

the benchmark unit sales estimates and actual sales for each of the five lamp types in the following section and also makes the comparisons available in a spreadsheet online: [https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance\\_standards/standards.aspx?productid=16](https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/standards.aspx?productid=16).

#### IV. Comparison Results

##### A. Rough Service Lamps

On October 18, 2016, DOE published a notice announcing that the actual unit sales for rough service lamps were 219.7 percent of the benchmark estimate for the 2015 calendar year. 81 FR 71794, 71800.<sup>7</sup> For the 2016 and 2017 calendar years, the exponential growth forecast projected the benchmark unit sales estimate for rough service lamps to be 4,722,000 and 4,489,000 units respectively. The NEMA-provided shipment data reported shipments of 9,674,000 units in 2016 and 5,860,000 units in 2017. These findings are 204.9 and 130.5 percent of the benchmark estimate.

Since unit sales for rough service lamps exceeded 200 percent of the benchmark estimate in 2015, and DOE did not complete an energy conservation standards rulemaking for these lamps by the end of calendar year 2016, the backstop requirement was triggered. DOE published a final rule on December 26, 2017, to adopt the statutory backstop requirements for rough service lamps which require that rough service lamps: (I) Have a shatter-proof coating or equivalent technology that is compliant with NSF/ANSI 51 and is designed to contain the glass if the glass envelope of the lamp is broken and to provide effective containment over the life of the lamp; (II) have a maximum 40-watt limitation; and (III) be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp. (42 U.S.C. 6295(l)(4)(D)(ii)) DOE will continue to collect and model data for rough service lamps for two years after the effective date of January 25, 2018, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 6295(l)(4)(I)(ii).

##### B. Vibration Service Lamps

On April 7, 2016, DOE published a notice announcing that the actual unit sales for vibration service lamps were 272.5 percent of the benchmark estimate for the 2015 calendar year. 81 FR 20261. For the 2016 and 2017 calendar years,

spreadsheet models of the lamp types for greater detail on the estimates.

<sup>7</sup> The October 2016 finding for rough service lamps was the result of a correction by NEMA to the data it initially submitted and relied upon by DOE for the April 7, 2016 notice. See, <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EERE-2013-BT-STD-0051-0075>.

the exponential growth forecast projected the benchmark unit sales estimate for vibration service lamps to be 2,467,000 and 2,345,000 units respectively. The NEMA-provided shipment data reported shipments of 6,869,000 units in 2016 and 6,018,000 units in 2017. These findings are 278.5 and 256.6 percent of the benchmark estimate.

Similar to rough service lamps, since unit sales for vibration service lamps exceeded 200 percent of the benchmark estimate in 2015, and DOE did not complete an energy conservation standards rulemaking for these lamps by the end of calendar year 2016, the backstop requirement was triggered. DOE published a final rule on December 26, 2017 to adopt the statutory backstop requirements for vibration service lamps which require that vibration service lamps: (I) Have a maximum 40-watt limitation; and (II) be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp. (42 U.S.C. 6295(l)(4)(E)(ii)) DOE will continue to collect and model data for vibration service lamps for two years after the effective date of January 25, 2018, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 6295(l)(4)(I)(ii).

##### C. Three-Way Incandescent Lamps

For 3-way incandescent lamps, the exponential growth forecast projected the benchmark unit sales estimate for 2016 to be 48,104,000 units and for 2017 to be 47,610,000 units. The NEMA-provided shipment data reported shipments of 31,768,000 units in 2016 and 28,468,000 units in 2017. As these findings are only 66 percent and 60 percent of the benchmark estimate respectively, DOE will continue to track 3-way incandescent lamp sales data and will not initiate an accelerated standards rulemaking for this lamp type at this time.

##### D. 2,601–3,300 Lumen General Service Incandescent Lamps

For 2,601–3,300 lumen general service incandescent lamps, the exponential growth forecast projected the benchmark unit sales estimate for 2016 to be 34,241,000 units and for 2017 to be 34,307,000 units. The NEMA-provided shipment data reported shipments of 3,679,000 units in 2016 and 2,794,000 units in 2017. As these findings are 10.7 and 8.1 percent of the benchmark estimate respectively, DOE will continue to track 2,601–3,300 lumen general service incandescent lamp sales data and will not impose statutory requirements for this lamp type at this time.

##### E. Shatter-Resistant Lamps

For shatter-resistant lamps, the exponential growth forecast projected the benchmark unit sales estimate for 2016 to be 1,679,000 units and for 2017 to be 1,684,000 units. The NEMA-provided shipment data reported shipments of 548,000 units in 2016 and 474,000 units in 2017. As these findings are only 32.6 and 28.2 percent of the benchmark estimate respectively, DOE will continue to track shatter-resistant lamp sales data and will not initiate an accelerated standards rulemaking for this lamp type at this time.

#### V. Conclusion

This NODA compares the 2016 and 2017 shipments against benchmark unit sales estimates for rough service lamps, vibration service lamps, 3-way incandescent lamps, 2,601–3,300 lumen general service incandescent lamps, and shatter-resistant lamps. For 3-way incandescent lamps, 2,601–3,300 lumen general service incandescent lamps, and shatter-resistant lamps, the 2016 and 2017 sales are not greater than 200 percent of the forecasted estimates. The 2016 and 2017 unit sales for vibration service lamps are greater than 200 percent of the benchmark unit sales estimate. The 2016 unit sales for rough service lamps are greater than 200 percent of the benchmark unit sales estimate but the 2017 unit sales are below the benchmark unit sales estimate. DOE will continue to monitor these lamp types and will assess 2018 unit sales next year.

Signed in Washington, DC, on July 20, 2018.

**Kathleen B. Hogan,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.*

[FR Doc. 2018–16097 Filed 7–27–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6450–01–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2016–9442; Airspace Docket No. 16–ASO–15]

RIN 2120–AA66

#### Proposed Establishment of Class E Airspace; Crystal Springs, MS

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

**SUMMARY:** This action proposes to establish Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Copiah County Airport, Crystal Springs, MS, to accommodate new area navigation (RNAV) global positioning system (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures serving the airport. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at this airport.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before September 13, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments on this rule to: U. S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Bldg. Ground Floor Rm. W12-140, Washington, DC 20590; telephone: 1-800-647-5527, or (202)-366-9826. You must identify the Docket No. FAA-2016-9442; Airspace Docket No. 16-ASO-15, at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit and review received comments through the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>. You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays.

FAA Order 7400.11B, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed on line at [http://www.faa.gov/air\\_traffic/publications/](http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/). For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11B at NARA, call (202) 741-6030, or go to <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John Fornito, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337; telephone (404) 305-6364.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Authority for This Rulemaking**

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in title 49 of the United States Code. 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. This proposed rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority, as it would establish Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Copiah County Airport, Crystal Springs, MS, to support standard instrument approach procedures for IFR operations at this airport.

**Comments Invited**

Interested persons are invited to comment on this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments, as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal.

Communications should identify both docket numbers (Docket No. FAA-2016-9442 and Airspace Docket No. 16-ASO-15) and be submitted in triplicate to DOT Docket Operations (see "ADDRESSES" section for the address and phone number.) You may also submit comments through the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Persons wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this action must submit with those comments a self-addressed stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: "Comments to FAA Docket No. FAA-2016-9442; Airspace Docket No. 16-ASO-15." The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.

All communications received before the specified closing date for comments will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this document may be changed in light of the comments received. All comments submitted will be available for examination in the public docket both before and after the comment closing date. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket. All communications received on or before the specified closing date for comments will be considered before

taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

**Availability of NPRMs**

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at [http://www.faa.gov/air\\_traffic/publications/airspace\\_amendments/](http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/).

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office (see the **ADDRESSES** section for address and phone number) between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays. An informal docket may also be examined between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays at the office of the Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, Room 350, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, GA 30337.

**Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference**

This document proposes to amend FAA Order 7400.11B, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 3, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017. FAA Order 7400.11B is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11B lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

**The Proposal**

The FAA is considering an amendment to Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 to establish Class E airspace extending upward from 700 Feet above the surface within a 7-mile radius of Copiah County Airport, Crystal Springs, MS, providing the controlled airspace required to support the new RNAV (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures for IFR operations at the airport.

Class E airspace designations are published in Paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.11B, dated August 3, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

## Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

### Environmental Review

This proposal would be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures” prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

### Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

### The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

## PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

### § 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.11B, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 3, 2017, and effective September 15, 2017, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward from 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth*

\* \* \* \* \*

### ASO MS E5 Crystal Springs, MS [New]

Copiah County Airport, MS  
(Lat. 31°54′09″ N, long. 90°22′00″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 7-mile radius of Copiah County Airport.

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on July 19, 2018.

**Ryan W. Almasy,**

*Manager, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.*

[FR Doc. 2018–16134 Filed 7–27–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

## COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

### 17 CFR Part 23

**RIN 3038–AE78**

### Segregation of Assets Held as Collateral in Uncleared Swap Transactions

**AGENCY:** Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“Commission” or “CFTC”) is proposing to amend selected provisions of its regulations in order to simplify certain requirements for swap dealers (“SDs”) and major swap participants (“MSPs”) concerning notification of counterparties of their right to segregate initial margin for uncleared swaps, and to modify requirements for the handling of segregated initial margin (the “Proposal”).

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before September 28, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by RIN 3038–AE78, by any of the following methods:

- *CFTC Comments Portal:* <https://comments.cftc.gov>. Select the “Submit Comments” link for this rulemaking and follow the instructions on the Public Comment Form.
- *Mail:* Send to Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Follow the same instructions as for Mail, above.

Please submit your comments using only one of these methods. To avoid possible delays with mail or in-person deliveries, submissions through the CFTC Comments Portal are encouraged.

All comments must be submitted in English, or if not, accompanied by an English translation. Comments will be posted as received to <https://comments.cftc.gov>. You should submit only information that you wish to make

available publicly. If you wish the Commission to consider information that you believe is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”),<sup>1</sup> a petition for confidential treatment of the exempt information may be submitted according to the procedures set forth in § 145.9 of the Commission’s regulations.<sup>2</sup>

The Commission reserves the right, but shall have no obligation, to review, pre-screen, filter, redact, refuse or remove any or all of your submission from <https://comments.cftc.gov> that it may deem to be inappropriate for publication, such as obscene language. All submissions that have been redacted or removed that contain comments on the merits of the rulemaking will be retained in the public comment file and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable laws, and may be accessible under the FOIA.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Matthew Kulkin, Director, (202) 418–5213, [mkulkin@cftc.gov](mailto:mkulkin@cftc.gov); Erik Remmler, Deputy Director, (202) 418–7630, [eremmler@cftc.gov](mailto:eremmler@cftc.gov); or Christopher Cummings, Special Counsel, (202) 418–5445, [ccummings@cftc.gov](mailto:ccummings@cftc.gov), Division of Swap Dealer and Intermediary Oversight, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Introduction

##### A. Existing Requirements

Subpart L of the Commission’s regulations (“Segregation of Assets Held as Collateral in Uncleared Swap Transactions” consisting of Regulations 23.700 through 23.704) was published in the **Federal Register** on November 6, 2013 and became effective January 6, 2014.<sup>3</sup> Subpart L implements the requirements for segregation of initial margin for uncleared swap transactions set forth in section 4s(I) of the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA” or the “Act”).<sup>4</sup>

CEA section 4s(I) addresses segregation of initial margin held as collateral in certain uncleared swap transactions. The section applies only to swaps between a counterparty and an SD or MSP that are not submitted for clearing to a derivatives clearing

<sup>1</sup> 5 U.S.C. 552.

<sup>2</sup> 17 CFR 145.9 (2017). Commission regulations referred to herein are found at 17 CFR chapter I, and can be accessed through the Commission’s website, [www.cftc.gov](http://www.cftc.gov).

<sup>3</sup> See 78 FR 66621 (Nov. 6, 2013).

<sup>4</sup> 7 U.S.C. 6s(I) (2012 & Supp. 2015). Like the Commission’s regulations, the CEA can be accessed through the Commission’s website.