS951400E, Radiographic Inspection of Self-Locking Nut P/N MS21042L3, Revision A, dated January 25, 2010. The actions described in this service information are intended to correct the unsafe condition identified in the MCAI.

FAA's Determination and Requirements of This Proposed AD

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country, and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to our bilateral agreement with the State of Design Authority, we have been notified of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI and service information referenced above. We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all pertinent information and determined an unsafe condition exists and is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

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 proposed 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 proposed AD.

Costs of Compliance

Based on the service information, we estimate that this proposed AD would affect about 2 products of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it would take about 227 work-hours per product to comply with the basic requirements of this proposed AD. The average labor rate is \$85 per work-hour. Required parts would cost about \$0 per product. Where the service information lists required parts costs that are covered

under warranty, we have assumed that there will be no charge for these costs. As we do not control warranty coverage for affected parties, some parties may incur costs higher than estimated here. Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of the proposed AD on U.S. operators to be \$38,590, or \$19,295 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 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 this 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.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, 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:

Gulfstream Aerospace LP: Docket No. FAA–2011–0646; Directorate Identifier 2010–NM–224–AD.

Comments Due Date

- (a) We must receive comments by August 15, 2011.

Affected ADs

- (b) None.

Applicability

- (c) This AD applies to Gulfstream Aerospace LP Model Galaxy and Gulfstream 200 airplanes, certificated in any category, serial numbers 219 through 231 inclusive.

Subject

- (d) Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 51: Standard Practices/Structures.

Reason

- (e) The mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) states:

Cracked nuts * * * were found on aircraft's production line during routine post assembly inspection. Investigation revealed that the cracks resulted from hydrogen embrittlement combined with high hardness. Non-conformity with certified mechanical properties of this fastener can potentially lead to an unsafe condition.

The unsafe condition is cracked nuts in multiple locations (including aileron fittings, rudder tab assembly and mounting structure for power drive units) could result in failure of affected locations and consequent reduced controllability or reduced structural capability of the airplane.

Compliance

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

Actions

- (g) Within 12 months after the effective date of this AD, do the applicable actions specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this AD, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions in Gulfstream Service Bulletin 200–51–366, dated March 30, 2010, including Appendix A: Israel Aircraft Industries Document IS951400E, Radiographic Inspection of Self-Locking Nut P/N MS21042L3, Revision A, dated January 25, 2010.

(1) For all airplanes: Replace nuts having part number (P/N) MS–21042L3 in the applicable areas identified in Steps 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Accomplishment Instructions of Gulfstream Service Bulletin 200–51–366, dated March 30, 2010, including Appendix A: Israel Aircraft Industries Document IS951400E, Radiographic Inspection of Self-Locking Nut P/N MS21042L3, Revision A, dated January 25, 2010.

(2) For airplanes having serial numbers 224 through 231 inclusive: Do the actions in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) and (g)(2)(ii).

(i) Replace nuts having P/N MS–21042L3 at the location specified in Step 8.H. of the Accomplishment Instructions of Gulfstream Service Bulletin 200–51–366, dated March 30, 2010, including Appendix A: Israel Aircraft Industries Document IS951400E, Radiographic Inspection of Self-Locking Nut P/N MS21042L3, Revision A, dated January 25, 2010.

(ii) Do a radiographic inspection for cracking of nuts having P/N MS–21042L3 at the location specified in Step 8.J. of the Accomplishment Instructions of Gulfstream Service Bulletin 200–51–366, dated March 30, 2010, including Appendix A: Israel Aircraft Industries Document IS951400E, Radiographic Inspection of Self-Locking Nut P/N MS21042L3, Revision A, dated January 25, 2010. Before further flight replace all cracked nuts.

FAA AD Differences

Note 1: This AD differs from the MCAI and/or service information as follows: No differences.

Other FAA AD Provisions

- (h) The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Branch, send it to ATTN: Mike Borfritz, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057–3356; telephone (425) 227–2677; fax (425) 227–1149. Information may be e-mailed to: 9-ANM-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office. The AMOC approval letter must specifically reference this AD.

(2) *Airworthy Product:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer or other source, use these actions if they are FAA-approved. Corrective actions are considered FAA-approved if they are approved by the State of Design Authority (or their delegated agent). You are required to assure the product is airworthy before it is returned to service.

Related Information

(i) Refer to MCAI Civil Aviation Authority of Israel (CAAI) Airworthiness Directive 57-10-06-18, dated July 27, 2010; and Gulfstream Service Bulletin 200-51-366, dated March 30, 2010, including Appendix A: Israel Aircraft Industries Document IS951400E, Radiographic Inspection of Self-Locking Nut P/N MS21042L3, Revision A, dated January 25, 2010; for related information.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on June 21, 2011.

Kalene C. Yanamura,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2011-16314 Filed 6-28-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 39**

[Docket No. FAA-2011-0648; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-276-AD]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for the products listed above that would supersede an existing AD. This proposed AD results from mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) originated 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:

Seven cases of on-ground hydraulic accumulator screw cap/end cap failure have been experienced on CL-600-2B19 aeroplanes, resulting in the loss of the associated hydraulic system and high-energy impact damage to adjacent systems and structure. * * *

* * * A detailed analysis of the calculated line of trajectory of a failed screw cap/end cap for each of the accumulators has been conducted, resulting in the identification of several areas where systems and/or structural components could potentially be damaged. Although all of the failures to date have occurred on the ground, an in-flight failure affecting such components could potentially have an adverse effect on the controllability of the aeroplane. * * *

The proposed AD would require actions that are intended to address the unsafe condition described in the MCAI.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by August 15, 2011.

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 W12-40, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this proposed AD, contact Bombardier, Inc., 400 Côte-Vertu Road West, Dorval, Québec H4S 1Y9, Canada; telephone 514-855-5000; fax 514-855-7401; e-mail thd.crj@aero.bombardier.com; Internet <http://www.bombardier.com>. You may review copies of the referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425-227-1221.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>; or in person at the Docket Operations office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this proposed AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations office (telephone (800) 647-5527) is in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christopher Alfano, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe and Mechanical Systems Branch, ANE-171, FAA, New York Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, New York 11590; telephone (516) 228-7340; fax (516) 794-5531.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Comments Invited**

We invite you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposed AD. Send your comments to an address listed under the

ADDRESSES section. Include “Docket No. FAA-2011-0648; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-276-AD” at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this proposed AD. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposed AD based on 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 about this proposed AD.

Discussion

On October 7, 2010, we issued AD 2010-22-02, Amendment 39-16481 (75 FR 64636, October 20, 2010). That AD required actions intended to address an unsafe condition on Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) airplanes.

Since we issued AD 2010-22-02, we have determined that further rulemaking is necessary. While AD 2010-22-02 did not require the removal of the hydraulic system No. 3 accumulator, or replacement of the hydraulic system No. 1, inboard brake, and outboard brake accumulators, as specified in Part IV and Part VII of the Canadian Airworthiness Directive CF-2010-24, dated August 3, 2010, this NPRM proposes to require those actions. Also, for airplanes on which Bombardier Service Bulletin 601R-29-035, dated May 11, 2010, is done and reducer having part number MS21916D8-6 installed, this NPRM proposes to require replacing the reducer with a new reducer. We have coordinated with Transport Canada Civil Aviation (TCCA) on this issue.

Relevant Service Information

Bombardier has issued Service Bulletin 601R-29-035, Revision A; and Service Bulletin 601R-32-107, Revision B; both dated December 8, 2010. The actions described in this service information as outlined in the “Discussion” section above, are intended to correct the unsafe condition identified in the MCAI.

Change to Existing AD

This proposed AD would retain all requirements of AD 2010-22-02. Since AD 2010-22-02 was issued, the AD format has been revised, and certain paragraphs have been rearranged. As a result, the corresponding paragraph identifiers have changed in this proposed AD, as listed in the following table: