

Bombardier, Inc.: Docket No. FAA–2018–0118; Product Identifier 2017–NM–083–AD.

(a) Comments Due Date

We must receive comments by April 16, 2018.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Bombardier, Inc., Model DHC–8–400, –401, and –402 airplanes, certificated in any category, serial numbers 4001 through 4524 inclusive.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 30, Ice and Rain Protection.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by reports of arcing and smoke emanating from the windshields. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct loose windshield heater terminal lugs. Loose terminal lugs could create sparks that lead to burning of the lugs and, due to the excessive heat, cracking of the windshields. If not corrected, such a condition could cause a loss of cabin pressure resulting in an emergency descent.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Revision to Inspection or Maintenance Program

Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD: Revise the maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the task specified in Q400 Dash 8 (Bombardier) Temporary Revision (TR) MRB–0099, dated December 9, 2016, into Part 1 of Bombardier, Inc., Q400 Dash 8 Maintenance Requirements Manual (MRM), PSM 1–84–7.

(h) No Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (e.g., inspections), intervals, may be used unless the actions and intervals are approved as an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (k)(1) of this AD.

(i) Inspection and Corrective Action

Within 1,600 flight hours or 12 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs first, do a general visual inspection of the moisture seal on the left and right windshields for signs of cracks, erosion, wear, and other deterioration (including discoloration, warping, or missing material). If any crack, erosion, wear, or other deterioration is found, before further flight, repair the moisture seal in accordance with a method approved by the Manager, New York ACO Branch, FAA; or Transport Canada Civil Aviation (TCCA); or Bombardier, Inc.'s TCCA Design Approval Organization (DAO). If approved by the DAO, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

Note 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD: Additional guidance for repair of the moisture seal can be found in PPG Aerospace Transparencies Abbreviated Component Maintenance Manual, Part Number NP–157901, dated June 16, 2015.

(j) Re-Torquing and Sealing Screws

Within 8,000 flight hours or 60 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs first: Re-torque the windshield heater terminal lug screws for the left and right windshields and apply Humiseal to the screw heads of the windshield heaters, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Bombardier Service Bulletin 84–30–16, Revision A, dated September 27, 2017.

(k) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, New York ACO Branch, 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 manager of the certification office, send it to ATTN: Program Manager, Continuing Operational Safety, FAA, New York ACO Branch, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone: 516–228–7300; fax: 516–794–5531. 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.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer, the action must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, New York ACO Branch, FAA; or TCCA; or Bombardier, Inc.'s TCCA DAO. If approved by the DAO, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

(l) Related Information

(1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) Canadian AD CF–2017–18, dated May 26, 2017, for related information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2018–0118.

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Assata Dessaline, Aerospace Engineer, Avionics and Administrative Services Section, FAA, New York ACO Branch, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone: 516–228–7301; fax: 516–794–5531.

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Bombardier, Inc., Q-Series Technical Help Desk, 123 Garratt Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario M3K 1Y5, Canada; telephone: 416–375–4000; fax: 416–375–4539; email: thd.qseries@aero.bombardier.com; internet: <http://www.bombardier.com>. You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des

Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on February 21, 2018.

Michael Kaszycki,

Acting Director, System Oversight Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2018–04149 Filed 2–28–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

15 CFR Part 922

RIN 0648–XF789

Plan for Periodic Review of Regulations

AGENCY: Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notification of plan for periodic review of regulations; request for comments.

SUMMARY: Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) section 610 requires that NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS) periodically review existing regulations that have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, such as small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. This plan describes how ONMS will perform this review and describes the regulations proposed for review in 2018.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 2, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by:

- *Electronic Submission:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Go to [#/docketDetail;D=NOAA-NOS-2017-0133](http://www.regulations.gov), click the “Comment Now!” icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NOAA. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personally identifiable information (for example, name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise

sensitive information submitted voluntarily submitted by the commenter will be publicly accessible. NOAA will accept anonymous comments (enter "N/A" in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Meredith Walz, NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, *Meredith.Walz@noaa.gov*, or 240-355-0686.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, requires that federal agencies take into account how their regulations affect "small entities," including small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions and small organizations. For regulations proposed after January 1, 1981, the agency must either prepare a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis or certify the regulation, if promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Section 610 of the RFA, 5 U.S.C. 610, requires federal agencies to review existing regulations. It requires that ONMS publish a plan in the **Federal Register** explaining how it will review existing regulations that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Regulations that become effective after January 1, 1981 must be reviewed within 10 years of the publication date of the final rule. Section 610(c) requires that ONMS publish in the **Federal Register** a list of rules it will review during the succeeding 12 months. The list must describe, explain the need for, and provide the legal basis for the rules, as well as invite public comment on the rules.

In addition, section 605 of the RFA provides that, when a rule is promulgated, the head of an agency may certify to the Small Business Administration's Chief Counsel for Advocacy that a rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Guidance on implementing the requirements of RFA section 610 indicates that agencies should also determine if previously changed conditions may mean that a certified rule now does have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Criteria for Review of Existing Regulations

The purpose of the review is to determine whether existing rules should

be left unchanged, or whether they should be revised or rescinded in order to minimize significant economic impacts on a substantial number of small entities, consistent with the objectives of other applicable statutes. In deciding whether change is necessary, RFA section 610(b) establishes five factors that agencies will consider in reviewing existing regulations:

- (1) Whether the rule is still needed;
- (2) What type of public complaints or comments were received concerning the rule;
- (3) How complex is the rule;
- (4) How much the rule overlaps, duplicates or conflicts with other federal rules, and, to the extent feasible, with state and local governmental rules; and
- (5) How long it has been since the rule has been evaluated or how much the technology, economic conditions, or other factors have changed in the area affected by the rule.

Plan for Periodic Review of Rules

ONMS will conduct reviews in such a way as to ensure that all rules for which a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis was prepared are reviewed within 10 years of the year in which they were originally issued. During this same period, ONMS will also review other rules certified under RFA section 605 as not having significant impacts. ONMS will evaluate whether those rules now have a significant impact and therefore should be reviewed under RFA section 610. ONMS intends that it will conduct section 610 reviews on applicable regulations on an annual basis. ONMS will make RFA Section 610 review reports available at the following website: <http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/library/alldocs.html>.

ONMS Regulation Requiring Review for 2018

One rulemaking finalized in 2008, and one rulemaking finalized in January 2009, are being reviewed under RFA section 610. The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA) that these rules would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As a result, a regulatory flexibility analysis was not required, and none were prepared for the following actions:

1. "Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Regulations; Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Regulations; and Cordell

Bank National Marine Sanctuary Regulations". RINs 0648-AT14, 0648-AT15, 0648-AT16 (73 FR 70488; November 20, 2008). ONMS issued this rule, along with final revised management plans, for the Gulf of the Farallones (now renamed Greater Farallones), Cordell Bank, and Monterey Bay national marine sanctuaries (GFNMS, CBNMS, and MBNMS respectively). This final rule updated the regulations for the three sanctuaries, and established new regulatory prohibitions for them. New prohibitions contained in the regulations included restrictions on: The introduction of introduced species; discharges from cruise ships and other vessels; attracting or approaching white sharks in GFNMS; anchoring vessels in seagrass in Tomales Bay; deserting vessels; motorized personal watercraft use in the MBNMS (definition revision); and, possessing, moving, or injuring historic resources. This final rule also codified three dredge disposal sites in the MBNMS that existed prior to the MBNMS designation in 1992, and expanded the boundaries of the MBNMS to include the Davidson Seamount and surrounding area.

2. "Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary Regulations". RIN 0648-AT17 (74 FR 3216; January 16, 2009). ONMS published this rule, along with final revised management plans, to finalize the regulations for the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS or Sanctuary). The rule revised the regulations to implement prohibitions on: Exploring for, developing, or producing minerals within the sanctuary; abandoning matter on or in sanctuary submerged lands; taking marine mammals, sea turtles, or seabirds within or above the sanctuary; possessing within the sanctuary any marine mammal, sea turtle, or seabird; marking, defacing, damaging, moving, removing, or tampering with sanctuary signs, monuments, boundary markers, or similar items; introducing or otherwise releasing from within or into the sanctuary an introduced species; and operating motorized personal watercraft within waters of the sanctuary that are coextensive with the Channel Islands National Park. NOAA also made additional changes to the grammar and wording of several sections of the regulations to ensure clarity.

ONMS invites comments on these rules. ONMS plans to complete the RFA section 610 review of the regulations by November 1, 2018. Unless we publish a notification stating otherwise, ONMS will make the final report available at

<http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/library/alldocs.html>.

Dated: December 27, 2017.

John Armor,

Director, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries.

[FR Doc. 2018-04178 Filed 2-28-18; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0601; FRL-9974-99—Region 3]

Air Plan Approval; Virginia; Regional Haze Plan and Visibility for the 2010 SO₂ and 2012 PM_{2.5} Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Virginia (the Commonwealth or Virginia) that changes reliance on the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to reliance on the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) to address certain regional haze requirements. EPA's approval of this SIP revision would convert the Agency's limited approval/limited disapproval of Virginia's regional haze SIP to a full approval. EPA is also proposing to approve the visibility element of Virginia's infrastructure SIP submittals for the 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and 2012 fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). These proposed actions are supported by EPA's recent final determination that a state's participation in CSAPR continues to meet the Regional Haze Rule's (RHR) criteria to qualify as an alternative to the application of best available retrofit technology (BART). This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before April 2, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0601 at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or via email to spielberger.susan@epa.gov. For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. For either manner of submission, EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket.

Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Schmitt, (215) 814-5787 or at schmitt.ellen@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 16, 2015, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VA DEQ) submitted a revision to its SIP to update its regional haze plan and to meet visibility requirements in section 110(a)(2)(D) of the CAA.

I. Background

A. Regional Haze and the Relationship With CAIR and CSAPR

In section 169A of the 1977 Amendments to the CAA, Congress created a program for protecting visibility in the nation's national parks and wilderness areas. This section of the CAA establishes "as a national goal the prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I federal areas which impairment results from manmade air pollution."¹ On December 2, 1980, EPA promulgated regulations to address visibility impairment in Class I areas that are reasonably attributable to a single source or small group of sources.² Then, in 1990 Congress added section 169B to the CAA to address

¹ 42 U.S.C. 7491(a). Mandatory Class I federal areas are defined as national parks exceeding 6,000 acres, wilderness areas and national memorial parks exceeding 5,000 acres, and all international parks that were in existence on August 7, 1977. 42 U.S.C. 7472(a). In accordance with section 169A of the CAA, EPA, in consultation with the Department of Interior, promulgated a list of 156 mandatory Class I federal areas where visibility is identified as an important value. 44 FR 69122 (November 30, 1979). When we use the term Class I area in this action, we mean a mandatory Class I federal area.

² These regulations are the reasonably attributable visibility impairment (RAVI) provisions. 45 FR 80084 (December 2, 1980).

regional haze issues. EPA subsequently promulgated regulations pursuant to section 169B to address regional haze.³ The RHR focuses on visibility impairment that is caused by the emission of air pollutants from numerous sources located over a wide geographic area, requiring states to establish goals and emission reduction strategies for improving visibility in Class I areas.

The CAA requires each state to develop, and submit for approval by EPA, a SIP to meet various air quality requirements, including the protection of visibility in Class I areas.⁴ Section 169A(b)(2) of the CAA requires that applicable⁵ state SIPs must contain such emission limits, schedules of compliance and other measures as may be necessary to make reasonable progress toward meeting the national visibility goal. Such measures include the application of BART by any BART-eligible sources⁶ that emit air pollutants such as SO₂ and nitrogen oxides (NO_x)⁷ that may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to visibility impairment in a Class I area. The BART provisions of the RHR generally direct states to follow these steps to address the BART requirements: (1) Identify all BART-eligible sources; (2) determine which of those sources may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to visibility impairment in a Class I area, and are therefore subject to BART requirements; (3) determine source-specific BART for each source that is subject to BART requirements; and (4) include the emission limitations reflecting those BART determinations in their SIPs.⁸ However, the RHR also provides states with the flexibility to adopt an emissions trading program or other alternative program instead of requiring source-specific BART controls, as long as the alternative provides greater reasonable progress towards the national goal of achieving natural visibility conditions in Class I

³ These regulations are known as the Regional Haze Rule or RHR. 64 FR 35714, 35714 (July 1, 1999) (codified at 40 CFR part 51, subpart P).

⁴ 42 U.S.C. 7410(a), 7491, and 7492(a), CAA sections 110(a), 169A, and 169B.

⁵ States that have a federal Class I area, listed by the Administrator under subsection 169A(a)(2) of the CAA, and/or states from which the emissions may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to any impairment of visibility in any federal Class I area.

⁶ A BART-eligible source is any one of the 26 specified source categories listed in appendix Y to 40 CFR part 51, Guidelines for BART Determinations Under the Regional Haze Rule.

⁷ SO₂ and NO_x are considered the most significant visibility impairing pollutants.

⁸ 40 CFR 51.308(e)(1).