

on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

We prepared a regulatory evaluation of the estimated costs to comply with this AD and placed it in the AD docket.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>; or in person at the Docket Operations office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains the NPRM, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations office (telephone (800) 647-5527) is in the ADDRESSES section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

■ Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new AD:

2010-19-02 Bombardier, Inc. Amendment 39-16430. Docket No. FAA-2010-0432; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-001-AD.

Effective Date

(a) This airworthiness directive (AD) becomes effective October 18, 2010.

Affected ADs

(b) None.

Applicability

(c) This AD applies to Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC-8-201, -202, -301, -311, and -315 airplanes, certificated in any category, having serial numbers 644 through 664 inclusive.

Subject

(d) Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 28: Fuel.

Reason

(e) The mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) states:

During a recent production fuel system test, it was found that all three flapper valves located in each collector tank did not conform to the design requirements, due to

the fact that a valve spring was installed on the flapper hinge pin. This valve spring should have been removed prior to installation of the valves.

It was subsequently determined that this condition is restricted to the 21 aircraft listed in the Applicability section above.

With the valve spring installed, the flapper valve is held closed by the valve spring, preventing gravity feed. In the event of scavenge system failure, the collector tank fuel level can no longer be maintained, potentially leading to an in-flight engine shutdown.

In order to ensure adequate fuel transfer to the collector tank at all times, this directive mandates a one-time [detailed] inspection of each of the six flapper valves, removal of the valve spring, if installed, and application of an identification mark on each inspected valve.

Compliance

(f) You are responsible for having the actions required by this AD performed within the compliance times specified, unless the actions have already been done.

Actions

(g) Within 1,000 flight hours after the effective date of this AD, do a detailed inspection of each collector tank flapper valve for the presence of a valve spring, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Bombardier Service Bulletin 8-28-54, dated April 22, 2009. If the valve spring is not present, before further flight, apply an identification mark, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Bombardier Service Bulletin 8-28-54, dated April 22, 2009. If the valve spring is present, before further flight, remove the valve spring and apply an identification mark, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Bombardier Service Bulletin 8-28-54, dated April 22, 2009.

FAA AD Differences

Note 1: This AD differs from the MCAI and/or service information as follows: No differences.

Other FAA AD Provisions

(h) The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, New York Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), ANE-170, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. Send information to ATTN: Program Manager, Continuing Operational Safety, FAA, New York ACO, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, New York 11590; telephone 516-228-7300; fax 516-794-5531. Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your principal maintenance inspector (PMI) or principal avionics inspector (PAI), as appropriate, or lacking a principal inspector, your local Flight Standards District Office. The AMOC approval letter must specifically reference this AD.

(2) *Airworthy Product:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer or other source, use these

actions if they are FAA-approved. Corrective actions are considered FAA-approved if they are approved by the State of Design Authority (or their delegated agent). You are required to assure the product is airworthy before it is returned to service.

(3) *Reporting Requirements:* For any reporting requirement in this AD, under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements and has assigned OMB Control Number 2120-0056.

Related Information

(i) Refer to MCAI Canadian Airworthiness Directive CF-2009-40, dated November 9, 2009; and Bombardier Service Bulletin 8-28-54, dated April 22, 2009; for related information.

Material Incorporated by Reference

(j) You must use Bombardier Service Bulletin 8-28-54, dated April 22, 2009, to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

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

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact Bombardier, Inc., 400 Côte-Vertu Road West, Dorval, Québec H4S 1Y9, Canada; telephone 514-855-5000; fax 514-855-7401; e-mail thd.qseries@aero.bombardier.com; Internet <http://www.bombardier.com>.

(3) You may review copies of the service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425-227-1221.

(4) You may also review copies of the 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/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 2, 2010.

Jeffrey E. Duven,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 575

Iraqi Sanctions Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") is implementing Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, which terminated the national emergency declared with respect to Iraq in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990, and revoked that and subsequent Executive orders, by removing the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations.

DATES: *Effective Date:* September 13, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Assistant Director for Compliance, Outreach & Implementation, tel.: 202/622-2490, Assistant Director for Licensing, tel.: 202/622-2480, Assistant Director for Policy, tel.: 202/622-4855, or Chief Counsel (Foreign Assets Control), tel.: 202/622-2410 (not toll free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic and Facsimile Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available from OFAC's Web site (<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>). Certain general information pertaining to OFAC's sanctions programs also is available via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on-demand service, tel.: 202/622-0077.

Background

As a result of the removal of the regime of Saddam Hussein and other developments in Iraq, the President issued Executive Order 13350 on July 29, 2004 (69 FR 46055, July 30, 2004). Executive Order 13350 terminated the national emergency declared with respect to Iraq in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990. In addition, Executive Order 13350 revoked Executive Order 12722, Executive Order 12724 of August 9, 1990, Executive Order 12743 of January 18, 1991, Executive Order 12751 of February 14, 1991, and Executive Order 12817 of October 21, 1992. These Executive orders were all in furtherance of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722.

In Executive Order 12722, the President ordered the blocking of all property and interests in property that were in the United States or that came within the possession or control of United States persons, including overseas branches, of the Government of Iraq, its agencies, instrumentalities, and controlled entities, and the Central Bank of Iraq (55 FR 31803, August 3, 1990). Executive Order 12722 prohibited the importation of any goods or services of Iraqi origin into the United States and

the exportation of any goods, technology, or services from the United States to Iraq. Executive Order 12722 also prohibited transactions relating to transportation and travel to or from Iraq by United States citizens or permanent resident aliens. The subsequent Executive orders took various additional steps with respect to the situation in Iraq.

Section 207(a) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") (50 U.S.C. 1706(a)) contains a provision that allows the President to continue to prohibit transactions involving property in which a foreign country or national thereof has an interest after a national emergency has been terminated if the President determines that the continuation of such a prohibition with respect to that property is necessary on account of claims involving such country or its nationals. Pursuant to section 207(a) of IEEPA, the President determined in Section 1 of Executive Order 13350 that continuation of prohibitions with regard to transactions involving property blocked pursuant to Executive Orders 12722 or 12724 that continued to be blocked as of July 30, 2004, was necessary on account of claims involving Iraq. The new Iraq Stabilization and Insurgency Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 576, include a general license unblocking all remaining property blocked pursuant to Section 1 of Executive Order 13350. See 31 CFR 576.510.

Please note that certain transactions relating to Iraq remain subject to the Iraq Stabilization and Insurgency Regulations, 31 CFR part 576, which implement Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004, and Executive Order 13438 of July 17, 2007.

Accordingly, OFAC is removing the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations") in 31 CFR part 575. The removal of part 575 from 31 CFR chapter V does not affect ongoing enforcement proceedings or prevent the initiation of enforcement proceedings where the relevant statute of limitations has not run.

Executive Order 12866, Administrative Procedure Act, and Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because the Regulations involve a foreign affairs function, the provisions of Executive Order 12866 and the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date

are inapplicable. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612) does not apply.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because this rule does not impose information collection requirements that would require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 575

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, Banking, Blocking of assets, Exports, Foreign trade, Imports, Iraq, Oil imports, Penalties, Petroleum, Petroleum products, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Specially designated nationals, Terrorism, Travel restrictions.

PART 575—[REMOVED]

■ Pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* and Executive Order 13350, the Office of Foreign Assets Control amends 31 CFR chapter V by removing part 575 for the reasons set forth in the preamble.

Dated: September 1, 2010.

Adam J. Szubin,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury.

Approved: September 2, 2010.

Stuart A. Levey,

Under Secretary, Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, Department of the Treasury.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 576

Iraq Stabilization and Insurgency Sanctions Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") is adding the Iraq Stabilization and Insurgency Sanctions Regulations as a new part to the Code of Federal Regulations, to implement Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004, and Executive Order 13438 of July 17, 2007.