(C) To be acting as a finder for purposes of this section, the finder must comply with the following limitations.

(1) A finder may act only as an intermediary between a buyer and a seller.

(2) A finder may not bind any buyer or seller to the terms of a specific transaction or negotiate the terms of a specific transaction on behalf of a buyer or seller, except that a finder may—

(i) Arrange for buyers to receive preferred terms from sellers so long as the terms are not negotiated as part of any individual transaction, are provided generally to customers or broad categories of customers, and are made available by the seller (and not by the financial holding company); and

(ii) Establish rules of general applicability governing the use and operation of the finder service, including rules that govern the submission of bids and offers by buyers and sellers that use the finder service and the circumstances under which the finder service will match bids and offers submitted by buyers and sellers, and govern the manner in which buyers and sellers may bind themselves to the terms of a specific transaction.

(3) A finder may not—

(i) Take title to or acquire or hold an ownership interest in any product or service offered or sold through the finder service;

(ii) Provide distribution services for physical products or services offered or sold through the finder service;

(iii) Own or operate any real or personal property that is used for the purpose of manufacturing, storing, transporting, or assembling physical products offered or sold by third parties; or

(iv) Own or operate any real or personal property that serves as a physical location for the physical purchase, sale or distribution of products or services offered or sold by third parties.

(D) A finder must distinguish the products and services offered by the company from those offered by a third party through the finder service.

(xxv) Directly, or indirectly acquiring or controlling, whether as principal, on behalf of one or more entities, or otherwise, shares, assets, or ownership interests (including debt or equity securities, partnership interests, trust certificates, or other instruments representing ownership) of a company or other entity if—

(A) Such shares, assets, or ownership interests are acquired and held by an insurance company that is predominantly engaged in underwriting life, accident and health, or property and casualty insurance (other than credit-related insurance) or providing and issuing annuities;

(B) Such shares, assets, or ownership interests represent an investment made in the ordinary course of business of such insurance company in accordance with relevant State law governing such investments; and

(C) During the period such shares, assets, or ownership interests are held, the company does not routinely manage or operate such company or entity except as may be necessary or required to obtain a reasonable return on investment upon resale or disposition.

(xxvi) Directly or indirectly acquiring or controlling, whether as principal, on behalf of one or more entities, or otherwise, shares, assets, or ownership interests (including debt or equity securities, partnership interests, trust certificates or other instruments representing ownership) of an entity if—

(A) Such shares, assets, or ownership interests are held by an insurance company that is engaged in for the purpose of appreciation and ultimate resale or disposition of the investment;

(B) Such shares, assets, or ownership interests are held for a period of time to enable the sale or disposition thereof on a reasonable basis consistent with the financial viability of the activities described in clause (A) of this paragraph; and

(C) During the period such shares, assets, or ownership interests are held, the company does not routinely manage or operate such company or entity except as may be necessary or required to obtain a reasonable return on investment upon resale or disposition.

(xxvii) Lending, exchanging, transferring, investing for others, or safeguarding financial assets other than money or securities.

(xxviii) Providing any device or other instrumentality for transferring money or other financial assets.

(xxix) Arranging, effecting, or facilitating financial transactions for the account of third parties.

(30) Ownership or control of one or more depository institutions.

(31) Any other activity, wherever conducted, determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, under section 4(k)(1)(A) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 USC 1843(k)(1)(A)) to be financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, this 12th day of June 2012.

Robert E. Feldman,
Executive Secretary, Federal Deposit
Insurance Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2012–14701 Filed 6–15–12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Boeing Company Model 777–200, –200LR, –300, and –300ER series airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of in-service events related to electrical load management system (ELMS) P200 and P300 power panels and the surrounding area. This proposed AD would require installing enclosure trays to contain debris in certain ELMS panels, and replacing certain ELMS contactors. We are proposing this AD to prevent contactor failures, which could result in uncontained hot debris flow due to ELMS contactor breakdown, consequent smoke and heat damage to airplane structure and equipment during ground operations, and possible injuries to passengers and crew.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by August 2, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, 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.

We invite you to send any written comments, data, views, or arguments about this proposed AD. 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 because of 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**

We have received reports of in-service events related to electrical power system malfunctions that resulted in damage to ELMS P200 and P300 panels.

Some operators reported severe damage to ELMS panels. No in-flight contactor failures have been reported. Extended contactor operation at current close to maximum can lead to thermal degradation of the material in the contactor, which further reduces contactor protection and can lead to loose parts and consequent increased probability of electrical arcing. In addition, there was evidence of material build-up from normal operation of the contactor and the potential for foreign object debris, which could lead to short circuits within the contactor.

One operator reported that an airplane on the ground experienced smoke and heat damage from insulation blankets that smoldered after molten debris from a P200 ELMS power panel fell on the insulation blankets. When a contactor in the ELMS panel fails and overheats, the contactor protection and can lead to loose parts and consequent increased probability of electrical arcing. In addition, there was evidence of material build-up from normal operation of the contactor and the potential for foreign object debris, which could lead to short circuits within the contactor.

One operator reported that an airplane on the ground experienced smoke and heat damage from insulation blankets that smoldered after molten debris from a P200 ELMS power panel fell on the insulation blankets. When a contactor in the ELMS panel fails and overheats, the heat can cause molten debris to fall out of the panel. The bottom of the ELMS panel is open without protection to the ELMS panel fails and overheats, the heat can cause molten debris to fall out of the panel. The bottom of the ELMS panel is open without protection to prevent hot debris from falling on to the insulation blankets and components below the panel.

These conditions could result in uncontained hot debris flow due to ELMS contactor breakdown, consequent smoke and heat damage to airplane structure and equipment during ground operations, and possible injuries to passengers and crew.

**Relevant Service Information**

We reviewed Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 777–24–0112, Revision 2, dated December 14, 2011, which describes procedures for replacing specified contactors in the ELMS P200 and P300 panels with new contactors. Guidance on these procedures can be found in GE Service Bulletins 2000ELM–24–697 and 3000ELM–24–698, both Revision 2, both dated February 3, 2011.

**FAA’s Determination**

We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all the relevant information and determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

**Proposed AD Requirements**

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in the service information described previously, except as discussed under “Difference Between the Proposed AD and the Service Information.”

**Difference Between the Proposed AD and the Service Information**

Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 777–24–0106, dated July 20, 2007, recommends a compliance time of 60 months to install the enclosure trays for debris containment. We have determined that these trays must be installed sooner—within 36 months—to appropriately mitigate the identified unsafe condition. This difference has been coordinated with Boeing.

**Costs of Compliance**

We estimate that this proposed AD affects 128 airplanes of U.S. registry. We estimate the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Labor cost</th>
<th>Parts cost</th>
<th>Cost per product</th>
<th>Cost on U.S. operators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tray installation</td>
<td>3 work-hours × $85 per hour = $255</td>
<td>$1,729</td>
<td>$1,984</td>
<td>$253,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contactor replacement</td>
<td>6 work hours × $85 per hour = $510</td>
<td>49,317</td>
<td>49,827</td>
<td>6,377,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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),

(3) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(4) 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.

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):


(a) Comments Due Date

We must receive comments by August 2, 2012.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 777–200, –200LR, –300, and –300ER series airplanes; certified in any category; as identified in Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 777–24–0106, dated July 20, 2007; and Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 777–24–0112, Revision 2, dated December 14, 2011.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC)/Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 24, Electrical power.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of in-service events related to electrical power system malfunctions resulting in damage to electrical load management system (ELMS) P200 and P300 power panels and the surrounding area. We are issuing this AD to prevent contactor failures, which could result in uncontained hot debris flow due to ELMS contactor breakdown, consequent smoke and heat damage to airplane structure and equipment during ground operations, and possible injuries to passengers and crew.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Tray Installation

For airplanes identified in Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 777–24–0106, dated July 20, 2007: Within 36 months after the effective date of this AD, install enclosure trays to contain debris in the ELMS panels, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 777–24–0106, dated July 20, 2007.

(1) Note 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD:

Guidance on the tray installation can be found in the service bulletins identified in the following paragraphs:


(h) Contactor Replacement

For airplanes identified in Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 777–24–0112, Revision 2, dated December 14, 2011: Within 60 months after the effective date of this AD, replace specified electrical power contactors in the ELMS P200 and P300 power panels with new contactors, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 777–24–0112, Revision 2, dated December 14, 2011.

Note 2 to paragraph (h) of this AD:

Guidance on the contactor replacement procedures can be found in GE Service Bulletins 2000ELM–24–697 and 3000ELM–24–698, both Revision 2, both dated February 3, 2011.

(i) Credit for Previous Actions

This paragraph provides credit for the replacement of the ELMS contactors required by paragraph (h) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD in accordance with Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 777–24–0112, dated February 19, 2009; or Revision 1, dated June 30, 2011.

(j) Parts Installation

As of the effective date of this AD, no person may install, on any airplane, a contactor having part number ELM827–1 in the ELMS panels and locations identified in this AD.

(k) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), 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 for the local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the ACO, send it to the attention of the person identified in the Related Information section of this AD.

(2) 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.

(l) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Georgios Roussos, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Branch, ANM–130S, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98057–3356; telephone (425) 917–6482; fax (425) 917–6590; email: georgios.roussos@faa.gov.

(2) For Boeing service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Aircraft, Attention: Data & Services Management, P.O. Box 3707, MC 2H–65, Seattle, Washington 98124–2207; telephone 206–544–5000, extension 1; fax 206–766–5680; email me.boecom@boeing.com; Internet https://www.myboeingfleet.com. For Smiths Aerospace and GE Aviation service information identified in this AD, contact GE Aviation, Customer Support Center, 1 Neumann Way, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215; telephone: 513–552–3272; email: cs.techpubs@ge.com; Internet: http://www.geaviation.com. You may review copies of the referenced service information at the
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus Model A330–200 freighter series airplanes, Model A330–200 and –300 series airplanes, and Model A340–200, –300, –500, and –600 series airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of the ram air turbine (RAT) not deploying when tested. This proposed AD would require identification of the supplier, part number, and serial number of the installed RAT actuator, and re-identification of the actuator and RAT, or replacement of the RAT actuator with a serviceable unit and re-identification of the RAT, if necessary. We are proposing this AD to prevent non-deployment of the RAT, which if occurred following a total engine flame-out, or during a total loss of normal electrical power generation, could result in reduced control of the airplane.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by August 2, 2012.

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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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–2012–0596; Directorate Identifier 2011–NM–245–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 European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Community, has issued EASA Airworthiness Directive 2011–0204, dated October 14, 2011 (referred to after this as “the MCAI”), to correct an unsafe condition for the specified products. The MCAI states:

During a production test flight, a Ram Air Turbine (RAT) did not deploy when tested. An investigation, conducted by the RAT manufacturer Hamilton Sundstrand (HS) and Arkwinds Industries, revealed that the RAT did not deploy due to insufficient stroke inside one of the actuator deployment solenoids.

This condition, if occurring following a total engine flame out, or during a total loss of normal electrical power generation, could possibly result in reduced control of the airplane.

For the reasons described above, this [EASA] AD requires the modification of the affected RAT actuator deployment mechanism, or replacement of the RAT actuator with a modified unit. The required actions include identification of the supplier, part number, and serial number of the installed RAT actuator, and re-identification of the actuator and RAT, or replacement of the RAT actuator with a serviceable unit and re-identification of the RAT, if necessary. You may obtain further information by examining the MCAI in the AD docket.

Relevant Service Information

Airbus has issued the following service bulletins:


Hamilton Sundstrand has issued the following service bulletins:


The actions described in this service information are intended to correct the unsafe condition identified in the MCAI.