

**Figure 1 to paragraph (h) of this AD – Grace period for CMR tasks**

CMR task	Compliance Time
213100-1	Within 550 flight hours or 3 months, whichever occurs first after the effective date of this AD
213100-2	
213100-3	

**(i) No Alternative Actions and Intervals**

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

**(j) Terminating Action for Certain ADs**

Accomplishing the actions required by this AD terminates all requirements of AD 2000–17–09, AD 2008–04–19 R1, and AD 2015–26–09 for ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional Model ATR42–200, –300, and –320 airplanes only.

**(k) Other FAA AD Provisions**

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)*: The Manager, International Section, Transport Standards 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 International Section, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (l)(2) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: [9-ANM-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov](mailto:9-ANM-116-AMOC-REQUESTS@faa.gov). 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, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA; or the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA); or ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

**(l) Related Information**

(1) Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) EASA AD 2017–0221R1, dated December 15, 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–2018–0391.

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Shahram Daneshmandi, Aerospace

Engineer, International Section, Transport Standards Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 980198; telephone and fax 206–231–3220.

**(m) Material Incorporated by Reference**

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) ATR ATR42–200/–300/–320, Time Limits Document (TL), Revision 8, dated October 17, 2016.

(ii) Reserved.

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional, 1 Allée Pierre Nadot, 31712 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 (0) 5 62 21 62 21; fax +33 (0) 5 62 21 67 18; email [continued.airworthiness@atr-aircraft.com](mailto:continued.airworthiness@atr-aircraft.com); <http://www.atr-aircraft.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.

(4) 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.

(5) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on August 21, 2018.

**James Cashdollar,**

*Acting Director, System Oversight Division, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 2018–18737 Filed 8–30–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION****17 CFR Part 200**

[Release Nos. 33–10537; 34–83911; IA–4994; IC–33212]

**Delegation of Authority to General Counsel of the Commission**

**AGENCY:** Securities and Exchange Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) is revising regulations with respect to the delegations of authority to the Commission’s General Counsel. The revisions are a result of the Commission’s experience with its existing rules and increase the efficiency of the adjudicatory process.

**DATES:** This rule is effective August 31, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brian J. Wong, Senior Counsel, and Benjamin L. Schiffrin, Associate General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, (202) 551–5150, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. Background**

The Commission is revising the delegations of authority to its General Counsel as a result of the Commission’s experience with its existing rules and to increase the efficiency of the adjudicatory process. The changes make available to that process the resources of the Office of the General Counsel in timely disposing of procedural and other prehearing matters that are typically of a routine or non-controversial nature. Congress has authorized such delegation by Public Law 87–592, 76 Stat. 394, 15 U.S.C. 78d–1(a), which provides that the Commission “shall have the authority to delegate, by published rule or order, any of its functions to . . . an employee or employee board, including functions with respect to hearing, determining, ordering, certifying, reporting, or

otherwise acting as to any work, business or matter.”

Accordingly, the Commission is amending its rules to delegate authority to the General Counsel to determine procedural requests and other non-dispositive, prehearing matters with respect to administrative proceedings conducted pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. 77a et seq., the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.; the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.; the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. 80b-1 et seq.; and the provisions of Rule 102(e) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice, 17 CFR 201.102(e), that have been set for hearing before the Commission. Under this delegation, the General Counsel (or, under his or her direction, such persons as might be designated from time to time by the Chairman of the Commission) would perform functions such as fixing times and places for hearings after a proceeding has been authorized; adjusting or cancelling hearing dates; setting or modifying briefing schedules; staying the proceeding pending a related criminal proceeding or the Commission’s consideration of an offer of settlement; reducing or extending the time within which to file papers; modifying length limitations; denying or granting leave to file motions and other papers; resolving applications for confidential treatment or to maintain materials under seal; making rulings regarding the manner or timing of service or of the Division of Enforcement’s production of its investigative file; directing that the parties meet for a prehearing conference and scheduling or cancelling such a conference; issuing an order to show cause if a party fails to answer, respond to a dispositive motion, or otherwise defend the proceeding within the time provided; striking procedurally deficient filings; and other similarly routine matters that arise in administrative proceedings.

The Commission does not delegate to the General Counsel functions with respect to issuing subpoenas, authorizing depositions, ruling upon the admissibility of evidence or upon motions to quash or to compel, presiding over a hearing or the taking of testimony, sanctioning a party, acting upon a dispositive motion, declaring a default, disposing of a claim or defense, or otherwise resolving or terminating the proceeding on the merits. This rule also does not affect the delegation of functions with respect to administrative proceedings conducted before an administrative law judge or other hearing officer, proceedings in which an

initial or recommended decision has been issued, or proceedings in which a final order of the Commission has been issued.

With respect to any proceeding in which the Chairman or the General Counsel has determined that separation of functions requirements or other circumstances would make inappropriate the General Counsel’s exercise of such functions, those functions are delegated to the Secretary of the Commission. Notwithstanding this delegation, the General Counsel may submit any matter he or she believes appropriate to the Commission. Furthermore, any action made by the General Counsel pursuant to delegated authority would be subject to Commission review as provided by Rules 430 and 431 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice, 17 CFR 201.430–201.431 and 15 U.S.C. 78d-1(b). Additionally, being of an inherently preliminary and interlocutory nature, any such action may be revisited by the Commission, on its own initiative or on request of a party, at any time before the Commission’s issuance of a final order resolving the proceeding.

**II. Administrative Law Matters**

The Commission finds, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A), that these revisions relate solely to agency organization, procedures, or practice and do not constitute a substantive rule. Accordingly, the APA’s provisions regarding notice of rulemaking, opportunity for public comment, and advance publication of the amendments prior to their effective date are not applicable. These changes are therefore effective on August 31, 2018. For the same reason, and because these amendments do not affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties, the provisions of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(C), are not applicable. Additionally, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq., which apply only when notice and comment are required by the APA or other law, are not applicable. These amendments do not contain any collection of information requirements as defined by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, and in any event, agency information collections during the conduct of administrative proceedings are exempt from that Act. See 44 U.S.C. 3518(c)(1)(B)(ii); 5 CFR 1320.4. Further, because the amendments impose no new burdens on private parties, the Commission does not believe that the amendments will have any impact on

competition for purposes of Section 23(a)(2) of the Exchange Act.

**III. Statutory Authority**

This rule is adopted pursuant to statutory authority granted to the Commission, including Section 19 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. 77s; Sections 4A, 4B, and 23 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. 78d-1, 78d-2, and 78w; Section 38 of the Investment Company Act, 15 U.S.C. 80a-37; Section 211 of the Investment Advisers Act, 15 U.S.C. 80b-11; and Section 3 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 15 U.S.C. 7202.

**List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 200**

Administrative practice and procedure, Authority delegations (government agencies).

**Text of Amendments**

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Commission is amending Title 17, Chapter II of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

**PART 200—ORGANIZATION; CONDUCT AND ETHICS; AND INFORMATION AND REQUESTS**

**Subpart A—Organization and Program Management**

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 200, Subpart A continues to read in part as follows:

**Authority:** 15 U.S.C. 77c, 77o, 77s, 77z-3, 77sss, 78d, 78d-1, 78d-2, 78o-4, 78w, 78ll(d), 78mm, 80a-37, 80b-11, 7202, and 7211 et seq., unless otherwise noted.

\* \* \* \* \*

■ 2. Section 200.30-7 is amended by:  
■ a. Redesignating paragraph (d) as paragraph (e); and  
■ b. Adding new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

**§ 200.30-7 Delegation of authority to Secretary of the Commission.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) The functions otherwise delegated to the General Counsel under § 200.30-14(i), with respect to any proceeding in which the Chairman or the General Counsel has determined, pursuant to § 200.30-14(j), that separation of functions requirements or other circumstances would make inappropriate the General Counsel’s exercise of such delegated functions.

\* \* \* \* \*

■ 3. Section 200.30-14 is amended by:  
■ a. Redesignating paragraphs (i) through (m) as paragraphs (k) through (o);  
■ b. Adding new paragraphs (i) and (j); and  
■ c. Revising newly redesignated paragraph (k).

The addition and revisions read as follows.

**§ 200.30–14 Delegation of authority to the General Counsel.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(i)(1) With respect to a proceeding conducted pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. 77a *et seq.*, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*; the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. 80a–1 *et seq.*; the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. 80b–1 *et seq.*; and the provisions of Rule 102(e) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice, 17 CFR 201.102(e), that has been set for hearing before the Commission pursuant to Rule 110 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice, 17 CFR 201.110:

(i) To determine procedural requests or similar prehearing matters; and

(ii) To rule upon non-dispositive, prehearing motions.

(2) Provided, however, that the General Counsel may not issue subpoenas, authorize depositions, rule upon the admissibility of evidence or upon motions to quash or to compel, preside over a hearing or the taking of testimony, sanction a party, act upon a dispositive motion, declare a default, dispose of a claim or defense, or otherwise resolve or terminate the proceeding on the merits.

(j) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (i) of this section, the functions described in paragraph (i) of this section are not delegated to the General Counsel with respect to proceedings in which the Chairman or the General Counsel determines that separation of functions requirements or other circumstances would make inappropriate the General Counsel’s exercise of such delegated functions. With respect to such proceedings, such functions are delegated to the Secretary of the Commission pursuant to § 200.30–7.

(k) Notwithstanding anything in paragraphs (g) or (i) of this section, in any case described in paragraphs (g) or (i) of this section in which the General Counsel believes it appropriate, he or she may submit the matter to the Commission.

\* \* \* \* \*

By the Commission.

Dated: August 22, 2018.

**Brent J. Fields,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–18585 Filed 8–30–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8011–01–P**

**TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

**18 CFR Part 1304**

**RIN 3316–AA23**

**Floating Cabin Regulation**

**AGENCY:** Tennessee Valley Authority.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is publishing a final rule to amend its regulations that govern floating cabins located on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The mooring of floating cabins on the TVA reservoir system has increased, and TVA has determined that this poses an unacceptable risk to navigation, safety, and the environment. Left unaddressed, floating cabins convert the public waters under TVA’s management to private use. The amendments re-define nonnavigable houseboats and floating cabins using one term—“floating cabins”—and prohibit new floating cabins on TVA-managed reservoirs after December 16, 2016. The amendments also include limited mooring standards, limitations on expansions of floating cabins, and requirements for owners to register their floating cabins. Additional health, safety, and environmental standards for floating cabins will be addressed in a later rulemaking once TVA has had the opportunity to discuss such standards with various stakeholders.

In addition, and separate from the updated rule amendments for floating cabins, these amendments contain minor changes to clarify when TVA will allow some water-use facilities (*e.g.*, docks) to be as large as 1800 square feet.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective October 1, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** David B. Harrell, 865–632–1327; Email: [dbharrell@tva.gov](mailto:dbharrell@tva.gov) or [fc@tva.gov](mailto:fc@tva.gov), Mail address: Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 11A–K, Knoxville, TN 37902.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Legal Authority**

This final rule is promulgated under the authority of the TVA Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 831–831ee, Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1955, 31 U.S.C. 9701, and OMB Circular No. A–25. Under Section 26a of the TVA Act, no obstructions affecting navigation, flood control, or public lands or reservations shall be constructed, operated, or maintained across, along, or in the Tennessee River System without TVA’s approval. TVA has long considered

nonnavigable structures such as floating cabins to be obstructions that require its approval. In addition, Section 9b of the TVA Act provides that TVA “may establish regulations to prevent the construction of new floating cabins.” 16 U.S.C. 831h–3(e).

**Background and Proposed Amendments**

TVA is a multi-purpose federal agency that has been charged by Congress with promoting the wise use and conservation of the resources of the Tennessee Valley region, including the Tennessee River System. In carrying out this mission, TVA operates a system of dams and reservoirs on the Tennessee River and its tributaries for the purpose of navigation, flood control, and power production. Consistent with those purposes, TVA uses the system to improve water quality and water supply and to provide a wide range of public benefits including recreation.

To promote the unified development and regulation of the Tennessee River System, Congress directed TVA to approve obstructions across, along, or in the river system under Section 26a of the TVA Act, as amended.

“Obstruction” is a broad term that includes, by way of example, boat docks, piers, boathouses, buoys, floats, boat launching ramps, fills, water intakes, devices for discharging effluents, bridges, aerial cables, culverts, pipelines, fish attractors, shoreline stabilization projects, channel excavations, and nonnavigable houseboats. TVA also owns, as agent for the United States, much of the shoreline and inundated land along and under its reservoir system.

Since 1971, TVA has used its authority under Section 26a to prohibit the mooring on the Tennessee River System of new nonnavigable houseboats that are used primarily for habitation or occupation and not for navigation or water transportation. In particular, TVA amended its regulations in 1971 to prohibit the mooring or anchoring of new nonnavigable houseboats except for those in existence before November 21, 1971. Criteria were established then to identify when a houseboat was considered “navigable” and the conditions under which existing nonnavigable houseboats would be allowed to remain. These criteria were characteristics that TVA determined were indicative of real watercraft; *i.e.*, boats or vessels that are designed and used primarily to traverse water. Since 1971, TVA has made minor changes to its regulations affecting nonnavigable houseboats, most notably in 1978 when TVA updated the prohibited mooring of