Discussion

The 747–8/–8F is equipped with an electronic flight control system that provides roll control of the airplane through pilot inputs to the flight computers. Current Part 25 airworthiness regulations account for “control laws,” for which aileron deflection is proportional to control wheel deflection. They do not address any nonlinearities or other effects on aileron and spoiler actuation that may be caused by electronic flight controls. Therefore, the FAA considers the flight control system to be a novel and unusual feature compared to those envisioned when current regulations were adopted. Since this type of system may affect flight loads, and therefore the structural capability of the airplane, special conditions are needed to address these effects.

These special conditions differ from current requirements in that the special conditions require that the roll maneuver result from defined movements of the cockpit roll control as opposed to defined aileron deflections. Also, these special conditions require an additional load condition at design maneuvering speed (V\textsubscript{\text{M}}), in which the cockpit roll control is returned to neutral following the initial roll input.

These special conditions differ from similar special conditions applied to previous designs. These special conditions are limited to the roll axis only, whereas previous special conditions also included pitch and yaw axes. A special condition is no longer needed for the yaw axis because § 25.351 was revised at Amendment 25–91 to take into account effects of an electronic flight control system. No special condition is needed for the pitch axis because the current requirement (§ 25.331(c)) is adequate.

Discussion of Comments

Notice of proposed special conditions No. 25–09–10–10SC for the Boeing Model 747–8/–8F airplanes was published in the Federal Register on October 8, 2009 (74 FR 51813). No comments were received.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the Boeing Model 747–8/–8F airplanes. Should Boeing apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another model incorporating the same novel or unusual design features, these special conditions would apply to that model as well under the provisions of § 21.101.

Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features of the Boeing Model 747–8/–8F airplanes. It is not a rule of general applicability.

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 Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for the Boeing Model 747–8/–8F airplanes.

In lieu of compliance with § 25.349(a), the Boeing Model 747–8/–8F must comply with the following special conditions.

The following conditions, speeds, and cockpit roll control motions (except as the motions may be limited by pilot effort) must be considered in combination with an airplane load factor of zero, and separately, two-thirds of the positive maneuvering factor used in design. In determining the resulting control surface deflections, the torsional flexibility of the wing must be considered in accordance with § 25.301(b):

(a) Conditions corresponding to steady rolling velocities must be investigated. In addition, conditions corresponding to maximum angular acceleration must be investigated. For the angular acceleration conditions, zero rolling velocity may be assumed in the absence of a rational time history investigation of the maneuver.

(b) At V\textsubscript{\text{M}}, sudden movement of the cockpit roll control up to the limit is assumed. The position of the cockpit roll control must be maintained until a steady roll rate is achieved and then must be returned suddenly to the neutral position.

(c) At V\textsubscript{C}, the cockpit roll control must be moved suddenly and maintained so as to achieve a roll rate not less than that obtained in paragraph (b).

(d) At V\textsubscript{D}, the cockpit roll control must be moved suddenly and maintained so as to achieve a roll rate not less than one third of that obtained in paragraph (b).

A nonlinearity is a situation where output does not change in the same proportion as input.
Send comments regarding the collection of information associated with this rule, including suggestions for reducing the burden to Jasmeet Seehra, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), by e-mail to Jasmeet_K_Seehra@omb.eop.gov or by fax to (202) 395–7285. Comments on this collection of information should be submitted separately from comments on the final rule (i.e., RIN 0694–AE70)—all comments on the latter should be submitted by one of the three methods outlined above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Elizabeth Scott Sangine, Acting Chair, End-User Review Committee, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; by telephone (202) 482–3343, or by e-mail to bscott@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background
Authorization Validated End-User (VEU): The List of Approved End-Users, Eligible Items and Destinations in the PRC

Consistent with U.S. Government policy to facilitate trade for civilian end-users in the PRC, BIS amended the EAR in a final rule on June 19, 2007 (72 FR 33646) by creating a new authorization for “validated end-users” located in eligible destinations to which eligible items (commodities, software and technology, except those controlled for missile technology or crime control reasons) may be exported, reexported or transferred under a general authorization instead of a license, in conformance with Section 748.15 of the EAR.

Authorization VEU is a mechanism to facilitate increased high-technology exports to companies in eligible destinations that have a record of using such items responsibly. Currently, there are two eligible destinations, the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and India. Validated end-users may obtain eligible items that are on the Commerce Control List without having to wait for their suppliers to obtain export licenses from BIS. A wide range of items are eligible for shipment under Authorization VEU. In addition to U.S. exporters, Authorization VEU may be used by foreign reexporters, and does not have an expiration date.

Additional Validated End-User in the PRC and Its Respective “Eligible Items (By ECCN)” and “Eligible Destination”

This final rule amends Supplement No. 7 to Part 748 of the EAR to identify an additional company with eligible facilities in the PRC as a validated end-user and to identify the items that may be exported, reexported or transferred to it under Authorization VEU. This new entry is for Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation. It lists Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) 1C350.c.3, 1C350.d.7, 2B230, 2B350.d.2, 2B350.g.3, 2B350.i.4, 3B001.a.1, 3B001.b, 3B001.c, 3B001.d, 3B001.e, 3B001.f, 3B001.h, 3C002, 3C004, 5B002, and 5E002 (limited to production technology for integrated circuits controlled by ECCNs 5A002 or 5A992 that have been successfully reviewed under the encryption review process specified in sections 740.17b(2) or 740.17b(3) and 742.15 of the EAR; Note also the guidance on cryptographic interfaces (OCI) in section 740.17(b) of the EAR under “Eligible Items (By ECCN),” and includes the following facility name and address under “Eligible Destination”: Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation, 1399 Zuchongzhi Road, Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, Shanghai, PR China 20120.

With the publication of this final rule, the total number of validated end-users in the PRC is six, and the total number of eligible facilities in the PRC is sixteen. The validated end-users listed in Supplement No. 7 to Part 748 were reviewed and approved by the U.S. Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 748.15 and Supplement Nos. 8 and 9 to Part 748 of the EAR.

Applying this new end-user as a validated end-user is expected to further facilitate exports to civil end-users in the PRC. Approval of this company also represents a significant savings of time for suppliers and end-users. Authorization VEU will eliminate the burden on exporters and reexporters of preparing license applications and on BIS for processing such applications, as exports and reexports will be made under general authorization instead of under license. This savings will enable exporters and reexporters to supply validated end-users much more quickly, thus enhancing the competitiveness of the exporters, reexporters, and end-users in the PRC.

To ensure appropriate facilitation of exports and reexports, on-site reviews of the validated end-users may be warranted pursuant to paragraph 748.15a(2) and Section 7(iv) of Supplement No. 8 to Part 748 of the EAR. If such reviews are warranted, BIS will inform the PRC Ministry of Commerce.

Since August 21, 2001, the Export Administration Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783 (2002)), as extended most recently by the Notice of August 13, 2009 (74 FR 41325 (Aug. 14, 2009)), has continued the EAR in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. BIS continues to carry out the provisions of the Act, as appropriate and to the extent permitted by law, pursuant to Executive Order 13222.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. This final rule has been determined to be not significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12866.

2. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person is required to respond to nor be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid control number. This rule involves collections previously approved by the OMB under control number 0694–0088, “Multi-Purpose Application,” which carries a burden hour estimate of 58 minutes to prepare and submit form BIS–748; and for recordkeeping, reporting and review requirements in connection with Authorization Validated End-User, which carries an estimated burden of 30 minutes per submission. This rule is expected to result in a decrease in license applications submitted to BIS. Total burden hours associated with the Paperwork Reduction Act and Office of Management and Budget control number 0694–0088 are not expected to increase significantly as a result of this rule.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined under Executive Order 13132.

4. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1), notice of proposed rulemaking, the opportunity for public participation and a delay in effective date are inapplicable because this regulation involves a military and foreign affairs function of the United States. Further, no other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this final rule. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under the Administrative Procedure Act or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) are not applicable. Therefore, this regulation is issued in
With respect to actuarial assumptions for PBGC to use for its own lump-sum payments regulation, section 740.17(b)(2) of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR part 740) prescribes interest assumptions for valuing and paying certain benefits under terminating single-employer plans. This final rule amends the benefit payments regulation to adopt interest assumptions for plans with valuation dates in February 2010. Interest assumptions for terminating single-employer plans are now updated quarterly and the February 2010 interest assumptions are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country (People’s Republic of)</th>
<th>Validated end-user</th>
<th>Eligible items (by ECCN)</th>
<th>Eligible destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1C350.c.3, 1C350.d.7, 2B230, 2B350.d.2, 2B350.q.3, 2B350.d.4, 3B001.a.1, 3B001.b, 3B001.c, 3B001.d, 3B001.e, 3B001.f, 3B001.h, 3C002, 3C004, 5B002, and 5E002 (limited to production technology for integrated circuits controlled by ECCNs 5A002 or 5A992 that have been successfully reviewed under the encryption review process specified in sections 740.17(b)(2) or 740.17(b)(3) and 742.15 of the EAR; Note also the guidance on cryptographic interfaces (OCI) in section 740.17(b) of the EAR).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1399 Zuchongzhi Road Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park Shanghai, PR China 201203.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Catherine B. Klon, Manager, Regulatory and Policy Division, Legislative and Regulatory Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005, 202–326–4024. (TTY/TDD users may call the Federal relay service toll-free at 1–800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 202–326–4024.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: PBGC’s regulations prescribe actuarial assumptions—including interest assumptions—for valuing and paying plan benefits of terminating single-employer plans covered by title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The interest assumptions are intended to reflect current conditions in the financial and annuity markets.

These interest assumptions are found in two PBGC regulations: the regulation on Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans (29 CFR part 4022) and the regulation on Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans (29 CFR part 4044). Assumptions under the asset allocation regulation are updated monthly. This final rule updates only the assumptions under the benefit payments regulation.

Two sets of interest assumptions are prescribed under the benefit payments regulation: (1) a set for PBGC to use to determine whether a benefit is payable as a lump sum and to determine lump-sum amounts to be paid by PBGC (found in Appendix B to Part 4022), and (2) a set for private-sector pension practitioners to refer to if they wish to use lump-sum interest rates determined using PBGC’s historical methodology (found in Appendix C to Part 4022). This amendment (1) adds to Appendix B to Part 4022 the interest assumptions for PBGC to use for its own lump-sum payments in plans with valuation dates during February 2010, and (2) adds to Appendix C to Part 4022 the interest assumptions for private-sector pension practitioners to refer to if they wish to use lump-sum interest rates determined using PBGC’s historical methodology for valuation dates during February 2010.

The interest assumptions that PBGC uses for its own lump-sum payments regulation: (1) a set for PBGC to use to determine whether a benefit is payable as a lump sum and to determine lump-sum amounts to be paid by PBGC (found in Appendix B to Part 4022), and (2) a set for private-sector pension practitioners to refer to if they wish to use lump-sum interest rates determined using PBGC’s historical methodology (found in Appendix C to Part 4022). This amendment (1) adds to Appendix B to Part 4022 the interest assumptions for PBGC to use for its own lump-sum payments in plans with valuation dates during February 2010, and (2) adds to Appendix C to Part 4022 the interest assumptions for private-sector pension practitioners to refer to if they wish to use lump-sum interest rates determined using PBGC’s historical methodology for valuation dates during February 2010.

The interest assumptions that PBGC will use for its own lump-sum payments (set forth in Appendix B to part 4022) will be 2.75 percent for the period during which a benefit is in pay status and 4.00 percent during any years preceding the benefit’s placement in pay status. In comparison with the interest assumptions in effect for January 2010, these interest assumptions represent an

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**PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION**

**29 CFR Part 4022**

Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits

**AGENCY:** Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation’s regulation on Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans prescribes interest assumptions for valuing and paying certain benefits under terminating single-employer plans. This final rule amends the benefit payments regulation to adopt interest assumptions for plans with valuation dates in February 2010. Interest assumptions are also published on PBGC’s Web site (http://www.pbgc.gov).

**DATES:** Effective February 1, 2010.