

applicant. (Paragraph V.D.5. of Appendix A of this part.)

7. Income data—cosigners and guarantors. Although an institution may rely on the income of cosigners and guarantors in making a credit decision, an institution does not report this income. Because cosigners and guarantors generally are not “applicants” under Regulation B, they are not treated as co-applicants under Regulation C. (Paragraph V.D.5. of Appendix A of this part.)

8. Income data—loan to employee. An institution may enter “NA” in the income field for a loan to its employee for privacy reasons, even though the institution may have relied on income in making its credit decisions. (Paragraph V.D.5. of Appendix A of this part.)

Paragraph 4(a)(8).

1. Type of purchaser—loan participation interests sold to more than one entity. Where a loan is originated by one institution but is sold to more than one entity, the originating institution reports the type of purchaser based on the entity purchasing a majority interest, if any. Otherwise, the institution uses the code for loans not sold in the calendar year covered by the register. (Paragraph V.E. of Appendix A of this part.)

4(c) **Optional data.**

1. Agency requirements. The reporting of reasons for denial, although optional under HMDA and Regulation C, may be required information for institutions that are regulated by an agency such as the Office of Thrift Supervision. (Paragraph V.F. of Appendix A of this part.)

4(d) **Excluded data.**

1. Loan pool. The purchase of an interest in a loan pool (such as a mortgage-participation certificate, a mortgage-backed security, or a real estate mortgage investment conduit or “REMIC”) is a purchase of an interest in a security and is not reported. (Paragraph IV.B.5. of Appendix A of this part.)

Section 203.5—Disclosure and Reporting

5(a) **Reporting to agency.**

1. Change in supervisory agency. If the supervisory agency of a covered institution changes, the institution reports data for the year of the change and subsequent years to its new supervisory agency. (Paragraphs I., III. and IV. of Appendix A of this part.)

2. Subsidiaries. An institution is a subsidiary of a bank or savings association (for purposes of reporting HMDA data to the parent's supervisory agency) if the bank or savings association holds or controls an ownership interest that is greater than 50 percent of the institution. (Paragraph I.E. of Appendix A of this part.)

5(e) **Notice of availability.**

1. Poster—suggested text. The wording of the poster text provided in Appendix A (“Instructions for Completing the HMDA-LAR”) is optional. An institution may use other text that meets the requirements of the regulation. (Paragraph III.G. of Appendix A of this part.)

Section 203.6—Enforcement

6(b) **Bona fide errors.**

1. Bona fide error—data from third parties. Although an institution may obtain the

property location information for applications and loans from third parties (such as appraisers or “geocoding” vendors), the reporting institution is responsible for ensuring that the data are correct. An incorrect census tract number can be treated as a bona fide error (and is thus not a violation of the act or regulation) only if the institution has maintained procedures reasonably adopted to avoid the error, such as performing an audit of the information. (Paragraph V.C. of Appendix A of this part.)

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, acting through the Secretary of the Board under delegated authority, June 1, 1995.

William W. Wiles,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 95-13861 Filed 6-6-95; 8:45 am]

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Timothy Dulin, FAA, Standardization Branch, ANM-113, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington, 98055-4056, telephone (206) 227-2141.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of these proposed special conditions by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the regulatory docket and special conditions number and be submitted in duplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments will be considered by the Administrator. These special conditions may be changed in light of the comments received. All comments submitted will be available in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons, both before and after the closing date for comments. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this rulemaking will be filed in the docket. Persons wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this request must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: “Comments to Docket No. NM-111.” The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Background

On July 29, 1992, IAI Ltd., Ben-Gurion International Airport, 70100, Israel, applied for a new type certificate in the transport airplane category for the Model Galaxy airplane. The IAI Model Galaxy airplane is a derivative of the IAI Model 1125 Westwind Astra and is designed to be a long range, high speed swept low wing airplane with two aftfuselage mounted Pratt & Whitney PW 306A engines and a conventional empennage.

The type design of the Model Galaxy contains a number of novel and unusual design features for an airplane type certificated under the applicable provisions of part 25 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR). Those features include the relatively small passenger cabin volume and a high maximum operating altitude. The applicable airworthiness requirements do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the IAI Galaxy; therefore, special conditions are necessary to establish a level of safety

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. NM-111; Notice No. SC-95-4-NM]

Special Conditions: Israel Aircraft Industries Model Galaxy Series Airplane, High Altitude Operation

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed special conditions.

SUMMARY: This notice proposes special conditions for the Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) Ltd. Model Galaxy airplane. This new airplane will have an unusual design feature associated with an unusually high operating altitude (45,000 feet), for which the applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards. 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 airworthiness standards.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 24, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this proposal may be mailed in duplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, Attn.: Rules Docket (ANM-7), Docket No. NM-111, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington, 98055-4056; or delivered in duplicate to the Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel at the above address. Comments must be marked “Docket No. NM-111.” Comments may be inspected in the Rules Docket weekdays, except Federal holidays, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

equivalent to that established in the regulations.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of § 21.17 of the FAR, IAI Ltd. must show that the Galaxy meets the applicable provisions of part 25, effective February 1, 1965, as amended by Amendments 25-1 through 25-77. The certification basis may also include later amendments to part 25 that are not relevant to these special conditions. In addition, the certification basis for the Galaxy includes part 34, effective September 10, 1990, plus any amendments in effect at the time of certification; and part 36, effective December 1, 1969, as amended by Amendments 36-1 through the amendment in effect at the time of certification. These special conditions form an additional part of the type certification basis. In addition, the certification basis may include other special conditions that are not relevant to these special conditions.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (i.e., part 25, as amended) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Galaxy because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16 to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established in the regulations.

Special conditions, as appropriate, are issued in accordance with § 11.49 of the FAR after public notice, as required by §§ 11.28 and 11.29, and become part of the type certification basis in accordance with § 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 novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions would also apply to the other model under the provisions of § 21.101(a)(1).

Novel or Unusual Design Feature

The IAI Galaxy will incorporate an unusual design feature in that it will be certified to operate up to an altitude of 45,000 feet.

The FAA considers certification of transport category airplanes for operation at altitudes greater than 41,000 feet to be a novel or unusual feature because current part 25 does not contain standards to ensure the same level of safety as that provided during operation at lower altitudes. Special conditions have therefore been adopted to provide adequate standards for transport category airplanes previously approved for operation at these high altitudes, including certain Learjet models, the Boeing Model 747, Dassault-Breguet Falcon 900, Canadair Model 600, Cessna Model 650, Israel Aircraft Industries Model 1125 Westwind Astra, and Cessna Model 560. The special conditions for the Learjet Model 45 are considered the most applicable to the Galaxy and its proposed operation and are therefore used as the basis for the special conditions described below.

Damage tolerance methods are proposed to be used to ensure pressure vessel integrity while operating at the higher altitudes, in lieu of the ½-bay crack criterion used in some previous special conditions. Crack growth data are used to prescribe an inspection program that should detect cracks before an opening in the pressure vessel would allow rapid depressurization. Initial crack sizes for detection are determined under § 25.571, as amended by Amendment 25-72. The maximum extent of failure and pressure vessel opening determined from the above analysis must be demonstrated to comply with the pressurization section of the proposed special conditions, which state that the cabin altitude after failure must not exceed the cabin altitude/time curve limits shown in Figures 3 and 4.

In order to ensure that there is adequate fresh air for crewmembers to perform their duties, to provide reasonable passenger comfort, and to enable occupants to better withstand the effects of decompression at high altitudes, the ventilation system must be designed to provide 10 cubic feet of fresh air per minute per person during normal operations. Therefore, these special conditions require that crewmembers and passengers be provided with 10 cubic feet of fresh air per minute per person. In addition, during the development of the supersonic transport special conditions, it was noted that certain pressurization failures resulted in hot ram or bleed air being used to maintain pressurization. Such a measure can lead to cabin temperatures that exceed human tolerance. Therefore, these special conditions require airplane interior temperature limits following probable and improbable failures.

Continuous flow passenger oxygen equipment is certificated for use up to 40,000 feet; however, for rapid decompressions above 34,000 feet, reverse diffusion leads to low oxygen partial pressures in the lungs, to the extent that a small percentage of passengers may lose useful consciousness at 35,000 feet. The percentage increases to an estimated 60 percent at 40,000 feet, even with the use of the continuous flow system. Therefore, to prevent permanent physiological damage, the cabin altitude must not exceed 25,000 feet for more than 2 minutes, or 40,000 feet for any time period. The maximum peak cabin altitude of 40,000 feet is consistent with the standards established for previous certification programs. In addition, at high altitudes the other aspects of decompression sickness have a significant, detrimental effect on pilot performance (for example, a pilot can be incapacitated by internal expanding gases).

Decompression resulting in cabin altitudes above the 37,000-foot limit depicted in Figure 4 approaches the physiological limits of the average person; therefore, every effort must be made to provide the pilots with adequate oxygen equipment to withstand these severe decompressions. Reducing the time interval between pressurization failure and the time the pilots receive oxygen will provide a safety margin against being incapacitated and can be accomplished by the use of mask-mounted regulators. These special conditions therefore require pressure demand masks with mask-mounted regulators for the flightcrew. This combination of equipment will provide the best practical protection for the failures covered by the special conditions and for improbable failures not covered by the special conditions, provided the cabin altitude is limited.

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the IAI Model Galaxy. Should IAI Ltd. apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another model incorporating the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would apply to that model as well under the provisions of § 21.101(a)(1).

Conclusion

This action affects only certain design features on the IAI Ltd. Model Galaxy airplane. It is not a rule of general applicability and affects only the manufacturer who 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. app. 1344, 1348(c), 1352, 1354(a), 1355, 1421 through 1431, 1502, 1651(b)(2), 42 U.S.C. 1857f-10, 4321 et seq.; E.O. 11514; and 49 U.S.C. 106(g).

The Proposed Special Conditions

Accordingly, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) proposes the following special conditions as part of the type certification basis for the IAI Ltd. Model Galaxy series airplanes:

Operation to 45,000 Feet

1. Pressure Vessel Integrity.

(a) The maximum extent of failure and pressure vessel opening that can be demonstrated to comply with paragraph 4 (Pressurization) of this special condition must be determined. It must be demonstrated by crack propagation and damage tolerance analysis supported by testing that a larger opening or a more severe failure than demonstrated will not occur in normal operations.

(b) Inspection schedules and procedures must be established to ensure that cracks and normal fuselage leak rates will not deteriorate to the extent that an unsafe condition could exist during normal operation.

(c) **Ventilation.** In lieu of the requirements of § 25.831(a), the ventilation system must be designed to provide a sufficient amount of uncontaminated air to enable the crewmembers to perform their duties without undue discomfort or fatigue, and to provide reasonable passenger comfort during normal operation conditions and also in the event of any probable failure of any system that could adversely affect the cabin ventilating air. For normal operations, crewmembers and passengers must be provided with at least 10 cubic feet of fresh air per minute per person, or the equivalent in filtered, recirculated air based on the volume and composition at the corresponding cabin pressure altitude of not more than 8,000 feet.

(d) **Air Conditioning.** In addition to the requirements of § 25.831, paragraphs (b) through (e), the cabin cooling system must be designed to meet the following conditions during flight above 15,000 feet mean sea level (MSL):

(a) After any probable failure, the cabin temperature-time history may not exceed the values shown in Figure 1.

(b) After any improbable failure, the cabin temperature-time history may not exceed the values shown in Figure 2.

(e) **Pressurization.** In addition to the requirements of § 25.841, the following apply:

(a) The pressurization system, which includes for this purpose bleed air, air conditioning, and pressure control systems, must prevent the cabin altitude from exceeding the cabin altitude-time

history shown in Figure 3 after each of the following:

(1) Any probable malfunction or failure of the pressurization system. The existence of undetected, latent malfunctions or failures in conjunction with probable failures must be considered.

(2) Any single failure in the pressurization system, combined with the occurrence of a leak produced by a complete loss of a door seal element, or a fuselage leak through an opening having an effective area 2.0 times the effective area that produces the maximum permissible fuselage leak rate approved for normal operation, whichever produces a more severe leak.

(b) The cabin altitude-time history may not exceed that shown in Figure 4 after each of the following:

(1) The maximum pressure vessel opening resulting from an initially detectable crack propagating for a period encompassing four normal inspection intervals. Mid-panel cracks and cracks through skin-stringer and skin-frame combinations must be considered.

(2) The pressure vessel opening or duct failure resulting from probable damage (failure effect) while under maximum operating cabin pressure differential due to a tire burst, engine rotor burst, loss of antennas or stall warning vanes, or any probable equipment failure (bleed air, pressure control, air conditioning, electrical source(s), etc.) that affects pressurization.

(3) Complete loss of thrust from all engines.

(c) In showing compliance with paragraphs 4(a) and 4(b) of these special conditions (Pressurization), it may be assumed that an emergency descent is made by approved emergency procedure. A 17-second crew recognition and reaction time must be applied between cabin altitude warning and the initiation of an emergency descent.

Note: For the flight evaluation of the rapid descent, the test article must have the cabin volume representative of what is expected to be normal, such that IAI Ltd. must reduce the total cabin volume by that which would be occupied by the furnishings and total number of people.

5. Oxygen Equipment and Supply.

(a) A continuous flow oxygen system must be provided for the passengers.

(b) A quick-donning pressure demand mask with mask-mounted regulator must be provided for each pilot. Quick-donning from the stowed position must be demonstrated to show that the mask can be withdrawn from stowage and donned within 5 seconds.

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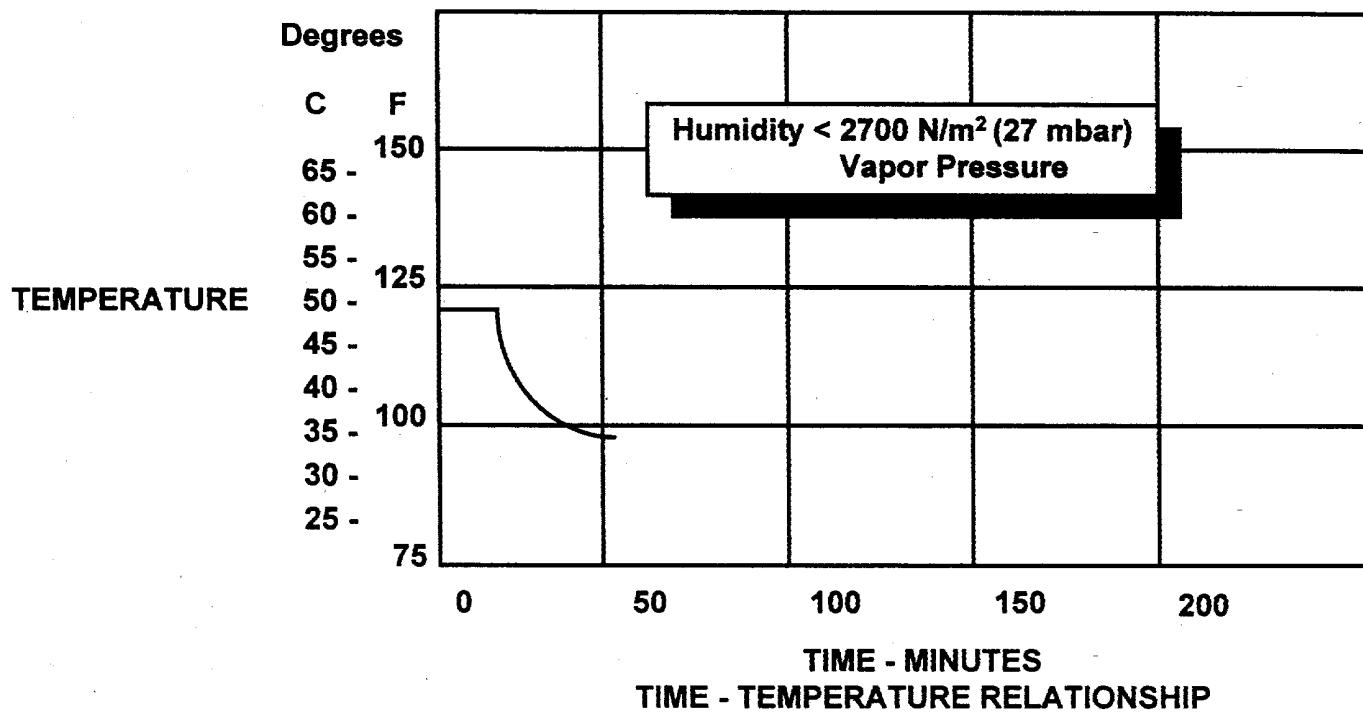
Figure 1

Figure 2

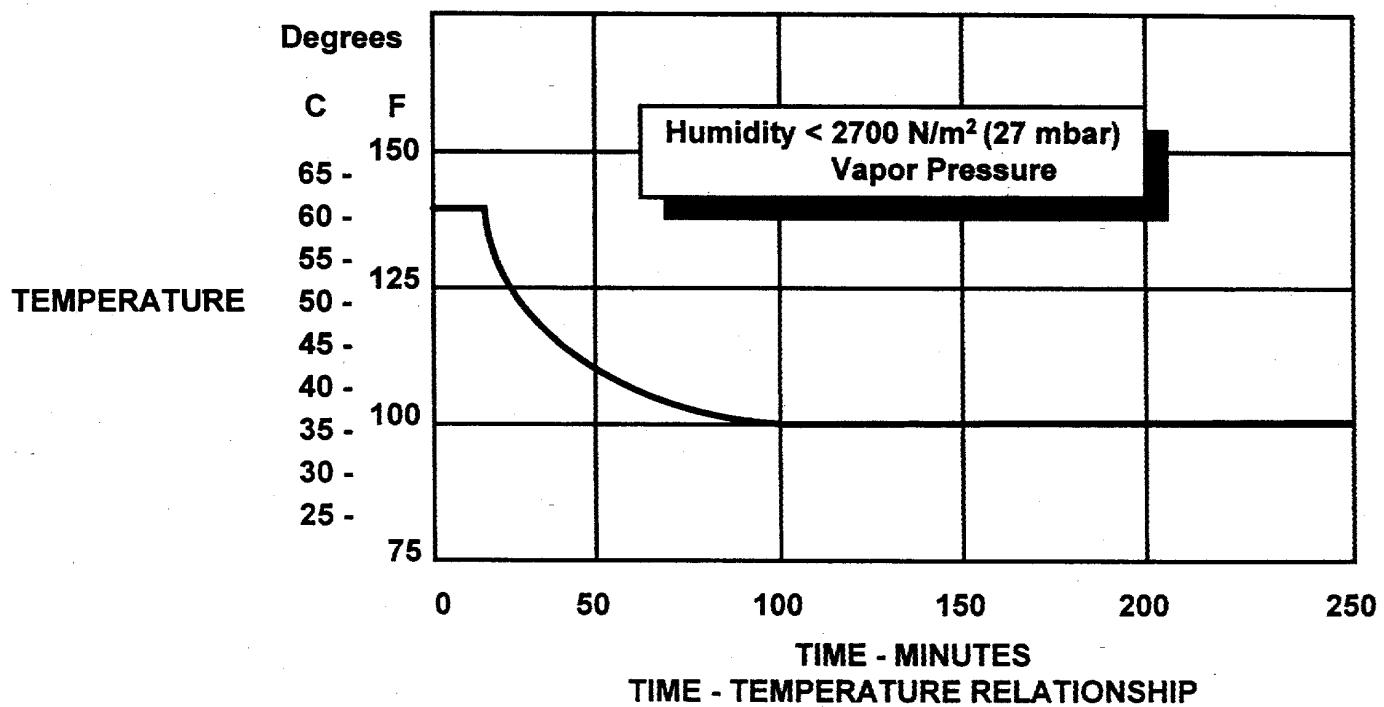
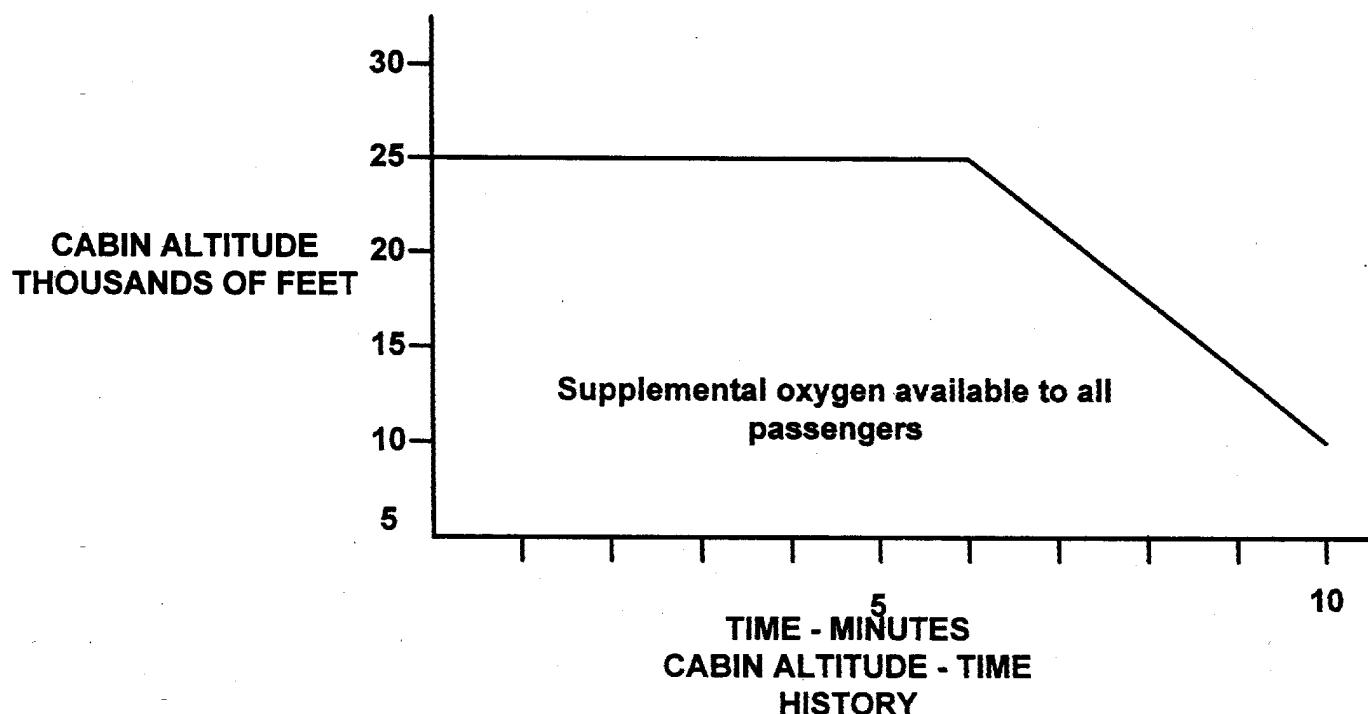
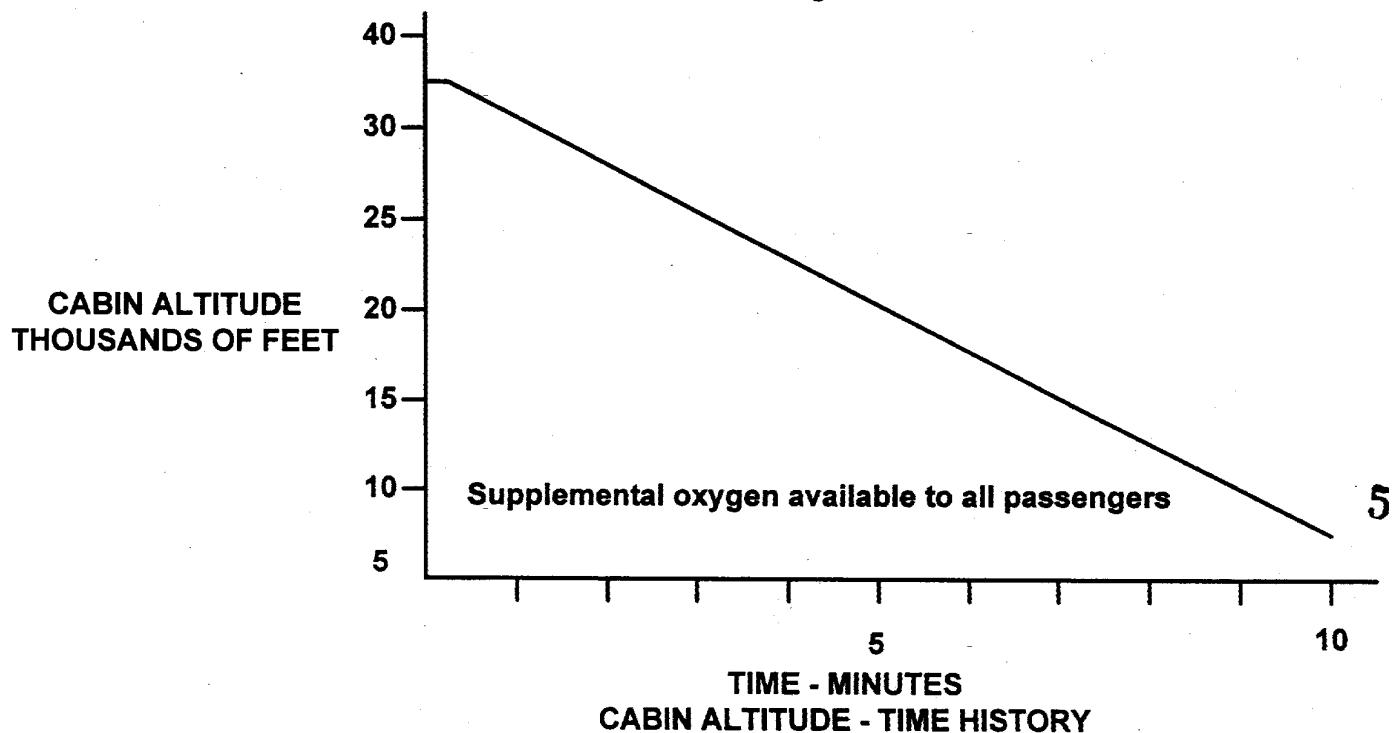


Figure 3

NOTE: For figure 3, time starts at the moment cabin altitude exceeds 8,000 feet during depressurization. If depressurization analysis shows that the cabin altitude limit of this curve is exceeded, the following alternate limitations apply: After depressurization, the maximum cabin altitude exceedence is limited to 30,000 feet. The maximum time the cabin altitude may exceed 25,000 feet is 2 minutes; time starting when the cabin altitude exceeds 25,000 feet and ending when it returns to 25,000 feet.

Figure 4



NOTE: For figure 4 , time starts at the moment cabin altitude exceeds 8,000 feet during depressurization. If depressurization analysis shows that the cabin altitude limit of this curve is exceeded, the following alternate limitations apply: After depressurization, the maximum cabin altitude exceedence is limited to 40,000 feet. The maximum time the cabin altitude may exceed 25,000 feet is 2 minutes; time starting when the cabin altitude exceeds 25,000 feet and ending when it returns to 25,000 feet.

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Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 26, 1995.

Darrell M. Pederson,

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Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service,
ANM-100.*

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