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Contents

Federal Register

Vol. 84, No. 82

Monday, April 29, 2019

Agricultural Marketing Service
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling of Covered Commodities, 17994

Agriculture Department
See Agricultural Marketing Service
See Commodity Credit Corporation
See Food Safety and Inspection Service
See Natural Resources Conservation Service
See Rural Utilities Service
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 17995–17997

Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives Bureau
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Manufacturers of Ammunition, Records and Supporting Data of Ammunition Manufactured and Disposed of, 18086
Office of Human Resources and Professional Development Student and Supervisor Training Validation Surveys, 18086–18087

Antitrust Division
NOTICES
Changes under the National Cooperative Research and Production Act:
3D PDF Consortium, Inc., 18088
National Fire Protection Assn., 18087
ODVA, Inc., 18087–18088

Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection
PROPOSED RULES
Request for Information:
Potential Regulatory Changes to the Remittance Rule, 17971–17977

Census Bureau
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18003–18004

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
NOTICES
Medicare and Medicaid Programs:
Quarterly Listing of Program Issuances—January through March 2019, 18040–18053

Civil Rights Commission
NOTICES
Meetings:
Connecticut Advisory Committee, 18002–18003
Idaho Advisory Committee, 18003

Coast Guard
RULES
Safety Zones:
Grosse Pointe War Memorial Red, White, and Blue Gala Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe, MI, 17958–17960
PROPOSED RULES
Drawbridge Operations:
Fox River, Green Bay, WI, 17979–17981
Safety Zones:
Fireworks Display; Upper Potomac River, Washington, DC, 17984–17986
Security Zones:
Burke Lakefront Airport, Lake Erie, Cleveland, OH, 17981–17984

Commerce Department
See Census Bureau
See Economic Development Administration
See Foreign-Trade Zones Board
See International Trade Administration
See National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Commodity Credit Corporation
NOTICES
Funds Availability:
Organic Certification Cost Share Program, 17997–17999

Comptroller of the Currency
PROPOSED RULES
Fiduciary Capacity; Non-Fiduciary Custody Activities, 17967–17971
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18120–18122

Defense Department
See Engineers Corps
See Navy Department
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Accident Prevention Plans, 18039–18040
Price Redetermination, 18038–18039
Schedules for Construction Contracts, 18037–18038

Economic Development Administration
NOTICES
Trade Adjustment Assistance; Petitions, 18004–18005

Education Department
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Fiscal Operations Report for 2018–2019 and Application to Participate 2020–2021 and Reallocation Form, 18011–18012
Student Assistance General Provisions—Financial Assistance for Students with Intellectual Disabilities, 18012

Energy Department
See Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Engineers Corps
NOTICES
Proposals by Non-Federal Interests, for Feasibility Studies and for Modifications to an Authorized Water Resources Development Project or Feasibility Study, for Inclusion in the Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development, 18009–18010

Environmental Protection Agency
PROPOSED RULES
Air Quality State Implementation Plans; Approvals and Promulgations:
Texas; Withdrawal of Finding of Substantial Inadequacy of Implementation Plan and of Call for Revision—Affirmative Defense Provisions, 17986–17993
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed on or before August 30, 1999, 18023–18024
General Hazardous Waste Facility Standards, 18020–18021
Generic Clearance for Citizen Science and Crowdsourcing Projects, 18019
Microbial Rules, 18025–18026
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (Renewal), 18034–18035
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp and Paper Production (Renewal), 18019–18020
New Source Performance Standards for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants, 18029
New Source Performance Standards for Petroleum Refineries for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 14, 2007, 18022–18023
Reporting in the FIFRA Cooperative Agreement Work Plan and Report Template, 18027–18028
Safe Drinking Water Act State Revolving Fund Program, 18021–18022
Safe Management of Recalled Airbags Rule, 18028
Soil and Non-Soil Fumigant Risk Mitigation, 18024–18025
TSCA Section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Rule, 18026–18027
Meetings:
National and Governmental Advisory Committees, 18025
Thirty-Fifth Update of the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket, 18029–18034

Federal Aviation Administration
RULES
Airworthiness Criteria:
Special Class Airworthiness Criteria for the Yamaha Fazer R, 17942–17944
Airworthiness Directives:
The Boeing Company Airplanes, 17944–17950
PROPOSED RULES
Special Conditions:
Boeing Model 787 Series Airplanes; Seats with Inertia Locking Devices, 17977–17979
NOTICES
Petition for Exemption; Summary:
Elbe Flugzeugwerke GmbH, 18110–18111

Federal Communications Commission
NOTICES
Meetings:
North American Numbering Council, 18035

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18120–18122

Federal Election Commission
NOTICES
Meetings; Sunshine Act, 18036

Federal Emergency Management Agency
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form, 18069–18070
FY 2020 Arrangement:
National Flood Insurance Program; Assistance to Private Sector Property Insurers, 18063–18069

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18013–18016
Applications:
Alabama Power Co., 18014–18015
Combined Filings, 18017–18018
Initial Market-Based Rate Filings Including Requests for Blanket Section 204 Authorizations:
Glaciers Edge Wind Project, LLC, 18012–18013
Performance Materials NA, Inc., 18016–18017
South Peak Wind, LLC, 18018
Institution of Section 206 Proceeding and Refund Effective Date:
Constellation Power Source Generation, LLC, 18014
Petition for Declaratory Order:
Shell Pipeline Co., LP and Enbridge Offshore Facilities, LLC, 18018–18019
Petition for Enforcement:
Michael Eisenfeld, James Neidhart, Jeffrey Neidhart, Steven Bair, Neil Tribbett, et al., 18015

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
NOTICES
Meetings:
Appraisal Subcommittee, 18036

Federal Reserve System
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18120–18122
Change in Bank Control:
Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company, 18036

Fish and Wildlife Service
NOTICES
Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc.:
Lower Colorado River Authority's Transmission Services Corp., 241 Counties, TX, 18075–18076
Foreign Endangered Species:
Permits, 18074

Food and Drug Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18054–18055
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Administrative Detention and Banned Medical Devices, 18057–18058
Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension:
YESCARTA, 18055–18057
Meetings:
Drug Safety and Risk Management Advisory Committee and the Anesthetic and Analgesic Drug Products Advisory Committee, 18053–18054

Food Safety and Inspection Service
NOTICES
Public Health Information System Export Component Fee, 17999–18001

Foreign Assets Control Office
RULES
Foreign Interference in U.S. Elections Sanctions Regulations, 17950–17958

Foreign-Trade Zones Board
NOTICES
Approval of Subzone Status:
Lexmark International, Inc., Longmont, Colorado, 18005

General Services Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Accident Prevention Plans, 18039–18040
Acquisition Regulation; Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery, 18036–18037
Price Redetermination, 18038–18039
Schedules for Construction Contracts, 18037–18038

Health and Human Services Department
See Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
See Food and Drug Administration
See National Institutes of Health
See Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Homeland Security Department
See Coast Guard
See Federal Emergency Management Agency
See U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
RULES
Privacy Act; Implementation of Exemptions, 17941–17942
NOTICES
Privacy Act; Systems of Records, 18070–18073

Interior Department
See Fish and Wildlife Service
See National Park Service

International Trade Administration
NOTICES
Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Investigations, Orders, or Reviews:
Certain Coated Paper Suitable for High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses from the People's Republic of China, 18006
Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 18007–18009
Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Korea, 18005–18006

International Trade Commission
NOTICES
Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Investigations, Orders, or Reviews:
Dried Tart Cherries from Turkey, 18084–18085
Steel Propane Cylinders from China and Thailand, 18084

Judicial Conference of the United States
NOTICES
Meetings:
Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18085–18086

Justice Department
See Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives Bureau
See Antitrust Division
See Justice Programs Office

Justice Programs Office
NOTICES
Meetings:
Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board, 18088

Maritime Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Determination of Fair and Reasonable Rates for Carriage of Agriculture Cargoes on U.S. Commercial Vessels, 18111–18112
Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws:
Vessel ALLENDE (Sailing Catamaran), 18117–18118
Vessel GRU'S (Power Boat), 18112
Vessel ISLAND TIME (Sailing Catamaran), 18116–18117
Vessel LA PAZ (Sailboat), 18113
Vessel PERCEPTION (Motor Vessel), 18118–18119
Vessel REEL VIBRATIONS (Sport Fishing Boat), 18113–18114
Vessel REGULUS (Motor Vessel), 18115–18116
Vessel SHANGRI-LA, 18119–18120
Vessel TACK-SEA-VATION (Motor Vessel), 18114–18115

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Accident Prevention Plans, 18039–18040
Price Redetermination, 18038–18039
Schedules for Construction Contracts, 18037–18038

National Institutes of Health
NOTICES
Meetings:
Center for Scientific Review, 18061
National Cancer Institute, 18060–18061
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, 18059
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, 18059–18060
National Institute of Mental Health; Workshop, 18058–18059

National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, 18060–18061
Office of the Secretary, 18059

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
RULES
Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska:
Greenland Turbot in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area, 17966
Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan, 17960–17966

National Park Service
NOTICES
Inventory Completion:
City of Traverse City, Traverse City, MI, 18081–18082
Petrified Forest National Park, Petrified Forest, AZ, 18077–18078
Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN, 18080–18084
The Field Museum, Chicago, IL, 18079
Repatriation of Cultural Items:
Birmingham Museum of Art, Birmingham, AL, 18076–18079

Natural Resources Conservation Service
NOTICES
Deauthorization of Federal Funding:
South Branch Potomac River Subwatershed of the Potomac River Watershed, Highland County, VA and Pendleton and Grant Counties, WV, 18001–18002

Navy Department
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18010–18011

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NOTICES
Environmental Assessments; Availability, etc.:
Department of the Navy, 18089–18092
Meetings:
Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, 18088–18089, 18092–18093

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Annual Financial and Actuarial Information Reporting, 18094–18095
Filings for Reconsideration, 18093–18094

Personnel Management Office
RULES
Compensatory Time Off for Religious Observances and Other Miscellaneous Changes, 17931–17941

Postal Regulatory Commission
NOTICES
New Postal Product, 18095

Presidential Documents
EXECUTIVE ORDERS
Government Agencies and Employees:
Background Investigations; Transfer of Responsibility to the Department of Defense (EO 13869), 18123–18131

Railroad Retirement Board
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18095–18098

Rural Utilities Service
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18002

Securities and Exchange Commission
NOTICES
Application:
Symmetry Panoramic Trust and Symmetry Partners, LLC, 18099–18100
Self-Regulatory Organizations; Proposed Rule Changes:
Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc., 18098
Cboe Exchange, Inc., 18100–18103

Small Business Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 18103–18104
Major Disaster Declaration:
Kentucky; Public Assistance Only, 18104

Social Security Administration
NOTICES
Privacy Act; Systems of Records, 18104–18106

State Department
NOTICES
Exercise of Authority under the Immigration and Nationality Act, 18108–18109
Exercise of Authority under the Immigration and Nationality Act; Determination, 18108
Meetings:
Advisory Panel to the U.S. Section of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, 18107–18108
United States-Korea Environmental Affairs Council and Environmental Cooperation Commission, 18107

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

NOTICES
Certified Laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities:
List of Facilities that Meet Minimum Standards to Engage in Urine Drug Testing for Federal Agencies, 18061–18062

Susquehanna River Basin Commission
NOTICES
Grandfathering Registration, 18109–18110
Projects Approved for Consumptive Uses of Water, 18109

Trade Representative, Office of United States
NOTICES
Determination Regarding Waiver of Discriminatory Purchasing Requirements with Respects to Goods and Services of Australia, 18110

Transportation Department
See Federal Aviation Administration
See Maritime Administration

Treasury Department
See Comptroller of the Currency

See Foreign Assets Control Office
NOTICES
Multiemployer Pension Plan Application to Reduce Benefits, 18122

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Affidavit in Lieu of Lost Receipt of United States ICE for Collateral Accepted as Security, 18073–18074

Separate Parts In This Issue

Part II
Presidential Documents, 18123–18131

Reader Aids

Consult the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue for phone numbers, online resources, finding aids, and notice of recently enacted public laws.

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CFR PARTS AFFECTED IN THIS ISSUE

A cumulative list of the parts affected this month can be found in the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue.

3 CFR

Executive Orders:

12171 (Amended by EO 13869).....18125
13467 (Amended by EO 13869).....18125
13869.....18125

5 CFR

550.....17931

6 CFR

5.....17941

12 CFR

Proposed Rules:

9.....17967
150.....17967
1005.....17971

14 CFR

21.....17942
39.....17944

Proposed Rules:

25.....17977

31 CFR

579.....17950

33 CFR

165.....17958

Proposed Rules:

117.....17979
165 (2 documents).....17981, 17984

40 CFR

Proposed Rules:

52.....17986

50 CFR

300.....17960
679.....17966

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register
Vol. 84, No. 82
Monday, April 29, 2019

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 550

RIN 3206–AL55

Compensatory Time Off for Religious Observances and Other Miscellaneous Changes

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is issuing final regulations to amend its current regulations on compensatory time off for religious observances. The final rule addresses comments and clarifies provisions on employee coverage, employee and agency responsibilities, scheduling time to earn and use religious compensatory time off, accumulation and documentation, and employee separation or transfer. We are also implementing other miscellaneous changes in the pay and leave area.

DATES: Effective May 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Melvin by telephone at (202) 606–2858 or by email at *pay-leave-policy@opm.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 30, 2013, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published proposed regulations (78 FR 53695) regarding compensatory time off for religious observances under 5 U.S.C. 5550a and other miscellaneous changes.

The 60-day comment period for the proposed regulations ended on October 29, 2013. We received comments from 8 Federal agencies, 2 religious organizations (including one submission on behalf of 19 other religious and policy groups), and 4 individuals. This **Federal Register** document provides general information, addresses the comments received, and issues final regulations that reflect changes to the proposed regulations. OPM is amending the regulations found in subpart J (Compensatory Time Off for Religious Observances) in part 550 (Pay Administration (General)) of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations. It is also revising two definitions used in other regulations in part 550.

Comments on Proposed Regulations

Modifying From a 26 Pay Period Limitation to a 13 Pay Period Limitation

Four agencies provided comments disagreeing with the establishment of a 26 pay period limitation, generally stating it was an excessively long period that could lead to potential abuse, could impact the mission of the agency, and would be administratively burdensome on managers, supervisors, and timekeepers. Three agencies recommended establishing a 13 pay period limitation before and a 13 pay period limitation after for religious compensatory time off, thus providing a 26 pay period total for earning religious compensatory time off.

One agency objected to the proposed 26 pay period limit for earning religious compensatory time following the use of advanced religious compensatory time off, and is seeking a two pay period limit following the use of religious compensatory time off for employees to repay the hours used. The agency was concerned that a 26 pay period limit is unreasonably long, and does not balance an agency's responsibility to carry out its mission with an employee's right to make up the time in 26 pay periods. The agency points to other available flexibilities, including earning religious compensatory time in advance of when it is needed, using annual leave or advanced annual leave, leave without pay, compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay, compensatory time off for travel, and adjusting work schedules.

We have evaluated these comments and are revising the proposed 26 pay periods before and 26 pay periods after the religious observance in which to earn religious compensatory time off to be 13 pay periods before and 13 pay periods after a religious observance in which to earn religious compensatory time off. That would allow a total period of 26 pay periods (about 1 year) during which the religious compensatory time off could be earned in connection with a religious observance. An agency may not prescribe a lesser or narrower timeframe in which an employee may earn religious compensatory time off before or after using it. This change will allow employees about a year to schedule and earn religious compensatory time off while making it more administratively feasible for agencies to administer.

An individual commenter was opposed to the 26 pay period limitation, citing that the limitation was too restrictive, and recommended the limitation be doubled. The commenter cites that some religious observances can be lengthy and questioned if adequate compensatory time off could be earned feasibly within the preceding 26 pay periods.

We are not adopting this recommendation in the final regulations.

Below we summarize and respond to other comments on the proposed regulations, organized by the affected regulatory section number.

§ 550.1001—Purpose

A religious organization requested clarification that religious compensatory time off is not the only method by which agencies may accommodate employees who need to abstain from work due to a personal religious observance. The commenter requested we clarify this point by adding language to the final regulation.

OPM previously addressed this concern in the Supplementary Information of the proposed rule (78 FR 53697), in which (as part of a discussion of § 550.1006) we remind agencies and employees of the availability of additional workforce flexibilities, including annual leave, advanced annual leave, regular compensatory time off, alternative work schedules, and leave without pay, all of which may play a part in accommodating an employee's need to abstain from work for religious purposes.

We encourage employees to work with their agencies to make use of all appropriate workforce flexibilities to meet their needs. However, this final rule addresses only religious compensatory time off procedures, not the various options that an employee may choose when taking time off for a religious observance. We are not adopting this recommendation in the final rule.

Two agencies raised issues related to how earning religious compensatory time off hours (via work) is in lieu of

receiving overtime pay. They pointed out that, contrary to the language in the proposed definition of *overtime work* in § 550.1003 stating that overtime pay would normally otherwise be payable for hours worked to earn religious compensatory time off, some employees do not normally receive overtime pay for work beyond their scheduled hours.

We agree that certain employees—*e.g.,* members of the Senior Executive Service (SES), employees who reach the premium pay cap, employees who work during holiday hours, and part-time employees who perform nonovertime work beyond their scheduled tour—would not otherwise receive overtime pay for hours worked to earn religious compensatory time off. As further discussed later in this Supplementary Information, we are agreeing to delete language in the definition of *overtime work* in § 550.1003 stating that overtime pay would normally be received for the hours of work (but for crediting the hours as earned religious compensatory time off). However, as a matter of providing general clarification, we are adding language under § 550.1001 to make clear that hours worked to earn religious compensatory time off provide a time off credit in lieu of *any* pay that would otherwise be payable for that work.

We are also adding the word ''personal'' before ''religious requirements'' in two places in § 550.1001 in response to comments regarding the definition of *religious compensatory time off* in § 550.1003, as discussed below.

§ 550.1002—Coverage

Two agencies asked for clarification regarding employees covered by the religious compensatory time off regulations. One agency requested the final regulations clarify that members of the Senior Executive Service (SES), employees in senior-level (SL) and scientific or professional (ST) positions, and wage grade employees are eligible to earn religious compensatory time off. Another agency raised SES coverage issues in the context of recommending that we delete ''for which overtime pay would normally be payable'' from the *overtime work* definition within § 550.1003 in the final rule, since SES members may earn religious compensatory time off but are not eligible to be compensated for overtime hours worked. We agree with the comments received from the agencies and are modifying the final regulations to clarify which employees are eligible to earn and use religious compensatory time off.

These final regulations clarify that coverage applies to each employee (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 2105) in or under an Executive agency (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105) who has a scheduled tour of duty, which would include members of the SES, SL/ST employees, and prevailing rate (blue collar wage) employees who have a scheduled tour of duty.

Religious compensatory time off is provided under section 5550a, subchapter V of chapter 55 (Premium Pay) of title 5, United States Code. Section 5541(2) of the premium pay statute provides a definition for the term ''employee'' to be used generally for the purpose of subchapter V. This definition excludes certain categories of employees, including SES members (who are excluded under section 5541(2)(xvi) and (xvii)) and prevailing rate employees (who are excluded under section 5541(2)(xi), except for the purpose of applying sections 5544 and 5550b). However, based on the intent of Congress and the language in section 5550a stating that ''any employee'' may use religious compensatory time off ''notwithstanding any other provision of law,'' it has been OPM's longstanding position that the employee coverage exclusions provided within section 5541(2) do not apply in determining coverage under section 5550a. This means that members of the SES and prevailing rate employees are covered by section 5550a. OPM's position on employee coverage dates back to the early implementation of section 5550a shortly after its enactment on September 29, 1978 (Public Law 95–390). Further, Comptroller General Decision B–209327 (July 26, 1983) stated that ''the language and the legislative history of section 5550a show an intent on the part of Congress to provide all Federal employees'' with religious compensatory time off. It also found that the religious compensatory time off law applies to members of the Senior Executive Service, who are generally not covered by the premium pay subchapter.

An OPM regulation in 5 CFR 534.408(b) that was promulgated in 1995 further clarifies that SES members are eligible to earn religious compensatory time off, even though they are not eligible for overtime pay or eligible to earn compensatory time off in lieu of overtime premium pay.

Employees in senior-level (SL) and scientific or professional (ST) positions who are paid under 5 U.S.C. 5376 are not excluded from the definition of ''employee'' in 5 U.S.C. 5541(2). Therefore, there has never been any question about their coverage under the religious compensatory time off provision in section 5550a. SL/ST employees are also covered by the broad definition of ''employee'' OPM has always used (in lieu of the section 5541(2) definition) in determining coverage under section 5550a.

In these final regulations, we are modifying the regulations to clarify that the definition of ''employee'' in section 5541(2) does not apply in determining coverage under the religious compensatory time off provision.

§ 550.1003—Definitions

Overtime Work

Four commenters recommended the definition of *overtime work* be modified or deleted. Two agencies recommended modifying the definition by deleting ''for which overtime pay would normally be payable''. One of the agencies recommended this language be deleted from the *overtime work* definition due to concerns that the language may be construed to prevent members of the Senior Executive Service (SES) from earning religious compensatory time off, since they are not eligible to earn overtime pay. The other agency noted that not all hours beyond an employee's scheduled tour of duty may normally be paid as overtime work.

We agree that this language could be misconstrued and are removing the language from the definition of *overtime work,* as suggested, in these final regulations.

One religious organization and one agency commented that the term *overtime work* can cause confusion as it relates to religious compensatory time off. The religious organization also stated that applying the term *overtime work* to work performed by part-time employees that is below applicable overtime thresholds is confusing. Both commenters suggested replacing the term with language that is more descriptive.

The term *overtime work* is used in the section of law, 5 U.S.C. 5550a, that authorizes the use of religious compensatory time off. The regulations necessarily use the same term. However, a special definition of the term is used for purposes of subpart J in order to include certain hours that would not be considered overtime work under the normally used definition. For example, the regulatory definition of *overtime work* in § 550.1003 in both the proposed and final regulations states that it is deemed to include any work performed by a part-time employee outside of his or her established part-time tour of duty—even though the additional work by a part-time employee may not be in

excess of the daily/weekly overtime thresholds that are normally used to define ''overtime work.'' For these reasons, we are not adopting this recommendation, and the term *overtime work* continues to be used in the final rule.

An agency proposed adding language to the definition of *overtime work* to clarify that religious compensatory time off may be earned by working on a legal holiday ''whether within or outside the employee's holiday clock hours.''

Consistent with OPM's longstanding guidance, the term *overtime work* is deemed to include work performed by an employee on a legal holiday when he or she is relieved from working on the holiday. In other words, the holiday hours in question are the hours within the scheduled tour of duty (*i.e.,* ''holiday hours'') for which an employee normally receives either (1) holiday pay for hours during which the employee is excused from work or (2) holiday premium pay for working assigned hours. If an employee *elects* to work on a holiday in order to earn religious compensatory time off, the agency may authorize the employee to do so. This election can be made when an employee is not otherwise assigned to work the holiday hours. The employee is working even though he or she would ordinarily (but for the election to earn religious compensatory time off) be excused from duty. The employee will receive the regular holiday pay as if excused from duty. The work during holiday hours will be credited as religious compensatory time off and will not generate entitlement to holiday premium pay. The proposed regulations stated that *overtime work* includes ''work performed by an employee on a legal holiday.'' Based on the agency comment, we are modifying the definition of *overtime work* to clarify that we are referring to holiday hours within the employee's scheduled tour of duty—hours during which the employee would be excused from duty but for the employee's election (with agency approval) to perform work to earn religious compensatory time off. Any work on a holiday outside the designated holiday hours would be overtime work hours under the normally used definition; such work hours would generate overtime pay, not holiday premium pay. Thus, there is no need to ''deem'' such work to be *overtime work* for the purpose of converting overtime work to religious compensatory time off under subpart J.

Religious Compensatory Time off

Two commenters expressed concerns about the definition of *religious compensatory time off*—specifically, the language stating that ''an employee whose personal religious beliefs require the abstention from work during certain periods of time may elect to perform overtime work in order to make up for the time the employee takes off to meet those religious requirements.''

An agency stated that the reference to religious ''requirements'' in the proposed definition of *religious compensatory time off* is an overstatement of why an employee chooses to observe certain religious activities or ceremonies. A commenter representing the Department of Justice requested clarification of the term ''require'' used in the same definition, noting that the term ''require'' should be understood to include both religiously mandated and religiously motivated conduct. The commenter stated that the Department of Justice has taken the position in past litigation that the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment and Religious Freedom Restoration Act (42 U.S.C. 2000bb) protect not only actions that are religiously mandated but also actions that are religiously motivated. The commenter cited a court case, *DeHart* v. *Horn,* 227 F.3d 47 (3d Cir. 2000)(en banc) to support its position that attempting to distinguish between religiously mandated and religiously motivated actions would improperly entangle agencies in deciding inherently religious questions, and limit the use of religious compensatory time off in a way that would be more narrow than intended. The commenter suggested language that could be added to the regulation to clarify that religiously motivated actions are a basis for using religious compensatory time off.

Section 5550a provides religious compensatory time off when an employee's ''personal religious beliefs *require* the abstention from work during certain periods of time'' (emphasis added). Section 5550a also refers to ''time lost for meeting those *religious requirements*'' (emphasis added). OPM's regulatory language uses the same terminology. By law, religious beliefs must require (or compel or impose an obligation on) the employee to be absent from work. However, it is significant that the referenced beliefs are not the official beliefs of an organized religion to which the employee may belong, but are the employee's ''personal'' religious beliefs. In other words, it is sufficient that the employee's personal religious beliefs cause the employee to feel an obligation that he or she should be absent from work for a religious purpose.

The *DeHart* decision dealt with the issue of whether Constitutional religious freedom protections applied only to the orthodox beliefs of an organized religion that imposed requirements (or commandments) on members of that religion or also to the non-orthodox beliefs of individual members of that religion. The court ruled that a claim for religious protection could not be dismissed solely because of the non-orthodox or non-mainstream character of the religious belief in question. It pointed to Supreme Court decisions stating that courts should not question the centrality of a particular religious belief or attempt to determine whether a belief is the correct interpretation of a religion's creed. Rather, courts should look at only two threshold requirements that must be met before beliefs are accorded First Amendment protection by a court: (1) The belief is sincerely held, and (2) the belief is religious in nature. *Id.* at 51.

As noted above, the law establishing religious compensatory time off for Federal employees makes clear that ''personal'' religious beliefs are a legitimate basis for claiming the right to use compensatory time off. The OPM regulations include the statutory language describing the condition that ''personal religious beliefs require the abstention from work.'' Given the concerns of commenters, however, we are adding language in the definition of *religious compensatory time off* to further clarify that the beliefs do not have to be in line with the official mandates of a religious organization to which the employee belongs and can spring from a sense of personal obligation. We are also inserting the word ''personal'' before ''religious requirements'' and before ''religious obligations'' in the definition of *religious compensatory time off.* Also, as noted earlier, we are inserting the word ''personal'' before ''religious requirements'' in two places in § 550.1001 (Purpose).

§ 550.1004—Employee Responsibilities

An agency recommended that the term ''in advance'' in § 550.1004(a) (dealing with employee requests to use religious compensatory time off) should be clarified in the final regulations to mean ''with enough time to allow the agency to consider the request.'' Each agency is responsible for establishing procedures under §§ 550.1005 and 550.1006. Under both the proposed and final § 550.1005(a), those procedures *may* include a requirement that an employee submit a request to use religious compensatory time off ''sufficiently in advance to

accommodate necessary scheduling changes without interfering with the agency's ability to efficiently carry out its mission.'' We believe this gives agencies sufficient flexibility to handle employee requests; therefore, we are not making changes based on this recommendation.

We received one comment from an individual supporting the proposed requirement that an employee provide the agency with the name and/or description of the religious observance in his or her request, but an agency expressed concerns that an employee must submit this information. The agency noted that many Native American tribes participate in religious ceremonies that cannot be named or described.

An agency decision to allow an employee to earn and use religious compensatory time off is made on a case-by-case basis. Agencies need appropriate information in the employee's request in order to verify that the request meets all applicable requirements and to make determinations that will balance the religious needs of the employee with the agency's ability to accomplish its mission. The exact nature of the observance does not need to be described if there are religious prohibitions on doing so, as long as the request provides enough information for the agency to verify that it meets the requisite requirements.

Similarly, an individual commented that employees may practice a wide variety of religious practices, some of which may not be widely recognized. The commenter asked OPM to issue guidelines for defining religion.

OPM will not attempt to issue such guidelines. The law authorizing religious compensatory time off is based on an individual's ''personal religious beliefs,'' and OPM believes that case law sufficiently defines religious belief. (See also our earlier discussion in this Supplementary Information regarding the definition of *religious compensatory time off.*)

A commenter representing the Department of Justice also sought clarification on the meaning of ''required'' as used in § 550.1004(b)(1). As discussed in connection with the Department of Justice comments on the definition of *religious compensatory time off* in § 550.1003, the word ''require'' is used in the law authorizing religious compensatory time off (5 U.S.C. 5550a). The language in § 550.1004(b)(1) parallels the language in the law. Our changes to the definition of ''religious compensatory time off'' in § 550.1003 make clear that it is the employee's ''personal'' religious beliefs that create the requirement or obligation to be absent from work. We are making no additional changes in § 550.1004(b)(1).

A religious organization proposed adjustments be made for the make-up dates and times in an employee's original request due to unforeseen circumstances. They suggested that, in the event an adjustment to the dates and times of overtime work is required, an employee will submit to the supervisor for approval a revised schedule that reflects those changes.

We concur with this comment and are adding a new paragraph (d) in § 550.1004 to address submission of a revised schedule.

§ 550.1005—Agency Responsibilities

A religious organization expressed concern that many employees and managers may lack knowledge regarding religious compensatory time off and recommended adding regulations that address an employing agency's responsibility to inform employees regarding their right to use religious compensatory time off. The religious organization recommended establishing procedures patterned after those found in regulations implementing the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) in 29 CFR part 825. Specifically, it recommended adding regulatory provisions that would require an agency (1) to notify an employee of the right to use religious compensatory time off ''when the agency acquires knowledge that an employee's expected absence may be for a religious reason;'' (2) to ''responsively answer questions'' about religious compensatory time off; and (3) to provide a notice to the employee when his or her request for religious compensatory time off is denied that states the reasons for the denial.

We are not making changes in the regulations based on the first two recommendations identified above. While we agree there is a need to ensure that agency managers and employees are informed regarding religious compensatory time off, we do not believe it is necessary to incorporate a formal notice requirement in regulations. Rather, consistent with its administration of other programs related to leave and other time off, OPM will take steps to educate agency managers and employees regarding the religious compensatory time off program—in particular, the changes made in these final regulations. We expect managers to responsively answer employee questions about all personnel matters and do not believe it is necessary to impose a regulatory requirement under each personnel program. With respect to the personnel programs it administers, OPM is in a position to adjust its guidance and educational efforts as necessary.

Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the employee to notify the supervisor of his or her intent to use religious compensatory time off as provided under § 550.1004. We cannot expect supervisors to be generally aware that a requested absence is due to an employee's personal religious obligation. The employee must choose whether to request religious compensatory time off and disclose information about his or her personal religious obligation. We note that OPM's FMLA regulations (5 CFR part 630, subpart L), which apply to most Federal employees, also do not place a regulatory requirement on agency managers to discern when FMLA leave may be implicated. (The FMLA regulations cited by the commenter are the Department of Labor's title 29 FMLA regulations, which are generally not applicable to Federal employees covered by title 5.)

We agree with the religious organization's third recommendation—that, if the employee is not granted religious compensatory time off, the agency should provide an explanation for denying the request. We are incorporating language within § 550.1005(b) of the final regulations to address this recommendation.

Two agencies commented on the ability of an employee to provide an oral request to use religious compensatory time off. The first agency recommended that the first sentence in § 550.1005(a) be changed to require all employees to submit a request in writing. The second agency also recommended modifying paragraph (a) of this section by replacing ''the supervisor'' with ''the agency'' to allow an agency that accepts an oral request to determine how best to document an oral request instead of the supervisor. The second agency stated that the agency, not the supervisor, is in the best position to determine how to document an oral request.

We do not concur with the first agency's recommendation to mandate that a request to use religious compensatory time off must be in writing. In extenuating circumstances, an employee may not be able to make a request in writing. However, we do agree that a written request should be the standard procedure. Accordingly, we are revising the proposed regulations to provide that a written request is required to the maximum extent practicable. Also, we are requiring the employee to provide required

information as soon as practicable after an oral request is approved, instead of relying solely on the supervisor's documentation of the request. We do agree with the second agency's recommendation to change ''the supervisor'' to ''the agency'' in § 550.1005(a) to enable an agency to make a determination through its internal policy.

An agency also recommended changing the third sentence of § 550.1005(a) to require all employees to submit their requests to use religious compensatory time off sufficiently in advance to accommodate necessary scheduling changes, but we are not adopting this recommendation. Section 550.1004(a) requires employees to submit requests in advance of the religious observance. The third sentence in § 550.1005(a) gives agencies some discretion in determining how far in advance is necessary to avoid interfering with the agency's ability to efficiently carry out its mission. Whether a request has been made ''sufficiently in advance'' would depend on the exact fact situation, and thus OPM seeks to preserve agency discretion in this regard.

Two commenters requested clarification on the process for disapproving a request. One agency requested additional guidance on an agency's responsibility for denying a request. A second agency asked for clarification on several factors that may be relevant when considering an employee's request. It asked if a request could be denied if the employee has not fulfilled his or her responsibilities (such as providing the name of observance, dates and times, etc.) within his or her request; or if the request may be denied if the description provided is unclear, inadequate, or unreasonable. It also asked what the order would be for approving multiple time off requests of different types (from different employees) for a given day. The agency asked whether religious compensatory time off must be approved before other requests for time off from other employees for the same time period if an agency cannot approve all of the requests.

In considering agencies' ability to disapprove an employee's request related to religious compensatory time, a distinction must be made between a request to ''use'' religious compensatory time off (*i.e.,* take time off to engage in a religious observance) and a request to ''earn'' religious compensatory time off (*i.e.,* perform extra work that will be credited as religious compensatory time off hours to be applied against a past or future use of time off). Paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 550.1005 pertain to a request to ''use'' religious compensatory time off—in other words, the scheduling of time off to engage in a religious observance. Paragraph (c) of § 550.1005 pertains to the earning of religious compensatory time off hours. As further explained below, an agency can deny a request to ''use'' religious compensatory time off (as defined in § 550.1003) only if it would interfere with the agency's ability to efficiently carry out its mission. However, an agency has more flexibility in approving or denying the timing of overtime work to ''earn'' religious compensatory time off hours. When the regulations refer to a request for ''religious compensatory time off'' without making a distinction between ''earning'' versus ''using'' religious compensatory time off (*e.g.,* § 550.1004(a)), the regulation in question should be understood as referring to a request to ''use'' religious compensatory time off, which necessarily includes plans to ''earn'' the necessary hours through overtime work.

We are not providing additional guidance in the regulations on an agency's responsibilities for approving a request to use religious compensatory time off. As explained in § 550.1005(b), an agency must approve an employee's request based on personal religious requirements unless the agency determines that approving the request would interfere with the agency's ability to efficiently carry out its mission. That is to say, an agency may deny a request to use religious compensatory time off for a religious observance requiring absence from work at specific times based on the requester's sincerely held religious beliefs only if approving the request would interfere with the agency's ability to efficiently carry out its mission. If the information provided by the employee regarding the religious observance is not sufficient to determine whether the request is to use religious compensatory time off for a religious observance requiring absence from work at specific times based on the requester's sincerely held religious beliefs, an agency may request more information before acting on the request. The requirement that a denial under § 550.1005(b) must be based on an agency determination that the employee's absence would interfere with the accomplishment of the agency's mission is a reflection of the statutory standard for determining whether a request to use religious compensatory time off must be approved. In making determinations on approving multiple time off requests from different employees for the same day, agencies should use appropriate judgment. For example, an agency may not be able to approve an employee's request to use religious compensatory time off if the office has several employees who are ill and are using sick leave, and the employee who is requesting religious compensatory time off is needed in the interim to achieve the agency's mission. We note that employees have a statutory right to use sick leave.

A religious organization recommended an affirmative statement be included in the final regulations that a supervisor should not make any judgment about the employee's religious beliefs or his or her affiliation with a religious organization—a statement that has been included in OPM guidance, as documented on page 5 of the U.S. Government Accountability Office's report on religious compensatory time off (GAO–13–96, October 12, 2012).

OPM declines to make this change. Section 550.1005(b) states that an agency must approve an employee's request to use religious compensatory time off unless the agency determines that approving the request would interfere with the agency's ability to efficiently carry out its mission. OPM defines the term *religious compensatory time off* in § 550.1003 based on the statutory language. As we are clarifying in the final regulations, if an employee feels a personal obligation to be absent from work based on the employee's personal religious beliefs, the employee's request to use ''religious compensatory time off'' must be approved, absent a finding that an employee's absence would interfere with the agency mission. Since the employee's *personal* religious beliefs are at issue, the orthodox views of any religious organization with which the employee may be affiliated (in any degree) are not relevant. As Federal courts have ruled, neither courts nor Government officials should be making judgments about the validity or correctness of a person's sincerely held beliefs that are religious in nature. We have concluded that our clarification of the definition of religious compensatory time off in the final regulations sufficiently addresses the concerns expressed by the commenter.

An agency commented that § 550.1005(c) should be revised to clarify that agencies may authorize ''up to'' 26 pay periods prior to and after a religious observance for an employee to earn religious compensatory time off. While we are revising the timeframe to be 13 pay periods before or after a religious observance in these final regulations, the issue raised by the

commenter is still relevant. The agency presumed that § 550.1005(c) allows agencies to set narrower (shorter) timeframes at their discretion.

The agency's presumption is incorrect, as this provision was intended to place an obligation on the agency to allow an employee to earn religious compensatory time off within the regulatory timeframe established in § 550.1006(c). Proposed § 550.1005(c) was not intended to permit agencies to establish a narrower timeframe in which an employee may earn religious compensatory time off. Proposed § 550.1005(c) must be read in conjunction with § 550.1006(b) and (c)(1), which allow an employee to earn religious compensatory time off within the regulatory timeframe. Agencies do not have the discretion to establish a narrower timeframe for earning religious compensatory time off hours. Within the regulatory timeframe, agencies do have some discretion in approving the specific occasions when an employee will be allowed to perform overtime work and earn religious compensatory time off hours based on mission requirements; however, that discretion does not extend to establishing a blanket policy that narrows the timeframe for earning hours set forth in § 550.1006. In response to the agency's comments, we are revising § 550.1005(c) to refer to the deadline in § 550.1006(c).

§ 550.1006—Scheduling Time To Earn and Use Religious Compensatory Time Off

An agency asked whether, for a targeted religious observance, employees could earn religious compensatory time off in advance of the observance as well as after the observance to repay the time.

As provided under § 550.1006(a), the scheduling of time to earn and use religious compensatory time off by an employee is subject to the agency's approval as provided under § 550.1005. These regulations provide rules allowing an employee to earn religious compensatory time off (by working) before the religious observance, after the religious observance, or through a combination of time worked both before and after the religious observance. The employee may earn the hours in advance of using religious compensatory time off or earn the hours to repay the hours already used as religious compensatory time off. Agencies must approve an employee's request to earn religious compensatory time off as provided under § 550.1005(c) and monitor the employee's accumulation of such hours. The specific timing of when an employee will be allowed to earn religious compensatory time off by performing overtime work is a matter of agency discretion based on the needs of the agency. In other words, agencies can consider the specific work requirements of the individual employee's organization in deciding the specific times when the employee will be allowed to perform overtime work to earn religious compensatory time off hours.

An agency recommended the final rule require employees ''to normally earn religious compensatory time off in advance of the religious observance.'' Alternatively, if OPM chooses to retain the provision allowing an employee to earn religious compensatory time off *after* the given religious observance, the agency recommended that the final rule allow an agency to temporarily require an employee to earn religious compensatory time off in advance for any future religious observances if the employee did not perform the required overtime work to make up for the religious compensatory time off used previously (*e.g.,* where the agency had to retroactively charge the employee annual leave or leave without pay to recover the debt of hours, as provided in § 550.1006(c)(3)). The agency proposed that, if this retroactive charging occurred, the employee would be required to earn religious compensatory time off in advance for a 1-year period beginning on the date the action to make a retroactive correction was taken.

We disagree, and are not adopting these recommendations. We see no compelling reason to revise the longstanding policy that allows an employee to earn religious compensatory hours *after* using the hours for a religious observance. Nor do we, at this time, support limiting an employee's future options based on a past failure to repay hours within the regulatory timeframe. Any such failure results in an appropriate negative consequence—a retroactive application of annual leave (or other appropriate paid time off) or leave without pay. Any debt resulting from retroactive application of leave without pay is subject to debt collection.

An agency recommended changing the term ''may'' to ''must'' in § 550.1006(c)(3) (and similarly under § 550.1008(b)) with regard to agencies taking corrective action to eliminate or reduce the negative balance of religious compensatory time off by making a corresponding reduction in the employee's annual leave balance.

We believe the agency perceives there to be a discretionary authority for the elimination or reduction of the debt. The charge to annual leave is provided in the regulation as a ''may'' authority, but there still remains a mandatory requirement to recoup any debt owed with a ''must'' charge to leave without pay, thus creating a debt that must be repaid. While we agree it would be a reasonable agency policy to first charge annual leave to liquidate the debt, we use the term ''may'' to recognize that agencies may choose not to establish that policy or may fail to take this corrective action first before charging leave without pay. Allowing agencies the discretion to make an annual leave correction is consistent with longstanding OPM guidance. Accordingly, we are not adopting this suggestion.

An agency also recommended allowing employees to cover negative balances through credit hours earned, compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay earned, compensatory time off for travel earned, or substitution of other paid time.

We agree with this recommendation and are making changes in the final regulations to allow for the substitution of credit hours, compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay, compensatory time off for travel, and time-off awards to liquidate an employee's debt of hours. We are revising § 550.1006(c)(3) to provide that any positive balance of annual leave, credit hours, compensatory time off for overtime, compensatory time off for travel, or time-off awards may be applied to reduce the debt of hours before it is converted to a monetary debt. An agency may determine the order in which to apply these forms of paid time off to offset the negative religious compensatory time off balance. We are including only types of accrued paid time off that can be used for *any* purpose. Thus, we did not include sick leave or military leave, as these types of leave have certain parameters and conditions on their use.

§ 550.1007—Accumulation and Documentation

Two agencies recommended establishing a limitation on the number of religious compensatory time off hours that may be accumulated. An individual commenter recommended placing a limitation on the amount of religious compensatory time off hours an employee may earn per pay period out of concerns that an employee could be tempted to work extreme hours per day or per week in order to earn enough compensatory time off for a religious observance.

We disagree, as there is no authority for a limitation on the number of hours that may be earned or used. In general, an agency must approve an employee's request to use religious compensatory time off, unless the agency determines that approving the request would interfere with the agency's ability to carry out its mission (see § 550.1005(b)). Further, as explained in the Supplementary Information regarding § 550.1007 in the proposed rule (78 FR 53698), agencies must monitor any accumulation to ensure that the employee is earning the religious compensatory time off for a specific religious observance and is not stockpiling the religious compensatory time off for unidentified purposes.

One agency recommended deleting the term ''appropriate'' for the type of records that must be kept under § 550.1007(a), which includes the name and/or description of the religious observance, the dates and times, and the amount of religious compensatory time off each employee earns and uses. The same agency also requested clarification on whether records may be paper-based or electronic.

We agree that the term ''appropriate'' is ambiguous and unnecessary, and we are deleting it in the final regulations. Each agency has the discretion to determine if records should be kept electronically or paper-based.

An agency recommended revising § 550.1007(b) from ''an employee may accumulate only the amount needed to cover an approved absence for a religious observance that has already occurred'' to read, ''an employee may accumulate only the amount needed to fund a previously approved absence from work for a religious observance that has already occurred.''

We disagree in applying the term ''fund'' to these regulations. Employees accumulate hours to use for religious purposes. An employee may earn religious compensatory time off in advance or after it is used. Instead of becoming indebted, the employee is choosing to work overtime hours to cover periods of absences for religious observances.

An agency asked if earned religious compensatory time off that is not used as planned would be forfeited or paid out as compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay, or any other form of time off.

As provided within § 550.1008, upon the employee's separation from Federal service or transfer to another Federal agency, the losing agency must compensate the employee for any positive balance to his or her credit. The agency must pay the employee for the hours of religious compensatory time off earned at the hourly rate of basic pay in effect at the time the religious compensatory time off was earned. Religious compensatory time off cannot be forfeited, paid as overtime premium pay, provided as compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay, or converted to any other forms of time off.

An agency requested that § 550.1007(c)(1) be removed from the final regulations. This section provides that if the employee does not use his or her religious compensatory time off as planned, the positive balance may be redirected toward a future religious observance that has been approved, even if that future observance is beyond the normally applicable regulatory timeframe (notwithstanding § 550.1006(b)). The agency recommended removing this section because including it could leave room for error in its administration.

We are not adopting this recommendation to remove § 550.1007(c)(1) from the final regulations. It is appropriate to allow earned religious compensatory time off that has not been used as planned to be applied toward a future religious observance that has been properly requested and approved.

Two agencies provided additional comments on allowing the unused positive balance of religious compensatory time off to be redirected to a future religious observance when the employee was unable to use the hours earned as originally planned and approved. One agency agreed with allowing employees to redirect earned hours to a different religious observance, but objected to not having some kind of deadline for using the hours. It recommended establishing a 13 pay period deadline for using religious compensatory time off that has been previously earned, whether used as originally planned or for a different religious observance in the future. We understand this agency to be proposing that there be a strict rule that earned hours of religious compensatory time off must be used within 13 pay periods of when earned. Any different religious observance to which hours are redirected would have to occur within that 13 pay period window. The agency did not specify a proposed consequence for failure to meet that deadline. Another agency commented that there should be a cutoff period established for purposes of determining what happens to the religious compensatory time off if not used by a certain pay period.

We disagree with these comments. We do not support a cutoff date for eliminating a positive balance of unused religious compensatory time off via either forfeiture or cash payment. Earned religious compensatory time off hours are intended to be used for a religious observance. Under the regulations, the cashing out of unused religious compensatory time off hours occurs only when an employee leaves the agency (via separation or transfer), which maximizes the possibility that the hours will be used for the intended purpose and prevents abuse that might occur if employees were allowed to repeatedly cancel planned uses of religious compensatory time off and convert the hours to a cash payment after a certain amount of time has elapsed.

Under paragraph (c), if an employee does not use earned religious compensatory time off as planned, the employee may redirect the hours towards a future religious observance without regard to the normal bar on earning hours outside the regulatory timeframe. This is the preferred approach, since it ensures that the hours are used to meet religious obligations, as intended by the law. If an employee does not redirect the hours to another religious observance, the positive balance remains to the employee's credit until transfer or separation from the agency. An employee with a positive balance of hours will be barred from earning any additional religious compensatory time off until the hours have been used or the employee establishes the need for additional hours, as provided in the regulations. This approach prevents employees from stockpiling religious compensatory time off for undesignated purposes.

Given the comments received about a possible cutoff date for eliminating a positive balance of unused religious compensatory time off via either forfeiture or cash payment, we are adding a new paragraph (d) in § 550.1007 to make clear that there are no time limits on using accumulated religious compensatory time off—that unused religious compensatory time off hours remain to the employee's credit until used, or until the employee's separation or transfer.

§ 550.1008—Employee Separation or Transfer

An agency commented that when an employee separates or transfers, he or she should only be compensated for unused religious compensatory time off when, at the time the employee earned it, he or she did not expect to separate or transfer prior to the deadline for using it. The agency wanted to ensure that an employee does not stockpile religious compensatory time off hours

when the employee does not expect to use those hours before separating or transferring and thus would receive payment for the unused hours.

Another agency submitted a similar comment concerning the stockpiling of hours. The agency recommended that agencies be provided the flexibility to liquidate via a cash payment unused religious compensatory time off. While the agency appreciates the opportunity employees have to retain unused time for future observances, it is concerned about the indefinite carryover of hours. Currently, the proposed regulations would only allow an agency to pay an employee for the unused hours upon separation or transfer to another agency. Instead of tracking the time annually or waiting for the employee to separate or transfer, the agency recommended the regulations allow agencies to determine if and when they would pay out the hours in situations other than separation or transfer. The agency asserted this flexibility would assist agencies in balancing timekeeping records if an agency has determined the unused timeframe to be excessive, since the hours cannot be forfeited.

We disagree. If an employee works the hours but does not use the hours (*i.e.,* has a positive balance), the employee should be compensated for the hours worked at the time of separation or transfer, as provided in § 550.1008(a). As for an employee potentially stockpiling hours, § 550.1007(c)(2) provides that an employee may accumulate additional religious compensatory time off hours only if needed to cover an approved period of absence for a future religious observance based on the specific dates and times that the employee has identified. This provision is meant to prevent the stockpiling of hours.

An agency also recommended revisions to § 550.1008(b) by replacing the term ''may'' to ''must'' when taking corrective action to eliminate or reduce a negative balance of religious compensatory time off by reducing the employee's annual leave balance upon separation or transfer.

The same agency made a similar recommendation for § 550.1006(c)(3), which we have already addressed. The charge to annual leave is provided in the regulation as an optional authority (using the language ''may''), but there remains a mandatory requirement (using the language ''must'') for an agency to recoup the debt owed with a charge to leave without pay, thus creating a debt that must be repaid.

It also recommended that the substitution of other forms of paid time off—such as earned credit hours, regular compensatory time off earned in lieu of overtime, or compensatory time off earned for travel—be allowed to repay a negative balance in addition to the use of annual leave.

We agree that the substitution of other forms of paid time off should be allowed. Consistent with the change we made in § 550.1006(c)(3), we are revising § 550.1008(b) to allow for the substitution of credit hours, compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay, compensatory time off for travel, or time-off awards to liquidate the negative debt. However, the use of sick leave or military leave would not be appropriate, as there are parameters on the appropriate uses of these specific leave categories.

General Comments

An individual commenter recommended that the final rule include dispute resolution or appeal procedures if an employee's request is denied under 5 CFR 550.1005(b). The commenter wanted to ensure a common knowledge of the appeals processs within agencies. We are not adopting this recommendation in the final regulations. Each agency has established appeal procedures that an employee must follow if he or she seeks to grieve an agency's denial of a request for religious compensatory time off. We have added language to § 550.1005(b) to provide that an agency must explain its reasoning for a denial of a request to use and/or earn religious compensatory time off.

An individual commenter was opposed to the establishment of religious compensatory time off, observing that some employees may not identify with a religious group. The commenter recommended a general compensatory personal time off bank be established instead. The commenter specifically cited the time off needed by working parents for various family commitments. The commenter stated that parents often have to opt out of school events and activities because of a lack of compensatory time available or having to use other leave, such as annual leave or sick leave. The commenter also expressed that the proposal could face appeals from employees who do not identify with a religious group or practice but routinely participate in humaniatarian efforts as a moral or ethical belief. The commenter recommended that those individuals should be allowed to earn compensatory time off without needing to qualify their efforts as ''religious''.

We cannot adopt this recommendation because there is no statutory authority to establish a compensatory personal time off bank as described by the commenter, and Congress has mandated that agencies permit religious compensatory time off in the circumstances described by these regulations, unless doing so, in a particular instance, would interfere with the agency's mission. We note that employees may use certain leave or time off for general purposes, including the purposes cited by the commenter. For example, annual leave may used used for any purpose. While annual leave must normally be earned or accrued before it is used, it is possible for an agency to approve advanced annual leave. (See *https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/leave-administration/fact-sheets/advanced-annual-leave.*) Also, while regular compensatory time off in lieu of overtime under 5 U.S.C. 5543 must be earned in advance, it may also be used for any purpose.

Transitional Provisions

An agency commented that the proposed regulations did not address the treatment of employees who owe religious compensatory time at the time the final regulations become effective. The agency noted that some employees may have used religious compensatory time off more than 26 pay periods prior to the effective date of the final regulations and still not have worked the time to make it up. It asked whether such employees would have an additional 26 pay periods to repay the debt of hours or if the employing agency would have the authority to establish an alternative deadline. The agency stated that it favored giving such employees a reasonable period to repay the hours owed (by performing work).

We agree that clarification is needed regarding the treatment of the employees described by the agency who have a negative balance of religious compensatory time off when the final regulations take effect—whether the period of time since the religious compensatory time off was used exceeds the regulatory timeframe (originally proposed as 26 pay periods, but established as 13 pay periods in these regulations) or is some lesser period of time. This comment also brought to light that the proposed regulations did not specifically address employees who have a positive balance of religious compensatory time off when the final regulations take effect. Therefore, we are adding a new § 550.1010 to provide transitional rules for employees who have either a negative or positive balance of religious compensatory time off as of the effective date of the final regulations.

Paragraph (b) of § 550.1010 states that, for an employee who has a negative balance (*i.e.,* debt) of used but not-yet-earned religious compensatory time off hours as of the effective date of the final regulations, the 13 pay period limitation in § 550.1006(c) is applied as if the effective date were the date on which all the hours of religious compensatory time off (represented in the negative balance) were used. Thus, employees will have a full 13 pay periods to earn the needed number of religious compensatory time off hours. Since these regulations are changing the rules midstream for these employees, we believe it is appropriate to start the clock when the new regulations take effect.

Paragraph (c) of § 550.1010 addresses employees who have a positive balance of earned but unused religious compensatory time off hours as of the effective date of the final regulations. It provides that the employing agency must confirm and document that the hours are connected to one or more specific religious observances requiring the employee's absence from work in order to meet the employee's personal religious requirements. The agency must give the employee an opportunity to direct all unused hours to such a future religious observance. If the employee does not direct all of those unused hours, the employee may not earn any additional religious compensatory time off hours until the employee establishes a need to earn such time off hours, consistent with § 550.1007(c)(2).

Miscellaneous Changes

In addition to the proposed revision of subpart J of part 550 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, we also proposed to modify the definitions of *rate of basic pay* in § 550.103 and *firefighter* in § 550.1302. We did not receive any comments on those proposed revisions. Therefore, these final regulations are making final the additional miscellaneous proposed changes.

Executive Order Requirements

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866 and has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Executive Order 13771

This final rule is not subject to the requirements of E.O. 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 3, 2017) because the rule is related to agency organization, management, or personnel.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because it will apply only to Federal agencies and employees.

Paperwork Reduction Act Requirements

This rule does not impose any new reporting or record-keeping requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 550

Government employees.

Office of Personnel Management.

Alexys Stanley,

Regulatory Affairs Analyst.

For reasons stated in the preamble, OPM is amending part 550 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 550—PAY ADMINISTRATION (GENERAL)

Subpart A—Premium Pay

■ 1. The authority citation for subpart A of part 550 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5304 note, 5305 note, 5504(d), 5541(2)(iv), 5545a(h)(2)(B) and (i), 5547(b) and (c), 5548, and 6101(c); sections 407 and 2316, Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681–101 and 2681–828 (5 U.S.C. 5545a); section 2(h), Pub. L. 113–277, 128 Stat. 3005; E.O. 12748, 3 CFR, 1992 Comp., p. 316.

■ 2. In § 550.103, the definition of ''rate of basic pay'' is revised to read as follows:

§ 550.103 Definitions.

* * * * *

Rate of basic pay means the rate of pay fixed by law or administrative action for the position held by an employee, including any applicable locality payment under 5 CFR part 531, subpart F; special rate supplement under 5 CFR part 530, subpart C; retained rate under 5 CFR part 536; or similar payment or supplement under other legal authority, before any deductions and exclusive of additional pay of any other kind.

* * * * *

■ 3. Revise subpart J to read as follows:

Subpart J—Compensatory Time Off for Religious Observances

Sec.
550.1001 Purpose.
550.1002 Coverage.
550.1003 Definitions.
550.1004 Employee responsibilities.
550.1005 Agency responsibilities.
550.1006 Scheduling time to earn and use religious compensatory time off.
550.1007 Accumulation and documentation.
550.1008 Employee separation or transfer.
550.1009 Relationship to premium pay and overtime work.
550.1010 Transitional provisions.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5550a.

Subpart J—Compensatory Time Off for Religious Observances

§ 550.1001 Purpose.

This subpart implements 5 U.S.C. 5550a, which permits an employee whose personal religious beliefs require the abstention from work during certain periods of time to elect to engage in overtime work and earn a special form of compensatory time off to make up for the time lost in meeting those personal religious requirements. Religious compensatory time off differs from other forms of compensatory time off in that the sole purpose is to adjust an employee's work schedule to accommodate a religious observance. The employee earns religious compensatory time off by spending an equal amount of time in overtime work before and/or after taking time from the employee's scheduled tour of duty to meet personal religious requirements. Hours worked to earn religious compensatory time off provide a time off credit in lieu of any pay that would otherwise be payable for that work.

§ 550.1002 Coverage.

This subpart applies to each employee (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 2105) in or under an Executive agency (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105) who has a scheduled tour of duty. The definition of ''employee'' in section 5541(2) does not apply to this subpart.

§ 550.1003 Definitions.

In this subpart:

Overtime work means work performed by an employee outside his or her scheduled tour of duty for the purpose of making up time lost for meeting personal religious requirements, as such term is explained in the definition of ''religious compensatory time off'' in this section. It is also deemed to include work performed by a part-time employee outside of his or her

scheduled tour of duty, even if that work is below applicable overtime thresholds (*e.g.,* below 40 hours in a week), and work an employee performs during holiday hours (within the employee's scheduled tour of duty) during which the employee would otherwise be excused from duty.

Rate of basic pay means the rate of pay fixed by law or administrative action for the position held by an employee, including any special rate under 5 CFR part 530, subpart C; locality rate under 5 CFR part 531, subpart F; retained rate under 5 CFR part 536; or similar rate under other legal authority, before any deductions and excluding additional pay of any other kind. For example, a *rate of basic pay* does not include additional pay such as night shift differentials under 5 U.S.C. 5343(f) or environmental differentials under 5 U.S.C. 5343(c)(4).

Religious compensatory time off means compensatory time off, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5550a, under which an employee whose personal religious beliefs require the abstention from work during certain periods of time may elect to perform overtime work in order to make up for time the employee takes off to meet those personal religious requirements. Those requirements need not be officially mandated by a religious organization to which the employee belongs. It is sufficient that the employee's personal religious beliefs cause the employee to feel an obligation that he or she should be absent from work for a religious purpose. An employee approved to perform overtime work under this subpart will be granted an equal amount of compensatory time off from his or her scheduled tour of duty (in lieu of overtime pay or other pay otherwise payable) to meet his or her personal religious obligations.

Scheduled tour of duty means the regular work hours in an established full-time or part-time work schedule during which the employee is charged leave or time off when absent.

§ 550.1004 Employee responsibilities.

(a) An employee is required to provide his or her supervisor with a request for religious compensatory time off in advance of the religious observance by following the agency's procedures established in accordance with §§ 550.1005 and 550.1006.

(b) At the time the religious compensatory time off is requested, the employee must provide the agency with the following information:

(1) The name and/or description of the religious observance that is the basis of the employee's request to be absent from work in order to meet the employee's personal religious requirements;

(2) The date(s) and time(s) the employee plans to be absent to participate in the religious observances identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section; and

(3) The date(s) and time(s) the employee plans to perform overtime work to earn religious compensatory time off to make up for the absence.

(c) An employee must comply with the agency's procedures for requesting religious compensatory time off, including any time limitations prescribed under § 550.1006.

(d) In the event that an adjustment to the dates and times of planned overtime work is required due to unforeseen circumstances, the employee must submit for approval a revised schedule to reflect those changes.

§ 550.1005 Agency responsibilities.

(a) An agency may require an employee to submit his or her request to use religious compensatory time off with all the information specified in § 550.1004(b) in a manner that is administratively acceptable to the agency. To the maximum extent practicable, the agency must require that the request be in writing (including electronic communications). If the agency accepts an oral request, the agency must document all the information specified in § 550.1004(b) and must require the employee to submit a written document containing all the information as soon as practicable. An agency may require an employee to submit a request to use religious compensatory time off sufficiently in advance to accommodate necessary scheduling changes without interfering with the agency's ability to efficiently carry out its mission.

(b) An agency must approve an employee's request to use religious compensatory time off unless the agency determines that approving the request would interfere with the agency's ability to efficiently carry out its mission. If the employee's request to use religious compensatory time off is denied, the agency must provide a written explanation as to the reason the request has been denied, regardless of whether the employee's request was written or oral.

(c) The agency must provide the employee with an opportunity to earn religious compensatory time off before the deadline established in § 550.1006(c), although the specific timing of when an employee will be allowed to earn religious compensatory time off by performing overtime work is a matter of agency discretion based on the needs of the agency.

§ 550.1006 Scheduling time to earn and use religious compensatory time off.

(a) The scheduling of time to earn and use religious compensatory time off by an employee is subject to the agency's approval as provided in § 550.1005.

(b) For an employee who earns religious compensatory time off prior to using it, religious compensatory time off may be earned up to 13 pay periods in advance of the pay period in which the targeted religious observance commences and must be linked to specific dates and times for future use, as compatible with agency mission requirements.

(c)(1) An employee who uses religious compensatory time off prior to earning it must fulfill his or her obligation to perform overtime work in exchange for the advanced religious compensatory time off within 13 pay periods after the pay period in which he or she used religious compensatory time off, or the agency must take action as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(2) The 13 pay periods described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section are calculated beginning with the first pay period beginning after the date on which the religious compensatory time off was used.

(3) If the employee fails to earn religious compensatory time off within 13 pay periods after taking religious compensatory time off, the agency may take corrective action to eliminate or reduce the negative balance by making a corresponding reduction in the employee's balance of annual leave, credit hours, compensatory time off in lieu of regular overtime pay, compensatory time off for travel, or time-off awards. An agency may determine the order of precedence for applying the various types of paid time off to offset the negative balance. Any negative balance of religious compensatory time off remaining after any charging of these types of paid time off must be resolved by charging the employee leave without pay, which would result in an indebtedness that is subject to the agency's internal debt collection procedures.

§ 550.1007 Accumulation and documentation.

(a) Agencies must keep records of the name and/or description of the religious observance, and the dates, times, and amount of religious compensatory time off each employee earns and uses. An agency must credit religious compensatory time off for work performed on a time-for-time basis,

under its time and attendance procedures.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an employee may accumulate only the amount of religious compensatory time off needed to cover an approved absence for a religious observance that has already occurred or to cover an approved absence for a future religious observance. An employee may only accumulate the amount of religious compensatory time off needed to cover the specific dates and times for which the employee has submitted a request for religious compensatory time off under § 550.1004.

(c) If the employee does not use his or her earned religious compensatory time off as planned—

(1) The positive balance of unused compensatory time off may be redirected toward a future religious observance that has been approved, even if that future observance is more than 13 pay periods after the compensatory time off was originally earned (notwithstanding § 550.1006(b)); and

(2) The employee may not earn any additional religious compensatory time off until the retained amount of religious compensatory time off has been used or the need to earn additional religious compensatory time off has been properly established and documented.

(d) Accumulated religious compensatory time off that is not used as planned is not subject to time limits for usage. Unused religious compensatory time off hours remain to the employee's credit until used (subject to the agency's approval under § 550.1005), or the employee's separation or transfer (subject to § 550.1008), as applicable.

§ 550.1008 Employee separation or transfer.

(a) Upon an employee's separation from Federal service or transfer to another Federal agency, the losing agency must compensate the employee for any positive balance of earned religious compensatory time off to his or her credit. The agency must pay the employee for hours of earned religious compensatory time off at the hourly rate of basic pay in effect at the time religious compensatory time off was earned.

(b) For an employee who has a negative balance of religious compensatory time off upon an employee's separation from Federal service or transfer to another Federal agency, the losing agency may take corrective action to eliminate or reduce the negative balance by making a corresponding reduction in the employee's balance of annual leave, earned credit hours, compensatory time off in lieu of regular overtime pay, compensatory time off for travel, or time-off awards. An agency may determine the order of precedence for applying the various types of paid time off to offset the negative balance. Any negative balance of religious compensatory time off remaining after any charging of these types of paid time off must be resolved by charging the employee leave without pay, which would result in an indebtedness that is subject to the agency's internal debt collection procedures.

(c) For purposes of applying paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, an hourly rate of basic pay is computed by dividing the annual rate of basic pay by 2,087 hours (or 2,756 hours for firefighter hours subject to that divisor under subpart F of this part).

§ 550.1009 Relationship to premium pay and overtime work.

The premium pay provisions for overtime work in subpart A of this part and section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (FLSA), do not apply to overtime work performed by an employee that is used to earn religious compensatory time off under this subpart. The overtime hours worked to earn religious compensatory time off under this subpart do not create an entitlement to premium pay (including overtime pay) under subpart A of this part or FLSA overtime pay under 5 CFR part 551. Religious compensatory time off is not considered in applying the premium pay limitations described in §§ 550.105, 550.106, and 550.107.

§ 550.1010 Transitional provisions.

(a) This section applies only with respect to employees who as of May 29, 2019 had a positive balance of earned but unused religious compensatory time off hours or a negative balance (*i.e.,* a debt) of used religious compensatory time off hours not yet repaid by earned hours.

(b) If an employee described in paragraph (a) of this section has a negative balance (*i.e.,* a debt) of used but not-yet-earned religious compensatory time off hours as of the date specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the 13 pay period limitation in § 550.1006(c) is applied as if such date were the date on which the hours of religious compensatory time off were used.

(c) If an employee described in paragraph (a) of this section has a positive balance of earned but unused religious compensatory time off hours as of the date specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the agency must confirm and document that the hours are connected to one or more specific religious observances requiring the employee's absence from work in order to meet the employee's personal religious requirements. The agency must give the employee an opportunity to direct all unused hours to such a future religious observance. If the employee does not so direct all of those unused hours, the employee may not earn any additional religious compensatory time off hours until the employee establishes a need to earn such time off hours.

Subpart M—Firefighter Pay

■ 4. The authority citation for subpart M of part 550 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5545b, 5548, and 5553.

■ 5. In § 550.1302, paragraph (2)(iii) of the definition of ''firefighter'' is revised to read as follows:

§ 550.1302 Definitions.

* * * * *

Firefighter * * *

(2) * * *

(iii) Covered by the General Schedule and classified in the GS–0099, General Student Trainee Series (as required by § 362.203(f) of this chapter), if the position otherwise would be classified in the GS–0081 series.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2019–08533 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325–39–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

6 CFR Part 5

[Docket No. DHS–2019–0006]

Privacy Act of 1974: Implementation of Exemptions; Department of Homeland Security/ALL–018 Administrative Grievance Records

AGENCY: Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is giving concurrent notice of an updated reissued system of records pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974 for the ''Department of Homeland Security/ALL–018 Administrative Grievance Records'' System of Records and this final rule. This system of records covers all current and former DHS employees, except for employees of the Office of the Inspector General

(OIG), who have submitted grievances under DHS's Administrative Grievance System or in accordance with a negotiated grievance procedure. In this final rule, the Department removes all exemptions previously applied to this system of records.

DATES: This final rule is effective April 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general and privacy questions, please contact: Jonathan R. Cantor, (202) 343–1717, *Privacy@hq.dhs.gov,* Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528–0655.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, DHS modifies a current DHS system of records titled, ''DHS/ALL–018 Grievances, Appeals, and Disciplinary Action Records System of Records,'' last published October 17, 2008. The system of records is now renamed ''DHS/ALL–018 Administrative Grievance Records.'' This system of records covers all current and former DHS employees, except for employees of the OIG, who have submitted grievances under DHS's Administrative Grievance System or in accordance with a negotiated grievance procedure. The records are maintained and used by the Department to resolve employee concerns about working conditions, the administration of collective bargaining agreements, employee/supervisor relations, work processes, or other similar issues. The name and scope of this modified system of records has been changed. Further, this system has been modified in an effort to not duplicate other DHS and government-wide SORNs. This updated SORN is published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

DHS is issuing this final rule to remove all exemptions previously applied to this system. This will provide individuals with greater access to administrative grievance records than previously provided. The previously issued final rule for this SORN, found at 74 FR 42576 (August 24, 2009), will no longer be in effect once this new final rule is issued.

These regulations are being published as a final rule because the amendment does not impose any requirements or adverse impacts on any member of the public. This amendment is the most efficient means for DHS to implement its internal requirements for complying with the Privacy Act.

Pursuant to the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, DHS finds good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to this rule are unnecessary and finds good cause for making this rule effective on the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. DHS finds good cause because (a) this updated SORN narrows the scope of records previously applied, since it no longer covers records of disciplinary actions, appeals, or misconduct; (b) such records removed by the existing SORN are already covered by an existing SORN depending on the type of inquiry, action, or appeal (*e.g.,* DHS/ALL–020 Department of Homeland Security Internal Affairs, OPM/GOVT–1 General Personnel Records; OPM/GOVT–3 Records of Adverse Actions, Performance Based Reduction in Grade and Removal Actions, and Termination of Probationers; EEOC/GOVT–1 Equal Employment Opportunity in the Federal Government Complaint and Appeal Records; and MSPB/GOVT–1 Appeals and Case Records); and (c) and exemptions will no longer apply to this updated SORN, thereby providing individuals with greater access to administrative grievance records than previously provided. As a result, no new requirements, restrictions, or adverse impacts are imposed on any member of the public.

In accordance with Executive Order 12866, it has been determined that this rule is not a ''significant regulatory action'' and, therefore, does not require a Regulatory Impact Analysis.

The regulation will 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. Therefore, it is determined that this final rule does not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

In accordance with the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), DHS has determined that this rule will not impose new record- keeping, application, reporting, or other types of information collection requirements.

List of Subjects in 6 CFR Part 5

Classified information, Courts, Freedom of information, Government employees, Privacy.

For the reasons stated in preamble, DHS amends chapter I of title 6, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 5—DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS AND INFORMATION

■ 1. The authority citation for part 5 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 6 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.;* Pub. L. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135; 5 U.S.C. 301.

Subpart A also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552.

Subpart B also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552a.

Appendix C to Part 5 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend appendix C by removing and reserving paragraph 16.

Jonathan R. Cantor,

Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2019–08596 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–9B–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 21

[Docket No. FAA–2018–0379]

Airworthiness Criteria: Special Class Airworthiness Criteria for the Yamaha Fazer R

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of issuance of airworthiness criteria.

SUMMARY: The FAA announces airworthiness criteria for a special class of aircraft, the Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A., model Fazer R, which is an unmanned aircraft system. It designates airworthiness criteria found by the FAA to provide an equivalent level of safety to existing standards.

DATES: These airworthiness design criteria are effective May 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Quentin Coon, AIR–692, Federal Aviation Administration, Policy and Innovation Division, Small Airplane Standards Branch, Aircraft Certification Service, 901 Locust, Room 301, Kansas City, MO 64106, telephone (816) 329–4168, facsimile (816) 329–4090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A. (Yamaha) applied to the FAA on April 28, 2017 for special class type certification under Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 21.17(b) for the Fazer R Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS). The Fazer R UAS (Fazer R) consists of the Unmanned Aircraft (UA), flight transmitter ground control

station, and payload spray system. The Fazer R is a vertical take-off UAS that is of the traditional main/tail rotor helicopter design. Its intended primary use is conducting crop-spraying operations in the agricultural industry.

The aircraft and payload spray system would weigh approximately 244 pounds with full fuel and oil tanks, and be able to carry a payload of approximately 105 pounds. The main rotor is just over nine feet in diameter, and the aircraft would be just over three feet high and 12 feet long with a carbon frame. The aircraft would be powered by a fuel-injected 2-cylinder engine running on regular gasoline. The aircraft would have a ''Turn Assistance'' function that enables automatic turning to facilitate back-and-forth agricultural operations.

Discussion of Comments

Notice of proposed airworthiness design criteria for the Yamaha Fazer R UAS was published in the **Federal Register** on May 1, 2018 (83 FR 19021). The FAA received comments from two commenters.

One individual requested the FAA consider limiting operations to remotely populated areas and requiring primary operations of spraying, sensing, and imaging and two persons for operation. The commenter stated these considerations are necessary because of the agricultural requirements for the aircraft. The commenter also stated these requirements should be the minimum requirements for all UAS, and not only the Fazer R.

Under the Concept of Operations submitted by the applicant for the Fazer R, the primary operations are agricultural spraying, sensing, and imaging in remote, uninhabited areas such as farms and fields, and the aircraft has a required minimum crew of two persons. No changes to these airworthiness criteria are necessary as a result of this comment. The request to apply these requirements to all UAS is beyond the scope of this notice.

Another individual requested the FAA consider the possible risks—fuel and security of the system—associated with the insecticide carried by the Fazer R.

The applicant's documentation identifies and provides appropriate mitigation for these risks. No changes to these airworthiness criteria are necessary as a result of this comment.

Conclusion

After review of the comments, the FAA sees no need to modify the proposed airworthiness criteria. Accordingly, the airworthiness criteria, as proposed, are adopted as the certification basis for the Yamaha Fazer R under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.17(b).

The Airworthiness Design Criteria

The FAA finds that compliance with the following will appropriately mitigate the risks associated with the proposed design and Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and provide an equivalent level of safety to existing rules:

Concept of Operations: The applicant must define and submit to the FAA a (CONOPS) proposal describing the intended Fazer R operation in the National Airspace System (NAS).

Accepted Means of Compliance:

1. The applicant must comply with these airworthiness criteria using a means of compliance, which may include consensus standards, accepted by the FAA.

2. The applicant requesting acceptance of a means of compliance must provide the means of compliance to the FAA in a form and manner acceptable to the FAA.

Operational Envelope and Limitations: The operational envelope and operational limitations must be defined as follows:

1. The Fazer R must be shown to perform as intended within the defined operational envelope and operational limitations.

2. The Fazer R must be consistently and predictably controllable and maneuverable within the operating envelope, including:

(a) At all loading conditions for which certification is requested;

(b) During all phases of flight; and

(c) During configuration changes.

Instructions for Continued Airworthiness: The applicant must prepare Instructions for Continued Airworthiness (ICA) for the Fazer R that are acceptable to the FAA. The ICA may be incomplete at type certification if a program exists to ensure their completion prior to delivery of the first Fazer R or issuance of a standard certificate of airworthiness, whichever occurs later.

The ICA must contain a section titled Airworthiness Limitations that is segregated and clearly distinguishable from the rest of the document. This section must set forth each mandatory replacement time, structural inspection interval, and related structural inspection procedure required for type certification. If the ICA consist of multiple documents, the section required by this paragraph must be included in the principal manual. This section must contain a legible statement in a prominent location that reads ''The Airworthiness Limitations section is FAA approved and specifies maintenance conducted under §§ 43.16 and 91.403 of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless an alternative program has been FAA approved.''

Flight Manual: The applicant must provide a UAS Flight Manual with each Fazer R. The UAS Flight Manual must contain the following information—

(a) Fazer R operating limitations;

(b) Fazer R normal and emergency operating procedures;

(c) Performance information;

(d) Loading information; and

(e) Other information that is necessary for safe operation because of design, operating, or handling characteristics.

Flight Testing: The Fazer R must successfully complete at least 150 hours of flight testing to determine whether there is reasonable assurance that the Fazer R, its components, its equipment, and structures are adequate, reliable, and function properly. The testing must consist of:

1. At least 50 hours with the Unmanned Aircraft (UA) at 5 percent over maximum weight at critical weight, altitude, and temperature; and

2. At least 100 hours in normal operations.

Critical Parts: A critical part is a part, the failure of which could have a catastrophic effect upon the UAS. If the type design includes critical parts, a critical parts list must be established.

The applicant must develop and define inspections or other procedures to prevent failures due to degradation of critical parts. Each of these inspections or procedures must be included in the Airworthiness Limitations Section of the ICA.

Controls:

1. *Flight Controls:* The applicant must design the flight control systems and control station to:

(a) Operate easily, smoothly, and positively enough to allow proper performance of their functions, and

(b) Protect against likely hazards.

2. *Flight Crew Interface:* The control station must be designed to allow the flight crew to perform their duties and to perform any maneuvers within the operating envelope of the Fazer R, without excessive concentration, skill, alertness, or fatigue considering the intended operating conditions for the control station.

3. *Equipment:* The applicant must define and install necessary equipment so the flight crew can monitor and perform defined tasks associated with the intended functions of the systems and equipment.

4. *Flight Crew Error:* The UAS must be designed to minimize flight crew errors

which could result in additional hazards.

Flight Termination System:

1. There must be a means for the flight crew to quickly and safely terminate the UA flight.

2. The Fazer R must have a means to safely terminate the UA flight when safe operation cannot continue or be maintained.

3. There must be means to prevent inadvertent operation of the flight termination system.

Engine and Engine Control System:

1. The Fazer R Engine and Engine Control System includes each component necessary for propulsion or which affects propulsion safety.

2. The Fazer R Engine and Engine Control System installation must be designed, constructed, installed, and maintained to ensure its continued safe operation within the operational envelope between normal inspections and overhauls.

3. The Fazer R Engine Control System including any Engine Control Unit (ECU) software or electronic hardware must be designed and developed using methods accepted by the FAA.

4. The applicant must identify the Fazer R Engine and Engine Control System failure modes and effects that may result in a catastrophic condition to the UAS. The applicant must mitigate each hazard to a level acceptable to the FAA.

5. The Fazer R Engine and Engine Control System operability, durability and reliability must be demonstrated.

Powerplant Installation:

1. The powerplant installation includes each part of the Fazer R (other than the main and auxiliary rotor structures) that—

(a) Is necessary for propulsion;

(b) Affects the control of the major propulsive units; or

(c) Affects the safety of the major propulsive units between normal inspections or overhauls.

2. Each component of the powerplant installation must be constructed, arranged, and installed to ensure its continued safe operation between normal inspections or overhauls for the range of temperature and altitude for which approval is requested.

Systems and Equipment: This requirement applies to the Fazer R unless another requirement has been imposed for a specific piece of equipment, system, or systems. The Fazer R systems and equipment, including any software or electronic hardware, must be designed and developed using methods accepted by the FAA.

1. The systems and equipment required for a Fazer R to operate safely in the kinds of operations for which certification is requested must be designed and installed to perform their intended function throughout the operating and environmental limits for which the Fazer R is certificated.

2. All systems and equipment not covered by paragraph 1 of this section, considered separately and in relation to other systems, must be designed and installed so their operation or failure does not have an adverse effect on the Fazer R.

Communication:

1. The applicant must define the type, methods, and operational limits of communication, including the mitigation of any hazard created by any loss of communication between the flight crew and between the flight crew and the Fazer R.

2. A means must be provided to allow for all communication necessary to safely operate the UA.

Interference from External Sources: The design must minimize the risks associated with interference to Fazer R electronic systems and networks from external sources.

Interference with Other Aircraft or Obstacles: The Fazer R must have a means to remain well clear of obstacles and other aircraft for its intended operation and airspace to avoid the risk of collision.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on April 19, 2019.

Pat Mullen,

Aircraft Certification Service, Manager, Small Airplane Standards Branch, AIR–690.

[FR Doc. 2019–08606 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2017–1241; Product Identifier 2017–NM–117–AD; Amendment 39–19611; AD 2019–06–13]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all The Boeing Company Model 787 series airplanes. This AD was prompted by reports of hydraulic leakage caused by damage to aileron and elevator actuators from lightning strikes. This AD requires an inspection or records check to inspect for certain parts, detailed inspections of aileron and elevator power control units (PCUs), and applicable on-condition actions. We are issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 3, 2019.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of June 3, 2019.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; internet *https://www.myboeingfleet.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. It is also available on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2017–1241.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2017–1241; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations (phone: 800–647–5527) is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelly McGuckin, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3546; email: *Kelly.McGuckin@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all The Boeing Company Model 787 series airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on January 10, 2018 (83 FR 1198). The NPRM was prompted by reports of hydraulic leakage caused by damage to aileron and elevator actuators from

lightning strikes. The NPRM proposed to require a records check to inspect for certain parts, a detailed inspection of aileron and elevator PCUs, and applicable on-condition actions.

We are issuing this AD to address hydraulic leakage in aileron and elevator PCUs, which, when coupled with an independent subsequent loss of two hydraulic systems, could result in an inability to maintain aileron or elevator actuator stiffness and lead to airplane control surface oscillations, which could damage the control surfaces and cause reduced controllability of the airplane.

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this final rule. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Support for the NPRM

The Air Line Pilots Association, International (ALPA) and commenter Leif Miller indicated their support for the NPRM.

Request To Reference Later Revisions of Service Information

Oman Air requested that the proposed AD be revised to allow actions in accordance with ''any later FAA-approved revision of'' the service information. The commenter noted that Boeing was considering issuing updated service information to incorporate differences between the service information and proposed AD.

We agree to clarify. We may not refer to any document that does not yet exist. In general terms, we are required by Office of the Federal Register (OFR) regulations to either publish the service document contents as part of the actual AD language; or submit the service document to the OFR for approval as referenced material, in which case we may only refer to such material in the text of an AD. The AD may refer to the service document only if the OFR approved it for incorporation by reference. See 1 CFR part 51. To allow operators to use later revisions of the referenced document (issued after publication of the AD), either we must revise the AD to reference specific later revisions, or operators must request approval to use later revisions as an alternative method of compliance with this AD under the provisions of paragraph (n) of this AD.

However, we note that Boeing has issued Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018. This revised service information clarifies instructions and requirements, revises the effectivity to account for part rotability (which does not add airplanes to this AD, since we already included all The Boeing Company Model 787 series airplanes in our applicability), and corrects errors in certain part numbers. This new service information does not include any new actions. We have revised this AD to refer to Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, and revised paragraph (l) of this AD to provide credit for actions performed using Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 002, dated July 19, 2017. We have also removed paragraphs (k)(2) and (k)(3) of the proposed AD, as the revised service information makes them unnecessary, and revised the language in paragraph (k)(1) of this AD based on the revised compliance language in the new service information.

Request To Clarify Records Check

Oman Air, All Nippon Airways (ANA), and Xiamen Airlines requested that we clarify the instructions related to the records check specified in paragraph (g) of the proposed AD. The commenters noted that Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 002, dated July 19, 2017, incorrectly lists the PCU remote electronics unit (REU) assembly part number, rather than the PCU part number. The commenters also noted that the part numbers of the PCU REU assembly are not available on the airplane readiness log part list (ARL). ANA added that the PCU REU assembly part number is written in ink and may no longer be legible after extended periods on the airplane.

ANA and Xiamen Airlines added that the PCU part number cannot be determined easily when the part is on the airplane, due to limited clearance. ANA asked that the proposed AD be revised to allow using a borescope inspection (BSI) tool to determine the aileron PCU part number.

Oman Air suggested the applicability of the proposed AD be revised to list only the airplanes having line numbers known to have been delivered with affected parts. Oman Air added that the 787 illustrated parts data (IPD) could be revised to prohibit the installation of the affected parts on airplanes that were not delivered with affected parts.

We agree to clarify. As noted earlier, we have revised this AD to refer to Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018. This service information includes the affected PCU numbers and a note that allows the use of a BSI tool to determine the aileron and elevator PCU part numbers.

We disagree with Oman Air's request to revise the applicability. The affected PCUs are rotable parts, and we have determined that these PCUs could later be installed on airplanes that were initially delivered with acceptable PCUs, thereby subjecting those airplanes to the unsafe condition. In addition, we do not control approval of the IPD and cannot require Boeing to update this document. We have not changed this AD regarding these issues.

Request To Extend the Compliance Time for Reporting

ANA and United Airlines (UAL) requested that we extend the compliance time for reporting discrepant findings from 30 days to 60 days. ANA noted that the work is outsourced to a maintenance shop, and it takes time to receive the results from that shop. UAL stated that the serial number of the discrepant PCU is most easily found when the PCU is removed from the airplane, which may take up to one month after a leakage rate discrepancy is found. As an alternative, UAL suggested that the 30-day compliance time for reporting could be counted from the day the discrepant part is removed, rather than the day of the leakage rate inspection.

We agree with the commenters' requests to extend the compliance time for reporting for the reasons provided. We have revised paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) of this AD to require reporting within 60 days, rather than 30 days.

Request To Clarify Reporting Requirement

UAL requested that we clarify whether reporting is required for discrepant findings, if those findings were found during the accomplishment of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 001, dated September 27, 2016 (paragraph (l) of the proposed AD allows credit for the actions specified in paragraph (g) of this AD if they were accomplished using Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 001, dated September 27, 2016), which does not require reporting.

We agree to clarify. As specified in paragraph (l) of the proposed AD, operators get credit for the actions specified in paragraph (g) of this AD, if those actions were done previously. Therefore, if an operator used Issue 001 of the service information (which does not include reporting), they would not be able to take credit for the reporting requirement as specified in paragraphs (g) and (i) of this AD. As noted by

paragraph (i)(2) of this AD, reporting of discrepant findings is required for inspections done before the effective date of this AD.

We have moved the text from paragraph (l) of the proposed AD to paragraphs (l)(1) and (l)(2) of this AD. For clarity, we have also added text to paragraph (l)(1) of this AD to specify that reporting must still be done if Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 001, dated September 27, 2016, was used.

Request To Clarify Whether Reporting Will Be Required in the Final Rule

CCA/AMECO requested that we clarify whether we intend to include the reporting specified in the proposed AD as a requirement in this final rule.

We agree to clarify. Paragraph (g) of this AD requires reporting, among other actions, and paragraph (i) of this AD specifies the compliance times for the reporting. As noted earlier, the compliance time for this reporting has been extended from 30 days to 60 days in this final rule.

Request To Define Discrepant Findings

American Airlines (AAL) requested that we clarify paragraph (i) of the proposed AD to more clearly state what constitutes a ''discrepant'' finding that must be reported. AAL noted that the service information and proposed AD do not define ''discrepant'', and stated that this could lead to confusion regarding what needs to be reported.

We agree to clarify. As noted earlier, we have revised this AD to refer to Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, which specifies reporting based on various conditions. Those conditions are specified in the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, with actions stating to ''report all discrepant findings.'' We have not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Allow Installation of Non-Affected PCUs

ANA and AAL requested that the proposed AD be revised to allow the installation of a ''non-affected'' PCU. ANA noted that Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 002, dated July 19, 2017, states to replace certain PCUs with a serviceable PCU, but does not allow installing non-affected PCUs having part number C99160–004. AAL added that installation of improved non-affected parts is not allowed by the proposed AD.

We agree with the commenters' requests. As stated earlier, we have revised this final rule to refer to Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018; among other changes, this revision of the service information allows the installation of non-affected PCUs.

Request To Correct Certain Part Numbers

ANA noted that the ''Spare Interchangeability'' column of Table 2 in Appendix D of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 002, dated July 19, 2017, states that it lists the elevator PCU part numbers, but it really lists the aileron PCU part numbers. We infer that the commenter is asking us to correct this information.

We agree with the commenter's request. As stated earlier, we have revised this final rule to refer to Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018; among other changes, this revision of the service information corrects the specified part numbers.

Request To Clarify Leakage Levels for Different PCUs

Boeing requested that we revise the fourth paragraph under ''Differences Between Proposed AD and the Service Information'' of the proposed AD. Boeing asked that text stating ''any leakage measured during the detailed inspection of the aileron PCU or elevator PCU that is more than 6 drops (or 9 drops, depending on the inspection) . . .'' be revised to state ''any leakage measured during the detailed inspection that is more than 6 drops for the aileron PCU (or 9 drops for the elevator PCU).'' Boeing requested a similar language revision for the last sentence of that paragraph. Boeing stated that the language in the NPRM was not clear and could cause confusion regarding when repair or replacement is needed.

We acknowledge the commenter's request and agree that the proposed language would provide clarity. However, the ''Differences Between Proposed AD and the Service Information'' paragraph is not carried over to this final rule. We note that the revised service information clearly identifies the conditions that require repair or replacement. We have not changed this AD in this regard.

Request To Clarify Hydraulic Fluid Leakage Levels Detected

Boeing requested that we revise the Discussion sentence of the proposed AD to remove the word ''excessive'' when referring to hydraulic fluid leakage levels. Boeing noted that the reported in-service events found only minor leakage, not excessive leakage. Boeing added that the actions in the proposed AD are intended to prevent excessive leakage.

We acknowledge the commenter's request and agree that the proposed language would provide clarity. However, the sentence in question is not carried over to this final rule. We have not changed this final rule in this regard.

Request To Clarify Terminating Action

Boeing requested that we revise paragraph (h) of the proposed AD to specify that removal ''and replacement'' of all affected PCUs ''with unaffected PCUs'' terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD until an affected PCU is installed, ''then the requirements of paragraph (g) are again required.'' Boeing suggested that revising the language to add the quoted text would help to clarify that replacement with an affected PCU would require operators to perform inspections and on-condition actions on that affected PCU.

We agree to clarify. As the commenter noted, if an affected PCU is installed on an airplane, it is subject to inspections and on-condition actions. Paragraph (j) of this AD specifies the conditions under which an affected PCU may be installed on an airplane, including that the PCU is inspected and all applicable on-condition actions are done as specified in paragraph (g) of this AD, and discrepant findings are reported as required by paragraph (g) of this AD at the applicable times specified in paragraph (i) of this AD. We have revised paragraph (h) of this AD to clarify that once an affected part is installed on an airplane, the actions in paragraph (j) of this AD must be done on that airplane.

Request To Clarify Interim Action

Boeing requested that we revise the Interim Action paragraph in the NPRM to say ''the manufacturer may develop a modification'' instead of ''the manufacturer is currently developing a modification'' and ''if this modification is developed'' instead of ''when this modification is developed.'' Boeing noted that it is reviewing the potential for a modification that may be able to address the identified unsafe condition.

We agree with the commenter for the reasons stated. We have revised the Interim Action paragraph of this final rule accordingly.

Request To Revise Applicability

Boeing requested that we revise the applicability of our proposed AD from ''all The Boeing Company Model 787 series airplanes'' to ''all The Boeing Company Model 787–8 and 787–9 airplanes.'' Boeing stated that the approved type design allows installation of affected PCUs on only Model 787–8 and 787–9 airplanes, not on Model 787–10 airplanes.

We disagree with the commenter's request. As noted in the proposed AD, the affected PCUs are rotable parts. Although they are not part of the approved type design, the affected PCUs could be physically installed on Model 787–10 airplanes. Therefore, we included these models in our applicability to ensure the unsafe condition is addressed if an affected PCU is installed on a Model 787–10 airplane. We have not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Revise Certain Inspection Times

Oman Air requested that paragraph (j)(1) of the proposed AD be revised to revise the requirement to inspect an affected PCU ''after installation and before further flight'' if the PCU is a repaired or overhauled unit coming from an authorized shop. Oman Air suggested that for units removed from airplanes in a serviceable condition, then reinstalled, the initial inspection for such PCUs be required within 6,000 flight hours after the last inspection, rather than before further flight.

We disagree with the commenter's request. Affected PCUs are subject to the unsafe condition described in this AD. The repair or overhaul may have been unrelated to the unsafe condition, so an inspection before further flight is necessary to ensure that a PCU with unacceptable levels of hydraulic leakage is not installed on an airplane affected by this AD. We have not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Clarify Provisions of Parts Installation Limitations

Oman Air requested that we provide clarification on paragraph (j) of the proposed AD. Oman Air asked if an affected but serviceable PCU is installed during unscheduled maintenance, would that PCU only need to be inspected and tested before further flight (rather than repetitively as specified in paragraph (g) of the proposed AD). The commenter noted that in order to determine which actions are applicable for a given airplane, an operator must know the part number and condition of both the replaced PCU and the other PCU on that surface (aileron or elevator). Oman Air noted that the inspection requirements and on-condition actions for the replacement PCU are conditional based on the leak test results of the other PCU on that surface.

We agree to clarify. Paragraph (j) of this AD is intended to allow operators to install an affected PCU, provided it is inspected as required by paragraph (g) of this AD after installation and prior to flight. An affected PCU installed as specified in paragraph (j) of this AD is subject to the repetitive inspections and applicable on-condition actions required by paragraph (g) of this AD, and the reporting required by paragraph (g) of this AD that must be done at the applicable times specified in paragraph (i) of this AD. As the commenter noted, in order to comply with paragraph (g) of this AD, an operator must know the part number of both PCUs on a given surface, as well as the status of any applicable leakage tests on each PCU. We have clarified the language in the introductory text of paragraph (j) and in paragraphs (j)(1) and (j)(2) of this AD.

Request To Prohibit Installation of Affected PCUs

AAL requested that we revise paragraph (j) of the proposed AD to not allow the installation of an affected PCU. AAL suggested that if installing a single affected PCU in combination with unaffected PCUs presents a significant enough unsafe condition to require repetitive inspections of the affected PCU, then we should prohibit the installation of affected PCUs.

We disagree with the request. The provisions in paragraph (j) of this AD allowing the installation of affected PCUs, provided inspections and on-condition actions are done on the PCUs, are intended to provide flexibility to operators while ensuring an acceptable level of safety. A configuration with a mix of affected and unaffected PCUs is acceptable provided the actions in paragraphs (j)(1) and (j)(2) of this AD are done. The intent of this AD is to address the identified unsafe condition for PCUs subject to the noted hydraulic fluid leakage while those parts are used in service. We have not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Allow Installation of One Unaffected PCU To Terminate Inspections

AAL requested that we revise the proposed AD to allow the installation of one unaffected PCU on a control surface to terminate the inspections required by paragraph (g) of the proposed AD. AAL stated that it understands the unsafe condition happens only when both PCUs are leaking hydraulic fluid due to damage incurred by a lightning strike. AAL added that the improved, unaffected PCUs include measures to eliminate the lightning strike damage concern.

We disagree with the commenter's request. This AD is considered interim action intended to address the unsafe condition. Allowing the installation of one unaffected PCU to terminate the repetitive inspections and on-condition actions on the affected PCU would not adequately address the unsafe condition. The actions required by this AD will remove the affected parts from service or mitigate the unsafe condition. If the manufacturer develops a modification that will address the unsafe condition identified in this AD, we might consider additional rulemaking. We have not changed this AD regarding this issue.

Request To Clarify Part Number Identification Technique

ANA requested that we clarify whether certain methods of identifying affected part numbers are acceptable for compliance with the proposed AD. ANA noted that on its airplanes, the part number of the PCU is written in permanent marker and may not be legible after extensive time on the airplane. ANA noted that Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, states to inspect the elevator and aileron PCU part numbers in accordance with certain tasks. ANA added that related appendixes list both the PCU part numbers and the PCU assembly part numbers; the assembly part numbers are stamped on identification or mod plates, and can be easily found and read. ANA also noted that Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, added a note stating that a records review is acceptable for parts identification of the PCU part number, but the service information did not state whether the PCU assembly part number is an acceptable means of identifying affected parts. ANA asked if it is acceptable to use the PCU assembly part numbers for identification of affected parts, or if it would have to request an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) to do so. ANA also asked if using a records check to identify the PCU assembly part numbers would be allowed without obtaining an AMOC.

We agree to clarify. The intent of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, is to allow flexibility

in determining the PCU part numbers. We have added paragraph (k)(2) to this AD to specify that using the PCU assembly part number identified in the applicable Appendix of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, is acceptable to determine if the PCU is an affected part; the PCU or PCU assembly part number may be determined through an inspection or records check.

Request To Clarify Compliance Time

CCA/AMECO requested that we provide clarification regarding the compliance time for the actions specified in paragraph (g) of the proposed AD. The commenter noted that it has several airplanes that have exceeded the initial compliance times noted in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018.

We agree to clarify. Paragraph (k)(1) of this AD provides relief to the compliance times in the service bulletin by allowing times to be counted from the effective date of this AD instead of from ''the Issue 002 date of this service bulletin.''

Conclusion

We reviewed the relevant data, considered the comments received, and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting this final rule with the changes described previously and minor editorial changes. We have determined that these minor changes:

- Are consistent with the intent that was proposed in the NPRM for addressing the unsafe condition; and
- Do not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed in the NPRM.

We also determined that these changes will not increase the economic burden on any operator or increase the scope of this final rule.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

We reviewed Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018. The service information describes procedures for an inspection or records check to inspect for certain parts, detailed inspections for external leakage of the aileron and elevator PCUs, reporting of PCUs with discrepant leakage, and replacement if necessary. This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Interim Action

We consider this AD interim action. The manufacturer may develop a modification that will address the unsafe condition identified in this AD. If this modification is developed, approved, and available, we might consider additional rulemaking.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD affects 82 airplanes of U.S. registry. We estimate the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Inspections ..	Up to 20 work-hours × $85 per hour = $1,700 per inspection cycle.	$0	Up to $1,700 per inspection cycle.	Up to $139,400 per inspection cycle.

We estimate the following costs to do any necessary reporting that would be required. We have no way of determining the number of aircraft that might need these reports:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85	$0	$85

We have received no definitive data that would enable us to provide cost estimates for the records check or certain on-condition actions specified in this AD.

According to the manufacturer, some or all of the costs of this AD may be covered under warranty, thereby reducing the cost impact on affected individuals. We do not control warranty coverage for affected individuals. As a result, we have included all costs in our cost estimate.

Paperwork Reduction Act

A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB control number. The control number for the collection of information required by this AD is 2120–0056. The paperwork cost associated with this AD has been detailed in the Costs of Compliance section of this document and includes time for reviewing instructions, as well as completing and reviewing the collection of information. Therefore, all reporting associated with this AD is mandatory. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden and suggestions for reducing the burden should be directed to the FAA at 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20591, ATTN: Information Collection Clearance Officer, AES–200.

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.

This AD is issued in accordance with authority delegated by the Executive Director, Aircraft Certification Service, as authorized by FAA Order 8000.51C. In accordance with that order, issuance of ADs is normally a function of the Compliance and Airworthiness Division, but during this transition period, the Executive Director has delegated the authority to issue ADs applicable to transport category airplanes and associated appliances to the Director of the System Oversight Division.

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will 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 that this AD:

(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),

(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.

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 airworthiness directive (AD):

2019–06–13 The Boeing Company: Amendment 39–19611 ; Docket No. FAA–2017–1241; Product Identifier 2017–NM–117–AD.

(a) Effective Date

This AD is effective June 3, 2019.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 787 series airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 27, Flight Controls.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of hydraulic leakage caused by damage to aileron and elevator actuators from lightning strikes. We are issuing this AD to address hydraulic leakage in aileron and elevator power control units (PCUs), which, when coupled with an independent subsequent loss of two hydraulic systems, could result in an inability to maintain aileron or elevator actuator stiffness and lead to airplane control surface oscillations, which could damage the control surfaces and cause reduced controllability of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Except as required by paragraphs (i) and (k) of this AD: For airplanes with an original certificate of airworthiness or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before the effective date of this AD, at the applicable times specified in paragraph 5, ''Compliance,'' of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, do all applicable actions identified as ''RC'' (required for compliance) in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018.

(h) Terminating Action

Removal of all affected PCUs, as identified in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD until an affected PCU is installed. Once an affected PCU is installed on an airplane, the actions specified in paragraph (j) of this AD must be done on that airplane.

(i) Reporting Compliance Times

Where Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, specifies to submit a report of discrepant findings, this AD requires submitting reports at the applicable times specified in paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) of this AD.

(1) If the inspection was done on or after the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 60 days after the inspection.

(2) If the inspection was done before the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 60 days after the effective date of this AD.

(j) Parts Installation Limitation

For all Model 787 series airplanes: As of the effective date of this AD, an affected PCU, as identified in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, may be installed provided the conditions specified in paragraphs (j)(1), (j)(2), and, as applicable, (j)(3) of this AD are met. Thereafter, comply with the actions required by paragraph (g) of this AD.

(1) The PCU is inspected as specified in paragraph (g) of this AD after installation and before further flight.

(2) All applicable on-condition actions are done before further flight.

(3) A report is submitted as required by paragraph (g) of this AD at the applicable time specified in paragraph (i) of this AD.

(k) Exception to Service Information Specifications

(1) For purposes of determining compliance with the requirements of this AD, Where Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, uses ''the Issue 002 date of this service bulletin,'' this AD requires using ''the effective date of this AD.''

(2) Where Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018, refers to an inspection or records check to determine the PCU part number and refers to an Appendix for affected PCU part numbers, this AD also allows using the PCU assembly part number identified in the applicable Appendix to determine if the PCU is an affected part.

(l) Credit for Previous Actions

(1) This paragraph provides credit for the actions specified in paragraph (g) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 001, dated September 27, 2016. Since reporting is not specified in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 001, dated September 27, 2016, submit reports as required by paragraph (g) of this AD at the applicable times specified in paragraph (i) of this AD.

(2) This paragraph provides credit for the actions specified in paragraph (g) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 002, dated July 19, 2017.

(m) Paperwork Reduction Act Burden Statement

A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number for this

information collection is 2120–0056. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to be approximately 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, completing and reviewing the collection of information. All responses to this collection of information are mandatory. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden and suggestions for reducing the burden should be directed to the FAA at: 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20591, Attn: Information Collection Clearance Officer, AES–200.

(n) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Seattle 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 the attention of the person identified in paragraph (o)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *9-ANM-Seattle-ACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.*

(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.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by the Boeing Commercial Airplanes Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(4) For service information that contains steps that are labeled as RC, the provisions of paragraphs (n)(4)(i) and (n)(4)(ii) of this AD apply.

(i) The steps labeled as RC, including substeps under an RC step and any figures identified in an RC step, must be done to comply with the AD. If a step or substep is labeled ''RC Exempt,'' then the RC requirement is removed from that step or substep. An AMOC is required for any deviations to RC steps, including substeps and identified figures.

(ii) Steps not labeled as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the RC steps, including substeps and identified figures, can still be done as specified, and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition.

(o) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Kelly McGuckin, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3546; email: *Kelly.McGuckin@faa.gov.*

(2) Service information identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference is available at the addresses specified in paragraphs (p)(3) and (p)(4) of this AD.

(p) 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 the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB270037–00, Issue 003, dated December 3, 2018.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; internet *https://www.myboeingfleet.com.*

(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 April 1, 2019.

Michael Kaszycki,

Acting Director, System Oversight Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–08536 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 579

Foreign Interference in U.S. Elections 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 regulations to implement Executive Order of September 12, 2018 (''Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election''). OFAC intends to supplement these regulations with a more comprehensive set of regulations, which may include additional interpretive and definitional guidance, general licenses, and statements of licensing policy.

DATES: *Effective Date:* April 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Assistant Director for Licensing, tel.: 202–622–2480; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, tel.: 202–622–4855; Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, tel.: 202–622–2490; or the Department of the Treasury's Office of the Chief Counsel (Foreign Assets Control), Office of the General Counsel, tel.: 202–622–2410.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC's website (*www.treasury.gov/ofac*).

Background

On September 12, 2018, the President, invoking the authority of, *inter alia,* the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) (IEEPA), issued Executive Order 13848 (83 FR 46843, September 14, 2018) (E.O. 13848).

In E.O. 13848, the President determined that the ability of persons located, in whole or in substantial part, outside the United States to interfere in or undermine public confidence in United States elections, including through the unauthorized accessing of election and campaign infrastructure or the covert distribution of propaganda and disinformation, constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, the President then declared a national emergency to deal with that threat.

OFAC is issuing the Foreign Interference in U.S. Elections Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 579 (the ''Regulations''), to implement E.O. 13848, pursuant to authorities delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury in E.O. 13848. A copy of E.O. 13848 appears in appendix A to this part.

The Regulations are being published in abbreviated form at this time for the purpose of providing immediate guidance to the public. OFAC intends to supplement this part 579 with a more comprehensive set of regulations, which may include additional interpretive and definitional guidance, general licenses, and statements of licensing policy. The appendix to the Regulations will be removed when OFAC supplements this part with a more comprehensive set of regulations.

Public Participation

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, as well as the provisions of Executive Order 13771, 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 collections of information related to the Regulations are contained in 31 CFR part 501 (the ''Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations''). Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), those collections of information have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1505–0164. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 579

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, Banking, Blocking of assets, Election infrastructure, Election interference, Foreign interference, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sanctions.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control adds part 579 to 31 CFR chapter V to read as follows:

PART 579—FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN U.S. ELECTIONS SANCTIONS REGULATIONS

Subpart A—Relation of This Part to Other Laws and Regulations

Sec.

579.101B Relation of this part to other laws and regulations.

Subpart B—Prohibitions

579.201 Prohibited transactions.
579.202 Effect of transfers violating the provisions of this part.
579.203 Holding of funds in interest-bearing accounts; investment and reinvestment.
579.204 Expenses of maintaining blocked tangible property; liquidation of blocked property.
579.205 Exempt transactions.

Subpart C—General Definitions

579.300 Applicability of definitions.
579.301 Blocked account; blocked property.
579.302 Effective date.
579.303 Entity.
579.304 Financial, material, or technological support.
579.305 Information or informational materials.
579.306 Interest.
579.307 Licenses; general and specific.
579.308 OFAC.
579.309 Person.
579.310 Property; property interest.
579.311 Transfer.
579.312 United States.
579.313 United States person; U.S. person.
579.314 U.S. financial institution.

Subpart D—Interpretations

579.401 [Reserved]
579.402 Effect of amendment.
579.403 Termination and acquisition of an interest in blocked property.
579.404 Transactions ordinarily incident to a licensed transaction.
579.405 Setoffs prohibited.
579.406 Entities owned by one or more persons whose property and interests in property are blocked.

Subpart E—Licenses, Authorizations, and Statements of Licensing Policy

579.501 General and specific licensing procedures.
579.502 [Reserved]
579.503 Exclusion from licenses.
579.504 Payments and transfers to blocked accounts in U.S. financial institutions.
579.505 Entries in certain accounts for normal service charges.
579.506 Provision of certain legal services.
579.507 Payments for legal services from funds originating outside the United States.
579.508 Emergency medical services.

Subpart F—Reports

579.601 Records and reports.

Subpart G—Penalties and Findings of Violation

579.701 Penalties and Findings of Violation. Subpart H—Procedures
579.801 Procedures.
579.802 Delegation of certain authorities of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Subpart I—Paperwork Reduction Act

579.901 Paperwork Reduction Act notice.

Appendix A to Part 579—Executive Order 13848

Authority: 3 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 321(b); 50 U.S.C. 1601–1651, 1701–1706; Pub. L. 101–410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note); Pub. L. 110–96, 121 Stat. 1011 (50 U.S.C. 1705 note); E.O. 13848, 83 FR 46843, September 12, 2018.

Subpart A—Relation of This Part to Other Laws and Regulations

§ 579.101 Relation of this part to other laws and regulations.

This part is separate from, and independent of, the other parts of this chapter, with the exception of part 501 of this chapter, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements and license application and other procedures of which apply to this part. Actions taken pursuant to part 501 of this chapter with respect to the prohibitions contained in this part are considered actions taken pursuant to this part. Differing foreign policy and national security circumstances may result in differing interpretations of similar language among the parts of this chapter. No license or authorization contained in or issued pursuant to those other parts authorizes any transaction prohibited by this part. No license or authorization contained in or issued pursuant to any other provision of law or regulation authorizes any transaction prohibited by this part. No license or authorization contained in or issued pursuant to this part relieves the involved parties from complying with any other applicable laws or regulations.

Note 1 to § 579.101: This part has been published in abbreviated form for the purpose of providing immediate guidance to the public. OFAC intends to supplement this part with a more comprehensive set of regulations, which may include additional interpretive and definitional guidance, general licenses, and statements of licensing policy.

Subpart B—Prohibitions

§ 579.201 Prohibited transactions.

All transactions prohibited pursuant to Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, are also prohibited pursuant to this part.

Note 1 to § 579.201: The names of persons designated pursuant to Executive Order 13848, whose property and interests in property therefore are blocked pursuant to this section, are published in the **Federal Register** and incorporated into OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) with the identifier [''ELECTION–EO13848'']. The SDN List is accessible through the following page on OFAC's website: *www.treasury.gov/sdn.* Additional information pertaining to the SDN List can be found in appendix A to this chapter. See § 579.406 concerning entities that may not be listed on the SDN List but whose property and interests in property are nevertheless blocked pursuant to this section.

Note 2 to § 579.201: The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706), in Section 203 (50 U.S.C. 1702), authorizes the blocking of property and interests in property of a person during the pendency of an investigation. The names of persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pending investigation pursuant to this section also are published in the **Federal Register** and incorporated into the SDN List with the identifier ''[BPI–ELECTION–EO13848]''.

Note 3 to § 579.201: Sections 501.806 and 501.807 of this chapter describe the procedures to be followed by persons

seeking, respectively, the unblocking of funds that they believe were blocked due to mistaken identity, and administrative reconsideration of their status as persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section.

§ 579.202 Effect of transfers violating the provisions of this part.

(a) Any transfer after the effective date that is in violation of any provision of this part or of any regulation, order, directive, ruling, instruction, or license issued pursuant to this part, and that involves any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 579.201, is null and void and shall not be the basis for the assertion or recognition of any interest in or right, remedy, power, or privilege with respect to such property or interest in property.

(b) No transfer before the effective date shall be the basis for the assertion or recognition of any right, remedy, power, or privilege with respect to, or any interest in, any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 579.201, unless the person who holds or maintains such property, prior to that date, had written notice of the transfer or by any written evidence had recognized such transfer.

(c) Unless otherwise provided, a license or other authorization issued by OFAC before, during, or after a transfer shall validate such transfer or make it enforceable to the same extent that it would be valid or enforceable but for the provisions of this part and any regulation, order, directive, ruling, instruction, or license issued pursuant to this part.

(d) Transfers of property that otherwise would be null and void or unenforceable by virtue of the provisions of this section shall not be deemed to be null and void or unenforceable as to any person with whom such property is or was held or maintained (and as to such person only) in cases in which such person is able to establish to the satisfaction of OFAC each of the following:

(1) Such transfer did not represent a willful violation of the provisions of this part by the person with whom such property is or was held or maintained (and as to such person only);

(2) The person with whom such property is or was held or maintained did not have reasonable cause to know or suspect, in view of all the facts and circumstances known or available to such person, that such transfer required a license or authorization issued pursuant to this part and was not so licensed or authorized, or, if a license or authorization did purport to cover the transfer, that such license or authorization had been obtained by misrepresentation of a third party or withholding of material facts or was otherwise fraudulently obtained; and

(3) The person with whom such property is or was held or maintained filed with OFAC a report setting forth in full the circumstances relating to such transfer promptly upon discovery that:

(i) Such transfer was in violation of the provisions of this part or any regulation, ruling, instruction, license, or other directive or authorization issued pursuant to this part;

(ii) Such transfer was not licensed or authorized by OFAC; or

(iii) If a license did purport to cover the transfer, such license had been obtained by misrepresentation of a third party or withholding of material facts or was otherwise fraudulently obtained.

(e) The filing of a report in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d)(3) of this section shall not be deemed evidence that the terms of paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section have been satisfied.

(f) Unless licensed pursuant to this part, any attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process is null and void with respect to any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 579.201.

§ 579.203 Holding of funds in interest-bearing accounts; investment and reinvestment.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (e) or (f) of this section, or as otherwise directed or authorized by OFAC, any U.S. person holding funds, such as currency, bank deposits, or liquidated financial obligations, subject to § 579.201 shall hold or place such funds in a blocked interest-bearing account located in the United States.

(b)(1) For purposes of this section, the term *blocked interest-bearing account* means a blocked account:

(i) In a federally insured U.S. bank, thrift institution, or credit union, provided the funds are earning interest at rates that are commercially reasonable; or

(ii) With a broker or dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*), provided the funds are invested in a money market fund or in U.S. Treasury bills.

(2) Funds held or placed in a blocked account pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section may not be invested in instruments the maturity of which exceeds 180 days.

(c) For purposes of this section, a rate is commercially reasonable if it is the rate currently offered to other depositors on deposits or instruments of comparable size and maturity.

(d) For purposes of this section, if interest is credited to a separate blocked account or subaccount, the name of the account party on each account must be the same.

(e) Blocked funds held in instruments the maturity of which exceeds 180 days at the time the funds become subject to § 579.201 may continue to be held until maturity in the original instrument, provided any interest, earnings, or other proceeds derived therefrom are paid into a blocked interest-bearing account in accordance with paragraph (a) or (f) of this section.

(f) Blocked funds held in accounts or instruments outside the United States at the time the funds become subject to § 579.201 may continue to be held in the same type of accounts or instruments, provided the funds earn interest at rates that are commercially reasonable.

(g) This section does not create an affirmative obligation for the holder of blocked tangible property, such as real or personal property, or of other blocked property, such as debt or equity securities, to sell or liquidate such property. However, OFAC may issue licenses permitting or directing such sales or liquidation in appropriate cases.

(h) Funds subject to this section may not be held, invested, or reinvested in a manner that provides financial or economic benefit or access to any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201, nor may their holder cooperate in or facilitate the pledging or other attempted use as collateral of blocked funds or other assets.

§ 579.204 Expenses of maintaining blocked tangible property; liquidation of blocked property.

(a) Except as otherwise authorized, and notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date, all expenses incident to the maintenance of tangible property blocked pursuant to § 579.201 shall be the responsibility of the owners or operators of such property, which expenses shall not be met from blocked funds.

(b) Property blocked pursuant to § 579.201 may, in the discretion of OFAC, be sold or liquidated and the net proceeds placed in a blocked interest-bearing account in the name of the owner of the property.

§ 579.205 Exempt transactions.

(a) *Personal communications.* The prohibitions contained in this part do not apply to any postal, telegraphic, telephonic, or other personal communication that does not involve the transfer of anything of value.

(b) *Information or informational materials.* (1) The prohibitions contained in this part do not apply to the importation from any country and the exportation to any country of any information or informational materials, as defined in § 579.305, whether commercial or otherwise, regardless of format or medium of transmission.

(2) This section does not exempt from regulation transactions related to information or informational materials not fully created and in existence at the date of the transactions, or to the substantive or artistic alteration or enhancement of information or informational materials, or to the provision of marketing and business consulting services. Such prohibited transactions include payment of advances for information or informational materials not yet created and completed (with the exception of prepaid subscriptions for widely circulated magazines and other periodical publications); provision of services to market, produce or co-produce, create, or assist in the creation of information or informational materials; and payment of royalties with respect to income received for enhancements or alterations made by U.S. persons to such information or informational materials.

(3) This section does not exempt transactions incident to the exportation of software subject to the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730 through 774, or to the exportation of goods (including software) or technology for use in the transmission of any data, or to the provision, sale, or leasing of capacity on telecommunications transmission facilities (such as satellite or terrestrial network connectivity) for use in the transmission of any data. The exportation of such items or services and the provision, sale, or leasing of such capacity or facilities to a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201 are prohibited.

(c) *Travel.* The prohibitions contained in this part do not apply to transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or from any country, including importation or exportation of accompanied baggage for personal use, maintenance within any country including payment of living expenses and acquisition of goods or services for personal use, and arrangement or facilitation of such travel including nonscheduled air, sea, or land voyages.

(d) *Official business.* The prohibitions contained in this part do not apply to transactions for the conduct of the official business of the United States Government by employees, grantees, or contractors thereof.

Subpart C—General Definitions

§ 579.300 Applicability of definitions.

The definitions in this subpart apply throughout the entire part.

§ 579.301 Blocked account; blocked property.

The terms *blocked account* and *blocked property* shall mean any account or property subject to the prohibitions in § 579.201 held in the name of a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201, or in which such person has an interest, and with respect to which payments, transfers, exportations, withdrawals, or other dealings may not be made or effected except pursuant to a license or other authorization from OFAC expressly authorizing such action.

Note 1 to § 579.301: See § 579.406 concerning the blocked status of property and interests in property of an entity that is directly or indirectly owned, whether individually or in the aggregate, 50 percent or more by one or more persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201.

§ 579.302 Effective date.

(a) The term *effective date* refers to the effective date of the applicable prohibitions and directives contained in this part, and, with respect to a person whose property and interests in property are otherwise blocked pursuant to § 579.201, the earlier of the date of actual or constructive notice that such person's property and interests in property are blocked.

(b) For the purposes of this section, *constructive notice* is the date that a notice of the blocking of the relevant person's property and interests in property is published in the **Federal Register**.

§ 579.303 Entity.

The term *entity* means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

§ 579.304 Financial, material, or technological support.

The term *financial, material, or technological support,* as used in Executive Order 13848 of September 14, 2018, means any property, tangible or intangible, including currency, financial instruments, securities, or any other transmission of value; weapons or related materiel; chemical or biological agents; explosives; false documentation or identification; communications equipment; computers; electronic or other devices or equipment; technologies; lodging; safe houses; facilities; vehicles or other means of transportation; or goods. ''Technologies'' as used in this definition means specific information necessary for the development, production, or use of a product, including related technical data such as blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, formulae, tables, engineering designs and specifications, manuals, or other recorded instructions.

§ 579.305 Information or informational materials.

(a)(1) The term *information or informational materials* includes publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds.

(2) To be considered information or informational materials, artworks must be classified under heading 9701, 9702, or 9703 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(b) The term *information or informational materials,* with respect to exports, does not include items:

(1) That were, as of April 30, 1994, or that thereafter become, controlled for export pursuant to section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979, 50 U.S.C. App. 2401–2420 (1979) (EAA), or section 6 of the EAA to the extent that such controls promote the nonproliferation or antiterrorism policies of the United States; or

(2) With respect to which acts are prohibited by 18 U.S.C. chapter 37.

§ 579.306 Interest.

Except as otherwise provided in this part, the term *interest,* when used with respect to property (*e.g.,* ''an interest in property''), means an interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect.

§ 579.307 Licenses; general and specific.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this part, the term *license* means any license or authorization contained in or issued pursuant to this part.

(b) The term *general license* means any license or authorization the terms of which are set forth in subpart E of this part or made available on OFAC's website: *www.treasury.gov/ofac.*

(c) The term *specific license* means any license or authorization issued

pursuant to this part but not set forth in subpart E of this part or made available on OFAC's website: *www.treasury.gov/ofac.*

Note 1 to § 579.307: See § 501.801 of this chapter on licensing procedures.

§ 579.308 OFAC.

The term *OFAC* means the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control.

§ 579.309 Person.

The term *person* means an individual or entity.

§ 579.310 Property; property interest.

The terms *property* and *property interest* include money, checks, drafts, bullion, bank deposits, savings accounts, debts, indebtedness, obligations, notes, guarantees, debentures, stocks, bonds, coupons, any other financial instruments, bankers acceptances, mortgages, pledges, liens or other rights in the nature of security, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, trust receipts, bills of sale, any other evidences of title, ownership, or indebtedness, letters of credit and any documents relating to any rights or obligations thereunder, powers of attorney, goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, stocks on hand, ships, goods on ships, real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, vendors' sales agreements, land contracts, leaseholds, ground rents, real estate and any other interest therein, options, negotiable instruments, trade acceptances, royalties, book accounts, accounts payable, judgments, patents, trademarks or copyrights, insurance policies, safe deposit boxes and their contents, annuities, pooling agreements, services of any nature whatsoever, contracts of any nature whatsoever, and any other property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, or interest or interests therein, present, future, or contingent.

§ 579.311 Transfer.

The term *transfer* means any actual or purported act or transaction, whether or not evidenced by writing, and whether or not done or performed within the United States, the purpose, intent, or effect of which is to create, surrender, release, convey, transfer, or alter, directly or indirectly, any right, remedy, power, privilege, or interest with respect to any property. Without limitation on the foregoing, it shall include the making, execution, or delivery of any assignment, power, conveyance, check, declaration, deed, deed of trust, power of attorney, power of appointment, bill of sale, mortgage, receipt, agreement, contract, certificate, gift, sale, affidavit, or statement; the making of any payment; the setting off of any obligation or credit; the appointment of any agent, trustee, or fiduciary; the creation or transfer of any lien; the issuance, docketing, filing, or levy of or under any judgment, decree, attachment, injunction, execution, or other judicial or administrative process or order, or the service of any garnishment; the acquisition of any interest of any nature whatsoever by reason of a judgment or decree of any foreign country; the fulfillment of any condition; the exercise of any power of appointment, power of attorney, or other power; or the acquisition, disposition, transportation, importation, exportation, or withdrawal of any security.

§ 579.312 United States.

The term *United States* means the United States, its territories and possessions, and all areas under the jurisdiction or authority thereof.

§ 579.313 United States person; U.S. person.

The term *United States person* or *U.S. person* means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

§ 579.314 U.S. financial institution.

The term *U.S. financial institution* means any U.S. entity (including its foreign branches) that is engaged in the business of accepting deposits, making, granting, transferring, holding, or brokering loans or other extensions of credit, or purchasing or selling foreign exchange, securities, commodity futures or options, or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent. It includes depository institutions, banks, savings banks, trust companies, securities brokers and dealers, futures and options brokers and dealers, forward contract and foreign exchange merchants, securities and commodities exchanges, clearing corporations, investment companies, employee benefit plans, and U.S. holding companies, U.S. affiliates, or U.S. subsidiaries of any of the foregoing. This term includes those branches, offices, and agencies of foreign financial institutions that are located in the United States, but not such institutions' foreign branches, offices, or agencies.

Subpart D—Interpretations

§ 579.401 [Reserved]

§ 579.402 Effect of amendment.

Unless otherwise specifically provided, any amendment, modification, or revocation of any provision in or appendix to this part or chapter or of any order, regulation, ruling, instruction, or license issued by OFAC does not affect any act done or omitted, or any civil or criminal proceeding commenced or pending, prior to such amendment, modification, or revocation. All penalties, forfeitures, and liabilities under any such order, regulation, ruling, instruction, or license continue and may be enforced as if such amendment, modification, or revocation had not been made.

§ 579.403 Termination and acquisition of an interest in blocked property.

(a) Whenever a transaction licensed or authorized by or pursuant to this part results in the transfer of property (including any property interest) away from a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201, such property shall no longer be deemed to be property blocked pursuant to § 579.201, unless there exists in the property another interest that is blocked pursuant to § 579.201, the transfer of which has not been effected pursuant to license or other authorization.

(b) Unless otherwise specifically provided in a license or authorization issued pursuant to this part, if property (including any property interest) is transferred or attempted to be transferred to a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201, such property shall be deemed to be property in which such person has an interest and therefore blocked.

§ 579.404 Transactions ordinarily incident to a licensed transaction.

Any transaction ordinarily incident to a licensed transaction and necessary to give effect thereto is also authorized, except:

(a) An ordinarily incident transaction, not explicitly authorized within the terms of the license, by or with a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201; or

(b) An ordinarily incident transaction, not explicitly authorized within the terms of the license, involving a debit to a blocked account or a transfer of blocked property.

§ 579.405 Setoffs prohibited.

A setoff against blocked property (including a blocked account), whether by a U.S. bank or other U.S. person, is a prohibited transfer under § 579.201 if effected after the effective date.

§ 579.406 Entities owned by one or more persons whose property and interests in property are blocked.

Persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201 have an interest in all property and interests in property of an entity in which such persons directly or indirectly own, whether individually or in the aggregate, a 50 percent or greater interest. The property and interests in property of such an entity, therefore, are blocked, and such an entity is a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201, regardless of whether the name of the entity is incorporated into OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List).

Subpart E—Licenses, Authorizations, and Statements of Licensing Policy

§ 579.501 General and specific licensing procedures.

For provisions relating to licensing procedures, see part 501, subpart E, of this chapter. Licensing actions taken pursuant to part 501 of this chapter with respect to the prohibitions contained in this part are considered actions taken pursuant to this part. General licenses and statements of licensing policy relating to this part also may be available through the Foreign Interference in a United States Election Sanctions page on OFAC's website: *www.treasury.gov/ofac.*

§ 579.502 [Reserved]

§ 579.503 Exclusion from licenses.

OFAC reserves the right to exclude any person, property, transaction, or class thereof from the operation of any license or from the privileges conferred by any license. OFAC also reserves the right to restrict the applicability of any license to particular persons, property, transactions, or classes thereof. Such actions are binding upon actual or constructive notice of the exclusions or restrictions.

§ 579.504 Payments and transfers to blocked accounts in U.S. financial institutions.

Any payment of funds or transfer of credit in which a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201 has any interest that comes within the possession or control of a U.S. financial institution must be blocked in an account on the books of that financial institution. A transfer of funds or credit by a U.S. financial institution between blocked accounts in its branches or offices is authorized, provided that no transfer is made from an account within the United States to an account held outside the United States, and further provided that a transfer from a blocked account may be made only to another blocked account held in the same name.

Note 1 to § 579.504: See § 501.603 of this chapter for mandatory reporting requirements regarding financial transfers. See also § 579.203 concerning the obligation to hold blocked funds in interest-bearing accounts.

§ 579.505 Entries in certain accounts for normal service charges.

(a) A U.S. financial institution is authorized to debit any blocked account held at that financial institution in payment or reimbursement for normal service charges owed it by the owner of that blocked account.

(b) As used in this section, the term *normal service charges* shall include charges in payment or reimbursement for interest due; cable, telegraph, internet, or telephone charges; postage costs; custody fees; small adjustment charges to correct bookkeeping errors; and, but not by way of limitation, minimum balance charges, notary and protest fees, and charges for reference books, photocopies, credit reports, transcripts of statements, registered mail, insurance, stationery and supplies, and other similar items.

§ 579.506 Provision of certain legal services.

(a) The provision of the following legal services to or on behalf of persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201 or any further Executive orders relating to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018 is authorized, provided that any receipt of payment of professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses is authorized pursuant to § 579.507, which authorizes certain payments for legal services from funds originating outside the United States; via specific license; or otherwise pursuant to this part:

(1) Provision of legal advice and counseling on the requirements of and compliance with the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, provided that such advice and counseling are not provided to facilitate transactions in violation of this part;

(2) Representation of persons named as defendants in or otherwise made parties to legal, arbitration, or administrative proceedings before any U.S. federal, state, or local court or agency;

(3) Initiation and conduct of legal, arbitration, or administrative proceedings before any U.S. federal, state, or local court or agency;

(4) Representation of persons before any U.S. federal, state, or local court or agency with respect to the imposition, administration, or enforcement of U.S. sanctions against such persons; and

(5) Provision of legal services in any other context in which prevailing U.S. law requires access to legal counsel at public expense.

(b) The provision of any other legal services to or on behalf of persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201 or any further Executive orders relating to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, not otherwise authorized in this part, requires the issuance of a specific license.

(c) U.S. persons do not need to obtain specific authorization to provide related services, such as making filings and providing other administrative services, that are ordinarily incident to the provision of services authorized by this section. Additionally, U.S. persons who provide services authorized by this section do not need to obtain specific authorization to contract for related services that are ordinarily incident to the provision of those legal services, such as those provided by private investigators or expert witnesses, or to pay for such services. See § 579.404.

(d) Entry into a settlement agreement or the enforcement of any lien, judgment, arbitral award, decree, or other order through execution, garnishment, or other judicial process purporting to transfer or otherwise alter or affect property or interests in property blocked pursuant to § 579.201 or any further Executive orders relating to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, is prohibited unless licensed pursuant to this part.

Note 1 to § 579.506: Pursuant to part 501, subpart E, of this chapter, U.S. persons seeking administrative reconsideration or judicial review of their designation or the blocking of their property and interests in property may apply for a specific license from OFAC to authorize the release of certain blocked funds for the payment of professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses for the provision of

such legal services where alternative funding sources are not available. For more information, see OFAC's *Guidance on the Release of Limited Amounts of Blocked Funds for Payment of Legal Fees and Costs Incurred in Challenging the Blocking of U.S. Persons in Administrative or Civil Proceedings,* which is available on OFAC's website at: *www.treasury.gov/ofac.*

§ 579.507 Payments for legal services from funds originating outside the United States.

(a) *Professional fees and incurred expenses.* (1) Receipt of payment of professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses for the provision of legal services authorized pursuant to § 579.506(a) to or on behalf of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201 or any further Executive orders relating to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, is authorized from funds originating outside the United States, provided that the funds do not originate from:

(i) A source within the United States;

(ii) Any source, wherever located, within the possession or control of a U.S. person; or

(iii) Any individual or entity, other than the person on whose behalf the legal services authorized pursuant to § 579.506(a) are to be provided, whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to any part of this chapter or any Executive order or statute.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph (a) authorizes payments for legal services using funds in which any other person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 579.201, any other part of this chapter, or any Executive order has an interest.

(b) *Reports.* (1) U.S. persons who receive payments pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section must submit annual reports no later than 30 days following the end of the calendar year during which the payments were received providing information on the funds received. Such reports shall specify:

(i) The individual or entity from whom the funds originated and the amount of funds received; and

(ii) If applicable:

(A) The names of any individuals or entities providing related services to the U.S. person receiving payment in connection with authorized legal services, such as private investigators or expert witnesses;

(B) A general description of the services provided; and

(C) The amount of funds paid in connection with such services.

(2) The reports, which must reference this section, are to be submitted to OFAC using one of the following methods:

(i) Email (preferred method): *OFAC.Regulations.Reports@treasury.gov;* or

(ii) U.S. mail: OFAC Regulations Reports, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Freedman's Bank Building, Washington, DC 20220.

§ 579.508 Emergency medical services.

The provision and receipt of nonscheduled emergency medical services that are otherwise prohibited by this part or any further Executive orders relating to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, are authorized.

Subpart F—Reports

§ 579.601 Records and reports.

For provisions relating to required records and reports, see part 501, subpart C, of this chapter. Recordkeeping and reporting requirements imposed by part 501 of this chapter with respect to the prohibitions contained in this part are considered requirements arising pursuant to this part.

Subpart G—Penalties and Findings of Violation

§ 579.701 Penalties and Findings of Violation.

(a) The penalties available under section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) (IEEPA), as adjusted annually pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–410, as amended, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note) or, in the case of criminal violations, as adjusted pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3571, are applicable to violations of the provisions of this part.

(b) OFAC has the authority, pursuant to IEEPA, to issue Pre-Penalty Notices, Penalty Notices, and Findings of Violation; impose monetary penalties; engage in settlement discussions and enter into settlements; refer matters to the United States Department of Justice for administrative collection; and, in appropriate circumstances, refer matters to appropriate law enforcement agencies for criminal investigation and/or prosecution. For more information, see appendix A to part 501 of this chapter, which provides a general framework for the enforcement of all economic sanctions programs administered by OFAC, including enforcement-related definitions, types of responses to apparent violations, general factors affecting administrative actions, civil penalties for failure to comply with a requirement to furnish information or keep records, and other general civil penalties information.

Subpart H—Procedures

§ 579.801 Procedures.

For license application procedures and procedures relating to amendments, modifications, or revocations of licenses; administrative decisions; rulemaking; and requests for documents pursuant to the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts (5 U.S.C. 552 and 552a), see part 501, subpart E, of this chapter.

§ 579.802 Delegation of certain authorities by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any action that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take pursuant to Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, and any further Executive orders relating to the national emergency declared therein, may be taken by the Director of OFAC or by any other person to whom the Secretary of the Treasury has delegated authority so to act.

Subpart I—Paperwork Reduction Act

§ 579.901 Paperwork Reduction Act notice.

For approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507) of information collections relating to recordkeeping and reporting requirements, licensing procedures, and other procedures, see § 501.901 of this chapter. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

Appendix A to Part 579—Executive Order 13848

Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018

Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (NEA), section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, find that the ability of persons located, in whole or in substantial

part, outside the United States to interfere in or undermine public confidence in United States elections, including through the unauthorized accessing of election and campaign infrastructure or the covert distribution of propaganda and disinformation, constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Although there has been no evidence of a foreign power altering the outcome or vote tabulation in any United States election, foreign powers have historically sought to exploit America's free and open political system. In recent years, the proliferation of digital devices and internet-based communications has created significant vulnerabilities and magnified the scope and intensity of the threat of foreign interference, as illustrated in the 2017 Intelligence Community Assessment. I hereby declare a national emergency to deal with this threat. Accordingly, I hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Not later than 45 days after the conclusion of a United States election, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of any other appropriate executive departments and agencies (agencies), shall conduct an assessment of any information indicating that a foreign government, or any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of a foreign government, has acted with the intent or purpose of interfering in that election. The assessment shall identify, to the maximum extent ascertainable, the nature of any foreign interference and any methods employed to execute it, the persons involved, and the foreign government or governments that authorized, directed, sponsored, or supported it. The Director of National Intelligence shall deliver this assessment and appropriate supporting information to the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) Within 45 days of receiving the assessment and information described in section 1(a) of this order, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the heads of any other appropriate agencies and, as appropriate, State and local officials, shall deliver to the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Defense a report evaluating, with respect to the United States election that is the subject of the assessment described in section 1(a):

(i) the extent to which any foreign interference that targeted election infrastructure materially affected the security or integrity of that infrastructure, the tabulation of votes, or the timely transmission of election results; and

(ii) if any foreign interference involved activities targeting the infrastructure of, or pertaining to, a political organization, campaign, or candidate, the extent to which such activities materially affected the security or integrity of that infrastructure, including by unauthorized access to, disclosure or threatened disclosure of, or alteration or falsification of, information or data.

The report shall identify any material issues of fact with respect to these matters that the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security are unable to evaluate or reach agreement on at the time the report is submitted. The report shall also include updates and recommendations, when appropriate, regarding remedial actions to be taken by the United States Government, other than the sanctions described in sections 2 and 3 of this order.

(c) Heads of all relevant agencies shall transmit to the Director of National Intelligence any information relevant to the execution of the Director's duties pursuant to this order, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law. If relevant information emerges after the submission of the report mandated by section 1(a) of this order, the Director, in consultation with the heads of any other appropriate agencies, shall amend the report, as appropriate, and the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall amend the report required by section 1(b), as appropriate.

(d) Nothing in this order shall prevent the head of any agency or any other appropriate official from tendering to the President, at any time through an appropriate channel, any analysis, information, assessment, or evaluation of foreign interference in a United States election.

(e) If information indicating that foreign interference in a State, tribal, or local election within the United States has occurred is identified, it may be included, as appropriate, in the assessment mandated by section 1(a) of this order or in the report mandated by section 1(b) of this order, or submitted to the President in an independent report.

(f) Not later than 30 days following the date of this order, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence shall develop a framework for the process that will be used to carry out their respective responsibilities pursuant to this order. The framework, which may be classified in whole or in part, shall focus on ensuring that agencies fulfill their responsibilities pursuant to this order in a manner that maintains methodological consistency; protects law enforcement or other sensitive information and intelligence sources and methods; maintains an appropriate separation between intelligence functions and policy and legal judgments; ensures that efforts to protect electoral processes and institutions are insulated from political bias; and respects the principles of free speech and open debate.

Sec. 2. (a) All property and interests in property that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of any United States person of the following persons are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in: any foreign person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security:

(i) to have directly or indirectly engaged in, sponsored, concealed, or otherwise been complicit in foreign interference in a United States election;

(ii) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, any activity described in subsection (a)(i) of this section or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; or

(iii) to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

(b) Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015, as amended by Executive Order 13757 of December 28, 2016, remains in effect. This order is not intended to, and does not, serve to limit the Secretary of the Treasury's discretion to exercise the authorities provided in Executive Order 13694. Where appropriate, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, may exercise the authorities described in Executive Order 13694 or other authorities in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury's exercise of authorities provided in this order.

(c) The prohibitions in subsection (a) of this section apply except to the extent provided by statutes, or in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the date of this order.

Sec. 3. Following the transmission of the assessment mandated by section 1(a) and the report mandated by section 1(b):

(a) the Secretary of the Treasury shall review the assessment mandated by section 1(a) and the report mandated by section 1(b), and, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, impose all appropriate sanctions pursuant to section 2(a) of this order and any appropriate sanctions described in section 2(b) of this order; and

(b) the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate agencies, shall jointly prepare a recommendation for the President as to whether additional sanctions against foreign persons may be appropriate in response to the identified foreign interference and in light of the evaluation in the report mandated by section 1(b) of this order, including, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, proposed sanctions with respect to the largest business entities licensed or domiciled in a country whose government authorized, directed, sponsored, or supported election interference, including at least one entity from each of the following sectors: financial services, defense, energy, technology, and transportation (or, if inapplicable to that country's largest business entities, sectors of comparable strategic significance to that foreign government). The recommendation shall include an assessment of the effect of the recommended sanctions on the economic and national security interests of the United States and its allies. Any recommended sanctions shall be appropriately calibrated to the scope of the

foreign interference identified, and may include one or more of the following with respect to each targeted foreign person:

(i) blocking and prohibiting all transactions in a person's property and interests in property subject to United States jurisdiction;

(ii) export license restrictions under any statute or regulation that requires the prior review and approval of the United States Government as a condition for the export or re-export of goods or services;

(iii) prohibitions on United States financial institutions making loans or providing credit to a person;

(iv) restrictions on transactions in foreign exchange in which a person has any interest;

(v) prohibitions on transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions, or by, through, or to any financial institution, for the benefit of a person;

(vi) prohibitions on United States persons investing in or purchasing equity or debt of a person;

(vii) exclusion of a person's alien corporate officers from the United States;

(viii) imposition on a person's alien principal executive officers of any of the sanctions described in this section; or

(ix) any other measures authorized by law.

Sec. 4. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 2 of this order.

Sec. 5. The prohibitions in section 2 of this order include the following:

(a) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; and

(b) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 6. I hereby find that the unrestricted immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of aliens whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, and I hereby suspend entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of such persons. Such persons shall be treated as persons covered by section 1 of Proclamation 8693 of July 24, 2011 (Suspension of Entry of Aliens Subject to United Nations Security Council Travel Bans and International Emergency Economic Powers Act Sanctions).

Sec. 7. (a) Any transaction that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, causes a violation of, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 8. For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term ''person'' means an individual or entity;

(b) the term ''entity'' means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization;

(c) the term ''United States person'' means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person (including a foreign person) in the United States;

(d) the term ''election infrastructure'' means information and communications technology and systems used by or on behalf of the Federal Government or a State or local government in managing the election process, including voter registration databases, voting machines, voting tabulation equipment, and equipment for the secure transmission of election results;

(e) the term ''United States election'' means any election for Federal office held on, or after, the date of this order;

(f) the term ''foreign interference,'' with respect to an election, includes any covert, fraudulent, deceptive, or unlawful actions or attempted actions of a foreign government, or of any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of a foreign government, undertaken with the purpose or effect of influencing, undermining confidence in, or altering the result or reported result of, the election, or undermining public confidence in election processes or institutions;

(g) the term ''foreign government'' means any national, state, provincial, or other governing authority, any political party, or any official of any governing authority or political party, in each case of a country other than the United States;

(h) the term ''covert,'' with respect to an action or attempted action, means characterized by an intent or apparent intent that the role of aforeign government will not be apparent or acknowledged publicly; and

(i) the term ''State'' means the several States or any of the territories, dependencies, or possessions of the United States.

Sec. 9. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render those measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 2 of this order.

Sec. 10. Nothing in this order shall prohibit transactions for the conduct of the official business of the United States Government by employees, grantees, or contractors thereof.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may re-delegate any of these functions to other officers within the Department of the Treasury consistent with applicable law. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 12. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to submit the recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C.1641(c)) and section 204(c) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

Sec. 13. This order shall be implemented consistent with 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1) and (3).

Sec. 14. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Donald J. Trump

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 12, 2018.

Andrea Gacki,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved:

Sigal P. Mandelker,

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

[FR Doc. 2019–08587 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2019–0287]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe War Memorial Red, White, and Blue Gala Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe, MI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for navigable waters within a 420-foot radius of a portion of Lake St. Clair, Grosse Point, MI. This zone is necessary to protect spectators and vessels from potential hazards associated with the Grosse Pointe War Memorial Red, White, and Blue Gala Fireworks.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 p.m. through 10 p.m. on May 23, 2019.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2019–0287 in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary rule, call or email Tracy Girard, Prevention Department, Sector Detroit, Coast Guard; telephone (313) 568–9564, or email *Tracy.M.Girard@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because doing so would be impracticable. The Coast Guard did not receive the final details of this fireworks display in time to publish an NPRM. As such, it is impracticable to publish an NPRM because we lack sufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period and then consider those comments before issuing the rule.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would inhibit the Coast Guard's ability to protect participants, mariners and vessels from the hazards associated with this event.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231); 33 CFR 1.05–1, 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

The Captain of the Port Detroit has determined that potential hazard associated with fireworks from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. on May 23, 2019 will be a safety concern to anyone within a 420-foot radius of the launch site. Such hazards include premature and accidental detonations, falling and burning debris, and collisions among spectator vessels. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone while the fireworks are being displayed.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

With the aforementioned hazards in mind, the Captain of the Port Detroit has determined that this temporary safety zone is necessary to protect persons and vessels during the fireworks display. This rule establishes a safety zone from 9 p.m. through 10 p.m. on May 23, 2019. The safety zone will encompass all U.S. navigable waters of Lake St. Clair, Harrison Twp., MI, within a 420-foot radius of position 42°23.132′ N, 082°53.740′ W (NAD 83).

Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit or a designated on-scene representative. The Captain of the Port or a designated on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This rule has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, duration, and time-of-year of the safety zone. Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around this safety zone which will impact a small designated area of Lake St. Clair from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. on May 23, 2019. Moreover, the Coast Guard will issue Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNM) via VHF–FM marine channel 16 about the zone and the rule allows vessels to seek permission to enter the zone.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has 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. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves a safety zone lasting one hour that will prohibit entry into a designated area. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and record keeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T09–0287 to read as follows:

§ 165.T09–0287 Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe War Memorial Red, White, and Blue Gala Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe, MI.

(a) *Location.* A safety zone is established to include all U.S. navigable waters of Lake St. Clair, Harrison Twp, within a 420-foot radius of position 42°23.132′ N, 082°53.740′ W (NAD 83).

(b) *Enforcement period.* The regulated area described in paragraph (a) will be enforced from 9 p.m. through 10 p.m. on May 23, 2019.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) No vessel or person may enter, transit through, or anchor within the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit (COTP), or his on-scene representative.

(2) The safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the COTP or his on-scene representative.

(3) The ''on-scene representative'' of COTP is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer or a Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Detroit to act on his behalf.

(4) Vessel operators shall contact the COTP or his on-scene representative to obtain permission to enter or operate within the safety zone. The COTP or his on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16 or at (313) 568–9464. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the regulated area must comply with all directions given to them by the COTP or his on-scene representative.

Dated: April 23, 2019

Jeffrey W. Novak,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Detroit.

[FR Doc. 2019–08544 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 181022969–9377–02]

RIN 0648–BI55

Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule implements the Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan for the International Pacific Halibut Commission's regulatory Area 2A off Washington, Oregon, and California. In addition, this final rule implements portions of the Catch Sharing Plan and management measures that are not implemented through the International Pacific Halibut Commission. These measures include the recreational fishery seasons and management measures for Area 2A. These actions are intended to conserve Pacific halibut and provide angler opportunity where available.

DATES: This rule is effective on April 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Additional information regarding this action may be obtained by contacting the Sustainable Fisheries Division, NMFS West Coast Region, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115. For information regarding all halibut fisheries and general regulations not contained in this rule contact the International Pacific Halibut Commission, 2320 W Commodore Way, Suite 300, Seattle, WA 98199–1287. Electronic copies of the Regulatory Impact Review (RIR) and Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) prepared for this action may be obtained by contacting Kathryn Blair, phone:

503–231–6858, email: *kathryn.blair@noaa.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathryn Blair, phone: 503–231–6858, fax: 503–231–6893, or email: *kathryn.blair@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Northern Pacific Halibut Act (Halibut Act) of 1982 gives the Secretary of Commerce responsibility for implementing the provisions of the Halibut Convention between the United States and Canada. 16 U.S.C. 773–773k. The Halibut Act requires that the Secretary adopt regulations to carry out the purposes and objectives of the Halibut Convention and Halibut Act 16 U.S.C. 773(c). The Halibut Act also authorizes the regional fishery management councils to develop regulations in addition to, but not in conflict with, regulations of the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) to govern the Pacific halibut catch in their corresponding U.S. Convention waters. 16 U.S.C. 773c(c).

At its annual meeting in February 2019, the IPHC recommended an Area 2A catch limit of 1,500,000 lb (680.4 metric tons (mt)) for 2019. This catch limit is derived from the total constant exploitation yield (TCEY) of 1,650,000 lb (748.4 mt), which includes commercial discards and bycatch estimates calculated using a formula developed by the IPHC. The table below shows the fishery and subarea allocations resulting from the framework described in the 2019 Area 2A Catch Sharing Plan.

TABLE 1—AREA 2A CATCH LIMIT AND FISHERY SUBAREA ALLOCATIONS FOR 2019

	Pounds	Metric tons
Area 2A TCEY	1,650,000	748.4
Area 2A Catch Limit	1,500,000	680.4
Tribal commercial fishery	497,000	225.4
Incidental commercial catch during sablefish fishery	70,000	31.8
Non-tribal directed commercial fishery	254,426	115.4
Incidental commercial catch during salmon troll fishery	44,899	20.4
Washington recreational fishery—Puget Sound	77,550	35.2
Washington recreational fishery—North Coast	128,187	58.1
Washington recreational fishery—South Coast	62,896	28.5
Columbia River recreational fishery	15,127	6.9
Oregon recreational fishery—Central Oregon	271,592	123.2
Oregon recreational fishery—Southern Oregon	11,322	5.1
California recreational fishery	39,000	17.7

The Area 2A catch limit, tribal commercial fishery allocation, and commercial fishery allocations are adopted by the IPHC and were published in the **Federal Register** on March 14, 2019 (84 FR 9243) after acceptance by the Secretary of State in accordance with 50 CFR 300.62.

Since 1988, NMFS has implemented annual Catch Sharing Plans that allocate the IPHC regulatory Area 2A Pacific halibut catch limit between treaty Indian and non-Indian harvesters, and among non-Indian commercial and recreational (sport) fisheries. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) develops Catch Sharing Plans in accordance with the Halibut Act. In 1995, the Council recommended, and NMFS approved and implemented a long-term Area 2A Catch Sharing Plan (60 FR 14651; March 20, 1995). NMFS has been implementing adjustments to the Area 2A Catch Sharing Plan based on Council recommendations each year to address the changing needs of these fisheries. While the full Catch Sharing Plan is not published in the **Federal Register**, it is made available on the Council and NMFS websites.

This rule adopts the Council's recommended changes to the Catch Sharing Plan for IPHC regulatory Area 2A, which affect only the recreational fishery. In addition, this rule revises the recreational Pacific halibut fishery management measures, such as season dates and bag limits, set in NMFS regulations and described in the proposed rule (84 FR 9281; March 14, 2019). These management measures are detailed in the Council's recommended Catch Sharing Plan and were developed through the Council's public process. This rule finalizes 2019 dates for the recreational fisheries consistent with the Council's recommendations as well as recommendations from Oregon, Washington, and California that were received either during the Council process or during the comment period for the proposed rule.

For 2019, the Council recommended minor modifications to recreational (sport) fisheries to better match the needs of the fishery. On March 14, 2019, NMFS published a proposed rule to approve the Council's recommended changes to the 2019 Catch Sharing Plan and recreational management measures for Area 2A (84 FR 9281). This final rule includes these components of the proposed rule. The Catch Sharing Plan changes provide flexibility to the state recreational fishery managers for opening the South Coast nearshore fishery and for extending the Columbia River fishery into the summer by both modifying the number of open days and the process for setting open days.

Incidental Halibut Retention in the Sablefish Primary Fishery North of Pt. Chehalis, WA

The 2019 Catch Sharing Plan allows incidental halibut retention in the sablefish primary fishery north of Pt. Chehalis, WA, when the Washington recreational catch limit is 214,110 lb (101.7 mt) or greater, provided that a minimum of 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) is available. The Area 2A catch limit for 2019 is great enough to allow 70,000 lb (31.8 mt) for incidental halibut retention in the sablefish primary fishery, which occurs when the catch limit is 1,500,000 lb (680.4 mt) or more. Incidental halibut landing restrictions in the sablefish fishery are recommended by the Council and implemented in the groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.231(b)(3)(iv).

2019 Recreational Fishery Management Measures

The annual domestic management measures are published each year through a final rule under NMFS' authority to implement the Halibut Convention. 50 CFR 300.62. As provided in the Halibut Act at 16 U.S.C. 773b, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce, may accept or reject, on behalf of the United States, regulations recommended by the IPHC in accordance with the Convention. For

the 2019 fishing season, the final rule for the commercial fisheries and IPHC regulations was published on March 14, 2019 (84 FR 9243). The section numbers below correspond to IPHC regulation sections in the March 14, 2019, final rule.

The recreational fishing regulations for Area 2A, included in section 27 (referring to the relevant section of the IPHC regulations) below, are consistent with the measures adopted by the IPHC and approved by the Secretary of State, but were developed by the Council and promulgated by the United States under the Halibut Act.

This rule adds the following text to Section 27 of the annual domestic management measures and paragraph (8) of the 2019 IPHC regulations, ''Sport Fishing for Pacific Halibut—IPHC Regulatory Area 2A'':

(8) The sport fishing subareas, subquotas, fishing dates, and daily bag limits are as follows, except as modified under the inseason actions consistent with 50 CFR 300.63(c). All sport fishing in Area 2A is managed on a ''port of landing'' basis, whereby any halibut landed into a port counts toward the quota for the area in which that port is located, and the regulations governing the area of landing apply, regardless of the specific area of catch.

(a) The quota for the area in Puget Sound and the U.S. waters in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, east of a line extending from 48°17.30′ N lat., 124°23.70′ W long. north to 48°24.10′ N lat., 124°23.70′ W long., is 77,550 lb (35.2 mt).

(i) The fishing seasons are:

(A) Fishing is open May 2, 4, 9, 11, 18, 24, and 26; June 6, 8, 20, and 22, or until there is not sufficient quota for another full day of fishing and the area is closed by the Commission. Any closure will be announced on the NMFS hotline at 800–662–9825.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

(b) The quota for landings into ports in the area off the north Washington coast, west of the line described in paragraph (2)(a) of section 26 and north of the Queets River (47°31.70′ N lat.) (North Coast subarea), is 128,187 lb (58.1 mt).

(i) The fishing seasons are:

(A) Fishing is open May 2, 4, 9, 11, 18, 24, and 26; June 6, 8, 20, and 22, or until there is not sufficient quota for another full day of fishing and the area is closed by the Commission. Any closure will be announced on the NMFS hotline at 800–662–9825.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

(iii) Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA). It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land halibut taken with recreational gear within the North Coast Recreational YRCA. A vessel fishing with recreational gear in the North Coast Recreational YRCA may not be in possession of any halibut. Recreational vessels may transit through the North Coast Recreational YRCA with or without halibut on board. The North Coast Recreational YRCA is a C-shaped area off the northern Washington coast intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The North Coast Recreational YRCA is defined in groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.70(a).

(c) The quota for landings into ports in the area between the Queets River, WA (47°31.70′ N lat.), and Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17′ N lat.) (South Coast subarea), is 62,896 lb (28.5 mt).

(i) This subarea is divided between the all-waters fishery (the Washington South coast primary fishery), and the incidental nearshore fishery in the area from 47°31.70′ N lat. south to 46°58.00′ N lat. and east of a boundary line approximating the 30 fm depth contour. This area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated as described by the following coordinates (the Washington South coast, northern nearshore area): (1) 47°31.70′ N lat., 124°37.03′ W long.; (2) 47°25.67′ N lat., 124°34.79′ W long.; (3) 47°12.82′ N lat., 124°29.12′ W long.; (4) 46°58.00′ N lat., 124°24.24′ W long.

The primary fishery season dates are May 2, 5, 9, 12, and 24, or until there is not sufficient quota for another full day of fishing and the area is closed by the Commission. Any closure will be announced on the NMFS hotline at 800–662–9825. If sufficient quota remains, the fishing season in the nearshore area commences the Saturday subsequent to the closure of the primary fishery, and continues 7 days per week until 62,896 lb (28.5 mt) is projected to be taken by the two fisheries combined and the fishery is closed by the Commission or September 30, whichever is earlier. If the fishery is closed prior to September 30, and there is insufficient quota remaining to reopen the northern nearshore area for another fishing day, then any remaining quota may be transferred in-season to another Washington coastal subarea by NMFS.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

(iii) Seaward of the boundary line approximating the 30-fm depth contour and during days open to the primary fishery, lingcod may be taken, retained and possessed when allowed by groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.360, subpart G.

(iv) Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the South Coast Recreational YRCA and Westport Offshore YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land halibut taken with recreational gear within the South Coast Recreational YRCA and Westport Offshore YRCA. A vessel fishing in the South Coast Recreational YRCA and/or Westport Offshore YRCA may not be in possession of any halibut. Recreational vessels may transit through the South Coast Recreational YRCA and Westport Offshore YRCA with or without halibut on board. The South Coast Recreational YRCA and Westport Offshore YRCA are areas off the southern Washington coast established to protect yelloweye rockfish. The South Coast Recreational YRCA is defined at 50 CFR 660.70(d). The Westport Offshore YRCA is defined at 50 CFR 660.70(e).

(d) The quota for landings into ports in the area between Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17′ N lat.), and Cape Falcon, OR (45°46.00′ N lat.) (Columbia River subarea), is 15,127 lb (6.9 mt).

(i) This subarea is divided into an all-depth fishery and a nearshore fishery. The nearshore fishery is allocated 500 lb (0.23 mt) of the subarea allocation. The nearshore fishery extends from Leadbetter Point (46°38.17′ N lat., 124°15.88′ W long.) to the Columbia River (46°16.00′ N lat., 124°15.88′ W long.) by connecting the following coordinates in Washington 46°38.17′ N lat., 124°15.88′ W long. 46°16.00′ N lat., 124°15.88′ W long. and connecting to the boundary line approximating the 40 fm (73 m) depth contour in Oregon. The nearshore fishery opens May 6, and continues on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday each week until the nearshore allocation is taken, or September 30, whichever is earlier. The all-depth fishing season is open May 2, 5, 9, 12, 24, and 26. If sufficient quota remains after May 26, the Columbia River subarea would be open two days per week (Thursday and Sunday) until 15,127 lb (6.9 mt) are estimated to have been taken and the season is closed by the Commission, or September 30, whichever is earlier. Subsequent to this closure, if there is insufficient quota remaining in the Columbia River subarea for another fishing day, then any remaining quota may be transferred inseason to another Washington and/or Oregon subarea by NMFS. Any remaining quota would be transferred to each state in proportion to its contribution.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

(iii) Pacific Coast groundfish may not be taken and retained, possessed or landed when halibut are on board the vessel, except sablefish, Pacific cod, flatfish species, and lingcod caught north of the Washington-Oregon border during the recreational halibut fishery, when allowed by Pacific Coast groundfish regulations, during days open to the all-depth fishery only.

(iv) Taking, retaining, possessing, or landing halibut on groundfish trips is only allowed in the nearshore area on days not open to all-depth Pacific halibut fisheries.

(e) The quota for landings into ports in the area off Oregon between Cape Falcon (45°46.00′ N lat.) and Humbug Mountain (42°40.50′ N lat.) (Oregon Central Coast subarea), is 271,592 lb (123.2 mt).

(i) The fishing seasons are:

(A) The first season (the ''inside 40-fm'' fishery) commences June 1, and continues 7 days a week, in the area shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour, or until the sub-quota for the central Oregon ''inside 40-fm'' fishery of 32,591 lb (14.8 mt), or any inseason revised subquota, is estimated to have been taken and the season is closed by the Commission, or October 31, whichever is earlier. The boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour between 45°46.00′ N lat. and 42°40.50′ N lat. is defined at § 660.71(k).

(B) The second season (spring season), which is for the ''all-depth'' fishery, is open May 9, 10, 11; 16, 17, 18; 23, 24, 25; 30, 31, June 1; and 6, 7, 8. The allocation to the all-depth fishery is 171,103 lb (77.6 mt). If sufficient unharvested quota remains for additional fishing days, the season will re-open June 20, 21, 22; July 4, 5, 6; and July 18, 19, 20. Notice of the re-opening will be announced on the NMFS hotline (206) 526–6667 or (800) 662–9825.

(C) The third season (summer season), which is for the ''all-depth'' fishery, will be August 2, 3; 16, 17; 30, 31; September 13, 14; 27, 28; October 11, 12; and 25, 26; and will continue until the combined spring season and summer season quotas in the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, Oregon, are estimated to have been taken and the area is closed by the Commission. NMFS will announce on the NMFS hotline in July whether the fishery will re-open for the summer season in August. Additional fishing days may be opened if sufficient quota remains after the last day of the first scheduled open period. If, after this date, an amount greater than or equal to 60,000 lb (27.2 mt) remains in the combined all-depth and inside 40-fm (73-m) quota, the fishery may re-open every Friday and Saturday, beginning August 2 and 3, and ending when there is insufficient quota remaining, whichever is earlier. If after September 3, an amount greater than or equal to 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) remains in the combined all-depth and inside 40-fm (73-m) quota, and the fishery is not already open every Friday and Saturday, the fishery may re-open every Friday and Saturday, beginning September 6 and 7, and ending October 31. After September 3, the bag limit may be increased to two fish of any size per person, per day. NMFS will announce on the NMFS hotline whether the summer all-depth fishery will be open on such additional fishing days, what days the fishery will be open and what the bag limit is.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person, unless otherwise specified. NMFS will announce on the NMFS hotline any bag limit changes.

(iii) During days open to all-depth halibut fishing when the groundfish fishery is restricted by depth, no groundfish may be taken and retained, possessed or landed, when halibut are on board the vessel, except sablefish, Pacific cod, and flatfish species, when allowed by groundfish regulations, if halibut are on board the vessel. During days open to all-depth halibut fishing when the groundfish fishery is open to all depths, any groundfish species permitted under the groundfish regulations may be retained, possessed or landed if halibut are on board the vessel. During days open to nearshore halibut fishing, flatfish species may be taken and retained seaward of the seasonal groundfish depths restrictions, if halibut are on board the vessel.

(iv) When the all-depth halibut fishery is closed and halibut fishing is permitted only shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour, halibut possession and retention by vessels operating seaward of a boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour is prohibited.

(v) Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the Stonewall Bank YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land halibut taken with recreational gear within the Stonewall Bank YRCA. A vessel fishing in the Stonewall Bank YRCA may not possess any halibut. Recreational vessels may transit through the Stonewall Bank YRCA with or without halibut on board. The Stonewall Bank YRCA is an area off central Oregon, near Stonewall Bank, intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The Stonewall Bank YRCA is defined at § 660.70(f).

(f) The quota for landings into ports in the area south of Humbug Mountain, OR (42°40.50′ N lat.) to the Oregon/California Border (42°00.00′ N lat.) (Southern Oregon subarea) is 11,322 lb (5.1 mt).

(i) The fishing season commences on May 1, and continues 7 days per week until the subquota is taken, or October 31, whichever is earlier.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut per person with no size limit.

(iii) No Pacific Coast groundfish may be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish, Pacific cod, and flatfish species, in areas closed to groundfish, if halibut are on board the vessel.

(g) The quota for landings into ports south of the Oregon/California Border (42°00.00′ N lat.) and along the California coast is 39,000 lb (17.7 mt).

(i) The fishing season will be open May 1 through October 31, or until the subarea quota is estimated to have been taken and the season is closed by the Commission, whichever is earlier. NMFS will announce any closure by the Commission on the NMFS hotline (206) 526–6667 or (800) 662–9825.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

Comments and Responses

NMFS accepted public comments on the Council's recommended modifications to the 2019 Area 2A Catch Sharing Plan and the resulting proposed domestic fishing regulations through March 29, 2019. We received two comments from state agencies—the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

Comment 1: CDFW submitted a comment recommending final recreational fishing season dates for the 2019 season. CDFW hosted an online survey following the IPHC annual meeting. Based on public comments received on California halibut fisheries and fishing performance in recent years, CDFW recommended season dates of May 1–October 31, or until quota has been attained, whichever comes first.

Response: NMFS concurs that the CDFW-recommended season dates are appropriate. The Area 2A catch limit is significantly higher than in the recent past and the season structure recommended by CDFW, which removes closed periods that were in effect in past years, should allow California to fully utilize its allocation.

NMFS has updated sport fishery season dates off of California in this final rule.

Comment 2: WDFW submitted a comment suggesting a revision to the Catch Sharing Plan. WDFW provided its preferred season dates and suggested Catch Sharing Plan changes at the November Council meeting, prior to the IPHC's recommended Area 2A catch limit. The IPHC agreed on an Area 2A catch limit in early February 2019 that was higher than anticipated in November 2018, when the Council recommended Catch Sharing Plan changes and season dates. WDFW commented that the 2019 FCEY is 26 percent higher than in 2018, and that it anticipates needing more than two fishing days per week, as set forth under the Catch Sharing Plan, to ensure that sport fishery participants can catch the entire allocation. To allow for the additional fishing days, WDFW suggests adjusting the Catch Sharing Plan language. The Catch Sharing Plan includes language for recreational fisheries in Washington subareas that states ''seasons . . . may be open up to two days per week which may include one weekday and one weekend day.'' WDFW suggested removing the language specifying two days per week from the Catch Sharing Plan to provide flexibility for additional fishing days.

Response: The Catch Sharing Plan is a framework that details allocations and season structure. The Catch Sharing Plan forms the basis for season dates as recommended by the states after discussion with stakeholders, and allocations resulting from the 2A catch limit. It is a document created by the Council and is not subject to NMFS approval. NMFS may implement the Catch Sharing Plan through its regulations, but lacks authority to alter or amend the Council's approved Plan.

WDFW's comment requests that NMFS revise the Catch Sharing Plan to remove language that allows for a maximum of two fishing days per week in the Washington subareas. NMFS is unable to revise the Catch Sharing Plan, but does have the authority to make revisions to the regulations under flexible inseason management provisions, described in the Catch Sharing Plan, and implemented in regulation at 50 CFR 300.63.

Changes From the Proposed Rule

As described in the response to Comment 1 above, NMFS changed season dates off of California in this final rule.

Classification

Regulations governing the U.S. fisheries for Pacific halibut are developed by the IPHC, the Pacific Fishery Management Council, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and the Secretary of Commerce. Section 5 of the Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act, 16 U.S.C. 773c) provides the Secretary of Commerce with the general responsibility to carry out the Halibut Convention between Canada and the United States for the management of Pacific halibut, including the authority to adopt regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of the Halibut Convention and Halibut Act. This action is consistent with the Secretary's authority under the Halibut Act.

This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866. This final rule is not expected to be an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

This final rule does not contain policies with federalism or ''takings'' implications as those terms are defined in E.O. 13132 and E.O. 12630, respectively.

NMFS finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the date of effectiveness and make this rule effective on April 29, 2019, in time for the start of recreational Pacific halibut fisheries on May 1, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). The 2019 Catch Sharing Plan provides the framework for the annual management measures and subarea allocations based on the 2019 Area 2A catch limit for Pacific halibut. Some recreational fishery subareas open May 1, 2019, and this rule implements subarea allocations for those fisheries. Additionally, this rule implements a change to the Catch Sharing Plan season structure for the Washington South Coast and Columbia River subareas, which start in early May.

The Council's 2019 Catch Sharing Plan approved in this rule includes changes that respond to the needs of the fisheries in each state, including fisheries that begin in early May. The recreational fishery subarea allocations for 2019 are 26 percent higher than in 2018, and are implemented through this rule. The recreational Pacific halibut fisheries have high participation, and some subareas close months before the end of the season due to quota attainment. Without the higher allocation, fishing opportunity is lost, potentially causing economic harm to communities at sport fishing ports. Additionally, the season dates in this rule are specific to 2019 according to the Catch Sharing Plan framework. Without the publication of this rule, the 2018 season dates would remain in place, and would not occur on the days of the week specified in the Catch Sharing Plan. This year, the Council recommended modifying the season dates for the Columbia River subarea from three to two days per week, and this rule is necessary to implement that change; otherwise the fishery, which is scheduled to begin May 2, may close sooner than intended. The season lasted only five days last year, and if the 2018 season remained in place for 2019, the fishery would likely conclude before the third week in May.

Therefore, allowing the 2018 Catch Sharing Plan to remain in place would not respond to the needs of the fishery and would be in conflict with the Council's final recommendation for 2019. A delay in effectiveness could cause economic harm to the associated fishing communities by reducing fishing opportunity at the start of the fishing year. As a result of the potential harm to fishing communities that could be caused by delaying the effectiveness of this final rule, NMFS finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the date of effectiveness and make this rule effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Section 604 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 604, requires Federal agencies to prepare a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) for each final rule. The FRFA describes the economic impact of this action on small entities. The FRFA includes a summary of significant issues raised by public comments, the analyses contained in the accompanying Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA), the IRFA summary in the proposed rule, as well as the summary provided below. A statement of the necessity for, and the objectives of this action are contained in proposed rule and in the preamble to this final rule, and is not repeated here.

A statement of the significant issues raised by the public comments in response to the IRFA, a statement of the assessment of the agency of such issues, and a statement of any changes made in the proposed rule as a result of such comments.

There were no issues raised about the IRFA in the public comments.

The response of the agency to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy in response to the proposed rule, and a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rule in the final rule as a result of the comments.

There were no comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy.

A description and, where feasible, estimate of the number of small entities to which the final rule applies.

This action makes changes only to the sport fishing sector of the halibut fishery. Therefore, this rule may affect some charterboat operations in Area 2A. Previous analyses determined that charterboats are small businesses. *See* 77 FR 5477 (Feb. 3, 2012) and 76 FR 2876 (Jan. 18, 2011). Charter fishing operations are classified under NAICS code 487210, with a corresponding SBA size standard not in excess of $7.5 million in annual receipts. No commercial fishing entities are directly affected by this rule.

In 2018, the IPHC issued 133 licenses to the charterboat fleet. Recent information on charterboat activity is not available, but prior analysis indicated that 60 percent of the IPHC charterboat license holders (around 80 vessels) may be affected by these regulations. Private vessels used for recreational fishing are not businesses, and are therefore not subject to the RFA.

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The changes to the Catch Sharing Plan and domestic management measures do not include any new reporting or recordkeeping requirements.

Description and estimate of economic effects on entities, by entity size and industry.

The major effect of halibut management on small entities will be from the catch limit decisions made by the IPHC, a decision independent from this action. This action only makes minor changes to the Catch Sharing Plan to provide increased recreational opportunities under the allocations that result from the Area 2A catch limit. There are no large entities involved in the halibut fisheries; therefore, none of these changes will have a disproportionately negative effect on small entities versus large entities. The changes to the plan are considered minor, with minimal economic effects.

An explanation of the criteria used to evaluate whether the rule would impose ''significant'' economic effects.

The recreational management measures implement the Catch Sharing Plan by managing the fisheries to meet the differing fishery needs of the various areas along the coast according to the Catch Sharing Plan's objectives. These changes were uncontroversial throughout the Council's public process and are considered minor because the timing and level of participation are not expected to change. The changes to the Catch Sharing Plan are not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

An explanation of the criteria used to evaluate whether the rule would impose effects on ''a substantial number'' of small entities.

Participants in the recreational Washington and Columbia River subareas will be impacted by these changes, and all of the entities are considered small. However, the effects of the rule would be minimal as described above. In 2017, the average number of participants in the Columbia River subarea was 73 (private vessels and charterboats are not differentiated), with the highest number on the first two days and last day. Participation in 2019 is expected to be similar.

A description of, and an explanation of the basis for, assumptions used.

In the description of the entities affected, estimates of the number of charterboats were based off a 2004 report by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. This report has not been updated and the number of entities is assumed to be similar.

Relevant Federal rules that may duplicate, overlap or conflict with the final rule.

There are no relevant federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this action.

A description of any significant alternatives to the final rule that accomplish the stated objectives of applicable statutes and that minimize any significant economic impact of the action on small entities.

There were no significant alternatives to the final rule that would minimize any significant impact on small entities. The minor changes, including updates to recreational fishery season dates, removing the set-aside for the nearshore fishery in the Washington South Coast subarea, and modifying the number of open days and the process for setting open days in the Columbia River subarea, were proposed by stakeholders and recommended by the Council to address the needs of the fishery. In developing the minor changes to the Plan that it recommended to NMFS, the Council considered and accepted public comment on alternatives. In large part, these included ''status quo'' and ''action'' alternatives, where ''status quo'' represented the 2018 Plan. Removing the set-aside in the nearshore fishery is not expected to impact the fishery, since the South Coast primary fishery has exceeded its sub-allocation in previous years, and the nearshore fishery has remained closed. Reducing the number of open days in the Columbia River subarea from three open days (status quo—open Thursday, Friday, and Sunday), to two open days (open a combination of Thursday, Friday, or Sunday), is expected to allow the season to stay open through the summer. Allowing the season to remain open for three days could result in the season ending at an earlier date, which would ultimately decrease sport fishing opportunities. The changes to the Catch Sharing Plan are expected to slightly increase fishing opportunities in some areas and at some times and to slightly decrease fishing opportunities in other areas and at other times. None of these changes are controversial and none are expected to result in substantial environmental or economic impacts. These actions are intended to enhance the conservation of Pacific halibut and to provide angler opportunity where available. Because the goal of the action is to maximize angler participation, and thus to maximize the economic benefits of the fishery, NMFS did not analyze alternatives to the above changes, other than the Council-proposed changes and the status quo, for purposes of the FRFA. Effects of the status quo and the changes in this final rule are similar, because the changes to the Catch Sharing Plan for 2019 are not substantially different from the 2018 Plan. The changes to the Plan are not expected to have a significant economic impact.

Section 212 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 states that, for each rule or group of related rules for which an agency is required to prepare a FRFA, the agency shall publish one or more guides to assist small entities in complying with the rule, and shall designate such publications as ''small entity compliance guides.'' The agency shall explain the actions a small entity is required to take to comply with a rule or group of rules. As part of this rulemaking process, a public notice to fishery participants that also serves as a small entity compliance guide (guide) was prepared. Copies of this final rule are available from the West Coast Regional Office, and the guide will be sent to all stakeholders on the email listserv for the groundfish fishery and posted to the West Coast groundfish and halibut websites. The guide and this final rule will be available upon request from the West Coast Regional Office.

A copy of this analysis is available from the Council or NMFS (see **ADDRESSES**).

Pursuant to Executive Order 13175, the Secretary recognizes the sovereign status and co-manager role of Indian tribes over shared Federal and tribal fishery resources. Section 302(b)(5) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act establishes a seat on the Pacific Council

for a representative of an Indian tribe with federally recognized fishing rights from California, Oregon, Washington, or Idaho.

The U.S. Government formally recognizes that the 13 Washington Tribes have treaty rights to fish for Pacific halibut. In general terms, the quantification of those rights is 50 percent of the harvestable surplus of Pacific halibut available in the tribes' usual and accustomed fishing areas (described at 50 CFR 300.64). Each of the treaty tribes has the discretion to administer their fisheries and to establish their own policies to achieve program objectives. Accordingly, tribal allocations and regulations, including the changes to the Catch Sharing Plan, have been developed in consultation with the affected tribe(s) and, insofar as possible, with tribal consensus.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–08611 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 180713633–9174–02]

RIN 0648–XG984

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for Greenland turbot in the Aleutian Islands subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (BSAI). This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the 2019 Greenland turbot initial total allowable catch (ITAC) in the Aleutian Islands subarea of the BSAI.

DATES: Effective 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), May 1, 2019, through 2400 hours, A.l.t., December 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Whitney, 907–586–7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the BSAI according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

The 2019 Greenland turbot ITAC in the Aleutian Islands subarea of the BSAI is 144 metric tons (mt) as established by the final 2019 and 2020 harvest specifications for groundfish in the BSAI (84 FR 9000, March 13, 2019). The Regional Administrator has determined that the 2019 ITAC for Greenland turbot in the Aleutian Islands subarea of the BSAI is necessary to account for the incidental catch of this species in other anticipated groundfish fisheries for the 2019 fishing year. Therefore, in accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(i), the Regional Administrator establishes the directed fishing allowance for Greenland turbot in the Aleutian Islands subarea of the BSAI as zero mt. Consequently, in accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(iii), NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for Greenland turbot in the Aleutian Islands subarea of the BSAI.

While this closure is effective, the maximum retainable amounts at § 679.20(e) and (f) apply at any time during a trip.

Classification

This action responds to the best available information recently obtained from the fishery. The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA), finds good cause to waive the requirement to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) as such requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. This requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest as it would prevent NMFS from responding to the most recent fisheries data in a timely fashion and would delay the directed fishing closure of Greenland turbot in the Aleutian Islands subarea of the BSAI. NMFS was unable to publish a notice providing time for public comment because the most recent, relevant data only became available as April 22, 2019.

The AA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effective date of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). This finding is based upon the reasons provided above for waiver of prior notice and opportunity for public comment.

This action is required by § 679.20 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Karen H. Abrams,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–08545 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 84, No. 82
Monday, April 29, 2019

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR Parts 9 and 150

[Docket ID OCC–2018–0018]

RIN 1557–AE46

Fiduciary Capacity; Non-Fiduciary Custody Activities

AGENCY: The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Advanced notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is inviting comment on an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) regarding its fiduciary activities rules and a potential rule for non-fiduciary custody activities of national banks, Federal savings associations, and Federal branches of foreign banks. Specifically, the OCC is considering an amendment to its fiduciary rule to update the definition of fiduciary capacity to include certain State recognized trust-related activities. The OCC also is considering issuing a regulation that would establish certain basic requirements for non-fiduciary custody activities of national banks and Federal savings associations.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments to the OCC by any of the methods set forth below. Commenters are encouraged to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal or email, if possible. Please use the title ''Fiduciary Capacity; Non-Fiduciary Custody Activities'' to facilitate the organization and distribution of the comments. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal—''Regulations.gov'':* Go to *www.regulations.gov.* Enter ''Docket ID OCC–2018–0018 in the Search Box and click ''Search.'' Click on ''Comment Now'' to submit public comments. Click on the ''Help'' tab on the *Regulations.gov* home page to get information on using *Regulations.gov,* including instructions for submitting public comments.
- *Email: regs.comments@occ.treas.gov.*
- *Mail:* Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E–218, Washington, DC 20219.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E–218, Washington, DC 20219.
- *Fax:* (571) 465–4326.

Instructions: You must include ''OCC'' as the agency name and ''Docket ID OCC–2018–0018'' in your comment. In general, the OCC will enter all comments received into the docket and publish the comments on the *Regulations.gov* website without change, including any business or personal information provided such as name and address information, email addresses, or phone numbers. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not include any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

You may review comments and other related materials that pertain to this rulemaking action by any of the following methods:

- *Viewing Comments Electronically:* Go to *www.regulations.gov.* Enter ''Docket ID OCC–2018–0018'' in the Search box and click ''Search.'' Click on ''Open Docket Folder'' on the right side of the screen. Comments and supporting materials can be viewed and filtered by clicking on ''View all documents and comments in this docket'' and then using the filtering tools on the left side of the screen. Click on the ''Help'' tab on the *Regulations.gov* home page to get information on using *Regulations.gov.* The docket may be viewed after the close of the comment period in the same manner as during the comment period.
- *Viewing Comments Personally:* You may personally inspect comments at the OCC, 400 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. For security reasons, the OCC requires that visitors make an appointment to inspect comments. You may do so by calling (202) 649–6700 or, for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, TTY, (202) 649–5597. Upon arrival, visitors will be required to present valid government-issued photo identification and submit to security screening in order to inspect comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Dalton, Technical Expert for Market Risk, Asset Management, (202) 649–6401; David Stankiewicz, Special Counsel, or Asa Chamberlayne, Counsel, (202) 649–7299, or Heidi M. Thomas, Special Counsel, or Chris Rafferty, Attorney, (202) 649–5490, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 400 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. For persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, TTY, (202) 649–5597.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

Twelve U.S.C. 92a [1] and 12 U.S.C. 1464(l) and (n) [2] set forth the authority for fiduciary activities of national banks [3] and Federal savings associations, respectively. While there are some differences, the fiduciary authority for national banks and Federal savings associations is substantially similar. OCC regulations implementing the substantive provisions of these statutes are set forth at 12 CFR part 9 for national banks and Federal branches of foreign banks (collectively, national banks) and 12 CFR part 150 for Federal savings associations.[4]

The OCC is considering an amendment to these fiduciary rules that would update the definition of ''fiduciary capacity'' so that this term would be more consistent with how the role of bank fiduciaries has developed under State law. The OCC also is considering adopting a rule to address non-fiduciary custody activities of national banks and Federal savings associations. The OCC is seeking public comment on all aspects of these two

[1] Section 1 of the Act of September 28, 1962.

[2] Section 5(l) and (n) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933.

[3] Twelve U.S.C. 92a also applies to Federal branches and agencies pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 3102(b), which provides that the operations of Federal branches and agencies shall be conducted with the same rights and privileges accorded national banks.

[4] Twelve CFR 5.26 sets forth the OCC's requirements for national banks and Federal savings associations to obtain OCC approval to engage in fiduciary activities.

possible actions, discussed in detail below. The OCC will use these comments to determine whether to proceed with a proposed rule and, if so, to inform the content of a proposed rule. The OCC will invite public comment on a detailed proposal before adopting any final rule.[5]

II. Definition of ''Fiduciary Capacity''

Twelve CFR parts 9 and 150 apply to national banks and Federal savings associations, respectively, that act in a ''fiduciary capacity.'' Section 9.2(e) defines ''fiduciary capacity'' to mean ''trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, transfer agent, guardian, assignee, receiver, or custodian under a uniform gifts to minors act; investment adviser, if the bank receives a fee for its investment advice; any capacity in which the bank possesses investment discretion on behalf of another; or any other similar capacity that the OCC authorizes pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 92a.'' Twelve CFR 150.30 applies a similar definition with respect to Federal savings associations. Many of the named capacities listed in these rules are specified by statute.[6]

Numerous States have modified their trust laws in recent years to define and set expectations for various trust-related roles, including roles that do not involve investment discretion. Because some of these laws use terms other than those specified in 12 CFR 9.2(e) and 150.30 to describe trust-related and fiduciary capacities, they are not explicitly included in the definition of fiduciary capacity in 12 CFR 9.2(e) and 150.30.

For example, some States have amended their trust laws to authorize directed trusts. In a traditional trust, the trustor grants the trustee the power to control the investment, management, distribution, and other administration decisions of the trust. By contrast, in a directed trust, the trustor may grant one or more trust advisers the power to direct the trustee with respect to these powers. State laws may not always refer to such trust advisers as ''trustees'' but instead may use other names not listed in the OCC's regulations. For example, the Uniform Directed Trust Act[7] refers to such advisers generally as ''trust directors.'' Meanwhile, Illinois law refers to such advisers as either ''investment trust advisers,'' ''distribution trust advisers,'' or ''trust protectors'' depending on the discretion exercised.[8] By default under the Illinois statute, an ''investment trust adviser'' controls investment decisions; a ''distribution trust adviser'' controls distribution decisions; and a ''trust protector'' may be given various powers by the trust instrument, including the power to remove and appoint a trustee, investment trust adviser, or distribution trust adviser.[9] Delaware law similarly refers to such trust advisers generally as ''advisers'' or, in the case of advisers with the power to remove and appoint trustees and other advisers, as ''protectors.'' [10] State directed trust statutes often provide that trust advisers are fiduciaries with the same responsibility to exercise the authority or power granted to them as a trustee would have, unless provided otherwise by the trust instrument.[11]

This expanding list of terms for trust-related and fiduciary roles under State law that are not explicitly identified as fiduciary capacities under OCC regulations, and that may not involve investment discretion or investment advisory services, may create uncertainty for national banks and Federal savings associations with respect to the activities governed by OCC fiduciary regulations. This potential uncertainty may make it difficult for institutions to assess and manage litigation risk and to understand OCC expectations for managing these accounts in a safe and sound manner. Therefore, the OCC is considering amending the definition of fiduciary capacity to include these new roles.

Possible Regulatory Revisions

The OCC is contemplating updating the regulatory definition of ''fiduciary capacity'' to include any activity based on the authority a national bank or Federal savings association has with respect to a trust, such as the power to make discretionary distributions, override the trustee, or select a new trustee.[12] This change could reduce ambiguity and confusion for national banks and Federal savings associations. It also could provide for the uniform application of OCC regulations to trust activities that State laws describe with different terminology.

Request for Comments

The OCC invites comment on whether amending the definition of ''fiduciary capacity'' to include these trust advisory functions would be useful and, if so, whether the approach suggested by the OCC is appropriate. The OCC specifically invites comment on what trust adviser activities or other capacities national banks and Federal savings associations are performing in providing services to their customers, and whether the OCC should consider explicitly identifying these activities as fiduciary activities subject to 12 CFR part 9 or 12 CFR part 150, respectively. Furthermore, the OCC invites commenters to identify any specific State statutes, uniform laws, or terminology that the OCC should consider when assessing whether an activity or appointment is a ''fiduciary capacity.'' The OCC also invites comments on other ways to amend this definition so that it encompasses evolving trust capacities, including trust capacities recognized or permitted under State law. Finally, the OCC invites comment on whether there are any additional fiduciary roles that State chartered banks currently perform that national banks and Federal savings associations also may be interested in performing that the OCC should consider identifying as a fiduciary capacity.

III. Custody Activities

Twelve CFR 9.8 and 9.13 impose general recordkeeping and custody requirements for a national bank that acts as a fiduciary. Twelve CFR 150.230 through 150.250 and 150.410 through 150.430 impose similar requirements for Federal savings associations. Specifically, these provisions require bank and savings association fiduciaries to provide adequate safeguards and controls over client fiduciary account assets, to keep these fiduciary account assets separate from bank and savings association assets, and to maintain and segregate certain records related to these accounts.

[5] The OCC plans to issue a proposed rulemaking at a later date that would integrate its national bank and Federal savings association fiduciary activities rules so that only one rule applies to both national banks and Federal savings associations, taking into account consistency with the underlying statutes that apply to each type of institution.

[6] *See* 12 U.S.C. 92a; 12 U.S.C. 1464(n).

[7] The Uniform Directed Trust Act was drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in order to address the rise of directed trusts. *See* Nat'l Conf. of Comm'rs on Uniform State Laws, Uniform Directed Trust Act (2017). New Mexico recently adopted this uniform law. *See* Uniform Directed Trust Act, 2018 N.M Laws, ch. 63 (S.B. 101) (to be codified at the Uniform Trust Code N.M. Stat. § 46a).

[8] *See* 760 ILCS 5/16.3.

[9] *Id.*

[10] *See* 12 Del. C. § 3313. In addition, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) defines fiduciary based on function and not only on named capacities. For example, pursuant to section 3(21) of ERISA (29 U.S. Code 1002(21)), a person using discretion in administering and managing a plan or controlling the plan's assets is a fiduciary to the extent of that discretion or control.

[11] *See, e.g.,* Nat'l Conf. of Comm'rs on Uniform State Laws, Uniform Directed Trust Act § 8 (2017); 760 ILCS 5/16.3(e); 12 Del. C. § 3313(a).

[12] This ANPR refers to activities based on the authority an institution has with respect to a trust as ''trust adviser activities.''

National banks and Federal savings associations also provide custody and recordkeeping services to clients for non-fiduciary accounts. In doing so, these banks and savings associations are not acting in a fiduciary capacity and, therefore, these activities are not subject to the OCC's fiduciary regulations. However, whether acting in a fiduciary or non-fiduciary custodial capacity, the principal roles of a national bank and Federal savings association custodian remain the same: To safeguard a client's assets and to operate in a safe and sound manner.

Non-fiduciary custody activities have become more sophisticated since the OCC issued its fiduciary regulation and may include additional services such as fund accounting, fund administration, securities lending, and global custodial services involving the execution of foreign exchange transactions and the processing of tax reclaims.[13] In addition, the types of custody activities and assets continue to evolve with, for example, some banks assessing the risk and benefits of providing custody services for cryptocurrencies and other digital assets.

Furthermore, the volume of non-fiduciary custody assets held in national banks and Federal savings associations has increased since the OCC updated its fiduciary regulation in 1996, and, as of December 31, 2018, totaled approximately $41.7 trillion, with national banks holding $39.9 trillion and Federal savings associations holding $1.8 trillion.[14] The size of the custody services provided by national banks and Federal savings associations is significantly more (in dollar terms) than fiduciary assets ($8.7 trillion) [15] and on-balance sheet total assets ($12.1 trillion).[16]

The expansion of non-fiduciary custody activities and the growth in size of non-fiduciary custody assets increase operational, reputational, credit, and other risks for national bank and Federal savings association custodians. The OCC believes that current OCC guidance appropriately identifies safe and sound risk management practices for custodians, including the protection of client assets in the custody of national banks and Federal savings associations.[17] However, the OCC also believes that it may be appropriate to set out in regulation the core standards for non-fiduciary custody activities because of the heightened risks a business line of this scale poses to banks and savings associations and because of the importance of providing adequate safeguards for client assets. Because non-fiduciary custody activities are not subject to 12 CFR 9.13, 150.230, 150.240, and 150.250 and are not governed by any other OCC regulation that specifically requires a custodial bank or savings association to safeguard or segregate client assets, the OCC invites comment on whether it should issue rules to govern non-fiduciary custody activities.

The OCC expects that any custody rule the agency issued would be consistent with its guidance on custody service activities for national bank and Federal savings association custodians [18] and be compatible with industry standards. Therefore, the OCC believes that such a custody rule would impose minimal new responsibilities on well-managed national banks or Federal savings associations.

If the OCC were to implement a rule specific to non-fiduciary custodial capacities, the OCC also could consider amending the existing fiduciary custody language in 12 CFR 9.13, 150.230, 150.240, and 150.250 to ensure that the same standards would apply to fiduciary custody accounts. This would provide a single consistent standard for safeguarding client assets and clarify expectations for custody of both fiduciary and non-fiduciary account assets.

The OCC notes that an OCC custody rule for national banks and Federal savings associations would complement the applicable regulations of other regulators related to the custody of client assets. Specifically, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have issued regulations related to the custody of client assets by their regulated entities,[19] and the Internal Revenue Service has issued rules applicable to the custody of Individual Retirement Accounts.[20] Furthermore, U.S. Department of the Treasury regulations [21] set forth specific requirements for banks and savings associations that hold government securities in a custodial capacity, Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae impose specific requirements to be included in document custody agreements,[22] and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners has adopted a model act that addresses custody and the holding and transferring of an insurance company's securities.[23] Various States also have adopted custody requirements for insurance companies and investment advisers operating in their jurisdictions.[24] In addition, foreign jurisdictions, including the United

[13] A global custodian provides custody services for cross-border securities transactions in various markets around the world through either its own office in the local market or the use of agent banks as sub-custodians.

[14] Schedule RC–T—Fiduciary and Related Services, Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income, December 31, 2018. The OCC notes that because national banks and Federal savings associations may provide custody services that are not reportable on Schedule RC–T, including custody services offered by banks and savings associations that do not possess fiduciary powers, the amount of non-fiduciary custody assets is likely larger.

[15] Schedule RC–T—Fiduciary and Related Services, Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income, December 31, 2018.

[16] Schedule RC–Balance Sheet, Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income, December 31, 2018.

[17] The OCC has issued substantial guidance regarding non-fiduciary custody activity. *See* the ''Custody Services'' (Jan. 2002), ''Asset Management Operations and Controls'' (Jan. 2011), ''Unique and Hard-to-Value Assets'' (August 2012), ''Retirement Plan Products and Services'' (Feb. 2014), and ''Conflicts of Interest'' (Jan. 2015) booklets of the *Comptroller's Handbook,* and OCC Bulletin 2013–29, ''Third-Party Relationships—Risk Management Guidance'' (Oct. 30, 2013). The OCC made its guidance on asset management operations and controls applicable to Federal savings associations on January 6, 2012 (*see* OCC Bulletin 2012–2) and its guidance on custody services applicable to Federal savings associations on May 17, 2012 (*see* OCC Bulletin 2012–15).

[18] *Id.*

[19] *See* 17 CFR 275.206(4)–2 (Custody of funds or securities of clients by investment advisers); 17 CFR 270.17f–1 (Custody of securities with members of national securities exchanges); 17 CFR 270.17f–2 (Custody of investments by registered management investment company); 17 CFR 270.17f–4 (Custody of investment company assets with a securities deposit); 17 CFR 270.17f–5 (Custody of investment company assets outside the United States); 17 CFR 270.17f–6 (Custody of investment company assets with Futures Commission Merchants and Commodity Clearing Organizations); and 17 CFR 270.17f–7 (Custody of investment company assets with a foreign securities depository).

[20] *See* 26 CFR 1.408–2(d).

[21] 17 CFR 450 (Custodial Holding of Government Securities by Depository Institutions).

[22] *See* Freddie Mac Document Custody Procedures Handbook (August 2015), *http://www.freddiemac.com/cim/pdf/EntireManual.pdf* and Fannie Mae Requirements for Document Custodians (Version 12.0, April 2018), *https://www.fanniemae.com/content/eligibility_information/document-custodians-requirements.pdf.*

[23] *See* Nat'l Ass'n of Ins. Comm'rs, Model Act on Custodial Agreements and the Use of Clearing Corporations, MDL–295 (2008), *https://www.naic.org/prod_serv_model_laws.htm.*

[24] Regarding State custody requirements for insurance companies, *see, e.g.,* Fla. Admin. Code Ann. r. 690–143.042 (2017) (Custody Agreements; Requirements); Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0780–01–46 (2013) (Regulations on Custodial Agreements and the Use of Clearing Corporations); Wyoming Administration Rules—Insurance Department—General Agency, Board of Commission Rules, Chapter 57 (2017) (Regulation on Custodial Agreements and the Use of Clearing Corporations). Regarding State custody requirements for investment advisers, *see. e.g.,* Mass. Regs. Code tit. 950, § 12.205(5) (2014) (Discretion and Custody Requirements); 10 Pa. Code § 404.014 (2018) (Custody Requirements for Investment Advisers); Wash. Admin. Code § 460–24A–105 to 460–24A–108 (2019) (Custody Requirements for Investment Advisers).

Kingdom and the European Union, have adopted specific regulatory requirements covering custody activities, many of which were strengthened in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis.[25] In general, these regulatory requirements impose certain minimum safekeeping and segregation requirements on a regulated entity for the custody of client assets. The objective of these requirements is to safeguard the assets of clients, with bank custodians playing a key role in this process. Some of these requirements may directly or indirectly apply to accounts for which a national bank or Federal savings association is custodian. The OCC believes a well-defined regulatory framework for national bank and Federal savings association custody activities would codify the expectations of other regulators that bank custodians safeguard the client assets of the entities that they regulate in a safe and sound manner.

Possible Regulatory Revisions

An OCC rule governing the non-fiduciary custody activities of national banks and Federal savings associations would be based on the following core elements of sound risk management, consistent with OCC guidance: (1) Separation and safeguarding of custodial assets; (2) due diligence in selection and ongoing oversight of sub-custodians; [26] (3) disclosure in custodial contracts and agreements of the custodian's duties and responsibilities; and (4) effective policies, procedures, and internal controls.[27] These core elements focus on protecting client assets from loss due to physical damage, fraud, inaccurate or improper accounting, or bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian or its sub-custodian, and enhance the safety and soundness of the national bank or Federal savings association engaged in custody activities or services. A rule including these core elements would codify safeguards to protect client assets, including imposing risk management standards on banks and savings associations that use sub-custodians.

Request for Comments

The OCC invites comment on all aspects of a potential non-fiduciary custody rule. In particular, the OCC is interested in whether a custody rule would help clarify the role of a national bank or Federal savings association acting as a non-fiduciary custodian; whether the potential elements of such a rule, as outlined in this ANPR, are appropriate; and whether the OCC should consider additional elements.

In particular, the OCC invites comment on potential provisions that would implement the core elements of a custody rule. Specifically, should an OCC rule direct national banks and Federal savings associations to:

- Implement and maintain effective internal controls to safeguard both physical and book-entry assets held in custody accounts by the national bank or Federal savings association?
- Implement and maintain adequate safeguards and controls when custody account assets are maintained off-premises?
- Maintain custody assets separate from the bank's or savings association's assets, as currently required in 12 CFR 9.13 and 150.250 for custody of fiduciary assets?
- Maintain the custody assets of each account separate from all other accounts or maintain records that identify the custody assets as the property of each particular account, as currently required in 12 CFR 9.8, 9.13, 150.250, and 150.410 through 150.430 for custody of fiduciary assets?
- Periodically verify the amount and location of custody assets held physically by comparing the bank's or savings association's books and records of custody assets to the physical assets in their possession?
- Periodically compare custody assets held in book-entry form or off-premises by comparing the bank's or savings association's books and records of custody assets to the books and records of the book-entry issuer, sub-custodian, or central securities depository?
- Place custody assets in the joint custody or control of no fewer than two officers or employees, which would be consistent with the current requirement in 12 CFR 9.13 and 150.230?
- Undertake effective due diligence by performing an in-depth assessment of a sub-custodian's ability to perform the activity in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations prior to depositing custodial funds with the sub-custodian, and perform ongoing periodic monitoring of the sub-custodian? [28]
- Adopt and follow written policies and procedures to ensure that custody services are provided in accordance with custody agreements and in compliance with the custody regulation and applicable law, similar to the requirements of 12 CFR 9.5 and 150.140, respectively, for national banks and Federal savings associations exercising fiduciary powers?

The OCC also invites comments on whether a custody rule should include any specific requirements for custodial agreements. Specifically, should an agreement:

- Clearly define the custodian's duties and responsibilities, and include a full and accurate disclosure of fees and pricing, as well as provisions detailing the relationship between the client as principal and the custodian as agent?
- Disclose whether the bank or savings association is acting in any other capacity with respect to services ancillary to the custody relationship, *e.g.* principal capacity for foreign exchange trades or depository for cash?
- Include adequate disclosures, when applicable, to make clear that the national bank or Federal savings association custodian is not acting in a fiduciary capacity?

In addition to comments on specific components of an OCC rule, the OCC invites comment on the following issues:

- Should the OCC update the fiduciary standards of 12 CFR 9.13, 150.230, 150.240, and 150.250 to be consistent with any non-fiduciary account standards that the OCC may adopt?
- Do any of the standards mentioned above conflict with any other Federal requirements applicable to national banks and Federal savings associations or regulated entities that use bank custody services?

[25] *See, e.g.,* Financial Conduct Authority, FCA Handbook, Cass § 6 (custody rules) (UK), *https://www.handbook.fca.org.uk/handbook/CASS/6/?view=chapter;* Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2001 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010 Text with EEA relevance, 2011 O.J. (L 174), 1–73, *https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2011/61/oj;* Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations, and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies, and sanctions. 2014 OJ (L257), 186–213, *https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32014L0091.*

[26] Sub-custodians are third party entities that provide custody services to national banks or Federal savings associations, pursuant to a written agreement, with respect to custody assets for which the bank or savings association is custodian. For example, bank or savings association custodians that are not members of a central securities depository often engage financial institutions that are members as their agents or sub-custodians. Bank and savings association custodians also use sub-custodians known as global custodians to facilitate securities transactions in other countries. The global custodian provides access to central securities depositories in those countries either through its local offices or by engaging a local sub-custodian.

[27] *Comptroller's Handbook*, *supra*, note 17.

[28] *See* OCC Bulletin 2013–29, ''Third-Party Relationships—Risk Management Guidance'' (Oct. 30, 2013).

• Should the OCC limit the types of entities that a national bank or Federal savings association may use as a sub-custodian or limit the type of sub-custodian for specific types of accounts? For example, the Internal Revenue Service limits which entities may act as custodians for Individual Retirement Accounts.[29] If the OCC imposes a limit, what types of accounts should be subject to the limitation and why?

• What type of retail or commercial custody and safe keeping activities should an OCC non-fiduciary custody rule exclude, if any, and why?

Finally, the OCC invites comment on whether any of the possible provisions listed above would be overly burdensome, especially for community institutions, and if so, whether there are approaches that would address the same issues in a less burdensome way. The OCC also invites comment from clients of national bank and Federal savings association custodians on the appropriateness of these suggested provisions and whether the OCC should consider additional provisions to safeguard custody assets.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Joseph M. Otting,

Comptroller of the Currency.

[FR Doc. 2019–08505 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–33–P

BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

12 CFR Part 1005

[Docket No.: CFPB–2019–0018]

Request for Information Regarding Potential Regulatory Changes to the Remittance Rule

AGENCY: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: The Electronic Fund Transfers Act (EFTA), as amended by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), establishes certain protections for consumers sending international money transfers, or remittance transfers. The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection's (Bureau) remittance rules (Remittance Rule or Rule) implement these protections. This document seeks information and evidence that may inform possible changes to the Rule that would not eliminate, but would mitigate the effects of the expiration of a statutory exception for certain financial institutions. EFTA expressly limits the length of the temporary exception to July 21, 2020 and does not authorize the Bureau to extend this term. Therefore, the exception will expire on July 21, 2020 unless Congress changes the law. In addition, the Bureau seeks information and evidence related to the scope of coverage of the Rule, including whether to change a safe harbor threshold in the Rule that determines whether a person makes remittance transfers in the normal course of its business, and whether an exception for small financial institutions may be appropriate.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit responsive information and other comments, identified by Docket No. CFPB–2019–0018, by any of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

• *Email: 2019-RFI-RemittanceRule@cfpb.gov.* Include Docket No. CFPB–2019–0018 in the subject line of the message.

• *Mail:* Comment Intake, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, 1700 G St. NW, Washington, DC 20552.

• *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Comment Intake, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, 1700 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20552.

Instructions: Please note the number associated with any question to which you are responding at the top of each response. You are not required to answer all questions to receive consideration of your comments. The Bureau encourages the early submission of comments. All submissions must include the document title and docket number. Because paper mail in the Washington, DC area and at the Bureau is subject to delay, commenters are encouraged to submit comments electronically. In general, all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov.* In addition, comments will be available for public inspection and copying at 1700 G St. NW, Washington, DC 20552, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. You can make an appointment to inspect the documents by telephoning (202) 435–7275.

All submissions, including attachments and other supporting materials, will become part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Please do not include in your submissions sensitive personal information, such as account numbers or Social Security numbers, or names of other individuals, or other information that you would not ordinarily make public, such as trade secrets or confidential commercial information. Submissions will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information, or other information that you would not ordinarily make public. If you wish to submit trade secret or confidential commercial information, please contact the individuals listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section below. Information submitted to the Bureau will be treated in accordance with the Bureau's Rule on the Disclosure of Records and Information, 12 CFR part 1070 *et seq.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jane Raso, Senior Counsel; Yaritza Velez, Counsel; Office of Regulations, at (202) 435–7309. If you require this document in alternative electronic format, please contact *CFPB_Accessibility.cfpb.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Consumers in the United States send ''remittance transfers'' [1] in the billions of dollars to recipients in foreign countries each year. The funds that consumers send abroad are commonly referred to as remittances, and consumers send remittances (often for a fee) in a variety of ways, including by using banks, credit unions, or money services businesses (MSBs). The term ''remittance transfers'' is sometimes limited to describing consumer-to-consumer transfers of small amounts of money, often made by immigrants supporting friends and relatives in other countries. But ''remittance transfers'' may also include payments of larger dollar amounts to pay, for instance, bills, tuition, or other expenses.

Prior to the Dodd-Frank Act, remittance transfers fell largely outside of the scope of Federal consumer protection laws. Section 1073 of the Dodd-Frank Act amended EFTA by adding a new section 919 to EFTA to create a comprehensive system for consumer protection for remittance transfers sent by consumers in the United States to individuals and businesses in foreign countries.[2] EFTA applies broadly in terms of the types of ''remittance transfers'' it covers and persons and financial institutions subject to it. EFTA section 919(g)(2) defines ''remittance transfer'' as the electronic transfer of funds by a sender in any State to designated recipients located in foreign countries that are

[29] *See* 26 CFR 1.408–2.

[1] The definition of ''remittance transfer'' in the Remittance Rule is described below.

[2] 15 U.S.C. 1693 *et seq.* EFTA section 919 is codified at 1693*o*–1.

initiated by a remittance transfer provider; only small dollar transactions are excluded from this definition.[3] EFTA section 919(g)(3) defines ''remittance transfer provider'' to be a person or financial institution providing remittance transfers in the ''normal course of its business.'' The Rule provides that whether a person conducts transfers in the ''normal course of business'' generally depends on the ''facts and circumstances.''[4] However, the Rule also contains a safe harbor whereby a person that provides 100 or fewer remittance transfers in the previous and current calendar years would be deemed not to meet the normal course of business definition, and therefore be outside of the Rule's coverage.[5] As noted above, remittance transfer services may be provided by banks, credit unions, and MSBs. In its recent assessment of the Remittance Rule, the Bureau found that in 2017, MSBs conducted 95.6 percent of all remittance transfers, banks made up 4.2 percent of remittance transfers, and credit unions conducted 0.2 percent of remittance transfers.[6] Note that, because the average transfer size for banks is much larger than for MSBs, banks share of dollars transferred is greater than their share of number of transfers made.[7]

An important requirement established by EFTA section 919 is that remittance transfer providers generally must disclose (both prior to and at the time the consumer pays for the transfer) the actual exchange rate and the amount to be received by the recipient of a remittance transfer.[8] EFTA provides two exceptions to this general disclosure requirement, a ''temporary'' exception and a ''permanent'' exception.[9]

Remittance transfer providers qualify for the temporary exception in EFTA section 919 if: (i) They are an insured depository institution or insured credit union (collectively, ''insured institutions'') that makes a transfer from an account that the sender holds with them; and (ii) they are unable to know, for reasons beyond their control, the amount of currency that will be made available to the designated recipient. If these conditions are met, EFTA's temporary exception provides that these institutions need not disclose the amount of currency that will be received by the recipient but rather may disclose ''a reasonably accurate estimate of the foreign currency to be received.''[10] Specifically, under the Rule, insured institutions may disclose estimates[11] of the exchange rate (as applicable),[12] certain third-party fees defined in the Rule as ''covered third-party fees,''[13] the total amount that will be transferred to the recipient inclusive of covered third-party fees,[14] and the amount that will be received by the recipient (after deducting covered third-party fees).[15] This exception from disclosing actual amounts is temporary because EFTA provides a one-time ability for the Bureau to extend the exception up to five years from the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act, or until July 21, 2020, if the Bureau determined that the expiration of the exception would negatively affect the ability of insured institutions to send remittances to foreign countries. As EFTA section 919 expressly limits the length of the temporary exception to the term specified therein, and does not provide the Bureau the authority to extend this term beyond July 21, 2020, or make it permanent, the temporary exception will expire on July 21, 2020.

The Bureau implemented EFTA section 919 (including the temporary exception) through its remittance rule issued in 2012 which, as amended, became effective on October 28, 2013.[16] As noted above, the Bureau conducted an assessment of its remittance rules as effective as of November 2014 and in late 2018 published a report of its assessment. As discussed below, the Assessment Report provided insights into the effectiveness of the Rule and its provisions, including the temporary exception. In this RFI, the Bureau is seeking information on the expiration of the temporary exception on July 21, 2020, and potential options to mitigate the impact of the expiration. Based on comments and other feedback from various remittance transfer providers and their trade associations, as well as its own analysis, the Bureau is concerned about the potential negative effects of the expiration of the temporary exception.[17] The Bureau is also seeking information on possible changes to the current safe harbor threshold in the Rule's ''normal course of business'' definition[18] and whether an exception for ''small financial institutions'' in the Rule may be appropriate. The Bureau is concerned about the Rule's effects on certain remittance transfer providers that account for a small number of remittance transfers overall but nonetheless fall within the Rule's coverage because the number of remittance transfers they provide exceed

[3] 15 U.S.C. 1693*o*–1(g)(2). As adopted in the Remittance Rule, the term ''remittance transfer'' means: ''[The] electronic transfer of funds requested by a sender to a designated recipient that is sent by a remittance transfer provider. The term applies regardless of whether the sender holds an account with the remittance transfer provider, and regardless of whether the transaction is also an electronic fund transfer, as defined in [subpart A of Regulation E].'' The Rule's definition specifically excludes the following transfers: (1) Transfer amounts of $15 or less; and (2) certain securities and commodities transfers. 12 CFR 1005.30(e).

[4] Comment 30(f)(2)–i.

[5] 12 CFR 1005.30(f)(2)(i).

[6] Bureau of Consumer Fin. Prot., *Remittance Rule Assessment Report,* at 4 (2018) (hereinafter Assessment Report), *available at https://www.consumerfinance.gov/documents/6963/bcfp_remittance-rule-assessment_report.pdf.* Section 1022(d) of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the Bureau to conduct an assessment of each of its significant rules and orders and to publish a report of each assessment within five years of the effective date of the rule or order.

[7] Assessment Report, at 63–64.

[8] 15 U.S.C. 1693*o*–1(a)(1) and (2).

[9] EFTA section 919(c) permits the Bureau to except remittance transfer providers from having to provide actual amounts for transfers to certain nations if the Bureau determines that a recipient country does not legally allow, or the method by which transactions are made in the recipient country do not allow, a remittance transfer provider to know the amount of currency that will be received by the designated recipient. 15 U.S.C. 1693*o*–1(c). Unlike the temporary exception, this exception may be used by any remittance transfer provider sending to a country that meets the relevant conditions, not just insured institutions. Also unlike the temporary exception, this exception has no sunset date and therefore is permanent.

[10] 15 U.S.C. 1693*o*–1(a)(4).

[11] 12 CFR 1005.32(c).

[12] 12 CFR 1005.31(b)(1)(iv).

[13] 12 CFR 1005.31(b)(1)(vi).

[14] 12 CFR 1005.31(b)(1)(v).

[15] 12 CFR 1005.31(b)(1)(vii).

[16] 77 FR 6194 (Feb. 7, 2012); as amended on 77 FR 40459 (July 10, 2012); 77 FR 50243 (Aug. 20, 2012); 78 FR 6025 (Jan. 29, 2013); 78 FR 30661 (May 22, 2013); and 78 FR 49365 (Aug. 14, 2013).

[17] The Bureau received approximately 40 comments on the Remittance Rule in response to a RFI it issued in 2017 in connection with the Assessment Report. Assessment Report, at 149. The Bureau also received approximately 34 comments on the Remittance Rule from two RFIs it issued in 2018. One of the 2018 RFIs concerns whether the Bureau should amend any rules it has issued since its creation or exercise new rulemaking authorities provided for by the Dodd-Frank Act. *See* Bureau of Consumer Fin. Prot., *Request for Information Regarding the Bureau's Adopted Regulations and New Rulemaking Authorities* (2018), *available at https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_rfi_adopted-regulations_032018.pdf.* The other 2018 RFI concerns whether the Bureau should amend rules or exercise the rulemaking authorities that it inherited from other Federal government agencies. *See* Bureau of Consumer Fin. Prot., *Request for Information Regarding the Bureau's Inherited Regulations and Inherited Rulemaking Authorities* (2018), *available at https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_rfi_inherited-regulations_032018.pdf.*

[18] As discussed above, the phrase ''normal course of business'' in the definition of ''remittance transfer provider'' determines whether a person providing remittance transfers is covered by the Rule. Also as discussed, the Rule contains a safe harbor that clarifies that certain persons do not provide transfers in the ''normal course of business'' because the number of transfers they provide is below 100 transfers a year in the previous and current calendar years.

100 transfers a year, and thus, are not able to use the current safe harbor for ''normal course of business.''

The Bureau has received a number of other suggestions for changes to the Remittance Rule to improve its effectiveness in helping consumers or reduce the burden it may impose. However, in light of the time sensitivity of the expiration of the temporary exception, this RFI is limited to seeking information on the two issues described above.

II. Expiration of the Temporary Exception

A. Potential Challenges in Disclosing Actual Amounts

There are a variety of methods used to send remittance transfers. Generally, these methods involve either a closed network payment system or an open network payment system, although hybrids between open and closed payment systems also exist. In a ''closed network'' payment system, the remittance transfer provider exerts a high degree of end-to-end control over a transfer. Although there are many ways a closed network payment system might be structured, the level of control such a system affords the remittance transfer provider means, among other things, that the provider could disclose precise and reliable information about the terms and costs of transfers (*e.g.,* fees and exchange rate) before the sender pays for the transfer. Closed network payment systems are relied on by most MSBs that provide remittance transfer services.

The other major type of system, typically referred to as an ''open network'' payment system, is one in which no one entity necessarily exerts end-to-end control over a remittance transfer. Open network payment systems are primarily utilized by banks and credit unions, and include the system by which consumers send wire transfers [19] or other transfers from their deposit accounts to overseas recipients. The predominant open network payment system model is the correspondent banking network.[20] The correspondent banking system lacks a single, central operator, which distinguishes it from closed network payment systems. Instead, the correspondent banking network is a decentralized network of banking relationships between the world's tens of thousands of banks and credit unions. Most institutions only maintain relationships with a relatively small number of correspondent banks, but could nonetheless reach a wide number of recipient financial institutions worldwide even if the institution does not have control over, or a relationship with, all of the participants in transmitting a remittance transfer.

Because a sending institution does not necessarily have a relationship with, or control over, all the participants in transmitting a remittance transfer in an open network payment system, a sending institution using an open network payment system may face greater difficulty in determining and disclosing the exact amounts required by the Rule, compared to remittance transfer providers operating within a closed network payment system. For example, with respect to fees charged by intermediary institutions, absent a correspondent banking relationship or other arrangement with an intermediary institution in the transmittal chain, a sending institution may not know with certainty the amount of fees that institution may impose on the remittance transfer. Likewise, if the sending institution does not conduct any necessary currency exchange, any institution through which the funds pass could potentially perform the currency exchange before the recipient's institution deposits the funds into the recipient's account. Again, absent a correspondent banking or other arrangement with the institution that performs the currency exchange, the sending institution may not know the applicable exchange rate with certainty.

New market entrants may employ business models that make it easier for them to determine actual amounts. In recent years, new types of remittance transfer providers, and other businesses that are not traditional MSBs or financial institutions, have entered the market. Their business models and product offerings may eventually provide greater transparency and certainty over the terms and cost of a remittance transfer. For example, new remittance transfer providers that have entered the market have adopted variations of the closed payment network system, and therefore, they can disclose precise and reliable information about the terms and costs of transfers before the sender pays for the transfer.[21]

Existing market participants may also be engaged in creating new ways of facilitating cross-border transfers with enhanced transparency and certainty over certain terms and costs of remittance transfers. The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)'s ''global payments innovation'' (gpi) tracking product is one such example. SWIFT provides messaging services that support a large share of all cross-border interbank payments conducted via open network payment systems. The gpi tracking product could potentially bring greater transparency and certainty over payment terms to open network payment transfers because it allows financial institutions to track the fees charged and the exchange rates applied to a payment along its transmittal route. The product, however, has not been adopted by all SWIFT members. But in October 2018, SWIFT released a version of gpi that provides all banks on the SWIFT network the ability to see and track their payments, intending to expand gpi adoption.[22]

B. Bureau Action Related to the Temporary Exception

As discussed above, EFTA section 919 provides that the temporary exception shall expire five years after the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act (*i.e.,* July 21, 2015). It authorizes the Bureau to extend the exception—but for *no more than an additional five years*—if the Bureau determined that the expiration ''would negatively affect the ability of [covered insured institutions] . . . to send remittances to locations in foreign countries.'' [23] In 2014, following a notice-and-comment rulemaking process, the Bureau made that determination and extended the temporary exception to July 21, 2020.[24] The temporary exception will expire on July 21, 2020. EFTA section 919 expressly limits the length of the temporary exception to the term specified therein and does not provide the Bureau authority to extend this term

[19] 79 FR 55970, 55971 (Sept. 18, 2014) (''The most common form of an open payment network remittance transfer is a wire transfer, an electronically transmitted order that directs a receiving institution to deposit funds into an identified beneficiary's account.'').

[20] Generally speaking, a correspondent banking network is made up of individual correspondent banking relationships, which describe arrangements under which one bank (correspondent) holds deposits owned by other banks (respondents) and provides payment and other services to those respondent banks. *See, e.g.,* Bank for International Settlements, *Correspondent Banking,* at 9 (2016), *available at https://www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d147.pdf.*

[21] In addition to making it easier to determine actual amounts, these new business models may increase consumer choice by providing them with alternatives to traditional MSBs and financial institutions, such as higher limits on a transfer's transaction size to compete with transfers provided by financial institutions.

[22] *See* Press Release, SWIFT, *SWIFT rolls out gpi tracker for all as usage soars* (Oct. 23, 2018), *https://www.swift.com/news-events/press-releases/swift-rolls-out-gpi-tracker-for-all-as-usage-soars.*

[23] 15 U.S.C. 1693*o*–1(a)(4)(B).

[24] 79 FR 55970 (Sept. 18, 2014).

beyond July 21, 2020. The Bureau, therefore, will not be extending the exception or making it permanent unless Congress changes the law.

C. Assessment Findings and Additional Analysis

Based on 2017 bank call report data, it appears that approximately 886,000 remittance transfers (just over six percent of total bank transfers sent in 2017 and 0.27 percent of all remittance transfers sent in 2017) relied on the temporary exception.[25] Credit unions are not required to report reliance on the temporary exception on credit union call reports, even though they may use the exception. The Bureau conducted an analysis in which it assumed that all of the approximately 760,000 remittance transfers sent by credit unions relied on the temporary exception,[26] and determined that it would have meant that approximately an additional 0.22 percent of all remittance transfers sent in 2017 relied on the temporary exception, making the total percentage of transfers that rely on the temporary exception approximately 0.5 percent.

The Assessment Report also found that fewer banks relied on the temporary exception in 2017 than in 2014, the year banks began reporting remittance transfer activities on their call reports.[27] The decline appears to be the result of both fewer banks relying on the exception for any transfers, and a reduction in the reported percentage of transfers for which the temporary exception is used among the banks that continue to rely on the exception. Based on its analysis of 2017 call report data, the Bureau found that only 80 banks used the temporary exception. Among these 80 banks, there appears to be considerable variance in the rate of reliance. For example, while four of the five top remitting banks use the exception, that reliance ranges from approximately 0.4 percent to 27 percent of the total number of remittance transfers they sent.

While a substantial majority of remittance transfers may not involve the use of the temporary exception, the Bureau also recognizes that a large number of remittance transfers, specifically, 886,000 of them in 2017, could be affected by the expiration of the exception, and these effects could be particularly significant in some countries or corridors. In these instances, the Bureau recognizes the value to consumers of being able to send remittance transfers directly from their checking account to the account of a recipient in a foreign country through their bank or credit union. While new types of remittance transfer providers and new product offerings may be emerging that offer greater transparency about certain terms and costs of a remittance transfer, they may not be able to bring such transparency to certain corridors or specific financial institutions, even if they become more widely adopted in the near future.

However, the Bureau does not have specific information as to why certain insured institutions are able to provide remittance transfers without relying on the temporary exception while others are not. The Bureau likewise does not have specific information as to why, among those using the temporary exception, the rate of usage varies widely. Lastly, although the Bureau generally believes that institutions rely more often on the temporary exception to estimate fees than exchange rates, the Bureau does not have information related to the specific extent to which institutions that rely on the temporary exception are doing so to estimate fees, exchange rates, or both.

III. Coverage of Certain Remittance Transfer Providers

A. Persons That Do Not Provide Remittance Transfers in the Normal Course of Business

EFTA section 919(g)(3) defines ''remittance transfer provider'' to mean a ''person or financial institution that provides remittance transfers for a consumer in the normal course of its business, whether or not the consumer holds an account with such person or financial institution.'' [28] In its first remittance rulemaking, finalized in February 2012, the Bureau explained that whether a person conducts transfers in the ''normal course of business'' depends on the facts and circumstances.[29]

To develop clearer and more appropriately tailored standards for determining whether providers of remittance transfer services are excluded from compliance with the Rule's requirements because they do not provide remittance transfers in the ''normal course of business,'' the Bureau issued a concurrent proposal in February 2012 that would have established a safe harbor wherein a person that provided fewer than 25 remittance transfers in the previous and current calendar years would be deemed not to meet the normal course of business definition and therefore, not be covered by the Rule and be excluded from having to comply with the Rule's requirements.

The Bureau adopted the safe harbor in August 2012, with changes. In reviewing the information provided by commenters, including industry participants, and other sources in response to the proposal, the Bureau determined in 2012 that the appropriate safe harbor under which a person is deemed not to be providing remittance transfers for a consumer in the ''normal course of its business''—thus falling outside of the Rule's coverage and being exempt from its requirements—is if the person provided 100 or fewer remittance transfers in the previous calendar year and provides 100 or fewer remittance transfers in the current calendar year.[30] In setting this threshold at 100, the Bureau believed that the number was high enough that persons will not risk exceeding the safe harbor based on the needs of just two or three customers seeking monthly transfers while low enough to serve as a reasonable basis for identifying persons who occasionally provide remittance

[25] Assessment Report, at 139. Bank call reports provide data on bank reliance on the temporary exception. Under the Rule, for purposes of determining whether a bank or credit union may rely on the temporary exception, an ''insured institution'' means ''insured depository institutions . . . as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813), and insured credit unions as defined in section 101 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752). 12 CFR 1005.32(a)(3). But there is no similar information for credit union reliance, as credit unions are not required to report reliance on the temporary exception on credit union call reports. Further, broker-dealers may rely on the temporary exception pursuant to a SEC no-action letter. However, the Bureau does not have data on broker-dealers' use of the exception, but expects that to the extent they are associated with banks, their reliance should mirror that of the banks with whom they are associated. Assessment Report, at 141.

[26] The Bureau has information that suggests that 100 percent reliance on the temporary exception by credit unions is unlikely. An industry survey the Bureau conducted to support the assessment also asked whether providers are relying on the exception, and if so, whether they use it to estimate fees, exchange rates, or both. Of the 41 banks and credit unions that answered the question, six respondents replied that they used the temporary exception, similar to the proportion in the bank call reports. Only one of the 17 credit unions that answered the question reported using the temporary exception. That credit union reported using it for fees only. However, as the Assessment Report cautioned, the survey is not statistically representative of the market, even though the Bureau sent the survey to a representative sample of approximately 200 banks and credit unions, as well as every remittance-sending MSB for which the Bureau could find contact information.

[27] Bank call report data from 2014 suggest that around nine percent of transfers sent by banks relied on the temporary exception. Assessment Report, at 139.

[28] 15 U.S.C. 1693*o*–1(g)(3).

[29] 77 FR 6194, 6213 (Feb. 7, 2012).

[30] 12 CFR 1005.30(f)(2)(i).

transfers, but not in the normal course of their business.[31] At the same time, the Bureau acknowledged that it did not receive data on the overall distribution and frequency of remittance transfers across providers ''to support treating any particular number of transactions as outside the normal course of business.'' [32] When the Bureau adopted the normal course of business safe harbor, it also stated that the Bureau intended to monitor the threshold over time to better understand business structures and potential consumer protection concerns.[33]

Additionally, although the Remittance Rule does not have a small entity exception, the Bureau notes that EFTA section 904(c) contains a ''small financial institution'' exception, which permits the Bureau to modify EFTA's statutory requirements for such institutions if the Bureau determines that ''such modifications are necessary to alleviate any undue compliance burden on small financial institutions and such modifications are consistent with the purpose and objective of [EFTA].'' [34] Over the years and in comment letters responding to the RFIs discussed above, a number of industry commenters have suggested compliance costs associated with the Rule caused an increase in prices, an exodus of credit unions from the market, and a reduction in services offered to consumers in order to stay within the safe harbor threshold.[35] Given this, the Bureau is considering whether the threshold in the normal course of business safe harbor should be raised and whether an exception for small financial institutions may be appropriate.

B. Assessment Findings

The Assessment Report found that of the banks and credit unions that offer remittance transfers, approximately 80 percent of banks and 75 percent of credit unions provide 100 or fewer remittance transfers in any given year, and accordingly are not covered by the Rule.[36] [37] With respect to market exit, the Assessment Report found that data from the call reports were inconsistent with the assertion that there has been a notable decrease in credit unions offering remittance transfers since the Rule took effect. There is no comparable available evidence with respect to the number of banks offering remittance transfers since the Rule took effect.[38] Lastly, with respect to reducing the number of transfers they make to stay within the safe harbor threshold, the available evidence from the Assessment Report does not indicate that banks or credit unions are putting a ceiling on the number of remittance transfers they provide to avoid making more than 100 transfers and thereby not be subject to the Rule.

Nonetheless, the Assessment Report also found that the Rule covers a large number of bank and credit union providers whose number of remittance transfers provided exceed the safe harbor threshold, but still account for a relatively small number of remittance transfers overall. Of the roughly 700 banks within the scope of the Rule, around 400 sent fewer than 500 remittance transfers a year and some 100 sent between 500 and 1,000 remittance transfers per year from 2014 to 2017.[39] Similarly, of approximately 300 credit unions that are remittance transfer providers under the Rule, around 200 sent fewer than 500 remittance transfers per year from 2014 to 2017 and some 50 sent between 500 and 1,000 remittance transfers per year over the same time period.[40] Further, the Assessment Report noted the following relationship between the asset size of a bank or credit union and the number of remittance transfers it provides: The smaller the asset size of a financial institution, the fewer total number of remittance transfers it offers on average.[41]

Overall, remittance transfer providers that provide relatively small numbers of remittance transfers have fewer transactions to produce revenues through which to recover the fixed compliance costs associated with the Rule. Additionally, a number of credit unions and banks have described how the cost of providing remittance transfers has gone up since the Rule took effect. For example, a number of them have reported that they have contracted with a corporate credit union or a large bank to handle their wire transfers.[42] According to these institutions, the amounts charged by these larger corporate entities for transfers are higher than their costs for wire transfers before the Rule took effect. Accordingly, the Bureau believes it is appropriate to seek information and evidence regarding whether the Rule's current definition of ''normal course of business'' is appropriate and whether creating a ''small financial institution'' exception in the Rule is appropriate.

IV. Request for Information

The Bureau seeks information from the general public, including but not necessarily limited to consumer groups, individual consumers, banks and credit unions, broker-dealers, MSBs, and other businesses that offer remittance transfer services.

A. Questions Related to the Expiration of the Temporary Exception

Based on comments responding to the Bureau's RFIs on the Assessment Report and its adopted and inherited regulations, outreach the Bureau has done, and the Bureau's internal analysis, the Bureau recognizes that the expiration of the temporary exception could have negative consequences if insured institutions that rely on the exception respond to its expiration by reducing or curtailing services to certain destinations. The Bureau believes that any disruption will be small in terms of the overall remittance transfer market, but recognizes that a large number of transfers are currently made using the exception and that to the extent that the temporary exception's expiration causes disruption, it may impact open network transfers, particularly wire transfers, which could restrict consumer choices. Additionally, consumers may not have readily-available substitutes should insured institutions that rely on the temporary exception decide to respond by reducing or curtailing service.

In particular, the Bureau is interested in whether reliance on the temporary exception is necessary for certain countries or destinations in certain countries (collectively, ''specific destinations'') due to some characteristic or characteristics specific to that destination. For example, the Bureau has been told that there are currencies for which a fixed exchange

[31] 77 FR 50243, 50251 (Aug. 20, 2012).

[32] 77 FR 50243, 50251–52 (Aug. 20, 2012).

[33] 77 FR 50243, 50252 (Aug. 20, 2012).

[34] 15 U.S.C. 1963b(c).

[35] *See e.g.,* Assessment Report, at 154.

[36] Assessment Report, at 134.

[37] While the Bureau does not have sufficiently complete evidence to make a conclusive determination, available evidence strongly suggests that very few, if any, MSBs send 100 or fewer remittances in any given year. *See also* 77 FR 50243, 50252 (Aug. 20, 2012) (''[The data sets available] regarding state-licensed money transmitters did not show that any licensees that recorded some transaction volume also recorded 100 or fewer transfers per year nationally.'').

[38] Note that since the Rule took effect the share of credit unions offering remittance transfers has increased while the share of banks initially declined but has been increasing.

[39] Assessment Report, at 75–76.

[40] Assessment Report, at 82–83.

[41] For example, banks that make more than 100 remittance transfers per year have substantially larger asset sizes than banks that transfer 100 or fewer. A similar relationship exists for credit unions. Assessment Report, at 74 and 81.

[42] The Bureau also understands that service providers can include nonbanks that offer specialized international fund transfer services, which in turn may rely on other entities to generate the information required on the disclosures, such as lifting fees and exchange rates.

rate applicable to a remittance transfer cannot be provided at the time a consumer requests the transfer because foreign laws may bar the purchase of that currency in the United States.[43] The Bureau is interested in learning more information about which currencies fall into this category. Such information may point to a challenge for remittance transfer providers regardless of whether they are insured institutions. On the other hand, if the reason for the inability to provide accurate information for transfers to a specific destination is due to an insured institution's lack of correspondent banking or other contractual relationships, this may be because it is an inherent characteristic of an open network payment system or because there are specific reasons that the establishment of correspondent banking or contractual relationships to such destinations infeasible. Lastly, the Bureau is interested in learning more about the specific impacts of the expiration of the temporary exception on smaller financial institutions.

The information requested will enable the Bureau to evaluate possible changes to the Rule to mitigate (but not eliminate) the effects of the temporary exception's expiration on July 21, 2020. The questions are as follows and are grouped into six categories:

General Questions

1. As applicable, please describe or list:

a. The characteristics of transactions for which insured institutions are relying on the temporary exception. For example, does the dollar value of the transfer relate to whether or not the temporary exception will be used? Does the type of transaction relate to whether or not the temporary exception will be used (*e.g.,* wire transfer versus some other type of open network transfer; USD wire versus foreign currency wire)?

b. Circumstances under which insured institutions are consistently able to provide exact amounts. For example, are there certain corridors for which at least some insured institutions can always provide exact amounts in disclosures? Why are these institutions able to provide exact amounts while other remittance transfer providers cannot?

c. Currencies for which a specific exchange rate applicable to a remittance transfer cannot be provided at the time a consumer requests a remittance transfer because foreign laws or other obstacles bar the purchase of that currency in the United States. What factors preclude the purchase of such currency?

d. Specific destinations for which insured institutions cannot disclose fees charged by third parties because of a lack of correspondent banking or other contractual relationships with financial institutions in those destinations. What factors preclude the development of such relationships in those specific destinations?

e. Foreign financial institutions to which remittance transfers are directed for which insured institutions have found it necessary to rely on the temporary exception because these foreign financial institutions cannot, or will not, provide information about the fees they impose on a remittance transfer. In what corridors are these institutions found? What factors contribute to their inability or unwillingness to provide such information?

f. Challenges to the further reduction or elimination of need to provide estimates rather than actual amounts in disclosures.

2. Some insured institutions report minimal or no reliance on the temporary exception. Please describe the characteristics and business practices of these institutions that do not rely on the temporary exception at all or rely on it to a minimal extent. For example, are these institutions generally able to send most types of transactions to most corridors without the need to estimate? Are they restricting or limiting their services in certain ways in order to avoid relying on estimates? Do some such institutions have few or no customers who send transactions that tend to entail the need to estimate?

3. For insured institutions that rely on estimates, how do such institutions obtain the information on which they base estimates? How accurate do they believe these estimates to be? Please describe whether there are any differences between the error rate of remittance transfers for which the temporary exception is not relied upon and remittance transfers for which the exception is relied upon. How large are differences in absolute terms between the estimates provided to consumers and the actual amounts (*e.g.,* for an estimated fee of $3.00 is the actual fee consumers incur $2.75, 3.05 or $3.50)?

Remaining Reliance

4. To the extent that reliance on the temporary exception can be eliminated or further reduced by July 21, 2020:

a. What methods (products, services, or innovations) could insured institutions put in place to avoid relying on estimates by the time that the temporary exception expires on July 21, 2020?

b. What would be the cost (one-time and ongoing) of putting those methods in place?

5. Are there specific types of transactions for which elimination of reliance on the temporary exception is not feasible for the foreseeable future? If so, for which categories of transaction and why (*e.g.,* cost-prohibitive, lack of alternative methods of transmission)?

Corridors and Other Destination Issues

6. Are there certain market ''niches'' served only by insured institutions? For example, are there types of remittance transfer services offered by insured institutions that are not offered by MSBs (*e.g.,* transactions over a certain transfer amount)? Are there specific destinations that insured institutions can service that MSBs do not or cannot? Are these destinations also niches where the ability to estimate is necessary to continue services? If so, why?

7. What specific destinations or other factors that impact the ability of insured institutions to provide precise disclosures when sending remittance transfers also impact MSBs that provide remittance transfer services?

Correspondent Banking and Market Structure

8. To the extent that small-to-midsize insured institutions often rely on large correspondent banks in the United States to execute remittance transfers, how and why do efforts made by those large correspondent banks that reduce their own reliance on the temporary exception also allow smaller institutions that use their correspondent services to provide actual cost information?

9. To the extent an insured institution maintains correspondent banking, or other contractual or informal, arrangements that reduce their reliance on the temporary exception, what are the possibilities (including the costs) for that insured institution to facilitate remittance transfers being sent by other banks whose own arrangements do not overlap with its arrangement?

10. Do insured institutions generally use the same methods, systems, partners, and vendors to execute international commercial payments as they use for remittance transfers? If so, do they rely on estimation more, less, or about the same for such commercial transfers as they do for remittance transfers? Do other aspects of the patterns of reliance on estimation differ between commercial and remittance transfers? Do new business arrangements, practices, or technologies

[43] 79 FR 55970, 55982 (Sept. 18, 2014).

that impact one generally impact the other?

Countries List

11. In connection with the Remittance Rule, the Bureau has published a safe harbor countries list containing five countries (Aruba, Brazil, China, Ethiopia, and Libya) where the laws of those countries do not permit the determination of exact amounts at the time the pre-payment disclosure must be provided. What other countries, if any, should be added to this list because their laws do not permit the determination of exact amounts at the time the pre-payment disclosure must be provided? Please describe how the relevant laws prevent such determination. Are these countries for which remittance transfer services are not currently being provided, or where providers are relying on estimates?

Miscellaneous

12. Is there any other information that will help inform the Bureau as it considers whether to mitigate the impact of the expiration of the temporary exception on July 21, 2020?

B. Questions Related to Coverage of Certain Remittance Transfer Providers

As discussed above, the Bureau is interested in obtaining information and evidence to determine whether to address coverage of certain remittance transfer providers that provide remittance transfers ''in the normal course of business'' even though they account for a relatively small number of transfers overall. Also as discussed above, the Bureau found that the smaller the asset size of a financial institution, the fewer total number of remittance transfers it provides on average. Accordingly, the Bureau seeks information on the following:

13. For remittance transfer providers that provide more than 100 remittance transfers per year but account for a relatively small number of remittance transfers overall,[44] what are the economics of offering remittance transfers? For example:

a. What are the fixed costs and variable costs (*e.g.,* how costly is it to send the 201st transfer compared to the 200th?) of offering remittance transfers in compliance with the Rule?

b. Has it become necessary for these remittance transfer providers to contract with a service provider to provide or support all or a portion of their remittance transfers covered by the Rule? If so, what aspects of the Rule require contracting with a service provider?

c. For these remittance transfer providers that contract with a service provider to provide remittance transfers, what are the per-transfer costs charged by the service provider?

d. How does anticipated volume factor into the decision to provide remittance transfer services?

e. Please describe whether and how the Rule's costs are being passed on to consumers (directly, indirectly, or both).

f. Please describe costs not related to compliance with the Remittance Rule (*e.g.,* compliance with the requirements under the Bank Secrecy Act, with applicable State laws) that remittance transfer providers incur in sending transfers. Approximately how much are these costs? How are they structured (*e.g.,* what portion of the cost is attributable to fixed cost, variable cost)?

14. With respect to remittance transfer providers that provide more than 100 remittance transfers per year but account for a relatively small number of transfers overall, many times per year does the typical remittance customer send a remittance transfer? How often does the typical remittance customer cancel or assert an error?

15. For how many remittance transfers per year is it necessary to have the equivalent of one full-time staff member supporting a remittance transfer provider's remittance transfer services? How many transfers necessitate two ''full time equivalent'' staff?

16. In addition to the total number and frequency of remittance transfers provided, what other factors should the Bureau consider in determining whether a person is providing remittance transfers ''in the normal course of its business''?

17. Please describe the asset size of financial institutions that provide more than 100 remittance transfers per year but account for a relatively small number of remittance transfers overall.

18. Is there any other information that could help inform the Bureau as it considers the burden of the Rule on providers that provide more than 100 remittance transfers per year but account for a relatively small number of remittance transfers overall?

Kathleen L. Kraninger,

Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

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BILLING CODE 4810–AM–P

[44] For example, in 2017, banks that provided more than 100 but fewer than 1,001 remittance transfers accounted for less than 0.063 percent of the total remittance transfers that year. In the same year, credit unions that provided more than 100 but fewer than 1,001 remittance transfers accounted for less than 0.03 percent of total remittance transfers.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. FAA–2019–0236; Notice No. 25–19–03–SC]

Special Conditions: Boeing Model 787 Series Airplanes; Seats With Inertia Locking Devices

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed special conditions.

SUMMARY: This action proposes special conditions for Boeing Model 787 series airplanes. These airplanes will have a novel or unusual design feature when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport-category airplanes. This design feature is seats with inertia locking devices. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These proposed special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

DATES: Send comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by Docket No. FAA–2019–0236 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRegulations Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov/* and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M–30, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at 202–493–2251.

Privacy: The FAA will post all comments it receives, without change, to *http://www.regulations.gov/,* including any personal information the commenter provides. Using the search function of the docket website, anyone can find and read the electronic form of all comments received into any FAA docket, including the name of the individual sending the comment (or

signing the comment for an association, business, labor union, etc.). DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement can be found in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–19478).

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at *http://www.regulations.gov/* at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shannon Lennon, Cabin and Airframe Safety Section, AIR–675, Transport Standards Branch, Policy and Innovation Division, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, Washington 98198; telephone and fax 206–231–3209; email *shannon.lennon@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

We invite interested people to take part in this rulemaking by sending written comments, data, or views. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the special conditions, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data.

We will consider all comments we receive by the closing date for comments. We may change these special conditions based on the comments we receive.

Background

On February 14, 2019, Boeing applied for a change to Type Certificate No. T00021SE for seats with inertia locking devices in Model 787 series airplanes. The Model 787 series airplane is a twin-engine transport-category airplane with a maximum takeoff weight of 560,000 pounds and seating for 440 passengers.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 21.101, Boeing must show that the Model 787 series airplanes, as changed, continue to meet the applicable provisions of the regulations listed in Type Certificate No. T00021SE, or the applicable regulations in effect on the date of application for the change, except for earlier amendments as agreed upon by the FAA.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (*i.e.,* 14 CFR part 25) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for Boeing Model 787 series airplanes because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the type certificate for that model be amended later to include any other model that incorporates the same novel or unusual design feature, or should any other model already included on the same type certificate be modified to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, Boeing Model 787 series airplanes must comply with the fuel-vent and exhaust-emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34, and the noise-certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36.

The FAA issues special conditions, as defined in 14 CFR 11.19, in accordance with § 11.38, and they become part of the type certification basis under § 21.101.

Novel or Unusual Design Features

Boeing Model 787 series airplanes will incorporate the following novel or unusual design features:

Seats with inertia locking devices (ILD).

Discussion

Boeing has proposed to install, in Model 787 series airplanes, Thompson Aero Seating Ltd. passenger seats that can be translated in the fore and aft direction by an electrically powered motor (actuator) that is attached to the seat primary structure. Under typical service-loading conditions, the motor internal brake is able to translate the seat and hold the seat in the translated position. However, under the inertial loads of emergency-landing loading conditions specified in 14 CFR 25.562, the motor internal brake may not be able to maintain the seat in the required position. The ILD is an ''active'' device intended to control seat movement (*i.e.,* a system that mechanically deploys during an impact event) to lock the gears of the motor assembly in place. The ILD mechanism is activated by the higher inertial load factors that could occur during an emergency landing event. Each seat place incorporates two ILDs; one on either side of the seat pan. Only one ILD is required to hold an occupied seat in position during worst-case dynamic loading specified in § 25.562.

The ILD will self-activate only in the event of a predetermined airplane loading condition such as that occurring during crash or emergency landing, and will prevent excessive seat forward translation. A minimum level of protection must be provided if the seat-locking device does not deploy.

The normal means of satisfying the structural and occupant protection requirements of § 25.562 result in a non-quantified, but nominally predictable, progressive structural deformation or reduction of injury severity for impact conditions less than the maximum specified by the rule. A seat using ILD technology, however, may involve a step change in protection for impacts below and above that at which the ILD activates and deploys to retain the seat pan in place. This could result in structural deformation or occupant injury output being higher at an intermediate impact condition than that resulting from the maximum impact condition. It is acceptable for such step-change characteristics to exist, provided the resulting output does not exceed the maximum allowable criteria at any condition at which the ILD does or does not deploy, up to the maximum severity pulse specified by the requirements.

The ideal triangular maximum severity pulse is defined in Advisory Circular (AC) 25.561–1B. For the evaluation and testing of less-severe pulses for purposes of assessing the effectiveness of the ILD deployment setting, a similar triangular pulse should be used with acceleration, rise time, and velocity change scaled accordingly. The magnitude of the required pulse should not deviate below the ideal pulse by more than 0.5g until 1.33 t_1 is reached, where t_1 represents the time interval between 0 and t_1 on the referenced pulse shape as shown in AC 25.561–1B. This is an acceptable method of compliance to the test requirements of the special conditions.

Proposed conditions 1 through 5 address ensuring that the ILD activates when intended in order to provide the necessary protection of occupants. This includes protection of a range of occupants under various accident conditions. Proposed conditions 6 through 10 address maintenance and reliability of the ILD, including any outside influences on the mechanism, to ensure it functions as intended.

The proposed special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to Boeing Model 787 series airplanes. Should Boeing apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another model incorporating the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would apply to that model as well.

Conclusion

This action affects only one novel or unusual design feature on one model series of airplanes. It is not a rule of general applicability.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority Citation

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704.

The Proposed Special Conditions

Accordingly, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) proposes the following special conditions as part of the type certification basis for Boeing Model 787 series airplanes.

In addition to the requirements of § 25.562, passenger seats incorporating inertia locking device (ILD)s must meet the following:

1. Level of Protection Provided by ILD—It must be demonstrated by test that the seats and attachments, when subject to the emergency-landing dynamic conditions specified in § 25.562, and with one ILD not deployed, do not experience structural failure that could result in:

a. Separation of the seat from the airplane floor.

b. Separation of any part of the seat that could form a hazard to the seat occupant or any other airplane occupant.

c. Failure of the occupant restraint or any other condition that could result in the occupant separating from the seat.

2. Protection Provided Below and Above the ILD Actuation Condition—If step-change effects on occupant protection exist for impacts below and above that at which the ILD deploys, tests must be performed to demonstrate that the occupant is shown to be protected at any condition at which the ILD does or does not deploy, up to the maximum severity pulse specified by § 25.562. Test conditions must take into account any necessary tolerances for deployment.

3. Protection Over a Range of Crash Pulse Vectors—The ILD must be shown to function as intended for all test vectors specified in § 25.562.

4. Protection During Secondary Impacts—The ILD activation setting must be demonstrated to maximize the probability of the protection being available when needed, considering a secondary impact that is above the severity at which the device is intended to deploy up to the impact loading required by § 25.562.

5. Protection of Occupants other than 50th Percentile—Protection of occupants for a range of stature from a two-year-old child to a ninety-five percentile male must be shown.

6. Inadvertent Operation—It must be shown that any inadvertent operation of the ILD does not affect the performance of the device during a subsequent emergency landing.

7. Installation Protection—It must be shown that the ILD installation is protected from contamination and interference from foreign objects.

8. Reliability—The performance of the ILD must not be altered by the effects of wear, manufacturing tolerances, aging/drying of lubricants, and corrosion.

9. Maintenance and Functional Checks—The design, installation and operation of the ILD must be such that it is possible to functionally check the device in place. Additionally, a functional check method and a maintenance check interval must be included in the seat installer's instructions for continued airworthiness (ICA) document.

10. Release Function—If a means exists to release an inadvertently activated ILD, the release means must not introduce additional hidden failures that would prevent the ILD from functioning properly.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on April 10, 2019.

Paul Siegmund,

Acting Manager, Transport Standards Branch, Policy and Innovation Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–08613 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG–2019–0178]

RIN 1625–AA09

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Fox River, Green Bay, WI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard proposes to authorize the Main Street Bridge, mile 1.58, the Walnut Street Bridge, mile 1.81, and the Tilleman Memorial Bridge, mile 2.27, all over the Fox River at Green Bay, WI to operate remotely. The request was made by WISDOT to operate all three bridges from the Walnut Street Bridge. This proposed rule will test the remote operations with tenders onsite, and will not change the operating schedule of the bridges.

DATES: Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before October 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2019–0178 using Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov.*

See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below for instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this proposed rule, call or email Mr. Lee D. Soule, Bridge Management Specialist, Ninth Coast Guard District; telephone 216–902–6085, email *Lee.D.Soule@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
HDCCTV High Definition Closed Circuit Television
IGLD85 International Great Lakes Datum of 1985
IRCCTV Infrared Closed Circuit Television
LWD Low Water Datum based on IGLD 85
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Advance, Supplemental)
OMB Office of Management and Budget
PLC Programmable Logic Control
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code
WI–FI Wireless Fidelity
WISDOT Wisconsin Department of Transportation

II. Background, Purpose and Legal Basis

Green Bay, Wisconsin, is located in the eastern portion of the state at the head or southwest end of Green Bay. The Bay is oriented northeast-southwest and is separated from Lake Michigan to the southeast by the Door Peninsula. Green Bay Harbor, at the mouth of Fox River at the south end of Green Bay, serves the cities of Green Bay, WI, and De Pere, WI. The major commodities handled at the port are coal, limestone, wood pulp, cement, aggregates and agricultural products. The dredged

entrance channel leads generally southwest through the shallow water in the south end of Green Bay for about 11.5 miles to the mouth of Fox River and thence upstream for about 7.2 miles to a turning basin at De Pere. There are three bascule bridges operated by WISDOT and the City of Green Bay: Main Street Bridge, mile 1.58, provides 120 feet horizontal and 12 feet vertical clearance in the closed position; the Walnut Street Bridge, mile 1.81, provides 124 feet horizontal and 11 feet vertical clearance in the closed position; and the Tilleman Memorial Bridge, mile 2.27, provides 124 feet horizontal and 32 feet vertical clearance in the closed position.

The Coast Guard is issuing this NPRM under authority 33 U.S.C. 499.

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

Bridge owners are required to provide necessary drawtenders for the safe and prompt opening of a bridge and to respond to visual, sound, or radiotelephone communications for openings; unless, authorized by the U.S. Coast Guard District Commander to operate remotely.

This proposed rule will allow WISDOT and the City of Green Bay to operate all three bridges from the Walnut Street Bridge while keeping tenders at the Main Street and Tillman Memorial Bridge while the public observes and comments on the remote operations throughout the summer.

WISDOT stated that their updated PLC, HDCCT system and updated communications systems have improved the safety of bridge operations. These systems use a redundant closed band WI–FI network to communicate between the bridges. The tenders operating the three bridges will be City of Green Bay employees with WISDOT technical assistance. Three distinct consoles will be used to control the three bridges from the Walnut Street Bridge. WISDOT stated WI–FI security protocols are in place to prevent unauthorized bridge operations and there are no physical wires connecting the control panels to any of the bridges.

Additional IFCCTV systems are installed on the bridges to see vessels during limited visibility and WISDOT intends to have extra drawtenders available during heavy weather and high traffic events. WISDOT installed a public address system that allows 2-way voice communication between vessels and the remote tender and a remotely operated VHF–FM Marine Radiotelephone that monitors Channel 16.

This proposed rule will require a tender to be physically at the bridges to evaluate the remote operations and to intervene if there is a failure in the remote abilities. If remote operations are approved and there is a discrepancy with the remote equipment the tender from Walnut Street can open all three bridges manually within 30-minutes.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive Orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on these statutes and Executive Orders and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This NPRM has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the NPRM has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the ability that vessels can still transit the bridge and the bridge will continue to open as required in the current regulation.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the bridge may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section IV.A above this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator because the bridge will continue to open on signal.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this proposed rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, above. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this proposed rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This proposed rule would call for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520.).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Government

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has 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. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this proposed rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this proposed rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions

that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this proposed rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this proposed rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.lD, which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a preliminary determination that this action is one of a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This proposed rule simply promulgates the operating regulations or procedures for drawbridges. Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review, under figure 2–1, paragraph (32)(e), of the Instruction.

A preliminary Record of Environmental Consideration and a Memorandum for the Record are not required for this proposed rule. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

We view public participation as essential to effective rulemaking, and will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. Your comment can help shape the outcome of this rulemaking. If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this rulemaking, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov.* If your material cannot be submitted using *http://www.regulations.gov,* contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

We accept anonymous comments. All comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov* and will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and the docket, visit *http://www.regulations.gov/privacynotice.*

Documents mentioned in this NPRM as being available in this docket and all public comments, will be in our online docket at *http://www.regulations.gov* and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted or a final rule is published.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 117 as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 33 CFR 1.05–1; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Amend § 117.1087 by adding paragraph (a)(4) to read as follows:

(a) * * *

(4) The Main Street Bridge, mile 1.58, the Walnut Street Bridge, mile 1.81, and the Tilleman Memorial Bridge, mile 2.27, are operated remotely.

* * * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

N.A. Bartolotta,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District, Acting.

[FR Doc. 2019–08495 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2019–0213]

RIN 1625–AA87

Security Zone; Burke Lakefront Airport, Lake Erie, Cleveland, OH

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to establish a security zone for navigable waters of Lake Erie, Cleveland, OH. This security zone is necessary to protect the public and surrounding waterways from terrorist acts, sabotage, or other subversive acts, accidents, or other causes of a similar nature. Entry of vessels or persons into the zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) Buffalo or a designated representative. We invite your comments on this proposed rulemaking.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2019–0213 using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this proposed rulemaking, call or email LT Sean Dolan, 716–843–9322, email *D09–SMB–SECBuffalo-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background, Purpose, and Legal Basis

Previously COTP Buffalo has had to implement emergent security zones around Burke Lakefront Airport, Cleveland, OH whenever Senior Government Officials or foreign dignitaries utilized the airport for travel into and out of Cleveland, OH. The COTP Buffalo has determined that a security zone is necessary to protect certain individuals, vessels, the public, and surrounding waterways from terrorist acts, sabotage, or other subversive acts, accidents, or other causes of a similar nature.

The purpose of this rulemaking is to ensure the safety of vessels, the public, and the navigable waters within the security zone before, during, and after the arrival and departure of certain individuals when notified. The Coast Guard is proposing this rulemaking under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231).

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

The COTP is proposing to establish a security zone that will be enforced only upon notice of the COTP Buffalo. The COTP Buffalo will cause notice of enforcement of the security zone established by this section to be made by all appropriate means to the affected segments of the public including publication in the **Federal Register** as practicable, in accordance with 33 CFR 165.7(a). Such means of notification may also include, but are not limited to Broadcast Notice to Mariners or Local Notice to Mariners. The COTP Buffalo will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners notifying the public when enforcement of the security zone is established by this section is suspended. The security zone will encompasses all waters in Lake Erie within a line connecting the following geographical positions: 41°31′45″ N, 081°39′20″ W; then extending Northwest to 41°32′23″ N, 081°39′46″ W; then extending Southwest to 41°31′02″ N, 081°42′10″ W; then extending Southwest to the shoreline at 41°30′38″ N, 081°41′53″ W; then following the shoreline back to the point of origin.

The security zone is necessary to protect Senior Government Officials or foreign dignitaries. No vessel or person would be permitted to enter the security zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative. The Captain of the Port or his or her designated representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16 or at 716–843–9525. The regulatory text we are proposing appears at the end of this document.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This NPRM has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the NPRM has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the need to protect individuals, personnel, vessels, the public, and surrounding waterways from terrorist acts, sabotage, or other subversive acts, accidents or other causes of a similar nature. We conclude that this rule will have a minimal impact on the economy, will not interfere with other agencies, will not adversely alter the budget of any grant or loan recipients, and will not raise any novel legal or policy issues. The security zone created by this rule will be relatively small, effective only during the time necessary to protect individuals, personnel, vessels, the public, and surrounding waterways, and is designed to minimize its impact on navigable waters. Furthermore, the security zone has been designed to allow vessels to transit around it. Thus restrictions on vessel movement within that particular area are expected to be minimal. Under certain conditions, moreover, vessels may still transit through the security zone when permitted by the Captain of the Port.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the security zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section IV.A above, this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this proposed rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this proposed rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This proposed rule would not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has 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. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this proposed rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this proposed rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this proposed rule would not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Department of Homeland

Security Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a preliminary determination that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This proposed rule involves establishing a security zone that encompasses all waters in Lake Erie within a line connecting the following geographical positions: 41°31′45″ N, 081°39′20‴ W; then extending Northwest to 41°32′23″ N, 081°39′46″ W; then extending Southwest to 41°31′02″ N, 081°42′10″ W; then extending Southwest to the shoreline at 41°30′38″ N, 081°41′53″ W; then following the shoreline back to the point of origin.. Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01. A preliminary Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places, or vessels.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

We view public participation as essential to effective rulemaking, and will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. Your comment can help shape the outcome of this rulemaking. If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this rulemaking, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov.* If your material cannot be submitted using *http://www.regulations.gov,* contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

We accept anonymous comments. All comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov* and will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and the docket, visit *https://www.regulations.gov/privacyNotice.*

Documents mentioned in this NPRM as being available in the docket, and all public comments, will be in our online docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted or a final rule is published.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and record keeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165–REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.913 to read as follows:

§ 165.913 Security Zone; Burke Lakefront Airport, Lake Erie, Cleveland, OH.

(a) *Location.* Burke Lakefront Airport. This security zone includes all waters extending from the surface to the sea floor within approximately 200 yards seaward from the shoreline of the Burke Lakefront Airport and encompasses all waters in Lake Erie within a line connecting the following geographical positions: 41°31′45″ N, 081°39′20″ W; then extending Northwest to 41°32′23″ N, 081°39′46″ W; then extending Southwest to 41°31′02″ N, 081°42′10″ W; then extending Southwest to the shoreline at 41°30′38″ N, 081°41′53″ W; then following the shoreline back to the point of origin.

(b) *Definitions.* (1) Designated representative means any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officers designated by the Captain of the Port Buffalo to monitor a security zone, permit entry into a security zone, give legally enforceable orders to persons or vessels within a security zone, and take other actions authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo.

(2) Public vessel means a vessel that is owned, chartered, or operated by the United States, or by a State or political subdivision thereof.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this security zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative.

(2) All persons and vessels must comply with the instructions of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Buffalo or a designated representative. Upon being hailed by the U.S. Coast Guard by siren, radio, flashing light or other means, the operator of a vessel shall proceed as directed.

(3) All vessels must obtain permission from the Captain of the Port Buffalo or a designated representative to enter, move within or exit the security zone established in this section when the security zone is enforced. Vessels and persons granted permission to enter the security zone shall obey all lawful orders or directions of the Captain of the Port Buffalo or a designated representative. While within the security zone, all vessels shall operate at the minimum speed necessary to maintain a safe course.

(d) *Notice of Enforcement or Suspension of Enforcement.* The security zone established by this section will be enforced only upon notice of the Captain of the Port Buffalo. The Captain of the Port Buffalo will cause notice of enforcement of the security zone established by this section to be made by all appropriate means to the affected segments of the public including publication in the **Federal Register** as practicable, in accordance with § 165.7(a). Such means of notification may also include, but are not limited to Broadcast Notice to Mariners or Local Notice to Mariners. The Captain of the Port Buffalo will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners notifying the public when enforcement of the security zone established by this section is suspended.

(e) *Exemption.* Public vessels as defined in paragraph (b) of this section are exempt from the requirements in this section.

(f) *Waiver.* For any vessel, the Captain of the Port Buffalo or a designated representative may waive any of the requirements of this section, upon finding that operational conditions or other circumstances are such that application of this section is unnecessary or impractical for the purposes of safety or environmental safety.

Dated: April 24, 2019

Kenneth E. Blair,

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Captain of the Port Buffalo.

[FR Doc. 2019–08577 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2019–0221]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone for Fireworks Display; Upper Potomac River, Washington, DC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to establish a temporary safety zone for certain waters of the Upper Potomac River. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters of the Upper Potomac River at Washington, DC on July 4, 2019 (with alternate date of July 5, 2019) during a fireworks display to commemorate the July 4th holiday. This proposed rulemaking would prohibit persons and vessels from being in the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region or a designated representative. We invite your comments on this proposed rulemaking.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2019–0221 using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov.* See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this proposed rulemaking, call or email Mr. Ron Houck, Sector Maryland-National Capital Region Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 410–576–2674, email *Ronald.L.Houck@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background, Purpose, and Legal Basis

On March 26, 2019, the National Park Service notified the Coast Guard that, on behalf of the U.S., it will be conducting a fireworks display, called a ''Salute to America,'' on July 4, 2019 at 9:09 p.m. The public event will be hosted at the Lincoln Memorial, and the fireworks display will be launched from the West Potomac Park, adjacent to the Upper Potomac River in Washington, DC. In previous years, the July 4th fireworks display has launched from the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool grounds on the National Mall, but the NPS has decided to relocate the event to the West Potomac Park. Relocating the annual July 4th fireworks display from is expected to increase public attendance. In the event of inclement weather, the fireworks display will be scheduled for July 5, 2019. Hazards from the fireworks display includes accidental discharge of fireworks, dangerous projectiles, and falling hot embers or other debris. The COTP Maryland-National Capital Region has determined that potential hazards associated with the fireworks to be used in this display would be a safety concern for anyone within 1,000 feet of the fireworks discharge site.

The purpose of this rulemaking is to ensure the safety of vessels on the navigable waters of the Upper Potomac River, including the Tidal Basin, within 1,000 feet of the fireworks discharge site before, during, and after the scheduled event. The Coast Guard proposes this rulemaking under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034 (Previously 33 U.S.C. 1231).

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

The COTP proposes to establish a temporary safety zone in the Upper Potomac River from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on July 4, 2019. The safety zone would cover all navigable waters of the Upper Potomac River, including the Tidal Basin, within 1,000 feet of the fireworks discharge site at West Potomac Park in approximate position latitude 38°53′07.1″ N, longitude 077°02′49.5″ W, located at Washington, DC. The area of the safety zone on the Upper Potomac River is approximately 617 yards in length and 220 yards in width. The duration of the safety zone is intended to ensure the safety of vessels and these navigable waters before, during, and after the scheduled 9:09 p.m. to 9:31 p.m. fireworks display. No vessel or person would be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative. The regulatory text we are proposing appears at the end of this document.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This NPRM has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the NPRM has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, duration, and time-of-day of the safety zone. Vessel traffic would be able to safely transit around this safety zone which would impact a small designated area of the Upper Potomac River for less than 3 hours during the evening when vessel traffic is normally low. Moreover, the Coast Guard will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF–FM marine channel 16 about the zone.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section IV.A above, this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this proposed rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this proposed rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This proposed rule would not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has 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. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this proposed rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this proposed rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this proposed rule would not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.lD, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a preliminary determination that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This proposed rule involves a safety zone lasting less than three hours that would prohibit entry within a portion of the Upper Potomac River, including the Tidal Basin. Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01. A preliminary Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places, or vessels.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

We view public participation as essential to effective rulemaking, and will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. Your comment can help shape the outcome of this rulemaking. If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this rulemaking, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov.* If your material cannot be submitted using *http://www.regulations.gov,* contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

We accept anonymous comments. All comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov* and will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and the docket, visit *http://www.regulations.gov/privacyNotice.*

Documents mentioned in this NPRM as being available in the docket, and all public comments, will be in our online docket at *http://www.regulations.gov* and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted or a final rule is published.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T05–0221 to read as follows:

§ 165.T05–0221 Safety Zone for Fireworks Display; Upper Potomac River, Washington, DC.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of the Upper Potomac River, including the Tidal Basin, within 1,000 feet of the fireworks discharge site at West Potomac Park in approximate position latitude 38°53′07.1″ N, longitude 077°02′49.5″ W, located at Washington, DC. All coordinates refer to datum NAD 1983.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

(1) *Captain of the Port (COTP)* means the Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Maryland-National Capital Region.

(2) *Designated representative* means any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer who has been authorized by the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region to assist in enforcing the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, you may not enter the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative. All vessels underway within this safety zone at the time it is activated are to depart the zone.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's designated representative by telephone at 410–576–2693 or on Marine Band Radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). The Coast Guard vessels enforcing this section can be contacted on Marine Band Radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz).

(3) Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement officials.* The U.S. Coast Guard may be assisted in the patrol and enforcement of the safety zone by Federal, State, and local agencies.

(e) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on July 4, 2019, or if necessary due to inclement weather, from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on July 5, 2019.

Dated: April 19, 2019.

Joseph B. Loring,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region.

[FR Doc. 2019–08549 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R06–OAR–2018–0770; FRL–9992–59–Region 6]

Withdrawal of Finding of Substantial Inadequacy of Implementation Plan and of Call for Texas State Implementation Plan Revision—Affirmative Defense Provisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed action.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 Regional Administrator is considering an alternative interpretation regarding affirmative defense provisions in State Implementation Plans (SIPs) of states in EPA Region 6 that departs from the EPA's 2015 policy on this subject. In accordance with the Federal Clean Air Act (Act or CAA), the EPA Region 6 is proposing to make a finding that the affirmative defense provisions in the SIP for the state of Texas applicable to excess emissions that occur during certain upset events and unplanned maintenance, startup, or shutdown activities are narrowly tailored and limited to ensure protection of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and other CAA requirements, and would be consistent with the newly announced alternative interpretation if adopted. Accordingly, the EPA Region 6 also is proposing to withdraw the SIP call issued to Texas that was published on June 12, 2015.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket No. EPA–R06–OAR–2018–0770 at *https://www.regulations.gov* or via email to *Shar.alan@epa.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The 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. The 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 Mr. Alan Shar, (214) 665–6691, *Shar.alan@epa.gov.* For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

Docket: The index to the docket for this action is available electronically at *www.regulations.gov* and in hard copy at the EPA Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas. While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (*e.g.,* copyrighted material), and some may not be publicly available at either location (*e.g.,* CBI).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Alan Shar, (214) 665–6691, *Shar.alan@epa.gov.* To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment with Mr. Shar.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following definitions apply:

i. The word *Act* or initials *CAA* mean or refer to the Clean Air Act.

ii. The term *affirmative defense* means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding. The term *affirmative defense provision* means more specifically a state law provision in a SIP that specifies particular criteria or preconditions that, if met, would purport to preclude a court from imposing monetary penalties or other forms of relief for violations of SIP requirements in accordance with CAA section 113 or CAA section 304.

iii. The initials *EPA* mean or refer to the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

iv. The initials *HAP* mean Hazardous Air Pollutant.

v. The initials *MACT* mean Maximum Achievable Control Technology.

vi. The term *Malfunction* means a sudden and unavoidable breakdown of process or control equipment.

vii. The initials *NAAQS* mean National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

viii. The initials *PSD* mean Prevention of Significant Deterioration.

ix. The term *EPA Region 6* refers to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, located in Dallas, Texas.

x. The initials *SIP* mean State Implementation Plan.

xi. The initials *SNPR* mean Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

xii. The word *State* means the state of Texas, unless the context indicates otherwise.

xiii. The term *Shutdown* means, generally, the cessation of operation of a source.

xiv. The initials *SSM* mean Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction.

xv. The term *Startup* means, generally, the setting in operation of a source.

xvi. The term *TCEQ* means the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Table of Contents

I. Summary of the Proposed Action
II. Background
A. CAA Provisions Regarding State Implementation Plans
B. The EPA's Past Policy Supporting Affirmative Defense Provisions in State Implementation Plans
C. The EPA's 2015 Reversal—Finding of Inadequacy and SIP Call for Texas Regarding Affirmative Defense Provisions
D. Texas's Petition for Reconsideration and Stay of EPA's 2015 Reversal Action
III. The EPA Region 6 Policy Under Consideration on Affirmative Defense Provisions in SIPs
IV. Evaluation of the Affirmative Defense Provisions in the Texas SIP
A. Affirmative Defense Provisions in the Texas State Implementation Plan
B. Application of Region 6 Policy, if Adopted, to Affirmative Defense Provisions in the Texas SIP
V. Proposed Action
VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Summary of the Proposed Action

Today, the EPA Region 6 is proposing to find that the affirmative defense provisions in Texas's SIP applicable to excess emissions that occur during upsets (30 TAC 101.222(b)), unplanned events (30 TAC 101.222(c)), upsets with respect to opacity limits (30 TAC 101.222(d)), and unplanned events with respect to opacity limits (30 TAC 101.222(e)) do not make Texas's SIP substantially inadequate to meet the requirements of the Act. Accordingly, the EPA Region 6 is proposing to withdraw its finding of substantial inadequacy with regard to Texas's SIP and to withdraw the SIP call issued to Texas that was published on June 12, 2015 (80 FR 33968–9).

II. Background

A. CAA Provisions Regarding State Implementation Plans

In compliance with CAA section 110, every state has adopted and from time to time revises a SIP to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS).[1] These plans must include enforceable ''emission limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques,'' as well as schedules and timetables for compliance, as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of the CAA. If a SIP or SIP revision meets the applicable requirements of the CAA, the EPA must approve it, at which point the state provisions become federally enforceable.

A state is required to revise its SIP in certain ways after certain events specified in the CAA, including an ''infrastructure'' revision after EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS and an ''attainment plan'' revision after EPA designates or redesignates an area under the state's jurisdiction as nonattainment for a NAAQS. States also often initiate revisions to their SIPs for other reasons (*e.g.,* after the state has issued revisions of state rules and regulations previously approved by EPA for inclusion as part of the state's federally enforceable SIP). The EPA evaluates each such state-initiated revision for compliance with applicable CAA requirements.

Section 110(k)(5) of CAA provides that the Administrator shall require a state to submit a proposed revision to its SIP whenever the Administrator determines that the SIP is substantially inadequate to attain or maintain the relevant NAAQS, to mitigate adequately the interstate transport of pollution, or to otherwise comply with any requirement of the CAA. The CAA section 110(k)(5) process is commonly referred to as a ''SIP Call.''

EPA Region 6 proposes to withdraw the 2015 determination that the Texas SIP is substantially inadequate because of the presence of certain provisions that establish an affirmative defense as to civil penalties for sources with emissions during upsets and unplanned maintenance, startup and shutdown (MSS) activities that exceed otherwise applicable emission limitations in the SIP (See 80 FR 33840, June 12, 2015).

B. The EPA's Past Policy Supporting Affirmative Defense Provisions in State Implementation Plans

The EPA uses the term ''affirmative defense'' to mean a response or defense put forward by a defendant in the context of an enforcement proceeding, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding. The term ''affirmative defense provision'' in the context of a SIP means, more specifically, a state law provision in a SIP that specifies particular criteria or preconditions that, if met, would purport to preclude a court from imposing monetary penalties or other forms of relief for violations of SIP requirements in accordance with CAA section 113 or CAA section 304.

In 1999, the EPA provided states with non-binding guidance on the subject of SIP provisions that established boundaries for affirmative defenses for excess emissions relative to a SIP emission limitation.[2] According to the 1999 Guidance, SIPs could contain affirmative defense provisions as to civil penalties for excess emissions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events, but approvable affirmative defense provisions in SIPs should be narrowly tailored and limited to ensure protection of the NAAQS and meet other CAA requirements applicable to SIPs. The EPA explained that ''the imposition of a [monetary] penalty for excess emissions . . . caused by circumstances entirely beyond the control of the owner or operator may not be appropriate.'' [3] The EPA explained that an approvable affirmative defense provision should require that a defendant have the burden of proof to demonstrate several enumerated criteria. One list of criteria was included for startup and shutdown events, and a very similar list of criteria was included for malfunction events. The 1999 Guidance also reiterated and clarified other aspects of the EPA's guidance regarding how SIPs may address startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) events.

As discussed further below, in 2013, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (Fifth Circuit) upheld the EPA's 2010 approval of an affirmative defense as to civil penalties for excess emissions during upsets and unplanned MSS activities (malfunctions) in the Texas SIP. See *Luminant Generation Co.* v. *EPA,* 714 F.3d 841 (5th Cir. 2013, cert. denied). Also in 2013, the EPA initiated an action partly in response to an administrative petition filed by Sierra Club in 2011 requesting: (1) That the EPA reexamine its CAA interpretation and guidance related to SIP provisions for SSM events; and (2) that the EPA determine that specific existing provisions in specific SIPs were inconsistent with the CAA (SSM SIP Action).[4] In the initial proposal for the SSM SIP Action, the EPA proposed to continue to interpret the CAA to allow affirmative defense provisions for malfunction events as in the 1999 Guidance,[5] but to depart from that Guidance by interpreting the CAA to preclude affirmative defense provisions

[1] The NAAQS are codified at 40 CFR part 50.

[2] ''State Implementation Plans: Policy Regarding Excess Emissions During Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown,'' Memorandum from Steven A. Herman, Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, and Robert Perciasepe, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, to EPA Regional Administrators, September 20, 1999 (1999 Guidance).

[3] Page 1 of the attachment to the 1999 Guidance.

[4] 78 FR 12460 (Feb. 22, 2013).

[5] The EPA stated in our initial proposal that we believed that a ''narrow affirmative defense for malfunction events'' was permissible in SIP provisions. 78 FR 12470.

for planned startup and shutdown events. Applying this approach, the EPA proposed to find that affirmative defense SIP provisions for startup and shutdown events in a number of SIPs (but notably not including Texas, whose SIP did not include an affirmative defense for planned startup and shutdown events) caused those SIPs to be substantially inadequate to meet CAA requirements, and the EPA proposed to call on the affected states to revise those provisions.

After the EPA's initial proposal for the SSM SIP Action, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit) issued a decision regarding the legality of affirmative defense provisions included in a certain national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) established under CAA section 112. In *NRDC* v. *EPA,* 749 F.3d 1055 (D.C. Cir. 2014), the D.C. Circuit reviewed an affirmative defense provision in that NESHAP which made monetary penalties unavailable where, in an enforcement proceeding, sources could demonstrate that an emissions violation was due to an unavoidable malfunction and met additional criteria.[6] The D.C. Circuit vacated the EPA's affirmative defense provision in that section 112 NESHAP, holding that the CAA gives district courts sole authority in federal enforcement proceedings to determine whether a penalty for a violation of a section 112 NESHAP is appropriate.[7]

In the *NRDC* decision, the court stated that it was not confronted with the decision of whether an affirmative defense may be appropriate in a SIP and noted that the Fifth Circuit in *Luminant* had upheld the EPA's approval of affirmative defenses as to civil penalties in the Texas SIP.[8]

Following the *NRDC* decision, the EPA issued a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPR) for the SSM SIP Action reconsidering the legal basis for affirmative defense provisions in CAA section 110 SIPs.[9] In that notice, the EPA stated its view that the reasoning of the D.C. Circuit in *NRDC* should extend to affirmative defense provisions created by states in section 110 SIPs, that the EPA cannot approve any such affirmative defense provision in a SIP, and that if such an affirmative defense provision is included in an existing SIP, the EPA has authority under section 110(k)(5) to require a state to remove that provision. The EPA therefore reevaluated the affirmative defense SIP provisions addressed in the original proposal (*i.e.,* those that had been identified in the Sierra Club petition) and the EPA reviewed additional affirmative defense provisions in other states' SIPs, including a provision in the Texas SIP that EPA had previously approved, and that *Luminant* upheld, as described in more detail later in this notice, that provided an affirmative defense as to civil penalties for upsets and unplanned maintenance, startup, and shutdown activities (functionally equivalent to malfunctions).[10] In the supplemental proposal, the Agency proposed to find that the affirmative defense provisions in 17 states, including Texas, made those states' SIPs substantially inadequate. The EPA proposed to issue SIP calls pursuant to section 110(k)(5) for the SIPs with these provisions.[11]

The EPA issued an SSM SIP policy, including a position on affirmative defenses, and finalized the SIP call for Texas and other states on May 22, 2015.[12] The EPA determined that affirmative defense SIP provisions that operate to alter or eliminate federal courts' jurisdiction to determine penalties for violations of SIP requirements would undermine Congress's grant of jurisdiction and are inconsistent with CAA requirements.[13]

C. The EPA's 2015 Reversal—Finding of Inadequacy and SIP Call for Texas Regarding Affirmative Defense Provisions

As noted previously, on September 17, 2014, the EPA published a SNPR concerning affirmative defense provisions in SIPs.[14] In that notice, the EPA identified 30 TAC 101.222(b)–(e) as problematic affirmative defense provisions in the EPA-approved SIP for the state of Texas. These provisions provide affirmative defenses as to civil penalties for sources of excess emissions that occur during upsets (section 101.222(b)), unplanned events (section 101.222(c)), upsets with respect to opacity limits (section 101.222(d)), and unplanned events with respect to opacity limits (section 101.222(e)).

In the same SNPR, the EPA acknowledged that it had approved these affirmative defense provisions in 2010, after determining that they were consistent with the Agency's interpretation of the CAA and its recommendations for such provisions as expressed in the 1999 Guidance, applicable at that point in time. Moreover, the SNPR noted that the EPA successfully defended its approval of these specific provisions [15] (as well as its disapproval of related provisions relevant to affirmative defenses for planned events) in the Fifth Circuit in the *Luminant* decision.

On May 22, 2015 (See 80 FR 33840, published June 12, 2015), the EPA finalized its SIP calls concerning treatment of excess emissions that occur during periods of SSM.[16] The final SIP calls required each affected state, including Texas, to submit a corrective SIP revision addressing the identified inadequacies no later than November 22, 2016.[17]

On November 18, 2016, TCEQ submitted a SIP revision that included rules stating that the SIP-called provisions in 30 TAC 101.222(b)–(e) are applicable only to enforcement actions initiated by the state in state courts and are not intended to limit a federal court's ability to determine appropriate remedies. TCEQ conditioned this rule, however, as taking effect only upon a final and nonappealable court decision that upholds the 2015 SSM SIP Action.[18] The EPA has not acted on the state's November 18, 2016, submittal.

D. Texas's 2017 Petition for Reconsideration and Stay of EPA's 2015 Reversal Action

On March 15, 2017, former TCEQ Chairman Bryan W. Shaw submitted a letter to the EPA petitioning the Agency to reconsider the 2015 Texas SIP call and reinstate its prior interpretation (regarding affirmative defenses for malfunctions) for proper enforcement of the CAA. TCEQ requested that the EPA reconsider issues raised in the petition

[6] *Id.*

[7] *Id.* at 1063–64.

[8] 749 F.3d at 1064 n.2 (citing *Luminant Generation Co.* v. *EPA,* 714 F.3d 841 (5th Cir. 2013, cert. denied)).

[9] 79 FR 55920, 55931–35 (Sept. 17, 2014).

[10] *Id.* at 55936.

[11] Id. at 55925. The count of 17 affected states includes some ambiguous SSM SIP provisions that were not clearly affirmative defense provisions but contained features of an affirmative defense.

[12] 80 FR 33957–74 (June 12, 2015).

[13] 80 FR 33851–53.

[14] See ''State Implementation Plans: Response to Petition for Rulemaking; Findings of Substantial Inadequacy; and SIP Calls to Amend Provisions Applying to Excess Emissions During Periods of Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction; Supplemental Proposal To Address Affirmative Defense Provisions in States Included in the Petition for Rulemaking and in Additional State; Proposed Rule.'' 79 FR 55920 (Sept. 17, 2014).

[15] See 79 FR 55945, September 17, 2014.

[16] ''State Implementation Plans: Response to Petition for Rulemaking; Restatement and Update of EPA's SSM Policy Applicable to SIPs; Findings of Substantial Inadequacy; and SIP Calls to Amend Provisions Applying to Excess Emissions During Periods of Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction; Final Rule.''

[17] June 12, 2015 (80 FR 33840).

[18] The 2015 SSM SIP Action has been challenged and is currently being held in abeyance. See *Envtl. Comm. of the Florida Power Coordinating Group, et al.* v. *EPA* (D.C. Cir., filed July 27, 2015, Case No. 15–239 and consolidated cases).

and that the EPA stay implementation of the final rule's identification of the affirmative defenses as to civil penalties in the Texas SIP as inconsistent with the CAA pending reconsideration. On October 16, 2018, after review of the issues raised, the Regional Administrator for EPA Region 6 partially granted the petition, noting that the Region would provide notice and an opportunity for public comment if the Agency proposes changing the Texas SSM SIP call, but the Regional Administrator did not respond to TCEQ's request for a stay. See letter from the EPA Region 6 to TCEQ, dated October 16, 2018, included in the docket for this action. In the process of partially granting TCEQ's petition to reconsider the Texas SIP call, the Regional Administrator sought and obtained concurrence from the relevant office in the EPA's Office of Air and Radiation to potentially propose an action inconsistent with the EPA's interpretation of affirmative defense provisions contained in the 2015 SSM SIP Action when acting pursuant to the reconsideration of the Texas SIP call. The EPA CAA regulations allow an EPA Region to vary from a national policy such as the 2015 SSM SIP policy when the Region has obtained a requisite EPA Headquarters concurrence. See 40 CFR 56.5(b). TCEQ's petition and the concurrence from the relevant office in the EPA's Office of Air and Radiation are contained in the docket for this action.

III. The EPA Region 6 Policy Under Consideration on Affirmative Defense Provisions in SIPs

Upon further analysis, EPA Region 6 believes the policy position on affirmative defense SIP provisions for malfunctions as upheld by the Fifth Circuit's *Luminant* decision should be maintained and that it is not appropriate to extend the D.C. Circuit's reasoning in *NRDC* to the affirmative defense provisions in the Texas SIP. As the EPA acknowledged in the 2015 SSM SIP Action, the CAA does not speak directly to the question of whether affirmative defense provisions are permissible in section 110 SIPs. See 80 FR 33856; see also, *Luminant,* 714 F.3d at 852–53 (determining that under *Chevron* step 1 the CAA section 113 does not discuss whether a state may include an affirmative defense in its SIP and ''turn[ing] to step two of *Chevron*'' in holding that the Agency's interpretation of the CAA to allow certain affirmative defenses as to civil penalties in SIPs was a ''permissible interpretation of section [113], warranting deference''). Therefore, Region 6 is considering finding that it has discretion to determine how to reasonably interpret the statute to develop a policy on this issue in a manner consistent with the precedent in the Fifth Circuit.[19] The D.C. Circuit's *NRDC* decision evaluated the validity of an affirmative defense provision in an emission standard created by the EPA under CAA section 112, and expressly reserved judgment regarding the same question in the section 110 context in light of the ruling of its sister circuit. ''The Fifth Circuit recently upheld EPA's partial approval of an affirmative defense provision in a State Implementation Plan. See *Luminant Generation Co.* v. *EPA,* 714 F.3d 841 (5th Cir. 2013). We do not here confront the question whether an affirmative defense may be appropriate in a State Implementation Plan.'' [20] Therefore, the *NRDC* decision did not foreclose EPA's ability to allow for affirmative defense provisions in section 110 SIPs, particularly in light of the Fifth Circuit's precedent upholding the EPA's prior approval of the Texas provisions at issue here. Upon revisiting this issue and consistent with the authority for EPA Regions to adopt a policy that varies from national policy under the mechanism established by 40 CFR 56.5(b), EPA Region 6 is evaluating the particular relevance of the *Luminant* decision and whether the *NRDC* decision has any application to Region 6's SIP approvals under CAA section 110 in this context. EPA Region 6 is considering finding that it may not be appropriate to extend the reach of the *NRDC* decision to affirmative defense provisions in section 110 SIPs in a manner inconsistent with the *Luminant* decision.

The mechanisms established under section 112 of the CAA to control air pollution are different than those under section 110 in significant ways. NESHAP are developed by the EPA under CAA section 112. Under CAA section 112, once a source category is listed for regulation pursuant to CAA section 112(c), the statute directs EPA to use a specific and exacting process to establish nationally-applicable, category-wide, technology-based emissions standards under section 112(d). Under section 112(d), EPA must establish emission standards for major sources that ''require the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of the hazardous air pollutants subject to this section'' that EPA determines is achievable taking into account certain statutory factors. The EPA refers to these rules as ''maximum achievable control technology'' or ''MACT'' standards. The MACT standards for existing sources must be at least as stringent as the average emissions limitation achieved by the best performing 12 percent of existing sources in the category (for which the Administrator has emissions information) or the best performing five sources for source categories with less than 30 sources. See CAA section 112(d)(3)(A) and (B). This level of minimum stringency is referred to as the MACT floor. For new sources, MACT standards must be at least as stringent as the control level achieved in practice by the best controlled existing similar source. See CAA section 112(d)(3). The EPA also must analyze more stringent ''beyond-the-floor'' control options, which consider not only the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of a hazardous air pollutant (HAP), but must take into account costs, energy, and non-air quality health and environmental impacts when doing so.

In contrast, SIPs are developed by the states under CAA section 110 and reflect the Clean Air Act's core principle of cooperative federalism. See *Michigan* v. *EPA,* 268 F.3d 1075, 1083 (D.C. Cir. 2001); 42 U.S.C. 7401(a)(3) and (4). Section 110 affords broad discretion to states in how to develop and implement air emission controls after the federal government establishes NAAQS to be achieved. For example, in determining which emissions limits and other control measures to incorporate into SIPs, CAA section 110(a)(2)(A) provides states with flexibility to decide the specific controls that ''may be necessary and appropriate'' to meet the Act's requirements. This flexibility, and state discretion, under section 110 has been acknowledged repeatedly by the EPA in its actions and in court decisions on those Agency actions.[21] While CAA

[19] *E.g., Nat'l Cable & Telecomms. Ass'n* v. *Brand X internet Servs.,* 545 U.S. 967 (2005); *FCC* v. *Fox Television Stations, Inc.,* 556 U.S. 502 (2009); and *Louisiana Envtl. Action Network* v. *EPA,* 382 F.3d 575, 581–82 (5th Cir. 2004) (recognizing that a court's reversal of EPA's interpretation of the CAA is warranted only where an agency interpretation is contrary to ''clear congressional intent.'') (quoting *Chevron,* 467 U.S. 837, 843 n.9 (1984)).

[20] *NRDC,* 749 F.3d at 1064 n.2.

[21] *E.g., Train* v. *NRDC,* 421 U.S. 60, 79 (1975) (''Under § 110(a)(2), the Agency is required to approve a State plan which provides for the timely attainment and subsequent maintenance of ambient air standards, and which also satisfies that section's general requirements. The Act gives the Agency no authority to question the wisdom of a State's choices of emission limitations if they are part of a plan which satisfies the standards of § 110(a)(2). . . . Thus, so long as the ultimate effect of a State's choice of emission limitations is compliance with the national standards for ambient air, the State is at liberty to adopt whatever mix of emission limitations it deems best suited to its particular situation.''); *CleanCOALition* v. *TXU Power,* 536 F.3d 469, 472 n.3 (5th Cir. 2008) (''EPA has no

Continued

section 110 functions within a cooperative federalism system in which states propose plans to attain and maintain the NAAQS and the EPA determines whether their specific plans comply with the Act's requirements, see 42 U.S.C. 7410(k)(4), CAA section 112 on the other hand strictly prescribes how the EPA must establish federal emission limitations for a specific class of sources which states have little flexibility in how to implement.

In addition, the EPA's role, with respect to a SIP revision, is focused on reviewing the submission to determine whether it meets the minimum criteria of the CAA, and, where it does, EPA must approve the submission. In the context of a SIP, the EPA is not establishing its own requirements for the state to implement. CAA section 110(a)(2)(A)–(B) requires states to submit SIPs with emission limits and other controls necessary to meet CAA requirements, and CAA section 110(a)(2)(C) requires SIPs to include ''a program to provide for the enforcement'' of those emision control measures. In light of the inherent flexibility established by Congress in CAA section 110 for NAAQS implementation, for Region 6 to approve a state's SIP submission that contains an affirmative defense provision that is adequately protective and does not interfere with any applicable requirement of the CAA may be an appropriate recognition that states have latitude to define in their SIPs what constitutes an enforceable emission limitation, so long as the SIP meets all applicable CAA requirements. See 42 U.S.C. 7407(a) (States have the primary responsibility for assuring air quality within the state by submitting a SIP ''which will specify the manner in which national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards will be achieved and maintained. . .'').

These differences in scope and relative balance of state and federal authority between CAA sections 110 and 112 suggest that the D.C. Circuit's reasoning with respect to limits on federal agency authority under the latter does not address the distinct question of whether a state may deem affirmative defense provisions to be an appropriate part of their overall NAAQS maintenance strategy for inclusion in their SIP submissions to EPA. In further considering this issue and consistent with the above discussion, EPA Region 6 believes that the application of the D.C. Circuit's reasoning in the *NRDC* decision may be particularly inappropriate in this circumstance where, as noted in the *NRDC* decision, the EPA's approval of the Texas SIP provision at issue was upheld by the Fifth Circuit. In its 2014 supplemental proposal, when it applied the reasoning of *NRDC* in the SIP context, the EPA may have given insufficient weight to the fact that the Texas SIP provisions had been upheld by the Fifth Circuit. In the *Luminant* case, the environmental petitioners raised the same basic argument that was key to the D.C. Circuit's *NRDC* holding: Environmental petitioners argued that the EPA's approval of the Texas affirmative defense SIP provision conflicts with the CAA's provision that, in the case of EPA enforcement and citizen suits, a federal district court ''shall have jurisdiction'' to assess a ''civil penalty.'' 42 U.S.C. 7413(b); 7604(a). The Fifth Circuit, however, upheld as ''neither contrary to law nor in excess of [EPA's] statutory authority'' the EPA's position that the Texas provision at issue here is narrowly tailored and consistent with the penalty assessment criteria in CAA section 113(e).[22] See also 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(C) (requiring states to include a program for the enforcement of control measures as necessary and appropriate to meet applicable CAA requirements).

EPA Region 6 believes that the best policy may be to permit certain affirmative defense provisions in the section 110 SIPs of states in Region 6, consistent with the *Luminant* decision, and invites comment on this issue. Consistent with the discussion above, EPA Region 6 believes that it may be inappropriate to impose a civil penalty on sources for sudden and unavoidable emissions caused by circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator. EPA Region 6 recognizes that even equipment that is properly designed and maintained can sometimes fail. Further, because the specific affirmative defense provisions at issue herein apply to excess emissions that cannot be avoided by a source operator, removing these affirmative defense provisions from SIPs will not reduce emissions and therefore would not result in an environmental or public health or welfare benefit. Therefore, EPA Region 6 is considering adopting a policy that affirmative defense provisions are generally permissible in SIPs when they are adequately protective and do not interfere with any applicable requirement of the CAA and invites comment on this issue. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k)(3) and (l).

IV. Evaluation of the Affirmative Defense Provisions in the Texas SIP

As outlined in the previous section, and consistent with the *Luminant* decision, EPA Region 6 is considering reinstating EPA's policy that affirmative defense provisions in the SIPs are generally approvable in states in Region 6. EPA Region 6 believes that affirmative defense SIP provisions may be generally permissible when they are adequately protective and do not interfere with any applicable requirement of the CAA. As mentioned above, a state's authority to establish an enforceable emission limitation in its SIP under CAA section 110(a)(2) includes the authority to establish an emission limitation that includes an affirmative defense as to civil penalties. Upon analyzing 30 TAC 101.222(b), 30 TAC 101.222(c), 30 TAC 101.222(d) and 30 TAC 101.222(e), EPA Region 6 is proposing to determine that these provisions are adequately protective and do not interfere with any applicable requirement of the CAA and therefore are permissible affirmative defense SIP provisions if EPA Region 6 adopts the new policy under consideration as outlined in section III.

A. Affirmative Defense Provisions in the Texas State Implementation Plan

Under the Texas SIP, the regulation and control of emissions occurring during startups, shutdowns and malfunctions has evolved over time.[23] Upsets and unplanned maintenance, startup, and shutdown (MSS) activities are equivalent to malfunctions, and the affirmative defense provisions governing emissions during those periods are the subject of this proposed rulemaking. In 2005, Texas revised its excess emissions regulations.[24] In particular, the revised regulations included narrowly tailored and limited affirmative defenses to civil penalties for excess emissions during ''upsets'' and ''unplanned MSS activities'' at Texas facilities. See 30 TAC 101.222(b)–(e). Texas submitted these provisions to the EPA on June 23, 2006, and the EPA

authority to question the wisdom of a State's choices of emission limitations if they are part of a SIP that otherwise satisfies the standards set forth in 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).'').

[22] *Luminant,* 714 F.3d at 853. Other circuit courts have also upheld affirmative defense provisions promulgated by the Agency as part of federal implementation plans, which the EPA promulgates when a state has failed to provide a SIP that satisfies the minimum CAA requirements. *Montana Sulphur & Chemical Co.* v. *EPA,* 666 F.3d 1174 (9th Cir. 2012); *Arizona Public Service Co.* v. *EPA,* 562 F.3d 1116 (10th Cir. 2009).

[23] See Luminant Generation Co. v. EPA, 714 F.3d 841, 847–849; see also, Part II.A ''TCEQ's Excess Emissions History,'' Comments by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Regarding State Implementation Plans, at 4–9 (November 5, 2014), EPA Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2012–0322, Document No. 0936.

[24] See 30 Tex. Reg. 8884 (December 30, 2005).

approved them into the Texas SIP in 2010. See 75 FR 68989 (Nov. 10, 2010). The EPA's approval of these provisions as a revision to the Texas SIP was challenged but ultimately upheld. See Luminant Generation Co. v. EPA, 714 F.3d 841 (5th Cir. 2013, cert. denied). In 2015, in the final SSM SIP Action as discussed above, the EPA determined, based on *NRDC,* that these previously approved and upheld affirmative defense provisions for malfunctions (upsets and unplanned MSS activities) were inconsistent with the CAA and thus the Texas SIP was substantially inadequate, and the EPA called on Texas to remove 30 TAC 101.222(b)–(e) from the Texas SIP. This action proposes to withdraw the 2015 Texas SIP call, and thereby leave in place the EPA's 2010 approval of the Texas SIP provisions related to affirmative defenses as to civil penalties for excess emissions during upsets and unplanned MSS activities.

According to 30 TAC 101.222(b), which is applicable to emission limits in the Texas SIP other than opacity limits, an affirmative defense as to civil penalties is available for all claims in enforcement actions concerning ''upset events'' that are determined not to be excessive emissions events [25] other than claims for administrative technical orders and actions for injunctive relief, for which the owner or operator proves all of the following:

''(1) the owner or operator complies with the requirements of § 101.201 of this title (relating to Emissions Event Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements). In the event the owner or operator fails to report as required by § 101.201(a)(2) or (3), (b), or (e) of this title, the commission will initiate enforcement for such failure to report and for the underlying emissions event itself. This subsection does not apply when there are minor omissions or inaccuracies that do not impair the commission's ability to review the event according to this rule, unless the owner or operator knowingly or intentionally falsified the information in the report;

(2) the unauthorized emissions were caused by a sudden, unavoidable breakdown of equipment or process, beyond the control of the owner or operator;

(3) the unauthorized emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided or planned for, and could not have been avoided by better operation and maintenance practices or technically feasible design consistent with good engineering practice;

(4) the air pollution control equipment or processes were maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions and reducing the number of emissions events;

(5) prompt action was taken to achieve compliance once the operator knew or should have known that applicable emission limitations were being exceeded, and any necessary repairs were made as expeditiously as practicable;

(6) the amount and duration of the unauthorized emissions and any bypass of pollution control equipment were minimized and all possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the unauthorized emissions on ambient air quality;

(7) all emission monitoring systems were kept in operation if possible;

(8) the owner or operator actions in response to the unauthorized emissions were documented by contemporaneous operation logs or other relevant evidence;

(9) the unauthorized emissions were not part of a frequent or recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;

(10) the percentage of a facility's total annual operating hours during which unauthorized emissions occurred was not unreasonably high; and

(11) the unauthorized emissions did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increments, or to a condition of air pollution.'' [26]

The EPA approved 30 TAC 101.222(b) as a revision to the Texas SIP in 2010 because it determined that this provision provides a narrowly tailored affirmative defense as to civil penalties for excess emissions during an upset event, which the EPA considered equivalent to a malfunction event, that was consistent with the interpretation of the CAA as set forth in the 1999 Guidance. In particular, these affirmative defense provisions only concerned civil penalties for violations involving excess emissions during certain defined activities and did not preclude actions seeking injunctive relief. In addition, the criteria include a requirement that the unauthorized emissions did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a NAAQS, PSD increment, or a condition of air pollution. As stated above, excess emissions were subject to reporting requirements and an analysis that such emissions were not excessive. See 30 TAC 101.201 (relating to emission event reporting and recordkeeping requirements) and 30 TAC 101.222(a) (relating to excessive emission event determinations). Excess emissions determined to be excessive triggered penalty and corrective action plan requirements.

In the Texas SIP, 30 TAC 101.222(d) provides the same affirmative defense terms for upset events related to SIP opacity limits. The EPA approved 30 TAC 101.222(d) for the same reasons as it approved 30 TAC 101.222(b). Also, the Texas SIP includes 30 TAC 101.222(c) and 101.222(e) that provide similar affirmative defenses as to civil penalties for unplanned MSS activities that arise from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the operator that require immediate corrective action to minimize or avoid an upset or malfunction. These provisions allow an affirmative defense as to civil penalties where the source owner or operator has the burden to prove that such unplanned activities arose from sudden or unforeseeable events beyond the control of the operator, that immediate corrective action was required to minimize or avoid an upset or malfunction, and that the criteria in section 101.222(c) or (e) have been met. In approving the provisions into the SIP, the EPA agreed that Texas's treatment of unplanned MSS is functionally equivalent to EPA's 1999 Guidance definition of malfunction. The EPA approved these two provisions for the same reasons it approved 30 TAC 101.222(b) and 101.222(d), interpreting unplanned MSS to mean maintenance or shutdown related to a malfunction. A copy of 30 TAC 101.222 showing the specific terms for all four affirmative defense-related

[25] To determine whether an emissions event or emissions events are excessive, the following factors are evaluated: (1) The frequency of the facility's emissions events; (2) the cause of the emissions event; (3) the quantity and impact on human health or the environment of the emissions event; (4) the duration of the emissions event; (5) the percentage of a facility's total annual operating hours during which emissions events occur; and (6) the need for startup, shutdown, and maintenance activities. See 30 TAC 101.222(a). The current EPA-approved Texas SIP does not provide any affirmative defense for an emissions event or emissions events that are determined to be excessive emission events. Such events are required to have a corrective action plan developed and are subject to a penalty action.

[26] Texas Health and Safety Code, Title 5. Sanitation and Environmental Quality, Subtitle C. Air Quality, Chapter 382. Clean Air Act, Subchapter A. General Provisions, Section 382.003(1)(C)(3) defines Air Pollution to mean ''the presence in the atmosphere of one or more air contaminants or combination of air contaminants in such concentration and of such duration that: (A) Are or may tend to be injurious to or to adversely affect human health or welfare, animal life, vegetation, or property; or (B) interfere with the normal use or enjoyment of animal life, vegetation, or property.''

provisions is available in the docket for this action.[27]

The EPA-approved Texas SIP also includes 30 TAC 101.222(f) and (g) which establish certain restrictions on the applicability of the affirmative defenses as to civil penalties in 30 TAC § 101.222(b) through (e). For example, 30 TAC 101.222(f) states that the affirmative defense provisions do not remove any obligations to comply with any other existing permit, rule, or order provisions that are applicable to an emissions event or a maintenance, startup or shutdown activity, and that the affirmative defense provisions only apply to violations of SIP requirements, not to violations of federally promulgated performance or technology based standards, such as those found in 40 CFR parts 60, 61, and 63. Under 30 TAC 101.222(g), evidence of any past event subject to a possible affirmative defense is also admissible and relevant to demonstrate a frequent or recurring pattern of events which could preclude the successful assertion of the affirmative defense.

B. Application of Region 6 Policy, if Adopted, to Affirmative Defense Provisions in the Texas SIP

The identified provisions in 30 TAC 101.222(b)–(e) provide an affirmative defense for non-excessive upset and unplanned events, which are equivalent to the term malfunction used in EPA's 1999 Guidance. If a violation during an upset or unplanned MSS activity (malfunction) is found not to be ''excessive,'' additional specified criteria are met (including a demonstration that the unauthorized emissions ''did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the NAAQS, PSD increments, or a condition of air pollution''), and the unauthorized emissions ''could not have been prevented through planning and design,'' then the affirmative defense as to civil penalties is available. 30 TAC 101.222(b)–(e). Even if all required criteria are met and the owner or operator establishes the applicability of the approved affirmative defense, the excess emissions are still a violation of the underlying emission limit and injunctive relief is still available. See 75 FR 68991, footnote # 4.

As first outlined in the action initially approving these provisions into Texas's SIP in 2010, the EPA explained that section 101.222(b) is consistent with EPA's 1999 Guidance for the following reasons:

> ''(1) The rule does not provide an exemption from compliance with applicable emission limitations; (2) The affirmative defense provided is limited to upset or malfunctions; (3) The affirmative defense applies only to a judicial or administrative enforcement action for a violation of applicable emission limitations; (4) The defense applies only to civil penalties and cannot be asserted for an enforcement action for injunctive relief; (5) The rule specifies criteria, which must be met in order to assert the defense that are consistent with those outlined in EPA's 1999 Policy; (6) The burden to prove that the criteria have been met is on the owner or operator; (7) A determination by TCEQ that the criteria have been met does not constitute a waiver of liability for the violation; (8) Nothing in the rule, including a determination by the TCEQ, would bar EPA or a citizen suit enforcement action for the emission violation; (9) The affirmative defense cannot be asserted where the unauthorized emissions cause or contribute to an exceedance of the NAAQS, PSD increments or to a condition of air pollution; (10) The affirmative defense may not be asserted against Federal performance or technology-based standards such as NSPS or NESHAP; (11) The affirmative defense may not be asserted where the Executive Director of TCEQ determines that the emissions event is excessive under the criteria in section 101.222(a); and (12) The emissions event must be reported to TCEQ under section 101.201 in order for the owner or operator to assert the affirmative defense.''

75 FR 26892, 26895 (May 13, 2010).

EPA further explained that sections 101.222(c) and 101.222(e) provide a similar affirmative defense for unplanned maintenance, startup or shutdown activities that arise from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the operator that require immediate corrective action to minimize or avoid an upset or malfunction. The EPA determined that ''unplanned maintenance, startup, or shutdown'' activity is functionally equivalent to EPA's 1999 Guidance definition of a malfunction. Similar to section 101.222(b), the provisions in sections 101.222(c) and 101.222(e) places the burden of proof on a source or operator to show that maintenance activities undertaken arose from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the operator, that immediate corrective action was required to minimize or avoid an upset or malfunction and that outlined criteria, which are consistent with EPA's 1999 Guidance, have been met. *Id.* at 26895–96.

Finally, the EPA explained that section 101.222(d), which concerns excess opacity events for non-excessive upset emission events, contains affirmative defense criteria that are specifically tailored for opacity-related activities, but follow the pattern of criteria in 101.222(b). *Id.* at 26896. Therefore, the EPA determined that the criteria in section 101.222(d) were also consistent with our interpretation of the Act as outlined in EPA's 1999 Guidance.

EPA Region 6 is reaffirming all of the above outlined findings from the 2010 action. EPA Region 6 has determined that these SIP provisions are narrowly tailored to address unavoidable, excess emissions and are consistent with the penalty assessment criteria set forth in CAA section 113(e). As outlined in section III, EPA Region 6 is considering an interpretation that narrowly tailored affirmative defense provisions are consistent with CAA requirements in provisions like Texas's where the affirmative defense as to civil penalties applies to upset or malfunction events. An effective enforcement program must be able to collect penalties to deter avoidable violations. 42 U.S.C. 7413. However, sources may, despite good operating practices, suffer a malfunction due to events beyond the control of the owner or operator and be unable to meet emission limitations during periods of startup and shutdown. For this reason, EPA Region 6 proposes to determine that affirmative defense SIP provisions like those in the Texas SIP, which provide a narrowly tailored affirmative defense as to civil penalties for circumstances where it is infeasible to meet the applicable limit and the source must prove that the source has made all reasonable efforts to comply, are consistent with CAA requirements. See *Luminant,* 714 F.3d at 852 (upholding the EPA approval of these Texas provisions); 42 U.S.C. 7410(k)(3) and (l), 7413(e) and 7604(a).

Based on the above analysis, EPA Region 6 is proposing to reinstate its determination that 30 TAC 101.222(b), 30 TAC 101.222(c), 30 TAC 101.222(d) and 30 TAC 101.222(e) are adequately protective and do not interfere with any applicable requirement of the CAA such that they are permissible affirmative defense SIP provisions consistent with the new EPA Region 6 policy outlined in section III, if adopted. In today's proposed action, we are addressing only the affirmative defense provisions in the Texas SIP.

V. Proposed Action

EPA Region 6 is proposing to find that the affirmative defense provisions in the Texas SIP applicable to excess

[27] In the November 2010 action, the EPA also approved 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter A, revised section 101.1 (Definitions); and Subchapter F, revised sections 101.201 (Emissions Event Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements) and 101.211 (Scheduled Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements), and new sections 101.221 (Operational Requirements), 101.222 (a) through (g) (Demonstrations), and 101.223 (Actions to Reduce Excessive Emissions).

emissions that occur during upsets (30 TAC 101.222(b)), unplanned events (30 TAC 101.222(c)), upsets with respect to opacity limits (30 TAC 101.222(d)), and unplanned events with respect to opacity limits (30 TAC 101.222(e)) do not make the Texas SIP substantially inadequate to meet the requirements of the Act. Accordingly, EPA Region 6 is proposing to withdraw the SIP call issued to Texas as part of the 2015 SSM SIP Action. If EPA Region 6 finalizes this action as proposed, Texas will no longer have an obligation to submit a SIP revision addressing its existing affirmative defense SIP provisions in the absence of the SIP call. Texas may choose to withdraw the SIP revision it submitted in November 2016 in response to the SIP call, on which the EPA has not proposed nor taken action to approve or disapprove.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Act. Accordingly, this action merely proposes to approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Act; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the proposed rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Sulfur dioxide, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: April 23, 2019.

David Gray,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 6.

[FR Doc. 2019–08480 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

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Notices

Federal Register
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Monday, April 29, 2019

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[Doc. No. AMS–FTPP–19–0046]

Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling of Covered Commodities: Notice of Request for Renewal of a Currently Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) intention to request approval, from the Office of Management and Budget, for a renewal and revision to the currently approved information collection of the Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) of Covered Commodities.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted electronically at *htttp://www.regulations.gov.* Comments may also be submitted to Erin Healy, Director, Food Disclosure and Labeling Division, Fair Trade Practices Program, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), STOP 0216, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Room 2614–S, Washington, DC 20250–0216; or email to *cool@ams.usda.gov.* All comments should reference docket number AMS–FTPP–19–0046 and note the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

Submitted comments will be available for public inspection at *http://www.regulations.gov* or at the above address during regular business hours. Comments submitted in response to this Notice will be included in the records and will be made available to the public. Please be advised that the identity of the individuals or entities submitting the comments will be made public on the internet at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Healy, Director, Food Disclosure and Labeling Division, AMS, USDA, by telephone at (202) 720–4486, or email at *cool@ams.usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling of Covered Commodities.

OMB Number: 0581–0250.

Expiration Date of Approval: June 30, 2019.

Type of Request: Request for Renewal and Revision of a Currently Approved Information Collection.

Abstract: The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Bill) (Pub. L. 107–171), the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act (2002 Appropriations) (Pub. L. 107–206), and the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill) (Pub. L. 110–234) amended the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (Act) (7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*) to require retailers to notify their customers of the country of origin of covered commodities. Covered commodities included muscle cuts of beef (including veal), lamb, chicken, goat, and pork; ground beef, ground lamb, ground chicken, ground goat, and ground pork; wild and farm-raised fish and shellfish; perishable agricultural commodities; macadamia nuts; pecans; ginseng; and peanuts. AMS published a final rule for all covered commodities on January 15, 2009 (74 FR 2658), which took effect on March 16, 2009. On May 23, 2013, AMS issued a final rule to amend the country of origin labeling provisions for muscle cuts (78 FR 31367). The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Pub. L. 114–113) amended the Act to remove mandatory COOL requirements for muscle cut and ground beef and pork commodities. On March 2, 2016, AMS issued a final rule to conform with amendments to the Act contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016. Enforcement activities have been conducted since 2006 utilizing cooperative agreements established with State agencies.

Individuals who supply covered commodities, whether directly to retailers or indirectly through other participants in the marketing chain, are required to establish and maintain country of origin and, if applicable (*i.e.,* for fish and shellfish covered commodities, only), method of production information for the covered commodities and supply this information to retailers. As a result producers, handlers, manufacturers, wholesalers, importers and retailers of covered commodities are affected.

This public recordkeeping burden is necessary to ensure conveyance and accuracy of country of origin and method of production declarations relied upon at the point of sale at retail. The public recordkeeping burden also assures that all parties involved in supplying covered commodities to retail stores maintain and convey accurate information as required.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting burden for recordkeeping storage and maintenance is estimated to average 50.46 hours per year per respondent.

Recordkeepers: Retailers, wholesalers, producers, handlers, and importers.

Estimated Number of Recordkeepers: 415,517.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 415,517.

Estimated Number of Responses per Recordkeeper: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 20,966,789.

Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Bruce Summers,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–08579 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

April 23, 2019.

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by May 29, 2019 will be considered. Written comments should be addressed to: Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), New Executive Office Building, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20502. Commenters are encouraged to submit their comments to OMB via email to: *OIRA_Submission@OMB.EOP.GOV* or fax (202) 395–5806 and to Departmental Clearance Office, USDA, OCIO, Mail Stop 7602, Washington, DC 20250–7602. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling (202) 720–8958.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Rural Housing Service

Title: 7 CFR 1944–N—Housing Preservation Grants.

OMB Control Number: 0575–0115.

Summary of Collection: The Rural Housing Service (RHS) is authorized to make grants to eligible applicants to provide repair and rehabilitation assistance so that very low- and low-income rural residents can obtain adequate housing. Such assistance is made by grantees to very low- and low-income persons, and to co-ops. Grant funds are used by grantees to make loans, grants, or other comparable assistance to eligible homeowners, rental unit owners, and co-ops for repair and rehabilitation of dwellings to bring them up to code or minimum property standards. These grants were established by Public Law 98–181, the Housing Urban Rural Recovery Act of 1983, which amended the Housing Act of 1949 (Pub. L. 93–383) by adding section 533, 42 U.S.C. S 2490(m), Housing Preservation Grants.

Need and Use of the Information: An applicant will submit a ''Statement of Activity'' that describes its proposed program. RHS will collect information to determine eligibility for a grant to justify its selection of the applicant for funding; to report program accomplishments and to justify and support expenditure of grant funds. RHS uses this information to determine if the grantee is complying with its grant agreement and to make decisions regarding continuing with modifying or terminating grant assistance. If the information were not collected and presented to RHS, the Agency could not monitor the program or justify disbursement of grant funds.

Description of Respondents: Not-for-profit institutions; State, Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 1,093.

Frequency of Responses: Recordkeeping; Reporting: On occasion; Quarterly.

Total Burden Hours: 7,049.

Rural Housing Service

Title: 7 CFR 1951–F, Analyzing Credit Needs and Graduation Review.

OMB Control Number: 0575–0093.

Summary of Collection: Section 333 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act and Section 502 of the Housing Act of 1949, requires the Rural Housing Service (RHS), to graduate their direct loan borrowers to other credit when they are able to do so. Graduation is an integral part of Agency lending, as Government loans are not meant to be extended beyond a borrower's need for subsidized rates of non-market terms. The notes, security instruments, or loan agreements of most borrowers require borrowers to refinance their Agency loans when other credit becomes available at reasonable rates and terns. If the borrower finds other credit is not available at reasonable rates and terms, the Agency will continue to review the borrower for possible graduation at periodic intervals. Information will be collected from the borrowers concerning their loans.

Need and Use of the Information: The information submitted by RHS borrowers to Agency offices is used to graduate direct borrowers to private credit with or without the use of Agency loan guarantees. At minimum, the financial information must include a balance sheet and an income statement. Other financial data collected will include information such as income, farm operating expenses, asset values, and liabilities.

Description of Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 575.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 1,160.

Kimble Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–08491 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XV–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

April 24, 2019.

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by May 29, 2019 will be considered. Written comments should be addressed to: Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), New Executive Office Building, 725—17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20502. Commenters are encouraged to submit their comments to OMB via email to: *OIRA_Submission@OMB.EOP.GOV* or

fax (202) 395–5806 and to Departmental Clearance Office, USDA, OCIO, Mail Stop 7602, Washington, DC 20250–7602. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling (202) 720–8958.

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Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Title: Information Collection Request; Representations Regarding Felony Conviction and Tax Delinquent Status for Corporate Applicants and Awardees.

OMB Control Number: 0505–0025.

Summary of Collection: The Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies and staff offices must comply with the restrictions set forth in Sections 744 and 745, in Division D—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, Title VII: General Provisions—Governmentwide, Departments, Agencies, and Corporations of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, (Pub. L. 116–6, as amended and/or subsequently enacted), hereinafter Public Law 116–6. The restrictions apply to transactions with corporations that (1) have any ''unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability and/or (2) were ''convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction. The restrictions may not apply if a Federal agency considers suspension or debarment of the corporation and determines that such action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

In fiscal years 2012–2014 the appropriation restriction provisions were not uniform across the government. To comply, USDA created two sets of forms—one set for use by all USDA agencies and offices, except the Forest Service (AD–3030, AD–3031) and one set for use by the Forest Service (AD–3030–FS and AD–3031–FS). In 2015, Congress eliminated the multiple versions of the appropriation restriction provisions and enacted a single set of governmentwide provisions for all agencies and departments, thereby allowing USDA to collect this data with one set of forms—AD–3030 and AD–3031. The representations continue to be required as reflected in Public Law 116–6.

Need and Use of the Information: To comply with the appropriations restrictions, the information collection requires corporate applicants and awardees for USDA programs to represent accurately whether they have or do not have qualifying tax delinquencies or felony convictions which would prevent USDA from entering into a proposed business transaction with the corporate applicant. For nonprocurement programs and transactions, these representations will be submitted using the following forms:

- AD–3030—''Representations Regarding Felony Conviction or Tax Delinquent Status for Corporate Applicants''—This form will normally be included as part of the application package.
- AD–3031—''Assurance Regarding Felony Conviction or Tax Delinquent Status for Corporate Applicants''—This form is optional for agencies and staff offices to be included as part of the acknowledgement and acceptance package for nonprocurement contracts, grants, loans, loan guarantees, cooperative agreements and some memoranda of understanding/agreement. Some agencies and staff offices may choose to use the forms and others may choose to use the applicable boiler plate language.

This information assists the agencies and staff offices with identifying corporations and awardees with unpaid Federal tax liability and felony convictions status prior to entering into nonprocurement transactions for numerous Departmental programs.

Failure to collect this information may cause inappropriate use of funds and violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

Description of Respondents: Corporate applicants and awardees for USDA nonprocurement programs, including grants, cooperative agreements, loans, loan guarantees, some memoranda of understanding/agreement, and nonprocurement contracts.

Number of Respondents: 352,523.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Other: Corporations—each time they apply to participate in a multitude of USDA non-procurement programs; Awardees each time they receive an award.

Total Burden Hours: 242,360.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–08572 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–KS–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

April 24, 2019.

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by May 29, 2019 will be considered. Written comments should be addressed to: Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), New Executive Office Building, 725—17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20502. Commenters are encouraged to submit their comments to OMB via email to: *OIRA_Submission@OMB.EOP.GOV* or fax (202) 395–5806 and to Departmental Clearance Office, USDA, OCIO, Mail Stop 7602, Washington, DC 20250–7602. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling (202) 720–8958.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Rural Housing Service

Title: 7 CFR 1970, Environmental Policies and Procedures.

OMB Control Number: 0575–0197.

Summary of Collection: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.* and other applicable environmental and historic preservation statutes require all Federal agencies to consider the potential environmental consequences of their actions on the quality of the human environment and historic properties before agency decisions are made and prior to it taking an action.

Need and Use of the Information: Environmental information and data needed for NEPA reviews is not completed on a periodic basis, but on an application-by-application or project-by-project basis. Failure to collect the information would result in the Agency's noncompliance with NEPA and numerous other Federal environmental statutes, regulations, and Executive Orders, which are integrated and coordinated into the agency's NEPA process. RD would not be legally allowed to approve or obligate Federal funds without complying with these laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. The purpose of this information is to evaluate and document the environmental implications of applicant's proposals.

Description of Respondents: Business or other for-profit; State, Local & Tribal Governments; Individuals.

Number of Respondents: 2,000.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Annually; On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 192,700.

Kimble Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–08584 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XV–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) for the Organic Certification Cost Share Program

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation and Farm Service Agency, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Farm Service Agency (FSA), on behalf of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), is announcing the availability of funding under the Organic Certification Cost Share Program (OCCSP) for eligible certified organic producers and handlers. FSA is also announcing the opportunity for State Agencies to apply for grant agreements to administer the OCCSP program in fiscal year (FY) 2019. State Agencies that establish agreements for FY 2019 may be given the opportunity to extend their agreements and receive additional funds to administer the program in future years. Through this notice, FSA is providing the requirements for producers and handlers to apply for OCCSP payments, and for State Agencies to establish agreements to receive funds in order to provide cost share assistance to eligible producers and handlers.

DATES:

Applications for State Agency Agreements: FSA will accept applications from State Agencies for funds for FY 2019 cost-share assistance between the period of April 29, 2019, and May 29, 2019.

Producer and Handler Applications: FSA county offices will accept applications for OCCSP payments from producers and handlers for FY 2019 until October 31, 2019. For FY 2020 through 2023, FSA will accept applications from October 1 of the applicable FY through October 31 of the following FY.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tona Huggins, Program Policy Branch Chief, (202) 720–7641, *Tona.Huggins@wdc.usda.gov*.

Background

OCCSP provides cost share assistance to producers and handlers of agricultural products for the costs of obtaining or maintaining organic certification under the National Organic Program (NOP). USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) administers NOP, which was established under the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6501–6524) and the regulations in 7 CFR part 205. FSA has administered OCCSP beginning with FY 2017.

The purpose of this NOFA is to announce funding availability and general eligibility and administrative provisions for FY 2019 through 2023. FSA is not making substantive changes to OCCSP.

FSA will accept applications from State Agencies interested in overseeing reimbursements to producers and handlers in their States. In order for a State agency to receive a new fund allocation for FY 2019, it must establish a new agreement with FSA. FY 2019 agreements will include provisions that allow FSA to extend the agreements to provide additional funds and allow State Agencies to continue to administer OCCSP for future years. FSA has not yet determined whether an additional application period will be announced for later years for State Agencies that choose not to participate in FY 2019; State Agencies that would like to administer OCCSP for future years are encouraged to establish an agreement for FY 2019 to ensure that they will be able to continue to participate.

All producers and handlers can apply for OCCSP through their local FSA offices. In States where State Agencies choose to administer OCCSP, a producer or handler may apply to either the State agency or the local FSA office; they cannot receive payment from both. Producers and handlers are subject to the same eligibility criteria and calculation of cost share payments regardless of whether they apply for OCCSP through an FSA local office or a participating State agency. FSA will coordinate with participating State Agencies to ensure there are no duplicate payments. If a duplicate payment is inadvertently made, then FSA will inform the participant and require that funds be returned to CCC.

Availability of Funds

Funding for OCCSP is provided through two authorizations: (1) National Organic Certification Cost Share Program (National OCCSP) funds and (2) Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) funds.

Section 10105 of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill, Pub. L. 115–334) amended section 10606(d) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 6523(d)), authorizing $2 million from CCC to be used for National OCCSP funds for each of FYs 2019 and 2020, $4 million for FY 2021, and $8 million for each of FYs 2022 and 2023, to remain available until expended. In addition, approximately $16.4 million in National funding remains available from previous FYs and will be used to fund OCCSP in 2019 and later years as needed.

National OCCSP funds will be used for cost share payments to certified operations in the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The USDA organic regulations recognize four separate categories, or ''scopes,'' that must be individually inspected for organic certification: Crops, livestock, wild crops, and handling (that is, processing). A single operation may be certified under multiple scopes. For example, a certified organic vegetable farm that also has certified organic chickens and

produces certified organic jams would be required to be certified for three scopes: Crops, livestock, and handling. State organic program fees are also eligible for cost share reimbursement and for OCCSP purposes are considered an additional, separate scope. State organic program fees may be required by States that have established a State organic program according to 7 CFR 205.620 through 205.622, and are in addition to the costs of organic certification under the four scopes of USDA organic certification. National OCCSP funds can be used to provide cost share for all four scopes of USDA organic certification (that is, crops, wild crops, livestock, and handling) and the additional scope of State organic program fees.

In addition to the National OCCSP funds, an additional $1 million in AMA funding is authorized in 7 U.S.C. 1524 for each FY. AMA funds may be used only for cost share payments for organic certification for the three scopes of crops, wild crops, and livestock, and are specifically targeted to the following 16 States:

- Connecticut,
- Delaware,
- Hawaii,
- Maryland,
- Massachusetts,
- Maine,
- Nevada,
- New Hampshire,
- New Jersey,
- New York,
- Pennsylvania,
- Rhode Island,
- Utah,
- Vermont,
- West Virginia, and
- Wyoming.

Sequestration will apply to the total amount of funding available for OCCSP for FYs 2019 through 2023, if required by law.

Cost Share Payments

As required by law (7 U.S.C. 6523(b)), the cost share payments cannot exceed 75 percent of eligible costs incurred, up to a maximum of $750 per scope for each certified organic operation. FSA will calculate 75 percent of the allowable costs incurred, not to exceed a maximum of $750 per scope.

Cost share assistance will be provided for allowable costs paid during the same FY for which the OCCSP payment is being requested. Cost share assistance will be provided on a first come, first served basis, until all available funds are obligated for each FY. Applications received after all funds are obligated will not be paid. Allowable costs for producers and handlers include:

- Application fees;
- Inspection fees, including travel costs and per diem for organic inspectors;
- USDA organic certification costs, including fees necessary to access international markets with which AMS has equivalency agreements or arrangements;
- State Organic Program fees;
- User fees or sale assessments; and
- Postage.

Unallowable costs include:

- Inspections due to violations of USDA organic regulations or violations of State Organic Program requirements;
- Costs related to non-USDA organic certifications;
- Costs related to transitional certification;
- Costs related to any other labeling program;
- Materials, supplies, and equipment;
- Late fees;
- Membership fees; and
- Consultant fees.

Allowable costs for participating State Agencies include:

- Allowable cost share payments to eligible producers and handlers; and
- Indirect costs based a current negotiated indirect cost rate agreement, a de minimis indirect cost rate (as applicable), or other rate in accordance with 2 CFR 200, Appendix VII.

Eligible Producers and Handlers

To be eligible for OCCSP payments, a producer or handler must both:

- Possess USDA organic certification at the time of application; and
- Have paid fees or expenses related to its initial certification or renewal of its certification from a certifying agent.

Operations with suspended, revoked, or withdrawn certifications at the time of application are ineligible for cost share reimbursement. OCCSP is open to producers and handlers in the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

How To Submit an Application

State Agencies

State Agencies must have an agreement in place to participate in OCCSP. To provide cost share assistance for FY 2019, State Agencies must complete an Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424 and 424B) and enter into a grant agreement with FSA. State Agencies must submit the Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424 and 424B) electronically via *Grants.gov*, the Federal grants website, at *http://www.grants.gov*. For information on how to use *Grants.Gov*, please consult *http://www.grants.gov/GetRegistered*. State Agencies intending to utilize subgrantees must refer to the Fiscal Year 2019 Full Notice of Funding Opportunity Announcement on *Grants.Gov* for additional application requirements. FSA will accept applications from States for funds for FY 2019 cost-share assistance between the period of April 29, 2019, and May 29, 2019. Upon receipt of complete applications, FSA may begin reviewing the applications and may make awards prior to the deadline. Pending fund availability, applications received after the deadline may be considered. The grant agreement must be signed by an official who has authority to apply for Federal assistance.

Producers and Handlers

Certified operations may apply for OCCSP payments through FSA local offices or through a State agency (or authorized subgrantee) if their State has established an agreement to administer OCCSP.

To apply for OCCSP through FSA, an applicant must submit a complete application, either in person or by mail, to any FSA county office. A complete application includes the following documentation:

- Form CCC–884—Organic Certification Cost Share Program, available online at *https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/occsp* or at any FSA county office;
- Proof of USDA organic certification;
- Itemized invoices showing expenses paid to a third-party certifying agency for certification services during the FY in which the application is submitted; and
- An AD–2047, if not previously provided.

Applicants may be required to provide additional documentation to FSA if necessary to verify eligibility or issue payment.

FSA is currently accepting applications for eligible costs incurred in FY 2019. For costs incurred in FYs 2020 through 2023, the application period will begin on October 1 of the respective FY. The application periods end on October 31 of the following FY, or when there is no more available funding, whichever comes first. For example, for costs incurred during FY 2019 (October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2019), the application period ends the earlier of October 31, 2019, or when funding is no longer available.

Participating State Agencies will establish their own application process and deadlines for producers and handlers, as specified in their grant agreements, and eligible operations must submit an application package according to the instructions provided by the State agency. State Agencies should refer to the Full Notice of Funding Opportunity Announcement on *Grants.gov* for additional details on process and deadline requirements. A list of participating State Agencies will be available at *https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/occsp* after their agreements with FSA to administer OCCSP are finalized.

Definitions

For this NOFA, the following definitions apply.

''State agency'' means the agency, commission, or department responsible for agriculture under its jurisdiction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marina Islands.

''USDA organic certification'' means a determination made by a certifying agent that a production or handling operation is in compliance with Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6501–6522) and the regulations in 7 CFR part 205, which is documented by a certificate of organic operation.

The following definitions from the regulations of 7 CFR 205.2 also apply to this NOFA: ''certified operation,'' ''certifying agent,'' ''crop,'' ''handler,'' ''inspection,'' ''inspector,'' ''labeling,'' ''livestock,'' ''organic,'' ''organic production,'' ''processing,'' ''producer,'' ''State certifying agent,'' ''State organic program,'' and ''wild crop.''

Other Provisions

Producers and handlers who file an application with FSA have the right to an administrative review of any FSA adverse decision with respect to the application under the appeals procedures in 7 CFR parts 780 and 11. FSA program requirements and determinations that are not in response to, or result from, an individual disputable set of facts in an individual participant's application for assistance are not matters that can be appealed.

A producer or handler may file an application with an FSA county office after the OCCSP application deadline, and in such case the application will be considered a request to waive the deadline. The Deputy Administrator has the discretion and authority to consider the case and waive or modify application deadlines and other requirements or program provisions not specified in law, in cases where the Deputy Administrator determines it is equitable to do so and where the Deputy Administrator finds that the lateness or failure to meet such other requirements or program provisions do not adversely affect the operation of OCCSP. Although applicants have a right to a decision on whether they filed applications by the deadline or not, applicants have no right to a decision in response to a request to waive or modify deadlines or program provisions. The Deputy Administrator's refusal to exercise discretion to consider the request will not be considered an adverse decision and is, by itself, not appealable.

Any producer or handler who applies to a State agency is subject to review rights afforded by the State agency.

Participating State Agencies that are dissatisfied with any FSA decision relative to a State agency agreement may seek redress in accordance with 2 CFR 200.341.

The regulations governing offsets and withholdings in 7 CFR part 1403 apply to OCCSP payments. Any participant entitled to an OCCSP payment may assign such payment(s) in accordance with the regulations in 7 CFR part 1404.

Awards to State Agencies will be subject to 2 CFR part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.

Paperwork Reduction Act Requirements

The information collection request for OCCSP is approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The OMB control number for the approval is 0560–0289.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

The title and number of the Federal assistance program in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance to which this NOFA applies is 10.171, Organic Certification Cost Share Program (OCCSP).

Environmental Review

The environmental impacts of this NOFA have been considered in a manner consistent with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347), the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), and the FSA regulations for compliance with NEPA (7 CFR part 799). The purpose of OCCSP is to provide cost share assistance to producers and handlers of agricultural products in obtaining organic certification. This NOFA merely announces funding availability and general eligibility and administrative provisions for FY 2019 through 2023. FSA is not making substantive changes to OCCSP. As such, the Categorical Exclusions found at 7 CFR part 799.31 apply, specifically 7 CFR 799.31(b)(6)(iii) (that is, financial assistance to supplement income). No Extraordinary Circumstances (7 CFR 799.33) exist. As such, FSA has determined that this NOFA does not constitute a major Federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment, individually or cumulatively. Therefore, FSA will not prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement for this administrative action and this NOFA serves as documentation of the programmatic environmental compliance decision.

Richard Fordyce,

Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

Robert Stephenson,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2019–08624 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

[Docket No. FSIS–2018–0039]

The Public Health Information System (PHIS) Export Component Fee

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is announcing that starting June 1, 2019, it will assess a fee to exporters that choose to apply for export certificates electronically through the export component of the Agency's Public Health Information System (PHIS). FSIS is only using the PHIS export component for a limited number of countries at this time.

DATES: FSIS will charge the fee announced in this notice beginning June 1, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roberta Wagner, Assistant Administrator, Office of Policy and Program Development; Telephone: (202) 205–0495.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 29, 2016, the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) published the final rule, ''Electronic Export Application and Certification Charge; Flexibility in the Requirements for Export Inspection Marks, Devices, and Certificates; Egg Products Export Certification'' (81 FR 42225). The preamble to the final rule explained that FSIS would implement an electronic export application and certification system available through the Agency's PHIS export component. The electronic export application and certification process provides service options to U.S. exporters, enabling them to electronically submit, track, and manage their export applications. To cover the costs of providing this service, the final rule established a formula-based fee for electronic export applications.

The applicability date of the export application and certification provisions provided in the final rule was June 29, 2017. The final rule stated that, on an annual basis, the Agency would update the fee and publish the new fee in the **Federal Register**.

On September 4, 2017, FSIS published a **Federal Register** notice (FRN), ''Public Health Information System (PHIS) Export Component Country Implementation'' (FR 82 42056). The notice announced that, in response to stakeholder feedback and to ensure sufficient testing and outreach, the Agency extended the implementation date of the PHIS export component to June 29, 2018.

The Agency also announced that it would implement the PHIS export component with a limited number of foreign countries and would expand implementation to add countries incrementally. In addition, FSIS stated that it would assess the fee no sooner than January 1, 2019, and would recalculate the fee based on the best available estimates for costs and number of applications.

Under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act, FSIS will continue to make certifications regarding exported meat and poultry products meeting conditions or standards that are not imposed, or that are in addition to those imposed, by U.S. meat and poultry regulations, the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA), or the Poultry Product Inspection Act (PPIA) (9 CFR 350.3(b) and 362.2(b)). FSIS collects fees and charges from establishments and facilities that request certification service in addition to the basic export certification of wholesomeness (9 CFR 350.7 and 362.5).

Electronic Export Application Formula Update

As published in the final rule, the Electronic Export Application Fee Formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Labor Cost (Technical Support + Export Library Maintenance) + IT Cost (Ongoing Operations and Maintenance + eAuthentication)}}{\text{Number of Export Applications}}$$

To determine the June 2019 electronic export application fee, FSIS has updated the labor costs and IT costs in the formula numerator. FSIS stated in the 2016 final rule and the 2017 **Federal Register** notice that it would update and recalculate the fee based on the best available estimates for costs and number of applications; however, the number of export applications (the denominator in the formula) cannot be accurately assessed until a majority of countries are using the export component. The current number of export applications is an estimate based on a survey conducted by FSIS's Office of Field Operations in June 2013 (81 FR 42230) of the certificates issued, which likely is an overestimate of the number of export certificates that will be issued in Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 via the PHIS export component. The overestimate of the number of export applications results in an underestimate of the initial fee that will be assessed starting June 1, 2019. Therefore, using the codified formula above, FSIS is updating the numerator. The denominator (the number of export applications) remains unchanged.

The 2019 Electronic Export Application Fee:

$$\frac{\text{Labor Cost (\$560,901.60+ [\$337,369])+IT Cost (\$1,414,285.60+\$0)}}{576,192}$$

$$= \$4.01$$

The following discussion provides an explanation of the costs of providing the PHIS export component:

- *Technical Support Costs:* As noted in the final export rule and September 2017 **Federal Register** notice, technical support costs consist of activities like resolving user problems with the electronic application services, identifying web browser compatibility issues, and resolving access issues to authorized areas of the system (FR 82 42056). The updated total technical support cost estimate is $560,901.60, which includes total yearly cost for a Help Desk Specialist ($278,553.60); total yearly cost for one Tier III Support Business Analyst from FSIS' PHIS Support Services Contract for the export component ($141,174); and total yearly cost for one Tier III Senior Business

Analyst for the PHIS Production Version of the export component ($141,174).

• *Export Library Maintenance Cost:* The cost for funding two full-time employees to provide export library functions is $337,369. Export library maintenance supports the PHIS export component and includes the writing, testing, and maintenance of complex business rules for evaluating the export application that is submitted into the PHIS export system. The business rules allow the system to determine product eligibility before the system accepts the application and transmits it to inspection program personnel. The business rules also facilitate the type of export certification required by the foreign government that will be issued when the application is accepted. This work supports the PHIS export component and is not part of current export library functions. In addition, there will be continuous updates to the system.

• *On-going Operations and Maintenance Costs:* As noted in the final export rule and September 2017 **Federal Register** notice, the cost of providing on-going operations and maintenance covers activities, such as modifying the application based on changes in requirements or user needs; adding functionality based on foreign regulatory changes; upkeep of the system to ensure a secure operating environment that protects the data, improvements and necessary repairs to keep the system responsive to users' needs; and costs to operate the system's components (FR 82 42056). The updated Operations and Maintenance costs is $1,414,285.60, based on a fixed price contract for ongoing PHIS development, operations, and maintenance. This cost may increase in future years based on whether the Government Services Administration (GSA) schedule increases in labor rates and other factors.

• *eAuthentication costs:* Consistent with the final export rule and September 2017 **Federal Register** notice, the cost of providing eAuthentication will remain zero when FSIS begins assessing the fee June 1, 2019. eAuthentication is a single sign-on application that allows users to securely access multiple USDA applications, including the PHIS export component. To access the PHIS export component users need to register for a USDA eAuthentication account. To learn more about eAuthentication and how to register for an account, visit *https://www.eauth.usda.gov.*

E-Government Act

FSIS and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) are committed to achieving the purposes of the E-Government Act (44 U.S.C. 3601, *et seq.*) by, among other things, promoting the use of the internet and other information technologies and providing increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

Additional Public Notification

Public awareness of all segments of rulemaking and policy development is important. Consequently, FSIS will announce this **Federal Register** publication and officially notify the World Trade Organization's Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO/SPS Committee) in Geneva, Switzerland, of this proposal on-line through the FSIS web page located at: *http://www.fsis.usda.gov/federal-register.*

FSIS also will make copies of this publication available through the FSIS Constituent Update, which is used to provide information regarding FSIS policies, procedures, regulations, **Federal Register** notices, FSIS public meetings, and other types of information that could affect or would be of interest to our constituents and stakeholders. Constituent Updates are available on the FSIS web page. Through the web page, FSIS is able to provide information to a much broader, more diverse audience. In addition, FSIS offers an email subscription service which provides automatic and customized access to selected food safety news and information. This service is available at: *http://www.fsis.usda.gov/subscribe.* Options range from recalls to export information, regulations, directives, and notices. Customers can add or delete subscriptions themselves and have the option to password protect their accounts.

USDA Non-Discrimination Statement

No agency, officer, or employee of the USDA shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, or political beliefs, exclude from participation in, deny the benefits of, or subject to discrimination any person in the United States under any program or activity conducted by the USDA.

How To File a Complaint of Discrimination

To file a complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, which may be accessed online at *http://www.ocio.usda.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2012/Complain_combined_6_8_12.pdf,* or write a letter signed by you or your authorized representative.

Send your completed complaint form or letter to USDA by mail, fax, or email:

Mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250–9410.

Fax: (202) 690–7442.

Email: program.intake@usda.gov.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.), should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and TDD).

Done at Washington, DC.

Carmen M. Rottenberg,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2019–08547 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–DM–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Conservation Service

[Docket No. NRCS–2018–0013]

South Branch Potomac River Subwatershed of the Potomac River Watershed, Highland County, Virginia and Pendleton and Grant Counties, West Virginia

AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service, (NRCS), USDA.

ACTION: Notice of deauthorization of Federal funding.

SUMMARY: NRCS gives notice of the deauthorization of Federal funding for the South Branch Potomac River Subwatershed of the Potomac River Watershed project, Highland County, Virginia and Pendleton and Grant Counties, West Virginia, effective November 29, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information contact the following individuals: John Bricker, Virginia State Conservationist, NRCS, 1606 Santa Rosa Road, Suite 209, Richmond, Virginia 23229, (804) 287–1691 or *Jack.Bricker@va.usda.gov.* Louis Aspey, West Virginia State Conservationist, NRCS, 1550 Earl L. Core Road, Suite 200, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505, (304) 284–7540 or *Louis.Aspey@wv.usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Flood Control Act Public Law 78–534 and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Guidelines (7 CFR part 622), a determination has

been made that the proposed works of improvement for the South Branch Potomac River Subwatershed of the Potomac River Watershed project will not be installed. The sponsoring local organization have concurred in this determination and agree that Federal funding should be deauthorized for the project. Information regarding this determination may be obtained from John Bricker, Virginia State Conservationist, and Louis Aspey, West Virginia State Conservationist, at the above addresses and telephone numbers.

No administrative action on implementation of the proposed deauthorization will be taken until 60 days after the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance: Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10.904, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention. Executive Order 12372 regarding State and local clearinghouse review of Federal and federally assisted programs and project is applicable.

John A. Bricker,

VA State Conservationist.

Louis Aspey,

WV State Conservationist.

[FR Doc. 2019–08598 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Utilities Service

Information Collection Activity; Comment Request

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) invites comments on this information collection for which RUS intends to request approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by June 28, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas P. Dickson, Rural Development Innovation Center—Regulatory Team 2, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 1522, Room 5164, South Building, Washington, DC 20250–1522. Telephone: (202) 690–4492. Email *Thomas.dickson@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) regulation (5 CFR 1320) implementing provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13) requires that interested members of the public and affected agencies have an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping activities (see 5 CFR 1320.8(d)). This notice identifies an information collection that RUS is submitting to OMB for extension.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Comments may be sent to: Thomas P. Dickson, Rural Development Innovation Center—Regulatory Team 2, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 1522, Room 5164, South Building, Washington, DC 20250–1522. Telephone: (202) 690–4492. Email *Thomas.dickson@usda.gov.*

Title: 7 CFR 1779, Water and Waste Disposal Programs Guaranteed Loans.

OMB Number: 0572–0122.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: The Rural Utilities Service is authorized by Section 306 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926) to make loans to public agencies, nonprofit corporations, and Indian tribes for the development of water and waste disposal facilities primarily servicing rural residents. The guaranteed loan program encourages lender participation and provides specific guidance in the processing and servicing of guaranteed loans. The regulations governing the Water and Waste Disposal Guaranteed Loan program are codified at 7 CFR 1779. The required information, in the form of written documentation and Agency approved forms, is collected from applicants/borrowers, their lenders, and consultants. The collected information will be used to determine applicant/borrower eligibility, project feasibility, and to ensure borrowers operate on a sound basis and use loan funds for authorized purposes. Failure to collect proper information could result in improper determinations of eligibility, improper use of funds, and/or unsound loans.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 27.56 hours per response.

Respondents: Business or other for profit; Not-for-profit institutions; State, Local or Tribal government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 99.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.69.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 2,728 hours.

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Thomas P. Dickson, Rural Development Innovation Center—Regulatory Team 2, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 1522, Room 5164, South Building, Washington, DC 20250–1522. Telephone: (202) 690–4492. Email *Thomas.dickson@usda.gov.* All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Chad Rupe,

Acting Administrator, Rural Utilities Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–08496 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Agenda and Notice of Public Meeting of the Connecticut Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), that a roundtable meeting of the Connecticut Advisory Committee to the Commission will convene at 2:00 p.m. (EDT) on Monday, April 29, 2019, at the ACLU, 765 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105. The purpose of the meeting is to review the advisory memorandum on prosecutorial practices and determine next steps for engaging legislators and the public about the Committee's work product.

DATES: Monday, April 29, 2019.

Time: 2:00 p.m. (EDT).

ADDRESSES: ACLU, 765 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Evelyn Bohor at *ero@usccr.gov,* or 303–866–1040.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: To review the advisory memorandum on

prosecutorial practices and determine next steps for engaging legislators and the public about the Committee's work product. If other persons who plan to attend the meeting require other accommodations, please contact Evelyn Bohor at ebohor@*usccr.gov* at the Eastern Regional Office at least ten (10) working days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

Persons interested in the issue are also invited to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office by Wednesday, May 29, 2019. Written comments may be mailed to the Eastern Regional Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 1150, Washington, DC 20425, faxed to (202) 376–7548, or emailed to Evelyn Bohor at *ebohor@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Eastern Regional Office at (202) 376–7533.

Records and documents discussed during the meeting will be available for public viewing as they become available at *https://www.facadatabase.gov/FACA/FACAPublicViewCommitteeDetails?id=a10t0000001gzlqAAA,* and clicking on the ''Meeting Details'' and ''Documents'' links. Records generated from this meeting may also be inspected and reproduced at the Eastern Regional Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Persons interested in the work of this advisory committee are advised to go to the Commission's website, *www.usccr.gov,* or to contact the Eastern Regional Office at the above phone number, email or street address.

Agenda:

Monday, April 29, 2019; 2:00 p.m. (EDT)

I. Welcome and Roll Call
II. Discussion on Advisory Memorandum and Press Release
III. Decisions on Next Steps for Memorandum and Press Release
IV. Other Business
V. Open Comment
VI. Adjournment

Exceptional Circumstance: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.150, the notice for this meeting is given less than 15 calendar days prior to the meeting because of the exceptional circumstances of the federal government shutdown.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2019–08616 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the Idaho Advisory Committee

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) that a meeting of the Idaho Advisory Committee (Committee) to the Commission will be held at 12:00 p.m. (Mountain Time) on Friday, May 10, 2019. The purpose of the meeting is to receive briefing testimony on Native American voting rights issues and to discuss the Committee's ongoing project on Native American voting rights in Idaho.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Friday, May 10, 2019, at 12:00 p.m. Mountain Time.

Public Call Information:

Public Call Information (audio): 877–260–1479; Conference ID: 4734544.

Web Access Information (visual): The online portion of the meeting may be accessed through the following link: *https://cc.readytalk.com/r/2eg5pdvoyx9t&eom.*

To participate, please access the webinar *and* call into the conference line.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alejandro Ventura at *aventura@usccr.gov* or (213) 894–3437.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting is available to the public through the number listed above (audio) and web access link (visual). Please use both the call-in number and the web access link in order to follow the meeting. Callers can expect to incur charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, and the Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Persons with hearing impairments may also follow the proceedings by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the Service with the conference call number and conference ID number.

Members of the public are entitled to make comments during the open period at the end of the meeting. Members of the public may also submit written comments; the comments must be received in the Regional Programs Unit within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be mailed to the Western Regional Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 300 North Los Angeles Street, Suite 2010, Los Angeles, CA 90012. They may be faxed to the Commission at (213) 894–0508, or emailed Alejandro Ventura at *aventura@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Unit at (213) 894–3437.

Records and documents discussed during the meeting will be available for public viewing prior to and after the meeting at *https://www.facadatabase.gov/FACA/FACAPublicViewCommitteeDetails?id=a10t0000001gzkZAAQ.*

Please click on the ''Committee Details'' tab. Records generated from this meeting may also be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Unit, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, *http://www.usccr.gov,* or may contact the Regional Programs Unit at the above email or street address.

Agenda

I. Call to Order and Roll Call
II. Introductory Remarks
III. Briefing on Native American Voting Rights Issues
  a. O.J. Semans, Four Directions
  b. Jacqueline De León, Native American Rights Fund
IV. Q & A with Committee Members
V. Updates on Implementation Plan of Native American Voting Rights Project
VI. Next Steps
VII. Public Comments
VIII. Adjournment

Exceptional Circumstance: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.150, the notice for this meeting is given less than 15 calendar days prior to the meeting because of the exceptional circumstances of the federal government shutdown.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2019–08580 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of

information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau.

Title: Quarterly Summary of State and Local Government Tax Revenues.

OMB Control Number: 0607–0112.

Form Number(s): F–71, F–72, F–73.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Number of Respondents: 7,351.

Average Hours per Response: 29,404.

Burden Hours: 8,002.

Needs and Uses: State and local government tax collections, amounting to nearly $1.4 trillion annually, constitute approximately 43 percent of all governmental revenues. Quarterly measurement of, and reporting on, these fund flows provides valuable insight into trends in the national economy and that of individual states. Information collected on the type and quantity of taxes collected gives comparative data on how the various levels of government fund their public sector obligations.

The Census Bureau conducts the Quarterly Summary of State & Local Government Tax Revenues (Q-Tax Survey) to provide quarterly estimates of state and local government tax revenue at a national level, as well as detailed tax revenue data for individual states. It serves as a timely source of tax data for many data users and policy makers and is the most current information available on a nationwide basis for government tax collections. There are three components to the Q-Tax Survey. The first component is the Quarterly Survey of Property Tax Collections (F–71), which collects property tax data from local governments. The second component is the Quarterly Survey of State Tax Collections (F–72), which collect data comprised of 25 different tax categories for all 50 states. The third component is the Quarterly Survey of Selected Non-Property Taxes (F–73), which collects local tax revenue data for three taxes: Sales and gross receipts taxes, individual income taxes, and corporation net income taxes. We are requesting a three-year extension of these information collection forms without changes.

The Census Bureau conducts the three components of the Q-Tax Survey to collect state and local government tax data for this data series established in 1962. Tax collection data are used to measure economic activity for the Nation as a whole, as well as for comparison among the states. These data are also used in comparing the mix of taxes employed by individual states and in determining the revenue raising capacity of different types of taxes in different states.

Key users of these data include the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Federal Reserve Board (FRB), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) who rely on these data to provide the most current information on the financial status of state and local governments. These data are included in the quarterly estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts developed by BEA. HUD has used the property tax data as one of nine cost indicators for developing Section 8 rent adjustments. Legislators, policy makers, administrators, analysts, economists, and researchers use these data to monitor trends in public sector revenues. Journalists, teachers, and students use these data as well for their research purposes.

Affected Public: State, local or Tribal government.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C., Sections 161 and 182.

This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov.* Follow the instructions to view Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov* or fax to (202) 395–5806.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental Lead PRA Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2019–08546 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

Notice of Petitions by Firms for Determination of Eligibility To Apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance

AGENCY: Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice and opportunity for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Economic Development Administration (EDA) has received petitions for certification of eligibility to apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance from the firms listed below. Accordingly, EDA has initiated investigations to determine whether increased imports into the United States of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by each of the firms contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the firms' workers, or threat thereof, and to a decrease in sales or production of each petitioning firm.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

LIST OF PETITIONS RECEIVED BY EDA FOR CERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

[03/12/2019 through 04/22/2019]

Firm name	Firm address	Date accepted for investigation	Product(s)
Arkansas Valley Feathers, Inc.	28419 Highway 87, California, MO 65018	4/11/2019	The firm produces and sells feathers in bulk and also manufactures decorative products made of feathers.
Cast Metals Technology, Inc.	550 Liberty Road, Delaware, OH 43015	4/18/2019	The firm manufactures low-volume finished aluminum castings, including parts for industrial blowers, casters, and pumps.
Rexarc International, Inc.	35 East Third Street, West Alexandria, OH 45381.	4/19/2019	The firm manufactures gas filling systems, such as compressors, and related parts.

Any party having a substantial interest in these proceedings may request a public hearing on the matter. A written request for a hearing must be submitted to the Trade Adjustment Assistance Division, Room 71030, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, no later than ten

(10) calendar days following publication of this notice. These petitions are received pursuant to section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

Please follow the requirements set forth in EDA's regulations at 13 CFR 315.9 for procedures to request a public hearing. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance official number and title for the program under which these petitions are submitted is 11.313, Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms.

Irette Patterson,

Program Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–08550 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–WH–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S–35–2019]

Approval of Subzone Status; Lexmark International, Inc., Longmont, Colorado

On March 7, 2019, the Executive Secretary of the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board docketed an application submitted by the City and County of Denver, Colorado, grantee of FTZ 123, requesting subzone status subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 123, on behalf of Lexmark International, Inc., in Longmont, Colorado.

The application was processed in accordance with the FTZ Act and Regulations, including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (84 FR 9084, March 13, 2019). The FTZ staff examiner reviewed the application and determined that it meets the criteria for approval. Pursuant to the authority delegated to the FTZ Board Executive Secretary (15 CFR Sec. 400.36(f)), the application to establish Subzone 123I was approved on April 23, 2019, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.13, and further subject to FTZ 123's 858-acre activation limit.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08569 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–883]

Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products From the Republic of Korea; 2017–2018; Rescission of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review in Part

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review, in part, of the antidumping duty order on certain hot-rolled steel flat products (hot-rolled steel) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) for the period October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018.

DATES: Applicable April 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kabir Archuletta or Genevieve Coen, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2593 or (202) 482–3251, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 1, 2018, Commerce published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on hot-rolled steel from Korea.[1] Pursuant to requests from interested parties, Commerce initiated an administrative review with respect to eight companies for the period October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018.[2] Commerce exercised its discretion to toll all deadlines affected by the partial federal government closure from December 22, 2018, through the resumption of operations on January 29, 2019.[3] If the new deadline falls on a non-business day, in accordance with Commerce's practice, the deadline will become the next business day. The tolled deadline for a party to withdraw a request for review was April 22, 2019.[4]

Withdrawal of Review Request

The petitioners timely withdrew their request for an administrative review of five companies: Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd.; Dongkuk Industries Co., Ltd.; Marubeni-Itochu Steel Korea; Soon Hong Trading Co.; and Sungjin Co.[5] No other party requested review of these companies.

Partial Rescission of Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the party that requested a review withdraws its request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. Only the petitioners requested review of these five companies. As such, all review requests have been withdrawn for these companies, as detailed above. Therefore, Commerce is rescinding this review with respect to those five companies, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1). The review will continue with respect to the other companies for which a review was requested and initiated: Hyundai Steel Company, POSCO, and POSCO Daewoo Corporation.[6]

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. For the companies for which this review is rescinded, antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(l)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instruction to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

[1] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review,* 83 FR 49358 (October 1, 2018).

[2] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 83 FR 63615 (December 11, 2018) (Initiation).

[3] *See* memorandum to the Record from Gary Taverman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, ''Deadlines Affected by the Partial Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated January 28, 2019. All deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by 40 days.

[4] *Id.*

[5] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioners' Partial Withdrawal of Administrative Review Request,'' dated April 19, 2019.

[6] *See Initiation* at 63617.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction. This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751 and 777(i)(l) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: April 23, 2019.

James Maeder,

Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2019–08575 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–959]

Certain Coated Paper Suitable for High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses From the People's Republic of China: Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2017

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain coated paper suitable for high-quality print graphics using sheet-fed presses (coated paper) from the People's Republic of China (China) for the period of review (POR) January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017, based on the timely withdrawal of the requests for review.

DATES: Applicable April 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Kolberg, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1785.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 1, 2018, Commerce published the notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the CVD order on coated paper from China for the POR January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017.[1] On November 30, 2018, Verso Corporation (Verso) and Sappi North America (Sappi), domestic producers of subject merchandise, and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers Union, AFL–CIO, CLC (USW), a union representing workers engaged in the production of coated paper (collectively, the petitioner), requested that Commerce conduct an administrative review of Shandong Sun Paper Industry Joint Stock Co., Ltd., Yanzhou Tianzhang Paper Industry Co., Ltd., .Shandong International Paper and Sun Coated Paperboard Co., Ltd., International Paper and Sun Cartonboard Co., Ltd., Gold East Paper (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd., Gold Huasheng Paper Co., Ltd., Gold East (Hong Kong) Trading Co., Ltd., Ningbo Zhonghua Paper Co., Ltd., Ningbo Asia Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Hainan Jinhai Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Shandong Huatai Paper Industry Shareholding Co., Ltd., Chenming HK, Ltd., Jingxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd., and Sinar Mas Paper (China) Investment Co. Ltd.[2] No other parties requested an administrative review of these companies, or any other companies. On February 6, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on coated paper from China covering the POR.[3] On March 19, 2019, the petitioner timely withdrew its request for administrative review of all the companies named in its request.[4]

[1] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review,* 83 FR 54912 (November 1, 2018).

[2] *See* Letter from the petitioner, ''Coated Paper Suitable for High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses from the People's Republic of China: Request for Administrative Review,'' dated November 30, 2018.

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 84 FR 2159 (February 6, 2019). The notice of initiation was delayed as a result of the partial shutdown of the Federal Government from December 22, 2018 through the resumption of normal operations on January 28, 2019.

[4] *See* Letter from the petitioner, ''Coated Paper Suitable for High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses from the People's Republic of China: Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated March 19, 2019.

Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the party or parties that requested a review withdraws the request within 90 days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of the requested review. As noted above, all requests for review were withdrawn, and the petitioner withdrew their requests within 90 days of the publication date of the notice of initiation. No other parties requested an administrative review of the order. Therefore, in accordance with 1 9 CFR 351.213(d)(1), we are rescinding this review in its entirety.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries of coated paper from China. Countervailing duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of this notice of rescission of administrative review.

Notifications

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under an APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351. 305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(l) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 C FR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: April 22, 2019.

James Maeder,

Associate Deputy Assistant Director for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2019–08574 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–552–801]

Certain Frozen Fish Fillets From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results, and Final Results of No Shipments of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2016–2017

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that certain frozen fish fillets (fish fillets) from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) August 1, 2016, through July 31, 2017.

DATES: Applicable April 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Javier Barrientos, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone 202–482–2243.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* on September 13, 2018.[1] On January 28, 2019, Commerce tolled the deadlines in this case and the final results by 40 days.[2] On February 14, 2019, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results to April 19, 2019.[3] Commerce conducted verification of the Hung Vuong Group [4] (HVG) from March 11, 2019 through March 20, 2019. Between March 13, 2019, and April 9, 2019, interested parties submitted case and rebuttal briefs.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the order is frozen fish fillets, including regular, shank, and strip fillets and portions thereof, whether or not breaded or marinated, of the species *Pangasius Bocourti, Pangasius Hypophthalmus* (also known as *Pangasius Pangasius*) and *Pangasius Micronemus.* These products are classifiable under tariff article code 0304.62.0020 (Frozen Fish Fillets of the species *Pangasius,* including basa and tra), and may enter under tariff article codes 0305.59.0000, 1604.19.2100, 1604.19.3100, 1604.19.4100, 1604.19.5100, 1604.19.6100 and 1604.19.8100 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).[5] Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.[6]

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues which parties raised is attached as the Appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file in the Central Records Unit (CRU), Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building, as well as electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *http://access.trade.gov* and in the CRU. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the internet at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html.* The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and the electronic version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Changes Since the *Preliminary Results*

Based on a review of the record and comments received from interested parties regarding our *Preliminary Results,* and for the reasons explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, we have determined to apply facts available with an adverse inference in determining the rate for HVG.

Final Determination of No Shipments

In the *Preliminary Results,* Commerce preliminarily determined that Cadovimex II Seafood Import Export and Processing Joint Stock Company (Cadovimex II), Cantho Import-Export Seafood Joint Stock Company (CASEAMEX), and Godaco Seafood Joint Stock Company (GODACO) (collectively, No Shipment Companies), had no shipments during the POR. Consistent with Commerce's refinement to its assessment practice in non-market economy (NME) cases, we completed the review with respect to the above-named companies.[7] Based on the certifications submitted by these companies, we continue to find that they did not have any shipments during the POR. As noted in the ''Assessment Rates'' section below, Commerce intends to issue appropriate instructions to CBP for the above-named companies based on the final results of the review.

Vietnam-Wide Entity

A review was requested, but not rescinded, for Golden Quality Seafood Corporation (Golden Quality). Golden Quality failed to answer Commerce's antidumping duty questionnaire and is not eligible for separate rate status; thus, we find Golden Quality to be part of the Vietnam-wide entity, which is not under review in this POR.[8] As Golden Quality is part of the Vietnam-wide entity, it will receive the Vietnam-wide entity's antidumping duty margin of $2.39 per-kilogram (kg).

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[1] *See Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, Preliminary Determination of No Shipments and Partial Rescission of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2016–2017,* 83 FR 46479 (September 13, 2018) (*Preliminary Results*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum to the Record from Gary Taverman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, ''Deadlines Affected by the Partial Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated January 28, 2019. All deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by 40 days.

[3] *See* Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of 2016–2017 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, dated February 14, 2019.

[4] The Hung Vuong Group, or ''HVG,'' includes: An Giang Fisheries Import & Export Joint Stock Company (Agifish), Asia Pangasius Company Limited, Europe Joint Stock Company, Hung Vuong Joint Stock Company, Hung Vuong Mascato Company Limited, Hung Vuong—Vinh Long Co., Ltd., and Hung Vuong—Sa Dec Co., Ltd. *See Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and New Shipper Review; 2011–2012,* 79 FR 19053 (April 7, 2014) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM) at 3.

[5] Until June 30, 2004, these products were classifiable under HTSUS 0304.20.6030, 0304.20.6096, 0304.20.6043 and 0304.20.6057. From July 1, 2004, until December 31, 2006, these products were classifiable under HTSUS 0304.20.6033. From January 1, 2007, until December 31, 2011, these products were classifiable under HTSUS 0304.29.6033. On March 2, 2011, Commerce added two HTSUS numbers at the request of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) that the subject merchandise may enter under: 1604.19.2000 and 1604 19.3000, which were changed to 1604.19.2100 and 1604.19.3100 on January 1, 2012. On January 1, 2012, Commerce added the following HTSUS numbers at the request of CBP: 0304.62.0020, 0305.59.0000, 1604.19.4100, 1604.19.5100, 1604.19.6100 and 1604.19.8100.

[6] For a complete description of the scope of the order, *see* Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Thirteenth Antidumping Duty. Administrative Review; 2016–2017 (Issues and Decision Memorandum) at 2–3, dated concurrently with and hereby adopted by this notice.

[7] *See Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 76 FR 65694, 65694–95 (October 24, 2011).

[8] *See* Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 9.

Final Results of the Review

The weighted-average dumping margins for the final results of this administrative review are as follows:

Exporter	Weighted-average margin ($/kg) [9]
Hung Vuong Group	3.87
NTSF Seafoods Joint Stock Company	1.37
C.P. Vietnam Corporation*	1.37
Cuu Long Fish Joint Stock Company*	1.37
Green Farms Seafood Joint Stock Company*	1.37
Vinh Quang Fisheries Corporation*	1.37

* These companies are separate rate respondents not individually examined.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.212(b), Commerce will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review. Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after publication of the final results of this administrative [9]review.

For assessment purposes, we calculated importer (or customer)-specific assessment rates for merchandise subject to this review. We will continue to direct CBP to assess importer-specific assessment rates based on the resulting per-unit (*i.e.,* per-kg) rates by the weight in kg of each entry of the subject merchandise during the POR. Specifically, we calculated importer-specific duty assessment rates on a per-unit rate basis by dividing the total dumping margins (calculated as the difference between normal value and export price, or constructed export price) for each importer by the total sales quantity of subject merchandise sold to that importer during the POR. If an importer (or customer)-specific assessment rate is *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent), Commerce will instruct CBP to assess that importer (or customer's) entries of subject merchandise without regard to antidumping duties, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

Commerce determines that the No Shipment Companies did not have any reviewable transactions during the POR. As a result, any suspended entries that entered under these exporters' case numbers (*i.e.,* at each exporter's rate) will be liquidated at the Vietnam-wide rate.[10]

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For the exporters listed above, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the final results of review (except, if the rate is zero or *de minimis, i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent, a zero cash deposit rate will be required for that company); (2) for previously investigated or reviewed Vietnamese and non-Vietnamese exporters not listed above that have separate rates, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) for all Vietnamese exporters of subject merchandise which have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the Vietnam-wide rate of $2.39 per-kg; and (4) for all non-Vietnamese exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Vietnamese exporters that supplied that non-Vietnamese exporter. The deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers Regarding the Reimbursement of Duties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these administrative reviews and notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(l) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: April 19, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Final Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Case Issues
III. Background
IV. Scope of the Order
V. Application of Adverse Facts Available
VI. Separate Rates
VII. Discussion of the Issues
Comment 1: Assignment of AFA Rate to HVG
Comment 2: Whether to Apply AFA

[9] In the third administrative review of this order, the Department determined that it would calculate per-unit assessment and cash deposit rates for all future reviews. *See Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Partial Rescission,* 73 FR 15479 (March 24, 2008).

[10] *See Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011); *see also Preliminary Results,* and accompanying PDM at 4–5.

to NTSF
Comment 3: NTSF's Plastic Bags Packing Factor
Comment 4: Fingerling Surrogate Value Conversion Factor
Comment 5: Fingerling Inflator
Comment 6: Surrogate Financial Ratios
Comment 7: Rate To Apply to Companies Not Selected for Individual Review
Comment 8: Green Farms' Separate Rate Certification
Comment 9: Golden Quality's Separate Rate Status
Comment 10: Surrogate Values to Value HVG's FOPs
Comment 11: Treatment of Fish Oil and Fish Meal
VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2019–08576 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Proposals by Non-Federal Interests, for Feasibility Studies and for Modifications to an Authorized Water Resources Development Project or Feasibility Study, for Inclusion in the Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Section 7001 of Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) 2014, as amended, requires that the Secretary of the Army annually submit to the Congress a report (Annual Report) that identifies feasibility reports, proposed feasibility studies submitted by non-Federal interests, proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects or feasibility studies, and proposed modifications to environmental infrastructure program authorities that meet certain criteria. The Annual Report is to be based, in part, upon requests for proposals submitted by non-Federal interests.

DATES: Proposals must be submitted online by August 27, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit proposals online at: *http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/ProjectPlanning/WRRDA7001Proposals.aspx*. If a different method of submission is required, use the further information below to arrange an alternative submission process.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Send an email to the help desk at *WRRDA7001Proposal@usace.army.mil* or call Lisa Kiefel, Planning and Policy Division, Headquarters, USACE, Washington, DC at 202–761–0626.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2282d), as amended, requires the publication of a notice in the **Federal Register** to request proposals by non-Federal interests for feasibility studies, modifications to authorized USACE water resources development projects or feasibility studies, and modifications to environmental infrastructure program authorities. Project feasibility reports that have successfully completed Executive Branch review, but have not been authorized will be included in the Annual Report table by the Secretary of the Army and these proposals do not need to be submitted in response to this notice.

Proposals by non-Federal interests must be entered online and require the following information:

1. The name of the non-Federal sponsor, or all non-Federal interests in the case of a modification to an environmental infrastructure program authority, including any non-Federal interest that has contributed to or is expected to contribute toward the non-Federal share of the proposed feasibility study or modification.

2. State if this proposal is for a feasibility study, a modification to an authorized USACE water resources development project, a modification to an authorized USACE water resources feasibility study, or a modification to a USACE environmental infrastructure program authority. If a modification, specify the authorized water resources development project, study, or environmental infrastructure program authority that is proposed for modification.

3. State the specific project purpose(s) of the proposed study or modification.

4. Provide an estimate, to the extent practicable, of the total cost, and the Federal and non-Federal share of those costs, of the proposed study and, separately, an estimate of the cost of construction or modification.

5. Describe, to the extent applicable and practicable, an estimate of the anticipated monetary and non-monetary benefits of the proposal with regard to benefits to the protection of human life and property; improvement to transportation; the national economy; the environment; or the national security interests of the United States.

6. Proposals for modifications to environmental infrastructure program authorities must also include a description of assistance provided to date and the total Federal cost of assistance provided to date.

7. State if the non-Federal interest has the financial ability to provide the required cost share, reference ER 1105–2–100.

8. Describe if local support exists for the proposal.

9. Upload a letter or statement of support for the proposal from each associated non-Federal interest.

All provided information may be included in the Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development. Therefore, information that is Confidential Business Information, information that should not be disclosed because of statutory restrictions, or other information that a non-Federal interest would not want to appear in the Annual Report should not be included.

Process: Proposals received within the time frame set forth in this notice will be reviewed by the Army and will be presented in one of two tables. The first table will be in the Annual Report itself, and the second table will be in an appendix. To be included in the first table within the Annual Report table, the proposals must meet the following criteria:

1. Are related to the missions and authorities of the USACE; involve a proposed or existing USACE water resources project or effort whose primary purpose is flood and storm damage reduction, commercial navigation, or aquatic ecosystem restoration. Following long-standing USACE practice, related proposals such as for recreation, hydropower, or water supply, are eligible for inclusion if undertaken in conjunction with such a project or effort.

2. Require specific congressional authorization, including by an Act of Congress;

Comprise the Following Cases

a. Requires Construction Authorization

- Signed Chief's Reports;
- Non-Federal feasibility reports submitted to the Secretary of the Army under Section 203 of WRDA 1986, as amended, under Administration review;
- Ongoing feasibility studies that are expected to result in a Chief's Report; and,
- Proposed modifications to authorized water resources development projects requested by non-Federal interests.

b. Seeking Study Authorization

- New feasibility studies proposed by non-Federal interests through the Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014 process will be evaluated by the USACE to determine whether or not there is existing study authority, and
- Proposed modifications to studies requested by non-Federal interests through the Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014 process will be evaluated by the USACE to determine whether or not there is existing study authority.

c. The Following Cases Are NOT ELIGIBLE To Be Included in the Annual Report and Will Be Included in the Appendix for Transparency

• Proposals for modifications to non-Federal projects under program authorities where USACE has provided previous technical assistance. Authorization to provide technical assistance does not provide authorization of a water resources development project.

• Proposals for construction of a new water resources development project that is not the subject of a currently authorized USACE project or a complete or ongoing feasibility study.

• Proposals that do not include a request for a potential future water resources development project through completed feasibility reports, proposed feasibility studies, and proposed modifications to authorized projects or studies.

3. Have not been congressionally authorized;

4. Have not been included in the Annual Report table of any previous Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development; and

• If the proposal was included in the Annual Report table in a previous Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development, then the proposal is not eligible to be included in the Annual Report table. If a proposal was previously included in an appendix it may be re-submitted.

5. If authorized, could be carried out by the USACE.

• Whether following the USACE Chief's Report process or Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014, a proposal for a project or a project modification would need a current decision document to provide updated information on the scope of the potential project and demonstrate a clear Federal interest. This determination would include an assessment of whether the proposal is:

—Technically sound, economically viable and environmentally acceptable.

—Compliant with environmental and other laws including but not limited to National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act.

—Compliant with statutes and regulations related to water resources development including various water resources provisions related to the authorized cost of projects, level of detail, separable elements, fish and wildlife mitigation, project justification, matters to be addressed in planning, and the 1958 Water Supply Act.

Environmental Infrastructure proposals are an exception to the criteria. To be included in the table within the Annual Report the proposal must be for a modification to a project that was authorized prior to the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (December 16, 2016) pursuant to Section 219 of WRDA 1992, as amended or must identify a programmatic modification to an environmental infrastructure assistance program and it has not been included in any previous annual report.

Feasibility study proposals submitted by non-Federal interests are for the study only. If Congressional authorization of a feasibility study results from inclusion in the Annual Report, it is anticipated that such authorization would be for the study, not for construction. Once a decision document is completed in accordance with Executive Branch policies and procedures, the Secretary will determine whether to recommend the project for authorization.

All water resources development projects must meet certain requirements before proceeding to construction. These requirements include: (1) That the project is authorized for construction by Congress; (2) that the Secretary, or other appropriate official, has approved a current decision document; and, (3) that the funds for project construction have been appropriated and are available.

Section 902 of WRDA 1986 establishes a maximum authorized cost for projects (902 limit). A Post Authorization Change Report (PACR) is required to be completed to support potential modifications, updates to project costs, and an increase to the 902 limit. Authority to undertake a 902 study is inherent in the project authority, so no authority is required to proceed with the study. Since these PACRs support project modifications, they may be considered for inclusion in the Annual Report if a report's recommendation requires Congressional authorization.

The Secretary shall include in the Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development a certification stating that each feasibility report, proposed feasibility study, and proposed modification to an authorized water resources development project or feasibility study included in the Annual Report meets the criteria established in Section 7001 of WRRDA 2014, as amended.

Please contact the appropriate district office or use the contact information above for assistance in researching and identifying existing authorizations and existing USACE decision documents. Those proposals that do not meet the criteria will be included in an appendix table included in the Annual Report to Congress on Future Water Resources Development. Proposals in the appendix table will include a description of why those proposals did not meet the criteria.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

James C. Dalton,

Director of Civil Works.

[FR Doc. 2019–08583 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

[Docket ID: USN–2018–HQ–0024]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: 30-Day information collection notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense has submitted to OMB for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Comments and recommendations on the proposed information collection should be emailed to Ms. Jasmeet Seehra, DoD Desk Officer, at *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Please identify the proposed information collection by DoD Desk Officer, Docket ID number, and title of the information collection.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela James, 571–372–7574, or *whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title; Associated Form; and OMB Number: Navy Flight Demonstration Squadron (Blue Angels) Backseat Rider Programs, OPNAV Forms 5720/13, 5720/14, 572/15; OMB Control Number 0703–XXXX.

OPNAV Forms 5720/13, ''Media Rider Nominee'' and 5720/14, ''Key Influencer Nominee Form and Biography''

Affected Public: Individuals and Households.

Annual Burden Hours: 30.

Number of Respondents: 30.

Responses per Respondent: 2.

Annual Responses: 60.

Average Burden per Response: 30 minutes.

Frequency: On occasion.

OPNAV Form 5720/15, ''F/A–18 Rider Letter and Medical Questionnaire''

Affected Public: Individuals and Households.

Annual Burden Hours: 120.

Number of Respondents: 240.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 240.

Average Burden per Response: 30 minutes.

Frequency: On occasion.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 150.

Average Burden per Response: 30 minutes.

Total Number of Respondents: 270.

Total Annual Responses: 300.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Needs and Uses: This information collection requirement is necessary to medically clear and coordinate with individuals selected through the Key Influencer (KI) program and media personnel so that they may participate in backseat flights at Blue Angels' air shows and demonstrations. Flying these candidates, in coordination with media presence, is intended to promote the Navy and Marine Corps as professional and exciting organizations in which to serve.

OMB Desk Officer: Ms. Jasmeet Seehra.

You may also submit comments and recommendations, identified by Docket ID number and title, by the following method:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name, Docket ID number, and title for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

DOD Clearance Officer: Ms. Angela James.

Requests for copies of the information collection proposal should be sent to Ms. James at *whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil.*

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2019–08581 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2019–ICCD–0016]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Fiscal Operations Report for 2018–2019 and Application To Participate 2020–2021 (FISAP) and Reallocation Form

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid (FSA), Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ED is proposing a revision of an existing information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: To access and review all the documents related to the information collection listed in this notice, please use *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching the Docket ID number ED–2019–ICCD–0016. Comments submitted in response to this notice should be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov* by selecting the Docket ID number or via postal mail, commercial delivery, or hand delivery. If the regulations.gov site is not available to the public for any reason, ED will temporarily accept comments at *ICDocketMgr@ed.gov.* Please include the docket ID number and the title of the information collection request when requesting documents or submitting comments. *Please note that comments submitted by fax or email and those submitted after the comment period will not be accepted.* Written requests for information or comments submitted by postal mail or delivery should be addressed to the Director of the Information Collection Clearance Division, U.S. Department of Education, 550 12th Street SW, PCP, Room 9086, Washington, DC 20202–0023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to collection activities, please contact Beth Grebeldinger, 202–377–4018.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Education (ED), in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the Department assess the impact of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand the Department's information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format. ED is soliciting comments on the proposed information collection request (ICR) that is described below. The Department of Education is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: Fiscal Operations Report for 2018–2019 and Application to Participate 2020–2021 (FISAP) and Reallocation Form.

OMB Control Number: 1845–0030.

Type of Review: A revision of an existing information collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State, Local, and Tribal Governments; Private Sector.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 3,962.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 91,348.

Abstract: The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) (Pub. L. 110–315) was enacted on August 14, 2008 and reauthorized the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, (HEA). It requires participating Title IV institutions to apply for funds and report expenditures for the Federal Perkins Loan (Perkins), the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) and the Federal Work-Study (FWS) Programs on an annual basis.

The data submitted electronically in the Fiscal Operations Report and Application to Participate (FISAP) is used by the Department of Education to determine the institution's funding need for the award year and monitor program effectiveness and accountability of fund expenditures. The data is used in conjunction with institutional program reviews to assess the administrative capability and compliance of the applicant. There are no other resources for collecting this data.

The HEA requires that if an institution anticipates not using all of its allocated funds for the FWS, and FSEOG programs by the end of an award

year, it must specify the anticipated remaining unused amount to the Secretary, who reduces the institution's allocation accordingly.

The changes to the version of the FISAP update the deadline and award year references, incorporate 2 new questions on the FSEOG and FWS programs. Additionally, this version of the FISAP provides clarification of the information that must be reported for the Perkins loan program now that there are no new loans being made due to the expiration of the program.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Kate Mullan,

PRA Coordinator, Information Collection Clearance Program, Information Management Branch, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–08564 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2019–ICCD–0014]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Student Assistance General Provisions—Financial Assistance for Students With Intellectual Disabilities

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid (FSA), Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ED is proposing an extension of an existing information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: To access and review all the documents related to the information collection listed in this notice, please use *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching the Docket ID number ED–2019–ICCD–0014. Comments submitted in response to this notice should be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov* by selecting the Docket ID number or via postal mail, commercial delivery, or hand delivery. If the regulations.gov site is not available to the public for any reason, ED will temporarily accept comments at *ICDocketMgr@ed.gov.* Please include the docket ID number and the title of the information collection request when requesting documents or submitting comments. *Please note that comments submitted by fax or email and those submitted after the comment period will not be accepted.* Written requests for information or comments submitted by postal mail or delivery should be addressed to the Director of the Information Collection Clearance Division, U.S. Department of Education, 550 12th Street SW, PCP, Room 9086, Washington, DC 20202–0023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to collection activities, please contact Beth Grebeldinger, 202–377–4018.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Education (ED), in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the Department assess the impact of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand the Department's information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format. ED is soliciting comments on the proposed information collection request (ICR) that is described below. The Department of Education is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: Student Assistance General Provisions—Financial Assistance for Students with Intellectual Disabilities.

OMB Control Number: 1845–0099.

Type of Review: An extension of an existing information collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State, Local, and Tribal Governments; Private Sector.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 443.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 137.

Abstract: As provided by the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, (HEA) these regulations allow students with intellectual disabilities, who enroll in an eligible comprehensive transition program to receive Title IV, HEA program assistance under the Federal Pell Grant, the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG), and the Federal Work Study (FWS) programs.

This request is for an extension of the current record-keeping requirements contained in the regulations at 34 CFR 668.232 and 668.233, related to the administrative requirement of the financial assistance for students with intellectual disabilities program.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Kate Mullan,

PRA Coordinator, Information Collection Clearance Program, Information Management Branch, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–08563 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER19–1635–000]

Glaciers Edge Wind Project, LLC; Supplemental Notice That Initial Market-Based Rate Filing Includes Request for Blanket Section 204 Authorization

This is a supplemental notice in the above-referenced proceeding of Glaciers Edge Wind Project, LLC's application for market-based rate authority, with an accompanying rate tariff, noting that such application includes a request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest should file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing protests with regard to the applicant's request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability, is May 13, 2019.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper, using the FERC Online links at *http://www.ferc.gov.* To facilitate electronic service, persons with internet access who will eFile a document and/or be listed as a contact for an intervenor

must create and validate an eRegistration account using the eRegistration link. Select the eFiling link to log on and submit the intervention or protests.

Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies of the intervention or protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

The filings in the above-referenced proceeding are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the appropriate link above. They are also available for electronic review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the website that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08555 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. IC19–7–000]

Commission Information Collection Activities (Ferc–915); Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of information collection and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) is soliciting public comment on the currently approved information collection FERC–915 (Public Utility Market-Based Rate Authorization Holders—Records Retention Requirements) and submitting the information collection to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. Any interested person may file comments directly with OMB and should address a copy of those comments to the Commission as explained below. On February 20, 2019, the Commission published a Notice in the **Federal Register** in Docket No. IC19–7–000 requesting public comments. The Commission later published a 30-day Notice on April 12, 2019, which was withdrawn on April 19, 2019. The Commission received no public comments and is noting that in the related submittal to OMB.

DATES: Comments on the collection of information are due May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Comments filed with OMB, identified by OMB Control No. 1902–0250, should be sent via email to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs: *oira_submission@omb.gov.* Attention: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Desk Officer.

A copy of the comments should also be sent to the Commission, in Docket No. IC19–7–000, by either of the following methods:

- *eFiling at Commission's Website: http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp*
- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier:* Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Secretary of the Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

Instructions: All submissions must be formatted and filed in accordance with submission guidelines at: *http://www.ferc.gov/help/submission-guide.asp.* For user assistance, contact FERC Online Support by email at *ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov,* or by phone at: (866) 208–3676 (toll-free), or (202) 502–8659 for TTY.

Docket: Users interested in receiving automatic notification of activity in this docket or in viewing/downloading comments and issuances in this docket may do so at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/docs-filing.asp.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Brown may be reached by email at *DataClearance@FERC.gov,* telephone at (202) 502–8663, and fax at (202) 273–0873.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: FERC–915, Public Utility Market-Based Rate Authorization Holders—Records Retention Requirements.

OMB Control No. 1902–0250.

Type of Request: Three-year extension of the FERC–915 information collection requirements with no changes to the current record retention requirements.

Abstract: In accordance with the Federal Power Act, the Department of Energy Organization Act (DOE Act), and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005), the Commission regulates the transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce, monitors and investigates energy markets, uses civil penalties and other means against energy organizations and individuals who violate FERC rules in the energy markets, administers accounting and financial reporting regulations, and oversees conduct of regulated companies.

The Commission imposes the FERC–915 record retention requirements, in 18 CFR 35.41(d), on applicable sellers to retain, for a period of five years, all data and information upon which they bill the prices charged for ''electric energy or electric energy products it sold pursuant to Seller's market-based rate tariff, and the prices it reported for use in price indices.''

The record retention period of five years is necessary due to the importance of records related to any investigation of possible wrongdoing and related to assuring compliance with the codes of conduct and the integrity of the market. The requirement is necessary to ensure consistency with the rule prohibiting market manipulation (adopted in Order No. 670) and the generally applicable five-year statute of limitations where the Commission seeks civil penalties for violations of the anti-manipulation rules or other rules, regulations, or orders to which the price data may be relevant.

Type of Respondent: Public Utility Market-Based Rate Authorization Holders.

Estimate of Annual Burden: [1] The Commission estimates the annual public reporting burden and cost [2] (rounded) for the information collection as follows:

[1] Burden is defined as the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. For further explanation of what is included in the information collection burden, refer to 5 CFR 1320.3.

[2] The estimated hourly cost (for wages plus benefits) provided in this section are based on the figures posted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for the Utilities section available (at *https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics2_22.htm*) and benefits information (for December 2017, issued March 20, 2018, at *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.nr0.htm*). The hourly estimates for salary plus benefits are: File Clerk (Occupation code: 43–4071), $33.39 an hour. We are rounding the hourly cost to $33.00.

FERC–915, PUBLIC UTILITY MARKET-BASED RATE AUTHORIZATION HOLDERS—RECORDS RETENTION REQUIREMENTS

FERC Requirement	Number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Total number of responses	Average burden & cost per response	Total annual burden hours & cost	Annual cost per respondent ($)
	(1)	(2)	(1) * (2) = (3)	(4)	(3) * (4) = (5)	(5) ÷ (1)
FERC–915	2,510	1	2,510	1 hr.; $33.00	2,510 hrs.; $82,830	$33.00
Total:	.....	.....	2,510	.....	2,510 hrs.; 82, 830	.....

In addition, there are records storage costs. For all respondents, we estimate a total of 65,000 cu. ft. of records in off-site storage. Based on an approximate storage cost of $0.24 per cubic foot, we estimate total annual storage cost to be $15,600.00 (or $6.22 annually per respondent). The total annual cost for all respondents (burden cost plus off-site storage) is $98,430.00 (or $82,830 + $15,600); the average total annual cost per respondent is $39.22 ($6.22 + $33.00).

Comments: Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08559 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EL19–57–000]

Constellation Power Source Generation, LLC; Notice of Institution of Section 206 Proceeding and Refund Effective Date

On April 19, 2019, the Commission issued an order in Docket No. EL19–57–000, pursuant to section 206 of the Federal Power Act (FPA), 16 U.S.C. 824e (2012), instituting an investigation into the continued justness and reasonableness of Constellation Power Source Generation, LLC's rate for providing Reactive Supply and Voltage Control Service. *Constellation Power Source Generation, LLC,* 167 FERC ¶ 61,062 (2019).

The refund effective date in Docket No. EL19–57–000, established pursuant to section 206(b) of the FPA, will be the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Any interested person desiring to be heard in Docket No. EL19–57–000 must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate, with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.214 (2018), within 21 days of the date of issuance of the order.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08553 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2146–252]

Notice of Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Protests: Alabama Power Company

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection:

a. *Application Type:* Non-Project Use of Project Lands and Waters.

b. *Project No:* 2146–252.

c. *Date Filed:* March 14, 2019.

d. *Applicant:* Alabama Power Company.

e. *Name of Project:* Coosa River Hydroelectric Project.

f. *Location:* Coosa River, in Etowah County, Alabama.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791a–825r.

h. *Applicant Contact:* Justin Bearden, Shoreline Management, Alabama Power Company, 600 North 18th Street, Birmingham, Alabama 35203, (205) 257–6769, *jbearden@southernco.com.*

i. *FERC Contact:* Shana High, (202) 502–8674.

j. *Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, and protests:* May 23, 2019.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, and protests using the Commission's eFiling system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp.* Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp.* You must include your name and contact information at the end of your comments. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, please send a paper copy to: Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. The first page of any filing should include docket number P–2146–252. Comments emailed to Commission staff are not considered part of the Commission record.

The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure require all intervenors filing documents with the Commission to serve a copy of that document on each person whose name appears on the official service list for the project. Further, if an intervenor files comments or documents with the Commission relating to the merits of an issue that may affect the responsibilities of a particular resource agency, they must also serve a copy of the document on that resource agency.

k. *Description of Request:* Alabama Power Company requests Commission approval to permit The City of Southside to construct shoreline-based amenities associated with a riverfront development project. The following amenities are proposed within the project boundary: a boat ramp and fixed pier; four boat docks that would accommodate 24 watercraft each; a boardwalk that would accommodate 20

watercraft, and have a pier with a platform, and a gas pump; a delineated swim area; riprap; a drainage ditch; and a concrete walkway.

l. *Locations of the Application:* A copy of the application is available for inspection and reproduction at the Commission's Public Reference Room, located at 888 First Street NE, Room 2A, Washington, DC 20426, or by calling (202) 502–8371. This filing may also be viewed on the Commission's web site at *http://www.ferc.gov* using the ''eLibrary'' link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. You may also register online at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp* to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, call 1–866–208–3676 or email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* for TTY, call (202) 502–8659. A copy is also available for inspection and reproduction at the address in item (h) above. Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant.

m. Individuals desiring to be included on the Commission's mailing list should so indicate by writing to the Secretary of the Commission.

n. *Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene:* Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, .214, respectively. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

o. *Filing and Service of Documents:* Any filing must (1) bear in all capital letters the title ''COMMENTS'', ''PROTEST'', or ''MOTION TO INTERVENE'' as applicable; (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the person commenting, protesting or intervening; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. All comments, motions to intervene, or protests must set forth their evidentiary basis. Any filing made by an intervenor must be accompanied by proof of service on all persons listed in the service list prepared by the Commission in this proceeding, in accordance with 18 CFR 385.2010.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08561 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EL19–67–000, Docket No. QF19–1082–001, Docket No. QF19–1083–001, Docket No. QF19–1084–001]

Michael Eisenfeld, James Neidhart, Jeffrey Neidhart, Steven Bair, Neil Tribbett, Jerry Knutson, Victoria Slikkerveer, Crystal Williams, The Coliseum, Inc., David Fosdeck, Stephen Ellison, Erin Hourihan, and Vote Solar; Notice of Petition for Enforcement

Take notice that on April 19, 2019, pursuant to section 210(h)(2)(B) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA), Michael Eisenfeld, James Neidhart, Jeffrey Neidhart, Steven Bair, Neil Tribbett, Jerry Knutson, Victoria Slikkerveer, Crystal Williams, The Coliseum, Inc., David Fosdeck, Stephen Ellison, Erin Hourihan, and Vote Solar (together, Petitioners) filed a Petition for Enforcement (petition), requesting that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) initiate an enforcement action against the City of Farmington, New Mexico, d/b/a Farmington Electric Utility System to remedy their alleged improper implementation of PURPA, all as more fully explained in their petition.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. On or before the comment date, it is not necessary to serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Petitioners.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the ''eFiling'' link at *http://www.ferc.gov.* Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

This filing is accessible on-line at *http://www.ferc.gov,* using the ''eLibrary'' link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an ''eSubscription'' link on the website that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 10, 2019.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08554 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. IC19–21–000]

Commission Information Collection Activities (FERC–729); Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of information collection and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) is soliciting public comment on the currently approved information collection, FERC–729 (Electric Transmission Facilities).

DATES: Comments on the collection of information are due June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments (identified by Docket No. IC19–21–000) by either of the following methods:

- *eFiling at Commission's Website: http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp*
- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier:* Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Secretary of the Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

Instructions: All submissions must be formatted and filed in accordance with submission guidelines at: *http://www.ferc.gov/help/submission-guide.asp.* For user assistance, contact

FERC Online Support by email at *ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov,* or by phone at: (866) 208–3676 (toll-free), or (202) 502–8659 for TTY.

Docket: Users interested in receiving automatic notification of activity in this docket or in viewing/downloading comments and issuances in this docket may do so at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/docs-filing.asp.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Brown may be reached by email at *DataClearance@FERC.gov,* telephone at (202) 502–8663, and fax at (202) 273–0873.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: FERC–729, Electric Transmission Facilities.

OMB Control No.: 1902–0238.

Abstract: This information collection implements the Commission's mandates under EPAct 2005 Section 1221 which authorizes the Commission to issue permits under FPA Section 216(b) for electric transmission facilities and the Commission's delegated responsibility to coordinate all other federal authorizations under FPA Section 216(h). The related FERC regulations seek to develop a timely review process for siting of proposed electric transmission facilities. The regulations provide for (among other things) an extensive pre-application process that will facilitate maximum participation from all interested entities and individuals to provide them with a reasonable opportunity to present their views and recommendations, with respect to the need for and impact of the facilities, early in the planning stages of the proposed facilities as required under FPA Section 216(d).

Additionally, FERC has the authority to issue a permit to construct electric transmission facilities if a state has withheld approval for more than a year or has conditioned its approval in such a manner that it will not significantly reduce transmission congestion or is not economically feasible.[1] FERC envisions that, under certain circumstances, the Commission's review of the proposed facilities may take place after one year of the state's review. Under Section 50.6(e)(3) the Commission will not accept applications until one year after the state's review and then from applicants who can demonstrate that a state may withhold or condition approval of proposed facilities to such an extent that the facilities will not be constructed.[2] In cases where FERC's jurisdiction rests on FPA section 216(b)(1)(C),[3] the pre-filing process should not commence until one year after the relevant State applications have been filed. This will give states one full year to process an application without any intervening Federal proceedings, including both the pre-filing and application processes. Once that year is complete, an applicant may seek to commence FERC's pre-filing process. Thereafter, once the pre-filing process is complete, the applicant may submit its application for a construction permit.

Type of Respondent: Electric transmission facilities.

Estimate of Annual Burden:[4] The Commission estimates the annual public reporting burden for the information collection as:

FERC–729: ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

	Number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Total number of responses	Average burden & cost per response[5]	Total annual burden hours & total annual cost
	(1)	(2)	(1) * (2) = (3)	(4)	(3) * (4) = (5)
Electric Transmission Facilities	1	1	1	9,600 $758,400	9,600 $758,400

Comments: Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08560 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER19–1646–000]

Performance Materials NA, Inc.; Supplemental Notice That Initial Market-Based Rate Filing Includes Request for Blanket Section 204 Authorization

This is a supplemental notice in the above-referenced proceeding of Performance Materials NA, Inc.'s application for market-based rate authority, with an accompanying rate tariff, noting that such application includes a request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of

[1] FPA section 216(b)(1)(C).

[2] The Commission will not issue a permit authorizing construction of the proposed facilities until, among other things, it finds that the state has, in fact, withheld approval for more than a year or had so conditioned its approval.

[3] In all other instances (*i.e.* where the state does not have jurisdiction to act or otherwise to consider interstate benefits, or the applicant does not qualify to apply for a permit with the State because it does not serve end use customers in the State), the pre-filing process may be commenced at any time.

[4] ''Burden'' is the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. For further explanation of what is included in the information collection burden, refer to Title 5 Code of Federal Regulations 1320.3.

[5] FERC staff estimates that industry costs for salary plus benefits are similar to Commission costs. The cost figure is the FY2018 FERC average annual salary plus benefits ($164,820/year or $79/hour).

future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest should file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing protests with regard to the applicant's request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability, is May 13, 2019.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper, using the FERC Online links at *http://www.ferc.gov.* To facilitate electronic service, persons with internet access who will eFile a document and/or be listed as a contact for an intervenor must create and validate an eRegistration account using the eRegistration link. Select the eFiling link to log on and submit the intervention or protests.

Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies of the intervention or protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

The filings in the above-referenced proceeding are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the appropriate link above. They are also available for electronic review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the website that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08557 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER12–1933–010.
Applicants: Interstate Power and Light Company.
Description: Notification of Change in Status of Interstate Power and Light Company.
Filed Date: 4/19/19.
Accession Number: 20190419–5188.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/10/19.

Docket Numbers: ER18–2054–001.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: Compliance filing: 2019–04–23_Attachment X Compliance relative to EL18–17–000 to be effective 7/24/2018.
Filed Date: 4/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190423–5115.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER18–2318–002.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: Compliance filing: Compliance Filing in ER18–2318—Order No. 844 Compliance to be effective 1/1/2019.
Filed Date: 4/22/19.
Accession Number: 20190422–5158.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1639–000.
Applicants: South Peak Wind LLC.
Description: Baseline eTariff Filing: Market-based rate application to be effective 6/21/2019.
Filed Date: 4/22/19.
Accession Number: 20190422–5155.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1641–000.
Applicants: California Independent System Operator Corporation.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2019–04–22 RMR CPM Enhancements Amendment to be effective 7/22/2019.
Filed Date: 4/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190423–5000.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1642–000.
Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Letter Agreement with Quarantina Energy Storage, LLC to be effective 4/12/2019.
Filed Date: 4/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190423–5001.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1643–000.
Applicants: Hopewell Power Generation, LLC.
Description: Baseline eTariff Filing: Baseline New Reactive Service Tariff to be effective 4/24/2019.
Filed Date: 4/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190423–5002.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1644–000.
Applicants: Richland-Stryker Generation LLC.
Description: Baseline eTariff Filing: Baseline New Reactive Service Tariff to be effective 4/24/2019.
Filed Date: 4/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190423–5004.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1645–000.
Applicants: DTE Electric Company.
Description: Notice of Cancellation of Distribution Interconnection Agreement (Rate Schedule No. 38) of DTE Electric Company.
Filed Date: 4/19/19.
Accession Number: 20190419–5185.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/10/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1646–000.
Applicants: Performance Materials NA, Inc.
Description: Baseline eTariff Filing: Petition for Approval of Initial Market-Based Rate Tariff to be effective 6/23/2019.
Filed Date: 4/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190423–5044.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1647–000.
Applicants: AM Commodities Corporation.
Description: Tariff Cancellation: Notice of Cancellation of Market-Based Rate Tariff to be effective 6/23/2019.
Filed Date: 4/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190423–5065.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1648–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Empire District Electric Company Formula Rate Revisions to be effective 1/1/2019.
Filed Date: 4/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190423–5097.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1649–000.
Applicants: California Power Exchange Corporation.
Description: Petition to Extend Existing Wind-Up Charge Settlement of California Power Exchange Corporation.
Filed Date: 4/22/19.
Accession Number: 20190422–5226.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1650–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, SA No. 4512;

Queue No. AB1–128 to be effective 7/18/2016.

Filed Date: 4/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190423–5116.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/19.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric securities filings:

Docket Numbers: ES19–23–000.

Applicants: Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation.

Description: Application under Section 204 of the Federal Power Act for Authorization to Issue Securities of Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation.

Filed Date: 4/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190422–5220.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/13/19.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08551 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER19–1639–000]

South Peak Wind LLC; Supplemental Notice That Initial Market-Based Rate Filing Includes Request for Blanket Section 204 Authorization

This is a supplemental notice in the above-referenced proceeding of South Peak Wind LLC's application for market-based rate authority, with an accompanying rate tariff, noting that such application includes a request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest should file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing protests with regard to the applicant's request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability, is May 13, 2019.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper, using the FERC Online links at *http://www.ferc.gov.* To facilitate electronic service, persons with internet access who will eFile a document and/or be listed as a contact for an intervenor must create and validate an eRegistration account using the eRegistration link. Select the eFiling link to log on and submit the intervention or protests.

Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies of the intervention or protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

The filings in the above-referenced proceeding are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the appropriate link above. They are also available for electronic review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the website that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08556 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP19–139–000]

Shell Pipeline Company, LP and Enbridge Offshore Facilities, LLC; Notice of Joint Petition for Declaratory Order

Take notice that on April 23, 2019, Shell Pipeline Company LP and Enbridge Offshore Facilities, LLC submitted a petition for a Declaratory Order (petition) confirming that certain proposed offshore facilities and operations described in the petition will not be considered engaged in the transportation of natural gas subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under the Natural Gas Act (NGA).

The filing may also be viewed on the web at *http://www.ferc.gov* using the ''eLibrary'' link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov* or toll free at (866) 208–3676, or TTY, contact (202) 502–8659.

There are two ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project. First, any person wishing to obtain legal status by becoming a party to the proceedings for this project should, on or before the comment date stated below, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426, a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the NGA (18 CFR 157.10). A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties. A party must submit five copies of filings made with the Commission and must mail a copy to the applicant and to every other party in the proceeding. Only parties to the proceeding can ask for court review of Commission orders in the proceeding.

However, a person does not have to intervene in order to have comments considered. The second way to participate is by filing with the Secretary of the Commission, as soon as possible, an original and two copies of comments in support of or in opposition to this project. The Commission will consider these comments in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but the filing of a comment alone

will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. The Commission's rules require that persons filing comments in opposition to the project provide copies of their protests only to the party or parties directly involved in the protest.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments, protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the ''eFiling'' link at *http://www.ferc.gov.* Persons unable to file electronically should submit original and five copies of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 14, 2019.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08552 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–ORD–2015–0659; FRL–9990–91–OEI]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Generic Clearance for Citizen Science and Crowdsourcing Projects (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), Generic Clearance for Citizen Science and Crowdsourcing Projects (EPA ICR Number 2521.15, OMB Control Number 2080–0083) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a request for approval of a collection scheduled to expire on April 30, 2019. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on December 27, 2018 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–ORD–2015–0659 to (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460, and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Generic Clearance for Citizen Science and Crowdsourcing Projects (Renewal), IOAA–ORD, Mail Code 8101R, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 202–564–3262; fax number: 202–565–2494; email address: *benforado.jay@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: EPA relies on scientific information. Citizen science and crowdsourcing techniques will allow the Agency to collect qualitative and quantitative data that might help inform scientific research, assessments, or environmental screening; validate environmental models or tools; or enhance the quantity and quality of data collected across the country's diverse communities and ecosystems to support the Agency's mission. Information gathered under this generic clearance will be used by the Agency to support the activities listed above and might provide unprecedented avenues for conducting breakthrough research. Collections under this generic ICR will be from participants who actively seek to participate on their own initiative through an open and transparent process (the Agency does not select participants or require participation); the collections will be low-burden for participants; collections will be low-cost for both the participants and the Federal Government; and data will be available to support the scientific research (including assessments, environmental screening, tools, models, etc.) of the Agency, states, tribal or local entities where data collection occurs. EPA may, by virtue of collaborating with non-federal entities, sponsor the collection of this type of information in connection with citizen science projects. When applicable, all such collections will accord with Agency policies and regulations related to human subjects research and will follow the established approval paths through EPA's Human Subjects Research Review Official. Finally, personally identifiable information (PII) will only be collected when necessary and in accordance with applicable federal procedures and policies. If a new collection is not within the parameters of this generic ICR, the Agency will submit a separate information collection request to OMB for approval.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Participants/respondents will be individuals, not specific entities.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Voluntary.

Estimated number of respondents: 17,500 (total).

Frequency of response: The frequency of responses will range from once to on occasion.

Total estimated burden: 389,083 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: $13,784,949 (per year), includes $525,000 annualized capital for operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is no change in the estimates.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08573 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OECA–2014–0054; FRL–9992–98–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NESHAP for Pulp and Paper Production (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency has submitted an information collection request (ICR), NESHAP for Pulp and Paper Production (EPA ICR No. 1657.09, OMB Control No. 2060–0387) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on October 15, 2018 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OECA–2014–0054, to (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), by email to *docket.oeca@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460, and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Yellin, Monitoring, Assistance, and Media Programs Division, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2227A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–2970; fax number: (202) 564–0050; email address: *yellin.patrick@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Pulp and Paper Production apply to existing and new facilities that produce pulp, paper, or paperboard by employing kraft, soda, sulfite, semi-chemical, or mechanical pulping processes using wood, or any process using secondary or non-wood fiber and that emits 10 tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of HAPs. Affected sources are all the HAP emission points in the pulping and bleaching system for mechanical pulping processes using wood and any process using secondary or non-wood fiber. New facilities include those that commenced construction or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 63, subpart S.

In general, all NESHAP standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all affected facilities subject to NESHAP.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Owners and operators of pulp and paper mills that are major sources of HAP emissions.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR part 63, subpart S).

Estimated number of respondents: 114 (total).

Frequency of response: Initially, occasionally, and semiannually.

Total estimated burden: 44,438 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: $5,191,626 (per year), includes $841,000 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is an adjustment decrease in the total estimated burden as currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved Burdens. This decrease is not due to any program changes. The currently approved burden estimates contain requirements from the previous regulation as well as duplicate burden activities. In preparing this ICR renewal, EPA has removed duplicate items and updated the ICR so that it only reflects current requirements. This results in an apparent decrease in burden.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08571 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OLEM–2018–0690, FRL–9992–74–OMS]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; General Hazardous Waste Facility Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), General Hazardous Waste Facility (EPA ICR Number 1571.12, OMB Control Number 2050–0120) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on November 23, 2018 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2018–0690, to (1) EPA, either online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by email to *rcra-docket@epa.gov,* or by mail to: RCRA Docket (2822T), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other

information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peggy Vyas, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 703–308–5477; fax number: 703–308–8433; email address: *vyas.peggy@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: Section 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended, requires the EPA to develop standards for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) as may be necessary to protect human health and the environment. Subsections 3004(a)(1), (3), (4), (5), and (6) specify that these standards include, but not be limited to, the following requirements:

- Maintaining records of all hazardous wastes identified or listed under subtitle C that are treated, stored, or disposed of, and the manner in which such wastes were treated, stored, or disposed of;
- Operating methods, techniques, and practices for treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste;
- Location, design, and construction of such hazardous waste treatment, disposal, or storage facilities;
- Contingency plans for effective action to minimize unanticipated damage from any treatment, storage, or disposal of any such hazardous waste; and
- Maintaining or operating such facilities and requiring such additional qualifications as to ownership, continuity of operation, training for personnel, and financial responsibility as may be necessary or desirable.

The regulations implementing these requirements are codified in 40 CFR parts 264 and 265. The collection of this information enables the EPA to properly determine whether owners/operators or hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities meet the requirements of Section 3004(a) of RCRA.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Business and other for-profit, as well as State, Local, and Tribal governments.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (RCRA section 3004)

Estimated number of respondents: 1466 respondents.

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Total estimated burden: 583,237 hours per year. Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: $38,918,717 (per year), which includes $408,235 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is decrease of 89,108 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This decrease is due to a decrease in the number of permitted facilities.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08602 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OW–2002–0059; FRL–9990–20–OEI]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Safe Drinking Water Act State Revolving Fund Program (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), Safe Drinking Water Act State Revolving Fund Program (EPA ICR Number 1803.08, OMB Control Number 2040–0185) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). This is a proposed renewal of the ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on August 13, 2018, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments must be submitted on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–2002–0059, to (1) the EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), by email to *OW-Docket@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard Rubin, Drinking Water Protection Division, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, 4606M, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 202–564–2051; email address: *Rubin.HowardE@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–182) authorized the creation of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF; the Fund) program in each state and Puerto Rico, to assist public water systems in financing the costs of infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with the SDWA requirements and to protect public health. The SDWA, section 1452, authorizes the Administrator of the EPA to award capitalization grants to the states and Puerto Rico which, in turn, provide low-cost loans and other types of assistance to eligible drinking water systems. States can also reserve a portion of their grants to conduct various set-aside activities. The information collection activities will occur primarily at the program level through the (1) Capitalization Grant Application and Agreement/State Intended Use Plan; (2) Biennial Report; (3) Annual Audit; (4) Assistance Application Review; and (5) DWSRF National Information Management

System and the Projects and Benefits Reporting System.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Entities affected by this action are states and local governments.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Required to obtain or retain a benefit per the Safe Drinking Water Act Section 1452(g)(1).

Estimated number of respondents: 379 state and local respondents (total).

Frequency of response: Varies by requirement (*i.e.,* quarterly, semi-annually, and annually).

Total estimated burden: 88,793 hours (per year) for state and local respondents. Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: $3,355,516 (per year) for state and local respondents.

Changes in estimates: There is a net decrease in total respondent burden hours from the previous ICR. This is due to burden calculated with alternating 25 states and 26 states each year producing biennial reports. Since ICR's capture 3-year timeframes, some ICRs will have more years of 26 state reports then other. There is also a correction to the calculation of EPA burden hours. These have been increased to more accurately align EPA review of audits with State burden of audits, with both tables assuming each state will audit every year.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08578 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OECA–2011–0228; FRL—9992–12–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NSPS for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007 (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), NSPS for Petroleum Refineries for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 14, 2007 (EPA ICR No. 2263.06, OMB Control No. 2060–0602), to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. Public comments were previously requested, via the **Federal Register**, on May 31, 2018 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may neither conduct nor sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OECA–2011–0228, to: (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by email to *docket.oeca@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Yellin, Monitoring, Assistance, and Media Programs Division, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2227A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–2970; fax number: (202) 564–0050; email address: *yellin.patrick@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov*, or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit: *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), for which Construction, Re-construction, or Modification Commenced after May 14, 2007 (40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja) apply to the following affected facilities in petroleum refineries: Fluid catalytic cracking units (FCCU), fluid coking units (FCU), delayed coking units, fuel gas combustion devices (FGCD), process heaters, flares and sulfur recovery plants. Except for flares, these regulations apply to affected facilities at existing and new petroleum refineries that are constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 14, 2007. The provisions of this subpart apply to flares which commence construction, modification or reconstruction after June 24, 2008. New facilities include those that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja.

In general, all NSPS standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all affected facilities subject to NSPS.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Petroleum refineries constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 14, 2007.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR part 63, subpart Ja).

Estimated number of respondents: 150 (total).

Frequency of response: Initially and semiannually.

Total estimated burden: 355,000 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: $143,000,000 (per year), which includes $102,000,000 in annualized capital/startup and/or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: The adjustment increase in burden from the most recently-approved ICR is due to an increase in the estimates for the number of existing facilities located at petroleum refineries that become subject to the requirements of Subpart Ja because they are newly constructed, reconstructed or modified. The previous ICR renewal estimated that approximately 54 facilities with 2 CEMS each would become affected facilities subject to the rule each year. In this renewal ICR, that estimate has been increased to 100 facilities with 3 CEMS/CPMS each. The increase in burden is

due to an increase in the estimates for the number of new, reconstructed, or modified facilities that are required to conduct initial performance tests on the equipment and the emissions and parameter monitors (CEMS and CPMS). For each startup and test of new, modified, or reconstructed equipment, there are numerous notifications and reports that must be submitted and reviewed. The adjustment increase in burden also reflects an increase in the number of CEMS and CPMS monitors on existing affected facilities that require routine performance audits (Relative Accuracy Audits or Cylinder Gas Audits) and relative accuracy testing; these costs were not included in the prior ICR.

The increase in burden also reflects an increase in the estimates for the costs of new equipment and the required CEMS/CPMS monitors. The previous ICR renewal did not include the capital/startup costs for new, modified, or reconstructed equipment/process lines. This ICR estimates that, out of 100 facilities per year that become subject to the rule due to construction, modification, or reconstruction, 50 of these affected facilities per year will incur significant capital/startup costs.

The increase in capital and O&M costs from the most recently approved ICR also reflects an increase in the estimates for the number of existing facilities located at petroleum refineries that are already subject to the requirements of Subpart Ja. The O&M costs for the CEMS and CPMS monitors on these existing facilities (280 flares and 600 other process units) were not accounted for in the prior ICR and are significant. The estimates of O&M costs for CEMS monitors have also been increased from approximately $15,000 per year to $25,000 per year based on comments provided by industry.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08509 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OECA–2012–0517; FRL—9991–90–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed on or Before August 30, 1999 (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed on or Before August 30, 1999 (EPA ICR No. 1901.07, OMB Control No. 2060–0424), to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. Public comments were previously requested, via the **Federal Register**, on May 30, 2018 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may neither conduct nor sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OECA–2012–0517, to: (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by email to *docket.oeca@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Yellin, Monitoring, Assistance, and Media Programs Division, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2227A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–2970; fax number: (202) 564–0050; email address: *yellin.patrick@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov,* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit: *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed on or Before August 30, 1999 were originally promulgated in December 1995, but were vacated by the Federal Court in March 1997. Subsequently, the Emission Guidelines were re-proposed on August 30, 1999, and promulgated on December 6, 2000. The Emission Guidelines regulate organics (dioxin/furans), metals (cadmium, lead, mercury), particulate matter, and acid gases (hydrogen chloride, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides) for small Municipal Waste Combustion (MWC) units. Small MWC units are MWC units with capacities to combust greater than 35 tons per day (tpd) and less than 250 tons per day (tpd) of municipal solid waste. The Emission Guidelines contain monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that are to be included in state plans. This Information Collection Request (ICR) identifies the burden for States and U.S. territories to develop and implement State plans, and the burden for small MWCs imposed by these State plans. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart BBBB.

In general, all Emission Guidelines require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all

affected facilities subject to Emission Guidelines.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Small municipal waste combustors (MWCs).

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR part 60, subpart BBBB).

Estimated number of respondents: 23 (total).

Frequency of response: Initially, annually, and semiannually.

Total estimated burden: 102,000 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: $11,500,000 (per year), which includes $1,040,000 in annualized capital/startup and/or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is no change in the total labor hours in this ICR compared to the previous ICR.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08510 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0423; FRL–9991–21–OMS]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Soil and Non-Soil Fumigant Risk Mitigation (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted the following information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA): Soil and Non-Soil Fumigant Risk Mitigation (EPA ICR Number 2451.02 and OMB Control Number 2070–0197). The ICR, which is available in the docket along with other related materials, provides a detailed explanation of the collection activities and the burden estimate that is only briefly summarized in this document. This is a request to renew the approval of an existing ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. EPA previously provided a 60-day public review opportunity via the **Federal Register** on September 26, 2018. With this submission, EPA is providing an additional 30 days for public review.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0423, to (1) EPA online using *http://www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method) or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the docket without change, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cameo Smoot, Field and External Affairs Division, (7506P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: 703–305–5454, email address: *smoot.cameo@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Docket: Supporting documents, including the ICR that explains in detail the information collection activities and the related burden and cost estimates that are summarized in this document, are available in the docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *http://www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is (202) 566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

ICR status: This is a request to renew the approval of an existing ICR, which is currently scheduled approved through April 30, 2019. Under OMB regulations, the Agency may continue to conduct or sponsor the collection of information while this submission is pending at OMB.

Under PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers are displayed either by publication in the **Federal Register** or by other appropriate means, such as on the related collection instrument or form, if applicable. The display of OMB control numbers for certain EPA regulations is consolidated in 40 CFR part 9.

Abstract: In completing reviews of several soil and non-soil fumigants pursuant to section 4(g) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 136a *et seq.,* EPA determined that these fumigants are eligible for reregistration only if specific risk mitigation measures, as outlined in Reregistration Eligibility Decisions for the chemicals, are adopted and adequately implemented. This ICR addresses the paperwork activities that both users and registrants of these specific soil and non-soil fumigants must perform in order to comply with the required risk mitigation measures. Without the complete suite of measures, these soil and non-soil fumigant chemicals do not meet the requirements to be eligible for registration or reregistration under FIFRA. The programs and activities represented in this ICR are the result of the Agency exercising the authority of section 3(c)(2)(B) or section 3(c)(5) of FIFRA, which authorizes EPA to require pesticide registrants to generate and submit data to the Agency, when such data are needed to maintain an existing registration of a pesticide. Due to the high benefits of these chemicals, there could be significant economic impact if these fumigant products are no longer available.

Respondents/Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this ICR are soil and non-soil fumigant users, specifically certified applicators and agriculture pesticide handlers (NAICS 111000: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting); soil and non-soil fumigant registrants (NAICS 325300: Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing); and state and tribal lead agencies (NAICS 999200: State Government).

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory.

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Estimated total number of potential respondents: 113,071.

Estimated total burden: 1,150,897 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Estimated total costs: $40,131,505 (per year), includes $930,833 for annualized capital investment or maintenance and operational costs.

Changes in the estimates: There is an increase of 953,251 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with that currently approved by OMB. This change is discussed in more detail in the ICR and is briefly summarized here. There is a small increase in the burden hour estimate for the soil fumigation activities, from 197,646 to

198,261 hours, due to updating the estimated number of certified applicators and handlers potentially involved in soil fumigation activities. There is also an increase in burden from 0 to 952,635 hours due to the Agency's inclusion of certain non-soil fumigant risk mitigation activities. These changes are the result of a program adjustment.

Dated: April 18, 2019.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08511 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–9992–60–OMS]

National and Governmental Advisory Committees

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Federal Advisory Committee meeting.

SUMMARY: Under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, EPA gives notice of a public meeting of the National Advisory Committee (NAC) and the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC). The NAC and GAC provide advice to the EPA Administrator on a broad range of environmental policy, technology, and management issues. NAC/GAC members represent academia, business/industry, non-governmental organizations, and state, local and tribal governments. The purpose of the meeting is to welcome new members and brief the committees on the Commission for Environmental Cooperation June Council Session, and review other issues related to the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. A copy of the meeting agenda will be posted at *https://www.epa.gov/faca/nac-gac.*

DATES: The NAC/GAC will hold a public meeting on Wednesday, May 15, 2019 from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., (EST) and Thursday, May 16, 2019 from 9 a.m. until 2:30 p.m., (EST).

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the EPA Headquarters, William Jefferson Clinton South Building, Room 2138, 1201 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Oscar Carrillo, Program Analyst, *carrillo.oscar@epa.gov,* (202) 564–0347, U.S. EPA, Office of Mission Support, Office of Resources and Business Operations; Federal Advisory Committee Management Division (MC1601M), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Requests to make oral comments or to provide written comments to NAC/GAC should be sent to Oscar Carrillo at *carrillo.oscar@epa.gov* by May 7th. The meeting is open to the public, on a first-come, first-served basis. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting should contact Oscar Carrillo via email or by calling (202) 564–0347 no later than May 7th. Oscar Carrillo has been designated signature authority by Monisha Harris, Director, Federal Advisory Committee Management Division.

Meeting Access: Information regarding accessibility and/or accommodations for individuals with disabilities should be directed to Oscar Carrillo at the email address or phone number listed above. To ensure adequate time for processing, please make requests for accommodations at least 10 days prior to the meeting.

Dated: April 12, 2019.

Oscar Carrillo,

Program Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–08630 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OW–2011–0442; FRL–9992–35–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Microbial Rules (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR) for the Microbial Rules Renewal Information Collection Request (EPA ICR Number 1895.10, OMB Control Number 2040–0205) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on September 11, 2018, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OW–2011–0442, to (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), by email to *OW-Docket@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460, and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

The EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Roland, Drinking Water Protection Division, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, (4606M), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 202–564–4588: fax number: 202–564–3755; email address: *roland.kevin@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about the EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The Microbial Rules Renewal ICR examines public water system and primacy agency burden and costs for recordkeeping and reporting requirements in support of the microbial drinking water regulations. These recordkeeping and reporting requirements are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR parts 141 and 142. The ICR includes the following microbial regulations: The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), the Total Coliform Rule (TCR), the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), the Filter Backwash Recycling Rule (FBRR), the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR), the Long Term 2

Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), the Ground Water Rule (GWR), and the Aircraft Drinking Water Rule (ADWR). Future microbial-related rulemakings will be added to this consolidated ICR after the regulations are promulgated and the initial, rule-specific ICRs are due to expire.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Public water systems and primacy agencies.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR parts 141 and 142.

Estimated number of respondents: 146,808 (total).

Frequency of response: Varies by requirement (*i.e.,* on occasion, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, and annually).

Total estimated burden: 18,127,581 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: $972,102,000 (per year), includes $228,972,000 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is an increase of 3,443,983 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This is due to full implementation of the Revised Total Coliform Rule, as well as increased state burden associated with recordkeeping, compliance tracking, and significant deficiency and corrective action reporting for sanitary surveys at large surface water systems.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08603 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2018–0516; FRL–9989–95–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; TSCA Section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Rule (PAIR) (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted the following information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act: TSCA Section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Rule (PAIR), EPA ICR Number 0586.14 and OMB Control Number 2070–0054. This is a request to renew the approval of an existing ICR. The ICR, which is available in the docket along with other related materials, provides a detailed explanation of the collection activities and the burden estimate that is only briefly summarized in this document. EPA provided public review opportunity issued in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2018. With this submission, EPA is providing an additional 30 days for public review and comment.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2018–0516, and OMB Control No. 2070–0054, to (1) EPA online using *http://www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method) or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the docket without change, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Virginia Lee, Chemical Control Division, 7405M, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–4142; email address: *lee.virginia@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Docket: Supporting documents, including the ICR that explains in detail the information collection activities and the related burden and cost estimates, are available in the docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *http://www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is (202) 566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

ICR status: This ICR is currently scheduled to expire on April 30, 2019. EPA did not receive any comments in response to a 60-day public comment opportunity announced in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2018 (83 FR 44045). Under OMB regulations, the Agency may continue to conduct or sponsor the collection of information while this submission is pending at OMB. Under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Abstract: EPA promulgated the generic Preliminary Assessment Information Rule (PAIR) (40 CFR part 712) under section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act amending TSCA was enacted on June 22, 2016; however, the authority for a TSCA section 8(a) PAIR rule was not modified. EPA uses PAIR, using the Manufacturer's Report Preliminary Assessment Information Form, to collect information to help identify, assess, and manage human health and environmental risks from chemical substances, mixtures and categories. PAIR requires chemical manufacturers and importers to complete and submit standardized information about production, use, or exposure-related data to help evaluate the potential for human health and environmental risks caused by the manufacture or importation of identified chemical substances, mixtures or categories. EPA or other federal agencies can identify chemicals for a TSCA section 8(a) PAIR expediated rulemaking that have a justifiable need for production, use, or exposure-related data. This ICR also covers certain specific chemical testing and reporting requirements under Subpart B of 40 CFR part 766 that are very similar to the PAIR requirements. The Agency rarely receives submissions of the information required by 40 CFR 766. The dibenzo-para-dioxin/dibenzofuran regulations at 40 CFR part 766 require that any person who manufactures, imports, or processes a chemical substance listed at 40 CFR 766.25 test that chemical substance and submit appropriate information to EPA. Persons who commence manufacture, import, or processing of a chemical substance listed at 40 CFR 766.25, must submit a letter of intent to test or an exemption application within 60-days of starting any of those activities. Each person who is manufacturing or processing a chemical listed in 40 CFR 766.25, must submit a protocol for testing. Persons who manufacture or import a chemical substance listed under 40 CFR 766.25 must report positive test results, using

the Dioxin/Furan Report Form, of all existing test data that show that chemical substance has been tested for the presence of halogenated dibenzodioxins/halogenated dibenzofurans (HDDs/HDFs), as well as any health and safety studies for the chemical substance, as defined in the regulation, no later than 90 days after the date of submission of the positive test result. Additionally, any manufacturer or importer of a chemical substance listed in 40 CFR 766.25 in possession of unpublished health and safety studies on HDDs/HDFs is required to submit copies of such studies to EPA, in accordance with provisions of 40 CFR 716, no later than 90 days after the person first manufactures or imports the chemical substance.

Form Numbers: EPA Form 7710–35, and EPA Form 7710–51.

Respondents/affected entities: Companies that manufacture, process or import chemical substances, mixtures or categories. Respondents are primarily in the following North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes: 3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing; 3252 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing; 3255 Paint, Coating, and Adhesive Manufacturing; 3253 Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing; 3259 Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing; and 32411 Petroleum Refineries.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (TSCA section 8(a) and 40 CFR 712).

Estimated number of respondents: 1 (total).

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Total estimated burden: 33 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: $2,533 (per year), includes $0 annualized capital or operation and maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is a slight increase of 1 hour in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This increase reflects the revised CBI substantiation requirements in the 2016 amendments to TSCA.

Dated: April 22, 2019.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08512 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0418; FRL–9989–70–OMS]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Reporting in the FIFRA Cooperative Agreement Work Plan and Report Template (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted the following information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA): Reporting in the FIFRA Cooperative Agreement Work Plan and Report Template (EPA ICR Number 2511.02 and OMB Control No. 2070–0198). The ICR, which is available in the docket along with other related materials, provides a detailed explanation of the collection activities and the burden estimate that is only briefly summarized in this document. This is a request to renew the approval of an existing ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. EPA previously provided a 60-day public review opportunity via the **Federal Register** on September 28, 2018. With this submission, EPA is providing an additional 30 days for public review.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0418, to (1) EPA online using *http://www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method) or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the docket without change, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Siu, Field and External Affairs Division (7506P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 347–0159; email address: *siu.carolyn@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Docket: Supporting documents, including the ICR that explains in detail the information collection activities and the related burden and cost estimates that are summarized in this document, are available in the docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *http://www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is (202) 566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

ICR status: This is a request to renew the approval of an existing ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. Under OMB regulations, the Agency may continue to conduct or sponsor the collection of information while this submission is pending at OMB. With this submission, EPA is providing an additional 30 days for public review.

Under PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers are displayed either by publication in the **Federal Register** or by other appropriate means, such as on the related collection instrument or form, if applicable. The display of OMB control numbers for certain EPA regulations is consolidated in 40 CFR part 9.

Abstract: This ICR covers the activities and estimated burden and costs associated with the electronic collection of information for the pre-award burden activity for creating a work plan and the post-award and after-the-grant award activities related to reporting accomplishments to implement EPA's Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) program (7 U.S.C 136u). This ICR augments the ICR entitled ''EPA's General Regulation for Assistance Programs ICR'' (EPA Number 0938.18; OMB Number 2030–0020) which accounts for the current PRA burden for the minimum management requirements for all recipients of EPA grants or cooperative agreements (assistance agreements). This ICR covers the FIFRA program specific activities associated with using a standardized

electronic format for only the STAG program reporting and recordkeeping.

Respondents/Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this ICR are state, local governments, Indian tribes, and U.S. territories that are grantees of Federal funds participating in the FIFRA STAG program. The corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for respondents include: 9241 (Administration of Environmental Quality programs); and 92115 (American Indians and Alaska Native Tribal Governments).

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory.

Estimated total number of potential respondents: 81.

Frequency of response: Biannually.

Estimated total burden: 26,195 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Estimated total costs: $2,102,179 (per year), includes no annualized capital investment or maintenance and operational costs.

Changes in the estimates: There is no increase over the currently approved ICR in terms of the per event annual paperwork burden hours for grantees to use the FIFRA grant template (*i.e.,* 46.15 hours). However, the total burden has increased by 19,877 hours (from 6,318 hours currently approved, to 26,195 hours) because the Agency estimates now reflect the potential for all recipients to use the reporting tool and instructions. In addition, the burden cost in this ICR has increased relative to the previous ICR due to updating the wages (from 2012 to 2017) and using the fully loaded wage rate. In the previous ICR, the unloaded wage rate was used. These changes are discussed in more detail in the ICR and qualify as an adjustment.

Dated: April 19, 2019.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08514 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OLEM–2018–0646, FRL–9993–00–OMS]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Safe Management of Recalled Airbags Rule (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), Safe Management of Recalled Airbags Rule (EPA ICR Number 2589.03, OMB Control Number 2050–0221) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through April 30, 2019. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on November 30, 2018 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2018–0646, to (1) EPA, either online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by email to *rcra-docket@epa.gov,* or by mail to: RCRA Docket (2822T), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Krahe, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery (mail code 5301P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 703–308–8615; fax number: 703–308–0513; email address: *krahe.joseph@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The EPA issued the interim final rule in response to the urgent public health issue posed by recalled Takata airbag inflators still installed in vehicles. The rule facilitates a more expedited removal of defective Takata airbag inflators from vehicles by dealerships, salvage yards and other locations for safe and environmentally sound disposal by exempting the collection of airbag waste from hazardous waste requirements so long as certain conditions are met. The collection of information is necessary in order to ensure that the hazardous waste airbag modules and airbag inflators exempted under this rule are safely disposed of and that defective airbag modules and airbag inflators are not reinserted into vehicles where they would pose an unreasonable risk of death or serious injury. Information collection activities include maintaining at the airbag handler for no less than three years records of (1) all off-site shipments and (2) confirmations of receipt of airbag waste.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Business or other for-profit.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Required to obtain or retain a benefit (sections 2002, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3006, 3010, and 3017 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act).

Estimated number of respondents: 15,256.

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Total estimated burden: 4,270 hours per year. Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: $130,791 (per year), includes $0 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is a slight increase of 70 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This increase is due to more accurate estimates of the hourly burden.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08601 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OECA–2012–0498; FRL–9992–41–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NSPS for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), NSPS for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants (EPA ICR Number 1062.15, OMB Control Number 2060–0122), to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through May 31, 2019. Public comments were previously requested, via the **Federal Register**, on May 30, 2018 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may neither conduct nor sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OECA–2012–0498, to: (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by email to *docket.oeca@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Yellin, Monitoring, Assistance, and Media Programs Division, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2227A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–2970; fax number: (202) 564–0050; email address: *yellin.patrick@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov,* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit: *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants (40 CFR part 60, subpart Y) were proposed on October 24, 1974, promulgated on January 15, 1976, and amended on October 8, 2009. These regulations apply to both existing facilities and new facilities that perform coal preparation and processing activities. New facilities include those that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart Y.

In general, all NSPS standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all affected facilities subject to NSPS.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Coal preparation and processing facilities.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR part 60, subpart Y).

Estimated number of respondents: 757 (total).

Frequency of response: Initially and semiannually.

Total estimated burden: 35,300 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: $4,090,000 (per year), which includes $65,600 in annualized capital/startup and/or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is an adjustment decrease in the total estimated burden as currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved Burdens; this decrease is not due to any program changes. The decrease in burden is due to more accurate estimates of existing sources, based on information gathered by EPA and confirmed by industry. The burden in this ICR reflects a decrease in the number of coal mines across the industry and a number of coal plants being shut down or converted to natural gas. The decrease in the number of respondents also results in a decrease in responses and operation and maintenance costs. This ICR also corrects the burden associated with observation and notification of Method 9 and Method 5 testing for facilities subject to the 2009 final rule (74 FR 51977). The previous ICR inadvertently excluded the costs for supervision and notification of repeat performance tests, which have been included in this renewal.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08507 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–9992–62–OLEM]

Thirty-Fifth Update of the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

SUMMARY: Since 1988, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has maintained a Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket (''Docket'') under Section 120(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Section 120(c) requires EPA to establish a Docket that contains certain information reported to EPA by Federal facilities that manage hazardous waste or from which a reportable quantity of hazardous substances has been released. As explained further below, the Docket is used to identify Federal facilities that should be evaluated to determine if they pose a threat to public health or welfare and the environment and to provide a mechanism to make this information available to the public.

This notice identifies the Federal facilities not previously listed on the Docket and also identifies Federal facilities reported to EPA since the last update on October 29, 2018. In addition to the list of additions to the Docket, this notice includes a section with revisions of the previous Docket list and

a section of Federal facilities that are to be deleted from the Docket. Thus, the revisions in this update include 21 additions, 1 deletion, and 1 correction to the Docket since the previous update. At the time of publication of this notice, the new total number of Federal facilities listed on the Docket is 2,375.

DATES: This list is current as of April 5, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Electronic versions of the Docket and more information on its implementation can be obtained at *http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/previous-federal-agency-hazardous-waste-compliance-docket-updates* by clicking on the link for *Cleanups at Federal Facilities* or by contacting Benjamin Simes (*Simes.Benjamin@epa.gov*), Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Coordinator, Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (Mail Code 5106R), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460. Additional information on the Docket and a complete list of Docket sites can be obtained at: *https://www.epa.gov/fedfac/fedfacts.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Regional Docket Coordinators
3.0 Revisions of the Previous Docket
4.0 Process for Compiling the Updated Docket
5.0 Facilities Not Included
6.0 Facility NPL Status Reporting, Including NFRAP Status
7.0 Information Contained on Docket Listing

1.0 Introduction

Section 120(c) of CERCLA, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 9620(c), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), requires EPA to establish the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket. The Docket contains information on Federal facilities that manage hazardous waste and such information is submitted by Federal agencies to EPA under Sections 3005, 3010, and 3016 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6925, 6930, and 6937. Additionally, the Docket contains information on Federal facilities with a reportable quantity of hazardous substances that has been released and such information is submitted by Federal agencies to EPA under Section 103 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9603. Specifically, RCRA Section 3005 establishes a permitting system for certain hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities; RCRA Section 3010 requires waste generators, transporters and TSD facilities to notify EPA of their hazardous waste activities; and RCRA Section 3016 requires Federal agencies to submit biennially to EPA an inventory of their Federal hazardous waste facilities. CERCLA Section 103(a) requires the owner or operator of a vessel or onshore or offshore facility to notify the National Response Center (NRC) of any spill or other release of a hazardous substance that equals or exceeds a reportable quantity (RQ), as defined by CERCLA Section 101. Additionally, CERCLA Section 103(c) requires facilities that have ''stored, treated, or disposed of'' hazardous wastes and where there is ''known, suspected, or likely releases'' of hazardous substances to report their activities to EPA.

CERCLA Section 120(d) requires EPA to take steps to assure that a Preliminary Assessment (PA) be completed for those sites identified in the Docket and that the evaluation and listing of sites with a PA be completed within a reasonable time frame. The PA is designed to provide information for EPA to consider when evaluating the site for potential response action or inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL).

The Docket serves three major purposes: (1) To identify all Federal facilities that must be evaluated to determine whether they pose a threat to human health and the environment sufficient to warrant inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL); (2) to compile and maintain the information submitted to EPA on such facilities under the provisions listed in Section 120(c) of CERCLA; and (3) to provide a mechanism to make the information available to the public.

The initial list of Federal facilities to be included on the Docket was published in the **Federal Register** on February 12, 1988 (53 FR 4280). Since then, updates to the Docket have been published on November 16, 1988 (53 FR 46364); December 15, 1989 (54 FR 51472); August 22, 1990 (55 FR 34492); September 27, 1991 (56 FR 49328); December 12, 1991 (56 FR 64898); July 17, 1992 (57 FR 31758); February 5, 1993 (58 FR 7298); November 10, 1993 (58 FR 59790); April 11, 1995 (60 FR 18474); June 27, 1997 (62 FR 34779); November 23, 1998 (63 FR 64806); June 12, 2000 (65 FR 36994); December 29, 2000 (65 FR 83222); October 2, 2001 (66 FR 50185); July 1, 2002 (67 FR 44200); January 2, 2003 (68 FR 107); July 11, 2003 (68 FR 41353); December 15, 2003 (68 FR 69685); July 19, 2004 (69 FR 42989); December 20, 2004 (69 FR 75951); October 25, 2005 (70 FR 61616); August 17, 2007 (72 FR 46218); November 25, 2008 (73 FR 71644); October 13, 2010 (75 FR 62810); November 6, 2012 (77 FR 66609); March 18, 2013 (78 FR 16668); January 6, 2014 (79 FR 654), December 31, 2014 (79 FR 78850); August 17, 2015 (80 FR 49223), March 3, 2016 (81 FR 11212), October 24, 2016 (81 FR 73096), June 6, 2017 (82 FR 26092), December 8, 2017 (82 FR 57976), May 8, 2018 (83 FR 20813), and October 29, 2018 (83 FR 54347). This notice constitutes the thirty-fourth update of the Docket.

This notice provides some background information on the Docket. Additional information on the Docket requirements and implementation are found in the Docket Reference Manual, Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket found at *http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/docket-reference-manual-federal-agency-hazardous-waste-compliance-docket-interim-final* or obtained by calling the Regional Docket Coordinators listed below. This notice also provides changes to the list of sites included on the Docket in three areas: (1) Additions, (2) Deletions, and (3) Corrections. Specifically, additions are newly identified Federal facilities that have been reported to EPA since the last update and now are included on the Docket; the deletions section lists Federal facilities that EPA is deleting from the Docket.[1] The information submitted to EPA on each Federal facility is maintained in the Docket repository located in the EPA Regional office of the Region in which the Federal facility is located; for a description of the information required under those provisions, *see* 53 FR 4280 (February 12, 1988). Each repository contains the documents submitted to EPA under the reporting provisions and correspondence relevant to the reporting provisions for each Federal facility.

In prior updates, information was also provided regarding No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) status changes. However, information on NFRAP and NPL status is no longer being provided separately in the Docket update as it is now available at: *http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/fedfacts* or by contacting the EPA HQ Docket Coordinator at the address provided in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice.

2.0 Regional Docket Coordinators

Contact the following Docket Coordinators for information on Regional Docket repositories:

[1] See Section 3.2 for the criteria for being deleted from the Docket.

Martha Bosworth (HBS), US EPA Region 1, 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, Mail Code: OSRR07–2, Boston MA 02109–3912, (617) 918–1407.
Cathy Moyik (ERRD), US EPA Region 2, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007–1866, (212) 637–4339.
Joseph Vitello (3HS12), US EPA Region 3, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, (215) 814–3354.
Leigh Lattimore (4SF–SRSEB), US EPA Region 4, 61 Forsyth St. SW, Atlanta, GA 30303, 404–562–8768.
David Brauner (SR–6J), US EPA Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 886–1526.
Philip Ofosu (6SF–RA), US EPA Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202–2733, (214) 665–3178.
Todd H. Davis (SUPRERSP), US EPA Region 7, 11201 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, KS 66219, (913)-551–7749.
Ryan Dunham (EPR–F), US EPA Region 8, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202, (303) 312–6627.
Leslie Ramirez (SFD–6–1), US EPA Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, (415) 972–3978.
Ken Marcy (ECL, ABU), US EPA Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, ECL–112, Seattle, WA 98101, (206) 890–0591.

3.0 Revisions of the Previous Docket

This section includes a discussion of the additions, deletions, and corrections, to the list of Docket facilities since the previous Docket update.

3.1 Additions

These Federal facilities are being added primarily because of new information obtained by EPA (for example, recent reporting of a facility pursuant to RCRA Sections 3005, 3010, or 3016 or CERCLA Section 103). CERCLA Section 120, as amended by the Defense Authorization Act of 1997, specifies that EPA take steps to assure that a Preliminary Assessment (PA) be completed within a reasonable time frame for those Federal facilities that are included on the Docket. Among other things, the PA is designed to provide information for EPA to consider when evaluating the site for potential response action or listing on the NPL. This notice includes 21 additions.

3.2 Deletions

There are no statutory or regulatory provisions that address deletion of a facility from the Docket. However, if a facility is incorrectly included on the Docket, it may be deleted from the Docket. The criteria EPA uses in deleting sites from the Docket include: A facility for which there was an incorrect report submitted for hazardous waste activity under RCRA (*e.g.,* 40 CFR 262.44); a facility that was not Federally-owned or operated at the time of the listing; a facility included more than once (*i.e.,* redundant listings); or when multiple facilities are combined under one listing. (*See* Docket Codes (*Categories for Deletion of Facilities*) for a more refined list of the criteria EPA uses for deleting sites from the Docket. Facilities being deleted no longer will be subject to the requirements of CERCLA Section 120(d). This notice includes one deletion.

3.3 Corrections

Changes necessary to correct the previous Docket are identified by both EPA and Federal agencies. The corrections section may include changes in addresses or spelling, and corrections of the recorded name and ownership of a Federal facility. In addition, changes in the names of Federal facilities may be made to establish consistency in the Docket or between the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and the Docket. For the Federal facility for which a correction is entered, the original entry is as it appeared in previous Docket updates. The corrected update is shown directly below, for easy comparison. This notice includes one correction.

4.0 Process for Compiling the Updated Docket

In compiling the newly reported Federal facilities for the update being published in this notice, EPA extracted the names, addresses, and identification numbers of facilities from four EPA databases—the WebEOC, the Biennial Inventory of Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Activities, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information System (RCRAInfo), and SEMS—that contain information about Federal facilities submitted under the four provisions listed in CERCLA Section 120(c).

EPA assures the quality of the information on the Docket by conducting extensive evaluation of the current Docket list and contacts the other Federal Agency (OFA) with the information obtained from the databases identified above to determine which Federal facilities were, in fact, newly reported and qualified for inclusion on the update. EPA is also striving to correct errors for Federal facilities that were previously reported. For example, state-owned or privately-owned facilities that are not operated by the Federal government may have been included. Such problems are sometimes caused by procedures historically used to report and track Federal facilities data. Representatives of Federal agencies are asked to contact the EPA HQ Docket Coordinator at the address provided in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice if revisions of this update information are necessary.

5.0 Facilities Not Included

Certain categories of facilities may not be included on the Docket, such as: (1) Federal facilities formerly owned by a Federal agency that at the time of consideration was not Federally-owned or operated; (2) Federal facilities that are small quantity generators (SQGs) that have not, more than once per calendar year, generated more than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste in any single month; (3) Federal facilities that are very small quantity generators (VSQGs) that have never generated more than 100 kg of hazardous waste in any month; (4) Federal facilities that are solely hazardous waste transportation facilities, as reported under RCRA Section 3010; and (5) Federal facilities that have mixed mine or mill site ownership.

An EPA policy issued in June 2003 provided guidance for a site-by-site evaluation as to whether ''mixed ownership'' mine or mill sites, typically created as a result of activities conducted pursuant to the General Mining Law of 1872 and never reported under Section 103(a), should be included on the Docket. For purposes of that policy, mixed ownership mine or mill sites are those located partially on private land and partially on public land. This policy is found at *http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/policy-listing-mixed-ownership-mine-or-mill-sites-created-result-general-mining-law-1872.* The policy of not including these facilities may change; facilities now omitted may be added at some point if EPA determines that they should be included.

6.0 Facility NPL Status Reporting, Including NFRAP Status

EPA tracks the NPL status of Federal facilities listed on the Docket. An updated list of the NPL status of all Docket facilities, as well as their NFRAP status, is available at *http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/fedfacts* or by contacting the EPA HQ Docket Coordinator at the address provided in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice. In prior updates, information regarding NFRAP status changes was provided separately.

7.0 Information Contained on Docket Listing

The information is provided in three tables. The first table is a list of additional Federal facilities that are being added to the Docket. The second table is a list of Federal facilities that are being deleted from the Docket. The third table is for corrections.

The Federal facilities listed in each table are organized by the date reported. Under each heading is listed the name and address of the facility, the Federal agency responsible for the facility, the statutory provision(s) under which the facility was reported to EPA, and a code.[2]

The statutory provisions under which a Federal facility is reported are listed in a column titled ''Reporting Mechanism.'' Applicable mechanisms are listed for each Federal facility: For example, Sections 3005, 3010, 3016, 103(c), or Other. ''Other'' has been added as a reporting mechanism to indicate those Federal facilities that otherwise have been identified to have releases or threat of releases of hazardous substances. The National Contingency Plan 40 CFR 300.405 addresses discovery or notification, outlines what constitutes discovery of a hazardous substance release, and states that a release may be discovered in several ways, including: (1) A report submitted in accordance with Section 103(a) of CERCLA, *i.e.,* reportable quantities codified at 40 CFR part 302; (2) a report submitted to EPA in accordance with Section 103(c) of CERCLA; (3) investigation by government authorities conducted in accordance with Section 104(e) of CERCLA or other statutory authority; (4) notification of a release by a Federal or state permit holder when required by its permit; (5) inventory or survey efforts or random or incidental observation reported by government agencies or the public; (6) submission of a citizen petition to EPA or the appropriate Federal facility requesting a preliminary assessment, in accordance with Section 105(d) of CERCLA; (7) a report submitted in accordance with Section 311(b)(5) of the Clean Water Act; and (8) other sources. As a policy matter, EPA generally believes it is appropriate for Federal facilities identified through the CERCLA discovery and notification process to be included on the Docket.

The complete list of Federal facilities that now make up the Docket and the NPL and NFRAP status are available to interested parties and can be obtained at *http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/fedfacts* or by contacting the EPA HQ Docket Coordinator at the address provided in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice. As of the date of this notice, the total number of Federal facilities that appear on the Docket is 2,375.

Dated: April 16, 2019.

Douglas Maddox,

Acting Director, Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office, Office of Land and Emergency Management.

Categories for Deletion of Facilities

(1) Small-Quantity Generator and Very Small Quantity Generator. Show citation box

(2) Never Federally Owned and/or Operated.

(3) Formerly Federally Owned and/or Operated but not at time of listing.

(4) No Hazardous Waste Generated.

(5) (This code is no longer used.)

(6) Redundant Listing/Site on Facility.

(7) Combining Sites Into One Facility/Entries Combined.

(8) Does Not Fit Facility Definition.

Categories for Addition of Facilities

(15) Small-Quantity Generator with either a RCRA 3016 or CERCLA 103 Reporting Mechanism.

(16) One Entry Being Split Into Two (or more)/Federal Agency Responsibility Being Split. (16A) NPL site that is part of a Facility already listed on the Docket.

(17) New Information Obtained Showing That Facility Should Be Included.

(18) Facility Was a Site on a Facility That Was Disbanded; Now a Separate Facility.

(19) Sites Were Combined Into One Facility.

(19A) New Currently Federally Owned and/or Operated Facility Site.

Categories for Corrections of Information About Facilities

(20) Reporting Provisions Change.

(20A) Typo Correction/Name Change/Address Change.

(21) Changing Responsible Federal Agency. (If applicable, new responsible Federal agency submits proof of previously performed PA, which is subject to approval by EPA.)

(22) Changing Responsible Federal Agency and Facility Name. (If applicable, new responsible Federal Agency submits proof of previously performed PA, which is subject to approval by EPA.)

(24) Reporting Mechanism Determined To Be Not Applicable After Review of Regional Files.

FEDERAL AGENCY HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPLIANCE DOCKET UPDATE #35—ADDITIONS

Facility name	Address	City	State	Zip code	Agency	Reporting mechanism	Code	Date
USDA ARS—WESTERN REGIONAL RESEARCH CENTER.	800 BUCHANAN ST.	ALBANY	CA	94710	AGRICULTURE	RCRA 3010	17	Update #35
USDA FS—SALMON CHALLIS NF OLD MACKAY WAREHOUSE.	SOUTH CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND SALMON STREET.	MACKAY	ID	83251	AGRICULTURE	RCRA 3010	17	Update #35
USDA FS—NEZ PERCE NF: FRANK PECK MINE.	TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH, RANGE 7 EAST, SECTION 12 45.69447° N LONGITUDE: −115.53397° W.	GRANGEVILLE	ID	83530	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35

[2] Each Federal facility listed in the update has been assigned a code that indicates a specific reason for the addition or deletion. The code precedes this list.

FEDERAL AGENCY HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPLIANCE DOCKET UPDATE #35—ADDITIONS—Continued

Facility name	Address	City	State	Zip code	Agency	Reporting mechanism	Code	Date
USDA FS—NEZ PERCE NF: L & L MINE.	TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SECTION 22 45.57325° N LONGITUDE: −115.46277° W.	GRANGEVILLE	ID	83530	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS NEZ PERCE NF: PASADENA MINE.	TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH, RANGE 7 EAST, SECTION 12 45.69524° N, −115.53281° W.	GRANGEVILLE	ID	83530	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS NEZ PERCE NF: POORMAN MINE.	TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST, SECTION 26 45.47425° N, −116.06148° W.	GRANGEVILLE	ID	83530	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS NEZ PERCE NF: SIXTY FOUR MINE.	TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SECTION 22 45.5795° N, −115.46018° W.	GRANGEVILLE	ID	83530	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS PAYETTE NF: SPRINGFIELD SCHEELITE MINE.	SECTION 28 OF TOWNSHIP 17 NORTH, RANGE 09 44.782778, −115.366944.	YELLOW PINE	ID	83677	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS NEZ PERCE NF: TONOPAH MINE.	TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SECTION 29 45.5667° N, −115.4931° W.	GRANGEVILLE	ID	83530	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS SAWTOOTH NF: WOOD RIVER ZINC MILL SITE.	TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 17 EAST, SECTION 33 4333.100 N, −11425.887 W.	TWIN FALLS ...	ID	83301	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS NEZ PERCE NF: CUB CREEK LANDFILL.	T38N, R8E, S II 46.63878, −115.40697.	GRANGEVILLE	ID	83530	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS CLEARWATER NF: ELK RIVER BULKY SITE LANDFILL.	T40N, R2E, S27 46.77604, −116.17964.	OROFINO	ID	83544	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS NEZ PERCE NF: TROUT GROUP.	TOWNSHIP 28 NORTH, RANGE 7 EAST, SECTION 45.7913° N LONGITUDE: −115.55282° W.	GRANGEVILLE	ID	83530	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDA FS NEZ PERCE NF: UMATILLA PROSPECT.	TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH, RANGE 7 EAST, SECTION 3 45.70707° N, −115.57441° W.	GRANGEVILLE	ID	83530	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
SHEPHERD FIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD.	222 SABRE JET BLVD.	MARTINSBURG.	WV	25405	AIR FORCE	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
FORMER MEDIA NIKE MISSILE BATTERY PH–75/78 CONTROL AREA.	1011–1017 DELCHESTER ROAD.	NEWTOWN SQUARE.	PA	19073	EDUCATION	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35

FEDERAL AGENCY HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPLIANCE DOCKET UPDATE #35—ADDITIONS—Continued

Facility name	Address	City	State	Zip code	Agency	Reporting mechanism	Code	Date
KENILWORTH PARK LANDFILL SITE.	DEANE AVENUE NE.	WASHINGTON	DC	20019	INTERIOR	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION.	146 1ST ST.	ST. XAVIER	MT	59075	INTERIOR	WEBEOC	17	Update #35
USDOI BLM—ALAMANCE MINE.	TOWNSHIP 29 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SECTION 24 45.84111° N LONGITUDE: −115.41694° W.	ELK CITY	ID	83525	INTERIOR	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
USDOI BLM: SULTAN SHAFT.	TOWNSHIP 29 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SECTION 23 45.84167° N, −115.42401° W.	COEUR D'ALENE.	ID	83815	INTERIOR	CERCLA 103 ..	17	Update #35
PUULOA FIRING RANGE.	1 PUULOA RIFLE RANGE ROAD.	EWA BEACH ...	HI	96706	NAVY	RCRA 3010	17	Update #35

FEDERAL AGENCY HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPLIANCE DOCKET UPDATE #35—DELETIONS

Facility name	Address	City	State	Zip code	Agency	Reporting mechanism	Code	Date
USAF ANG WALLA WALLA MILITARY DEPT.	113 S COLVILLE ST.	WALLA WALLA	WA	99362	AIR FORCE	RCRA 3010	1	18–Mar–13

FEDERAL AGENCY HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPLIANCE DOCKET UPDATE #35—CORRECTIONS

Facility name	Address	City	State	Zip code	Agency	Reporting mechanism	Code	Date
NAW BAY LTF AND CAMP FS–TONGASS NF: MAHONEY MINE.	OF T74S R91E S25	KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	20a	12/20/2004
USDA FS TONGASS NF: MAHONEY MINE.	OF T74S R91E S25	KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	AGRICULTURE	CERCLA 103 ..	.....	12/20/2004

[FR Doc. 2019–08625 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OECA–2014–0090; FRL–9992–22–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NESHAP for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), NESHAP for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (EPA ICR Number 2056.06, OMB Control Number 2060–0486), to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through May 31, 2019. Public comments were previously requested, via the **Federal Register**, on May 30, 2018 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may neither conduct nor sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OECA–2014–0090, to: (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by email to *docket.oeca@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other

information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Yellin, Monitoring, Assistance, and Media Programs Division, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2227A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–2970; fax number: (202) 564–0050; email address: *yellin.patrick@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit: *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products were proposed on August 13, 2002, and promulgated on January 2, 2004. These regulations apply to both existing and new facilities with miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating operations, and associated equipment or containers used for mixing, conveying, storage, or waste. New facilities include those that commenced construction or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM.

In general, all NESHAP standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all affected facilities subject to NESHAP.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Respondents are existing facilities and new facilities with miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating operations, and associated equipment or containers used for mixing, conveying, storage, or waste.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR 63, Subpart MMMM).

Estimated number of respondents: 390 (total).

Frequency of response: Initially, occasionally, and semiannually.

Total estimated burden: 179,000 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: $20,600,000 (per year), which includes $240,000 in annualized capital/startup and/or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: The adjustment decrease in burden is due to more accurate estimates of existing and anticipated new sources. The EPA identified a large decrease in the number of respondents subject to the subpart during an inventory conducted for the Risk and Technology Review for the source category. The decrease in respondents also results in a decrease in the number of respondents and a decrease in the O&M costs.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08508 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[CC Docket No. 92–237; DA 19–310]

Next Meeting of the North American Numbering Council

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission released a public notice announcing the meeting of the North American Numbering Council (NANC). At this meeting, which will be conducted by conference call for those unable to attend in person, the NANC will consider and vote on reports from its Nationwide Number Portability Issues Working Group and its Numbering Administration Oversight Working Group. The NANC meeting is open to the public. The Commission will also provide audio coverage of the meeting. Other reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities are available upon request. Request for such accommodations should be submitted via email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or by calling the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau @(202) 418–0530 (voice) (202) 418–0432 (TTY). Such requests should include a detailed description of the accommodation needed. In addition, please include a way for the FCC to contact the requester if more information is needed to fill the request. Please allow at least five days advance notice for accommodation requests; last minute requests will be accepted but may not be possible to accommodate.

Members of the public may submit comments to the NANC in the FCC's Electronic Comment Filing System, ECFS, at *www.fcc.gov/ecfs.* Comments to the NANC should be filed in CC Docket No. 92–237.

More information about the NANC is available at *https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/advisory-committees/general/north-american-numbering-council.* You may also contact Marilyn Jones, DFO of the NANC, at *marilyn.jones@fcc.gov,* or 202–418–2357, Michelle Sclater, Alternate DFO, at *michelle.sclater@fcc.gov*, or 202–418–0388; or Darlene Biddy at *darlene.biddy@fcc.gov* or 202–418–1585.

DATES: Wednesday, May 8, 2019, 10:00 a.m.

ADDRESSES: Requests to make an oral statement or provide written comments to the NANC should be sent to Darlene Biddy, Competition Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, Portals II, 445 12th Street SW, Room 5–C150, Washington, DC 20554 or emailed to *Darlene.Biddy@fcc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Darlene Biddy at *darlene.biddy@fcc.gov* or 202–418–1585. The fax number is: (202) 418–1413. The TTY number is: (202) 418–0484.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's document in CC Docket No. 92–237, DA 19–310 released April 19, 2019. The complete text in this document is available for public inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554. The document may also be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, Best Copy and Printing, Inc., 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–B402, Washington, DC 20554, telephone (800) 378–3160 or (202) 863–2893, facsimile (202) 863–2898, or via the internet at *http://www.bcpiweb.com.* It is available on the Commission's website at *http://www.fcc.gov.*

* The Agenda may be modified at the discretion of the NANC Chairman with the approval of the Designated Federal Officer (DFO).

Federal Communications Commission.

Marilyn Jones,

Senior Counsel for Number Administration, Wireline Competition Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2019–08526 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION NOTICE OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 84 FR 16671

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME, DATE, AND PLACE OF THE MEETING: Thursday, April 25, 2019 at 10:00 a.m., 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC (12th FLOOR).

CHANGES IN THE MEETING:

The following matters were also considered:

Preliminary Discussion of Report on the Investigation into Russian Interference in the 2016 Presidential Election.

Audit Division Recommendation Memorandum on the New Jersey Republican State Committee (A17–17).

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

Dayna C. Brown,

Secretary and Clerk of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–08772 Filed 4–25–19; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION NOTICE OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 84 FR 16262

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: Tuesday, April 23, 2019 at 10:00 a.m.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: This meeting was continued on Thursday, April 25, 2019.

* * * * *

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

Laura E. Sinram,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–08778 Filed 4–25–19; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–P

FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION COUNCIL

[Docket No. AS19–03]

Appraisal Subcommittee Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Appraisal Subcommittee, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

Description: In accordance with Section 1104 (b) of Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, as amended, notice is hereby given that the Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC) will meet in open session for its regular meeting:

Location: Federal Reserve Board—International Square Location, 1850 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Date: May 8, 2019.

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Status: Open.

Reports

Chairman
Executive Director
Delegated State Compliance Reviews
Financial Manager
Notation Vote

Action and Discussion Items

Approval of Minutes
February 13, 2019 Open Session
April 15, 2019 Special Meeting
2018 ASC Annual Report

How To Attend and Observe an ASC Meeting

If you plan to attend the ASC Meeting in person, we ask that you send an email to *meetings@asc.gov.* You may register until close of business four business days before the meeting date. You will be contacted by the Federal Reserve Law Enforcement Unit on security requirements. You will also be asked to provide a valid government-issued ID before being admitted to the Meeting. The meeting space is intended to accommodate public attendees. However, if the space will not accommodate all requests, the ASC may refuse attendance on that reasonable basis. The use of any video or audio tape recording device, photographing device, or any other electronic or mechanical device designed for similar purposes is prohibited at ASC Meetings.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

James R. Park,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 2019–08597 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6700–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (''Act'') (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than May 14, 2019.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Colette A. Fried, Assistant Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690–1414:

1. *William H. Davis, Fairview Park, Ohio, individually, and acting in concert with William A. Minnich, Lakewood, Ohio;* to acquire voting shares of Anchor Bancorporation, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire shares of Anchor State Bank, both of Anchor, Illinois.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 24, 2019.

Yao-Chin Chao,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2019–08586 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 3090–0297; Docket No. 2019–0001; Sequence No. 12]

Information Collection; General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery

AGENCY: General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice of request for an extension to an existing OMB clearance.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division will be submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding the Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery.

DATES: Submit comments on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB, Attention: Desk Officer for GSA, Room 10236, NEOB, Washington, DC 20503.

Additionally submit a copy to GSA by any of the following methods:

• *Regulations.gov: http://www.regulations.gov.* Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by searching for ''Information Collection 3090–0297, Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery.'' Select the link ''Submit a Comment'' that corresponds with ''Information Collection 3090–0297, Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery.'' Follow the instructions provided at the ''Submit a Comment'' screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and ''Information Collection 3090–0297'' on your attached document.

• *Mail:* General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405. Attn: Ms. Mandell/IC 3090–0297, Generic Clearance.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite Information Collection 3090–0297, Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery, in all correspondence related to this collection. Comments received generally will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *www.regulations.gov,* approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Anahita Reilly, Office of Customer Experience, GSA, at 202–714–9421, or via email at *customer.experience@gsa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

The information collection activity will garner qualitative customer and stakeholder feedback in an efficient, timely manner, in accordance with the Administration's commitment to improving service delivery. By qualitative feedback we mean information that provides useful insights on perceptions and opinions, but are not statistical surveys that yield quantitative results that can be generalized to the population of study.

This feedback will provide insights into customer or stakeholder perceptions, experiences and expectations, provide an early warning of issues with service, or focus attention on areas where communication, training or changes in operations might improve delivery of products or services. These collections will allow for ongoing, collaborative and actionable communications between the Agency and its customers and stakeholders. It will also allow feedback to contribute directly to the improvement of program management.

Feedback collected under this generic clearance will provide useful information, but it will not yield data that can be generalized to the overall population. This type of generic clearance for qualitative information will not be used for quantitative information collections that are designed to yield reliably actionable results, such as monitoring trends over time or documenting program performance.

Such data uses require more rigorous designs that address: The target population to which generalizations will be made, the sampling frame, the sample design (including stratification and clustering), the precision requirements or power calculations that justify the proposed sample size, the expected response rate, methods for assessing potential non-response bias, the protocols for data collection, and any testing procedures that were or will be undertaken prior fielding the study.

Depending on the degree of influence the results are likely to have, such collections may still be eligible for submission for other generic mechanisms that are designed to yield quantitative results. The Digital Government Strategy released by the White House in May, 2012 drives agencies to have a more customer-centric focus. Because of this, GSA anticipates an increase in requests to use this generic clearance, as the plan states that: A customer-centric principle charges us to do several things: Conduct research to understand the customer's business, needs and desires; ''make content more broadly available and accessible and present it through multiple channels in a program-and device-agnostic way; make content more accurate and understandable by maintaining plain language and content freshness standards; and offer easy paths for feedback to ensure we continually improve service delivery.

The customer-centric principle holds true whether our customers are internal (*e.g.,* the civilian and military federal workforce in both classified and unclassified environments) or external (*e.g.,* individual citizens, businesses, research organizations, and state, local, and tribal governments).''

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 208,075.
Responses per Respondent: 1.
Total Annual Responses: 208,075.
Hours per response: 3.8385 minutes.
Total Burden hours: 13,289.

C. Public Comments

Public comments are particularly invited on: Whether this collection of information is necessary and whether it will have practical utility; whether our estimate of the public burden of this collection of information is accurate, and based on valid assumptions and methodology; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.

Obtaining Copies of Proposals: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, telephone 202–501–4755. Please cite OMB Control No. 3090–0297, Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery, in all correspondence.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

David A. Shive,

Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–08637 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0058; Docket No. 2019–0003; Sequence No. 19]

Information Collection; Schedules for Construction Contracts

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations, the FAR Council invites the public to comment upon a renewal concerning advanced payments.

DATES: Submit comments on or before: June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: The FAR Council invites interested persons to submit comments on this collection by either of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* This website provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field or attach a file for lengthier comments. Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the instructions on the site.

• *Mail:* General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405. ATTN: Ms. Mandell/IC 9000–0058, Schedules for Construction Contracts.

Instructions: All items submitted must cite Information Collection 9000–0058, Schedules for Construction Contracts. Comments received in response to this docket will be made available for public inspection and posted without change, including any personal information, at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Comments received generally will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *www.regulations.gov,* approximately two-to-three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Kevin Funk, Procurement Analyst, at telephone 202–357–5805, or via email at *kevin.funk@gsa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Solicitation of Public Comment

Written comments and suggestions from the public should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

B. Purpose

Federal construction contractors may be required to submit schedules, in the form of a progress chart, showing the order in which the Contractor proposes to perform the work. In accordance with FAR 52.236–15, Schedules for Construction Contracts, the Contractor shall, within five days after work commences on the contract or another period of time determined by the contracting officer, prepare and submit to the contracting officer for approval three copies of a practicable schedule showing the order in which the Contractor proposes to perform the work, and the dates on which the Contractor contemplates starting and completing the several salient features of the work (including acquiring materials, plants, and equipment).

This information is used to monitor progress under a Federal construction contract when other management approaches for ensuring adequate progress are not used. If the Contractor fails to submit a schedule within the time prescribed, the Contracting Officer may withhold approval of progress payments until the Contractor submits the required schedule.

C. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 23.

Responses Per Respondent: 2.

Annual Responses: 46.

Hours Per Response: 4.

Total Burden Hours: 184.

Obtaining Copies of Proposals: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, at 202–501–4755. Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0058, Schedules for Construction Contracts, in all correspondence.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08539 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0071; Docket No. 2019–0003; Sequence No. 1]

Information Collection; Price Redetermination

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations, the FAR Council invites the public to comment upon a revision and renewal concerning price redetermination.

DATES: Submit comments on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: The FAR Council invites interested persons to submit comments on this collection by either of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* This website provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field or attach a file for lengthier comments. Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the instructions on the site.

• *Mail:* General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405. ATTN: Ms. Mandell/IC 9000–0071, Price Redetermination.

Instructions: All items submitted must cite Information Collection 9000–0071, Price Redetermination, in all correspondence related to this collection. Comments received generally will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *www.regulations.gov,* approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Curtis E. Glover, Sr., Procurement Analyst, Office of Government-wide Acquisition Policy, GSA, 202–501–1448, or email *curtis.glover@gsa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Solicitation of Public Comment

Written comments and suggestions from the public should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

B. Purpose

FAR 16.205, Fixed-price contracts with prospective price redetermination, provides for firm fixed prices for an initial period of the contract and prospective redetermination of the price, at stated times during performance, during subsequent periods of performance. Prospective price redetermination is used in negotiated contracts when it is possible to establish a firm fixed price for an initial period, but not for subsequent periods of contract performance. FAR clause 52.216–5, Price Redetermination-Prospective, is included in these solicitations and contracts and requires a contractor to submit to the Government—

• Within an agreed upon timeframe, (1) proposed prices for the upcoming contract period, (2) a statement of costs incurred for the most recent period of performance, and (3) any supporting or relevant documentation; and,

• During periods where firm prices have not been established, a quarterly statement that includes a breakdown of total contract prices, costs, and profit incurred and all invoices accepted for delivered items or services for which final prices have not been established.

FAR 16.206, Fixed price contracts with retroactive price redetermination, provides for a fixed ceiling price, and retroactive price redetermination within the ceiling after completion of the contract. Retroactive price redetermination is used in research and development contracts valued at $150,000 or less when a firm fixed price cannot be negotiated and the contract amount and short performance period make the use of any other fixed-price contract type impracticable. FAR clause 52.216–6, Price Redetermination—Retroactive, is included in these solicitations and contracts and requires contractors to submit to the Government—

• Within an agreed upon timeframe after completion of the contract, (1) the proposed prices, (2) all costs incurred in performing the contract, and (3) any supporting or relevant documentation; and,

• Until final price redetermination has been completed, a quarterly statement that includes a breakdown of total contract prices, costs, and interim profit incurred and all invoices accepted for delivered items.

Contracting officers use the information submitted by respondents to accurately determine the price adjustments to be made under the contract or order in accordance with the clause.

C. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 33.
Responses per Respondent: 7.
Annual Responses: 232.
Hours per Response: 8.
Total Burden Hours: 1,856.
Affected Public: Business or other for-profit entities.

Obtaining Copies of Proposals: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, telephone 202–501–4755. Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0071, Price Redetermination, in all correspondence.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08541 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0060; Docket No. 2019–0003; Sequence No. 20]

Information Collection; Accident Prevention Plans

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations, the FAR Council invites the public to comment upon a renewal concerning accident prevention plans.

DATES: Submit comments on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: The FAR Council invites interested persons to submit comments on this collection by either of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* This website provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field or attach a file for lengthier comments. Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the instructions on the site.

• *Mail:* General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405. ATTN: Ms. Mandell/IC 9000–0060, Accident Prevention Plans.

Instructions: All items submitted must cite Information Collection 9000–0060, Accident Prevention Plans. Comments received generally will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *www.regulations.gov,* approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail). This information collection is pending at the FAR Council. The Council will submit it to OMB within 60 days from the date of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zenaida Delgado, Procurement Analyst, at telephone 202–969–7207, or *zenaida.delgado@gsa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Overview of Information Collection

Description of the Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Revision/Renewal of a currently approved collection.

2. *Title of the Collection:* Accident Prevention Plans.

3. *Agency form number, if any:* None.

Solicitation of Public Comment

Written comments and suggestions from the public should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

B. Purpose

The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause at 52.236–13, Accident Prevention, requires Federal construction contractors to provide and maintain work environments and procedures which will safeguard the public and Government personnel, property, materials, supplies, and equipment exposed to contractor operations and activities; avoid interruptions of Government operations and delays in project completion dates; and control costs in the performance of the contract.

For these purposes on contracts for construction or dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements, the contractor is required to provide appropriate safety barricades, signs, and signal lights; comply with the standards issued by the Secretary of Labor at 29 CFR part 1926 and 29 CFR part 1910; and ensure that any additional measures the contracting officer determines to be reasonably necessary for the purposes are taken.

Whenever the contracting officer becomes aware of any noncompliance with these requirements or any condition which poses a serious or imminent danger to health or safety, the contracting officer shall provide a notice to the contractor and request immediate corrective action. Per FAR 36.513, the contracting officer should inform the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Administration (OSHA), or other cognizant Federal, State, or local officials, of instances where the contractor has been notified to take immediate action to correct serious or imminent dangers. With regard to recordkeeping, the OSH Act specifies that ''[e]ach employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the Secretary . . . such records . . . as the Secretary . . . may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this Act. . . .'' (29 U.S.C. 657(c)(1)). Accordingly, OSHA has received the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) clearance for a number of related OMB Control Nos.

When performance is on a Government facility or will involve work of a long duration or hazardous nature, before commencing the work, the contractor must submit a written proposed plan for implementing this clause, as required by alternate I of the clause. The plan shall include an analysis of the significant hazards to life, limb, and property inherent in contract work performance and a plan for controlling those hazards.

C. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 362.
Responses per Respondent: 1.
Total Annual Responses: 362.
Hours per Response: 22.
Total Burden Hours: 7,964.
Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit and not-for-profit institutions.
Frequency: On occasion.
Obtaining Copies of Proposals: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, telephone 202–501–4755. Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0060, Accident Prevention Plans, in all correspondence.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08540 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[CMS–9116–N]

Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Quarterly Listing of Program Issuances—January Through March 2019

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This quarterly notice lists CMS manual instructions, substantive and interpretive regulations, and other **Federal Register** notices that were published from January through March 2019, relating to the Medicare and Medicaid programs and other programs administered by CMS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: It is possible that an interested party may need specific information and not be able to determine from the listed information whether the issuance or regulation would fulfill that need. Consequently, we are providing contact persons to answer general questions concerning each of the addenda published in this notice.

Addenda	Contact	Phone No.
I. CMS Manual Instructions	Ismael Torres	(410) 786–1864
II. Regulation Documents Published in the Federal Register	Terri Plumb	(410) 786–4481
III. CMS Rulings	Tiffany Lafferty	(410) 786–7548
IV. Medicare National Coverage Determinations	Wanda Belle, MPA	(410) 786–7491
V. FDA-Approved Category B IDEs	John Manlove	(410) 786–6877
VI. Collections of Information	William Parham	(410) 786–4669
VII. Medicare –Approved Carotid Stent Facilities	Sarah Fulton, MHS	(410) 786–2749
VIII. American College of Cardiology-National Cardiovascular Data Registry Sites	Sarah Fulton, MHS	(410) 786–2749
IX. Medicare's Active Coverage-Related Guidance Documents	JoAnna Baldwin, MS	(410) 786–7205
X. One-time Notices Regarding National Coverage Provisions	JoAnna Baldwin, MS	(410) 786–7205
XI. National Oncologic Positron Emission Tomography Registry Sites	Stuart Caplan, RN, MAS	(410) 786–8564
XII. Medicare-Approved Ventricular Assist Device (Destination Therapy) Facilities	David Dolan	(410) 786–3365
XIII. Medicare-Approved Lung Volume Reduction Surgery Facilities	Sarah Fulton, MHS	(410) 786–2749
XIV. Medicare-Approved Bariatric Surgery Facilities	Sarah Fulton, MHS	(410) 786–2749

Addenda	Contact	Phone No.
XV. Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography for Dementia Trials	Stuart Caplan, RN, MAS	(410) 786–8564
All Other Information	Annette Brewer	(410) 786–6580

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is responsible for administering the Medicare and Medicaid programs and coordination and oversight of private health insurance. Administration and oversight of these programs involves the following: (1) Furnishing information to Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries, health care providers, and the public; and (2) maintaining effective communications with CMS regional offices, state governments, state Medicaid agencies, state survey agencies, various providers of health care, all Medicare contractors that process claims and pay bills, National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), health insurers, and other stakeholders. To implement the various statutes on which the programs are based, we issue regulations under the authority granted to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services under sections 1102, 1871, 1902, and related provisions of the Social Security Act (the Act) and Public Health Service Act. We also issue various manuals, memoranda, and statements necessary to administer and oversee the programs efficiently.

Section 1871(c) of the Act requires that we publish a list of all Medicare manual instructions, interpretive rules, statements of policy, and guidelines of general applicability not issued as regulations at least every 3 months in the **Federal Register**.

II. Format for the Quarterly Issuance Notices

This quarterly notice provides only the specific updates that have occurred in the 3-month period along with a hyperlink to the full listing that is available on the CMS website or the appropriate data registries that are used as our resources. This is the most current up-to-date information and will be available earlier than we publish our quarterly notice. We believe the website list provides more timely access for beneficiaries, providers, and suppliers. We also believe the website offers a more convenient tool for the public to find the full list of qualified providers for these specific services and offers more flexibility and ''real time'' accessibility. In addition, many of the websites have listservs; that is, the public can subscribe and receive immediate notification of any updates to the website. These listservs avoid the need to check the website, as notification of updates is automatic and sent to the subscriber as they occur. If assessing a website proves to be difficult, the contact person listed can provide information.

III. How To Use the Notice

This notice is organized into 15 addenda so that a reader may access the subjects published during the quarter covered by the notice to determine whether any are of particular interest. We expect this notice to be used in concert with previously published notices. Those unfamiliar with a description of our Medicare manuals should view the manuals at *http://www.cms.gov/manuals.*

Dated: April 11, 2019.

Kathleen Cantwell,

Director, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

Publication Dates for the Previous Four Quarterly Notices

We publish this notice at the end of each quarter reflecting information released by CMS during the previous quarter. The publication dates of the previous four Quarterly Listing of Program Issuances notices are: May 4, 2018 (83 FR 19769), August 13, 2018 (83 FR 40043), November 2, 2018 (83 FR 55174) and February 19, 2019 (84 FR 4805). We are providing only the specific updates that have occurred in the 3-month period along with a hyperlink to the website to access this information and a contact person for questions or additional information.

Addendum I: Medicare and Medicaid Manual Instructions (January through March 2019)

The CMS Manual System is used by CMS program components, partners, providers, contractors, Medicare Advantage organizations, and State Survey Agencies to administer CMS programs. It offers day-to-day operating instructions, policies, and procedures based on statutes and regulations, guidelines, models, and directives. In 2003, we transformed the CMS Program Manuals into a web user-friendly presentation and renamed it the CMS Online Manual System.

How to Obtain Manuals

The Internet-only Manuals (IOMs) are a replica of the Agency's official record copy. Paper-based manuals are CMS manuals that were officially released in hardcopy. The majority of these manuals were transferred into the Internet-only manual (IOM) or retired. Pub 15-1, Pub 15-2 and Pub 45 are exceptions to this rule and are still active paper-based manuals. The remaining paper-based manuals are for reference purposes only. If you notice policy contained in the paper-based manuals that was not transferred to the IOM, send a message via the CMS Feedback tool.

Those wishing to subscribe to old versions of CMS manuals should contact the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, 5301 Shawnee Road, Alexandria, VA 22312 Telephone (703-605-6050). You can download copies of the listed material free of charge at: http://cms.gov/manuals.

How to Review Transmittals or Program Memoranda

Those wishing to review transmittals and program memoranda can access this information at a local Federal Depository Library (FDL). Under the FDL program, government publications are sent to approximately 1,400 designated libraries throughout the United States. Some FDLs may have arrangements to transfer material to a local library not designated as an FDL. Contact any library to locate the nearest FDL. This information is available at http://www.gpo.gov/libraries/

In addition, individuals may contact regional depository libraries that receive and retain at least one copy of most federal government publications, either in printed or microfilm form, for use by the general public. These libraries provide reference services and interlibrary loans; however, they are not sales outlets. Individuals may obtain information about the location of the nearest regional depository library from any library. CMS publication and transmittal numbers are shown in the listing entitled Medicare and Medicaid Manual Instructions. To help FDLs locate the materials, use the CMS publication and transmittal numbers. For example, to find the manual for Updates Related to Home Health Certification and Recertification Policy Changes, use (CMS-Pub. 100-02) Transmittal No. 258.

Addendum I lists a unique CMS transmittal number for each instruction in our manuals or program memoranda and its subject number. A transmittal may consist of a single or multiple instruction(s). Often, it is necessary to use information in a transmittal in conjunction with information currently in the manual. For the purposes of this quarterly notice, we list only the specific updates to the list of manual instructions that have occurred in the 3-month period. This information is available on our website at www.cms.gov/Manuals.

Transmittal Number	Manual/Subject/Publication Number
	Medicare General Information (CMS-Pub. 100-01)
	None
	Medicare Benefit Policy (CMS-Pub. 100-02)
255	Updates to Reflect Removal of Functional Reporting Requirements and Therapy Provisions of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018
256	Update to Intensive Cardiac Rehabilitation (ICR) Programs
257	Update to Publication 100-02 Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
258	Manual Updates Related to Home Health Certification and Recertification Policy Changes
	Medicare National Coverage Determination (CMS-Pub. 100-03)
212	Update to Pub. 100-03 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
213	National Coverage Determination (NCD) 20.4 Implantable Cardiac Defibrillators (ICD)
214	National Coverage Determination (NCD90.2): Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)

Medicare Claims Processing (CMS-Pub. 100-04)	
4192	Quarterly Update for the Temporary Gap Period of the Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics and Supplies (DMEPOS) Competitive Bidding Program (CBP) - April 2019
4193	Quarterly Update to the National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) Procedure-to-Procedure (PTP) Edits, Version 25.1 Effective April 1, 2019
4194	Update to Publication (Pub.) 100-04 Chapter 25 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4195	New Waived Tests
4196	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
4197	Chapter 30 Revisions in Publication (Pub.) 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual
4198	Skilled Nursing Facility Advance Beneficiary Notice of Non-Coverage (SNF ABN)
4199	Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule – Medicare Travel Allowance Fees for Collection of Specimens
4200	2019 Durable Medical Equipment Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Code Jurisdiction List
4201	Update to Pub. 100-04 Chapter 1 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4202	Update to Pub. 100-04 Chapters 8, 20, and 24 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4203	Update to Pub. 100-04 Chapter 32 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4204	January 2019 Update of the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS)
4205	Update to Pub. 100-04 Chapter 15 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4206	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4207	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4208	Calendar Year (CY) 2019 Annual Update for Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule and Laboratory Services Subject to Reasonable Charge Payment
4209	Calendar Year (CY) 2019 Update for Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics and Supplies (DMEPOS) Fee Schedule
4210	Update to Pub. 100-04 Chapter 10 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4211	Update to Publication (Pub.) 100-04 Chapter 11 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4212	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4213	April 2019 Quarterly Average Sales Price (ASP) Medicare Part B Drug Pricing Files and Revisions to Prior Quarterly Pricing Files
4214	Updates to Reflect Removal of Functional Reporting Requirements and Therapy Provisions of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018
4215	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4216	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4217	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4218	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4219	Update to Pub. 100-04 Chapter 34 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4220	Modifications to the National Coordination of Benefits Agreement (COBA) Crossover Process
4221	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4222	Update to Intensive Cardiac Rehabilitation (ICR) Programs
4223	File Conversions Related to the Spanish Translation of the Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Descriptions
4224	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4225	Update to Mammography Editing
4226	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4227	Independent Laboratory Billing of Laboratory Tests for End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Beneficiaries and the Sunset of the CB Modifier
4228	Home Health (HH) Patient-Driven Groupings Model (PDGM) - Split Implementation
4229	Supervised Exercise Therapy (SET) for Symptomatic Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD)—Clarification of Payment Rules and Expansion of International Classification of Diseases Tenth Edition (ICD-10) Diagnosis Codes
4230	Implementation of the Medicare Performance Adjustment (MPA) for the Maryland Total Cost of Care (MD TCOC) Model
4231	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4232	Update to Publication (Pub.) 100-04 Chapter 26 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4233	Update to Publication (Pub.) 100-04 Chapters 4 and 17 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4234	Quarterly Update to the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Database (MPFSDB)--April 2019 Update
4235	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4236	Update to Publication (Pub.) 100-04 Chapter 3 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4237	Update to the Internet-Only-Manual (IOM) Publication (Pub.) 100-04, Chapter 32, Section 12.1
4238	Combined Common Edits/Enhancements Modules (CCEM) Code Set Update
4239	Healthcare Provider Taxonomy Codes (HPTCs) April 2019 Code Set Update
4240	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions

4241	Instructions for Downloading the Medicare ZIP Code Files for July 2019
4242	April Quarterly Update for 2019 Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics and Supplies (DMEPOS) Fee Schedule
4243	Modifications to the National Coordination of Benefits Agreement (COBA) Crossover Process
4244	Home Health (HH) Patient-Driven Groupings Model (PDGM) - Split Implementation
4245	Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Codes Subject to and Excluded from Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) Edits
4246	Evaluation and Management (E/M) when Performed with Superficial Radiation Treatment
4247	Update to Publication 100-04 Chapters 2, 6, and 18 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4248	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4249	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4250	Update to Chapter 30 in Publication (Pub.) 100-04 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4251	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4252	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4253	Remittance Advice Remark Code (RARC), Claims Adjustment Reason Code (CARC), Medicare Remit Easy Print (MREP) and PC Print Update
4254	Ensuring Only the Active Billing Hospice Can Submit a Revocation
4255	April 2019 Update of the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS)
4256	April 2019 Integrated Outpatient Code Editor (I/OCE) Specifications Version 20.1
4257	Implementation of the Medicare Performance Adjustment (MPA) for the Maryland Total Cost of Care (MD TCOC) Model
4258	Quarterly Update to the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Database (MPFSDB) - April 2019 Update
4259	The purpose of this Change Request (CR) is to provide billing instructions for hospital Part B inpatient services
4260	Update to Chapter 31 in Publication (Pub.) 100-04 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
4261	Update to the Payment for Grandfathered Tribal Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) for Calendar Year (CY) 2019
4262	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4263	April 2019 Update of the Ambulatory Surgical Center (ASC) Payment System
4264	July 2019 Quarterly Average Sales Price (ASP) Medicare Part B Drug Pricing Files and Revisions to Prior Quarterly Pricing Files
4265	Changes to the Laboratory National Coverage Determination (NCD) Edit Software for July 2019
4266	Quarterly Update to the National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) Procedure-to-Procedure (PTP) Edits, Version 25.2 Effective July 1, 2019
4267	Evaluation and Management (E/M) when Performed with Superficial Radiation Treatment
4268	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4269	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
4270	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
4271	Update to the Internet-Only-Manual (IOM) Publication (Pub.) 100-04, Chapters 1 and 3
4272	Correction of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) Pricer
Medicare Secondary Payer (CMS-Pub. 100-05)	
125	Update to Publication (Pub.) 100-05 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
Medicare Financial Management (CMS-Pub. 100-06)	
310	Notice of New Interest Rate for Medicare Overpayments and Underpayments - 2nd Qtr Notification for FY 2019
311	Updating Chapter 3, Section 200, Limitation on Recoupment; Medicare Overpayments Manual, 2 of 4 CR
Medicare State Operations Manual (CMS-Pub. 100-07)	
186	Revisions to State Operations Manual (SOM) Appendix Z, Emergency Preparedness for All Provider and Certified Supplier Types
187	Revision to the State Operations Manual (SOM 100-07) Appendix Q
Medicare Program Integrity (CMS-Pub. 100-08)	
853	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
854	Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)
855	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
856	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
857	Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)
858	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
859	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
860	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
861	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instruction
862	Update to Chapter 15 of Publication (Pub.) 100-08
863	Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)
864	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Confidentiality of Instructions
865	Update to Chapter 15 of Publication (Pub.) 100-08
866	Update to Chapter 4, Section 4.11 in Publication (Pub.) 100-08

867	Update to Exhibit 16 - Model Payment Suspension Letters in Publication (Pub.) 100-08
868	Update to Chapter 4, Section 4.7 in Publication (Pub.) 100-08
869	Fraud Prevention System (FPS) Edit – FPS36- Enhancement to Denial for Multiple Ankle-Foot/Knee-Ankle-Foot Orthoses Frequency Limit (This CR Rescinds and Fully Replaces CR 10465.)
870	Manual Updates Related to Home Health Certification and Recertification Policy Changes
Medicare Contractor Beneficiary and Provider Communications (CMS-Pub. 100-09)	
41	Update to Publication (Pub.) 100-09 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
Medicare Quality Improvement Organization (CMS- Pub. 100-10)	
	None
Medicare End Stage Renal Disease Network Organizations (CMS Pub 100-14)	
	None
Medicaid Program Integrity Disease Network Organizations (CMS Pub 100-15)	
	None
Medicare Managed Care (CMS-Pub. 100-16)	
	None
Medicare Business Partners Systems Security (CMS-Pub. 100-17)	
	None
Demonstrations (CMS-Pub. 100-19)	
217	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
218	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
219	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
220	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
221	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
222	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
223	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
One Time Notification (CMS-Pub. 100-20)	
2218	ViPS Medicare System (VMS) Prepayment Review File
2219	Shared System Enhancement 2018: Enhance Common Working File (CWF) Internal Testing Facility (ITF) Response Records
2220	Direct Mailing Notification to MACs Regarding Addressing the Opioid Crisis
2221	Fiscal Intermediary Standard System (FISS) Prepayment Review Report
2222	Update to the Medicare Fee-For-Service (FFS) Companion Guides
2223	Multi-Carrier System (MCS) Prepayment Review File
2224	ViPS Medicare System (VMS) Prepayment Review File
2225	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/ Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
2226	Synchronize the Common Working File (CWF) and Enrollment Data Base (EDB) Entitlement Data
2227	New State Code for CA, FL, LA, MI, MS, OH, PA, TN and TX
2228	Fiscal Intermediary Shared System (FISS) Enhancement of PC Print Billing Software
2229	Lock the Claim Term Date on File 41 - Analysis Only
2230	Removal of Quality Programs from the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule (MPFS) Disclosure Report
2231	Processing Veterans Administration (VA) Inpatient Claims Exempt from Present on Admission (POA) Reporting
2232	Revising the Remittance Advice Messaging for the 20-Hour Weekly Minimum for Partial Hospitalization Program (PHP) Services
2233	Shared System Enhancement 2018: Automate Health Insurance Master Record (HIMR) Lookup Within Common Working File (CWF)
2234	Utilizing Data from the USPS Secure Destruction Program to Suppress Mailing Medicare Summary Notices (MSNs) to Undeliverable Addresses
2235	Ensuring Organ Acquisition Charges Are Not Included in the Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) Payment Calculation
2236	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/ Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
2237	Viable Information Processing Systems (ViPS) Medicare Systems (VMS) Changes to Accommodate National Provider Identifier Associations Analysis and Development
2238	Reduce/Eliminate Screen-Scraping for Shared Systems by Creating Transaction-based Access to Common Working File (CWF) Beneficiary Data - Analysis and Design
2239	Targeted Probe and Educate
2240	User CR: MCS - Print Report Edit/Audit and PJ/PL/PM Set-Up PJ/PL or PL/PM Segments
2241	Enhancing the Verification Process of Common Working File (CWF) Part A Provider Inquiries
2242	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/ Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
2243	International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10) and Other Coding Revisions to National Coverage Determination (NCDs)
2244	Multi-Carrier System (MCS) Analysis Change Request (CR) to create Application Program Interfaces (APIs) for Letter Writing
2245	Processing Instructions to Update the Standard Paper Remit (SPR)
2246	Expand Narrative File Message Number Range Implementation
2247	Analysis Call to Discuss Multi-Carrier System (MCS) Limitation When Quantity Allowed is Greater Than Quantity Billed
2248	Implementation to Exchange the list of Electronic Medical Documentation Requests (eMDR) for Registered Providers via the Electronic Submission of Medical Documentation (esMD) System
2249	Analysis on Systems to use Documentation Code References in Additional Documentation Request (ADR) Letters and to Include Non-Medical ADRs for Electronic Medical Documentation Requests (eMDRs) via the Electronic Submission of Medical Documentation (esMD) System

2250	User CR: ViPS Medicare System (VMS) changes to the IC4301 - RAC Reopenings and Appeals Tracking Report to Display the Current Appeal Level
2251	Utilizing the Blank Page on Odd-Numbered Medicare Summary Notices to Promote CMS Priorities
2252	Implementation of the Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Patient Driven Payment Model (PDPM)
2253	Implementation of Additional Contact with Providers in the Event of a Rejected Cost Report Filing
2254	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/ Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
2255	Shared System Enhancement 2018: Rewrite Fiscal Intermediary Shared System (FISS) module FSSB6001, Common Working File (CWF) Unsolicited Response Function
2256	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/ Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
2257	User CR: MCS - Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) No Pay Remittances Should Not Be Sent for Do Not Forward (DNF) Provider
2258	User CR: MCS - Display Region on Select MCS Screens
2259	Modification of the MCS Claims Processing System Logic for Modifier 59, XE, XS, XP, and XU Involving the National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) Procedure to Procedure (PTP) Column One and Column Two Codes
2260	User CR: MCS - Add MSP Confirmed Flag and Cost Avoid to History Screen, IDR, and other Files
2261	Direct Mailing Notification to MACs Regarding Addressing the Opioid Crisis
2262	Ensuring Organ Acquisition Charges Are Not Included in the Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) Payment Calculation
2263	Implementation of the Award for the Jurisdiction 8 (J-8) Part A and Part B Medicare Administrative Contractor (J8 A/B MAC)
2264	Implementation to Exchange the list of Electronic Medical Documentation Requests (eMDR) for Registered Providers via the Electronic Submission of Medical Documentation (esMD) System
2265	Revising the Remittance Advice Messaging for the 20-Hour Weekly Minimum for Partial Hospitalization Program (PHP) Services
2266	Revising the Remittance Advice Messaging for the 20-Hour Weekly Minimum for Partial Hospitalization Program (PHP) Services
2267	New State Code for CA, FL, LA, MI, MS, OH, PA, TN and TX
2268	Instructions Relating to the Self-Disallowance Requirement for Determining Jurisdiction over Appeals
2269	User CR: MCS - Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) No Pay Remittances Should Not Be Sent for Do Not Forward (DNF) Provider
2270	Implementation of the Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Patient Driven Payment Model (PDPM)
2271	The Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/Medicare Beneficiary Data for Fiscal Year 2017 for Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) Hospitals, Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities (IRFs), and Long Term Care Hospitals (LTCHs)
2272	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/ Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
2273	Revision to the Cost Report Acceptability Checklists
2274	Issued to a specific audience, not posted to Internet/ Intranet due to Sensitivity of Instructions
Medicare Quality Reporting Incentive Programs (CMS-Pub. 100-22)	
82	Update to Publication 100-22 to Provide Language-Only Changes for the New Medicare Card Project
Information Security Acceptable Risk Safeguards (CMS-Pub. 100-25)	
	None

Addendum II: Regulation Documents Published in the Federal Register (January through March 2019)

Regulations and Notices

Regulations and notices are published in the daily **Federal Register**. To purchase individual copies or subscribe to the **Federal Register,** contact GPO at www.gpo.gov/fdsys. When ordering individual copies, it is necessary to cite either the date of publication or the volume number and page number.

The **Federal Register** is available as an online database through GPO Access. The online database is updated by 6 a.m. each day the **Federal Register** is published. The database includes both text and graphics from Volume 59, Number 1 (January 2, 1994) through the present date and can be accessed at http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html. The following website http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/ provides information on how to access electronic editions, printed editions, and reference copies.

This information is available on our website at: http://www.cms.gov/quarterlyproviderupdates/downloads/Regs-1Q19QPU.pdf

For questions or additional information, contact Terri Plumb (410-786-4481).

Addendum III: CMS Rulings (January through March 2019)

CMS Rulings are decisions of the Administrator that serve as precedent final opinions and orders and statements of policy and interpretation. They provide clarification and interpretation of complex or ambiguous provisions of the law or regulations relating to Medicare, Medicaid, Utilization and Quality Control Peer Review, private health insurance, and related matters.

The rulings can be accessed at http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Rulings. For questions or additional information, contact Tiffany Lafferty (410-786-7548).

Addendum IV: Medicare National Coverage Determinations (January through March 2019)

Addendum IV includes completed national coverage determinations (NCDs), or reconsiderations of completed NCDs, from the quarter covered by this notice. Completed decisions are identified by the section of the NCD Manual (NCDM) in which the decision appears, the title, the date the publication was issued, and the effective date of the decision. An NCD is a determination by the Secretary for whether or not a particular item or service is covered nationally under the Medicare Program (title XVIII of the Act), but does not include a determination of the code, if any, that is assigned to a particular covered item or service, or payment determination for a particular covered item or service. The entries below include information concerning completed decisions, as well as sections on program and decision memoranda, which also announce decisions or, in some cases, explain why it was not appropriate to issue an NCD. Information on completed decisions as well as pending decisions has also been posted on the CMS website. For the purposes of this quarterly notice, we are providing only the specific updates that have occurred in the 3-month period. For the purposes of this quarterly notice, we are providing only the specific updates to national coverage determinations (NCDs), or reconsiderations of completed NCDs published in the 3-month period. This information is available at: www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/. For questions or additional information, contact Wanda Belle, MPA (410-786-7491).

Title	NCDM Section	Transmittal Number	Issue Date	Effective Date
National Coverage Determination (NCD) 20.4 Implantable Cardiac Defibrillators (ICDs)	NCD 20.4	213	02/15/2019	02/15/2018

Addendum V: FDA-Approved Category B Investigational Device Exemptions (IDEs) (January through March 2019)

(Inclusion of this addenda is under discussion internally.)

Addendum VI: Approval Numbers for Collections of Information (January through March 2019)

All approval numbers are available to the public at Reginfo.gov. Under the review process, approved information collection requests are assigned OMB control numbers. A single control number may apply to several related information collections. This information is available at www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. For questions or additional information, contact William Parham (410-786-4669).

Addendum VII: Medicare-Approved Carotid Stent Facilities, (January through March 2019)

Addendum VII includes listings of Medicare-approved carotid stent facilities. All facilities listed meet CMS standards for performing carotid artery stenting for high risk patients. On March 17, 2005, we issued our decision memorandum on carotid artery stenting. We determined that carotid artery stenting with embolic protection is reasonable and necessary only if performed in facilities that have been determined to be competent in performing the evaluation, procedure, and follow-up necessary to ensure optimal patient outcomes. We have created a list of minimum standards for facilities modeled in part on professional society statements on competency. All facilities must at least meet our standards in order to receive coverage for carotid artery stenting for high risk patients. For the purposes of this quarterly notice, we are providing only the specific updates that have occurred in the 3-month period. This information is available at: http://www.cms.gov/MedicareApprovedFacilitie/CASF/list.asp#TopOfPage For questions or additional information, contact Sarah Fulton, MHS (410-786-2749).

Facility	Provider Number	Effective Date	State
The following facilities are new listings for this quarter.			
West Houston Medical Center 12141 Richmond Avenue Houston, TX 77082	450644	01/10/2019	TX
Pinnacle Hospital 9301 Connecticut Drive Crown Point, IN 46307	1801969670	03/05/2019	IN
The following facilities have editorial changes (in bold).			
FROM: Florida Hospital North Pinellas **TO: AdventHealth North Pinellas** 1395 South Pinellas Avenue Tarpon Springs, FL 34689	100055	01/20/2009	FL
FROM: St. Anthony's Medical Center **TO: Mercy Hospital South** 10010 Kennerly Road St. Louis, MO 63128	260077	06/01/2005	MO
Providence-Providence Park	230019	06/27/2005	MI

Facility	Provider Number	Effective Date	State
Hospital 16001 West Nine Mile Road Southfield, MI 48075 **Other Information:** **Providence -Providence Park Hospital's second facility** **47601 Grand River** **Novi, MI 48374**			
FROM: Pocono Medical Center **TO: LeHigh Valley Hospital – Pocono** 206 East Brown Street East Stroudsburg, PA 18301	390201	09/25/2006	PA
FROM: Munroe Regional Medical Center **TO: AdventHealth Ocala** 1500 S.W. 1st Avenue Ocala, FL 34474	100062	05/23/2005	FL
The following facility has been removed.			
VHS Brownsville Hospital DBA Valley Baptist Medical Center – Brownsville 1040 West Jefferson Street Brownsville, TX 78520	450028	03/09/2016	TX

Addendum VIII: American College of Cardiology's National Cardiovascular Data Registry Sites (January through March 2019)

The initial data collection requirement through the American College of Cardiology's National Cardiovascular Data Registry (ACC-NCDR) has served to develop and improve the evidence base for the use of ICDs in certain Medicare beneficiaries. The data collection requirement ended with the posting of the final decision memo for Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators on February 15, 2018.

For questions or additional information, contact Sarah Fulton, MHS (410-786-2749).

Addendum IX: Active CMS Coverage-Related Guidance Documents (January through March 2019)

CMS issued a guidance document on November 20, 2014 titled "Guidance for the Public, Industry, and CMS Staff: Coverage with Evidence Development Document". Although CMS has several policy vehicles relating to evidence development activities including the investigational device exemption (IDE), the clinical trial policy, national coverage determinations and local coverage determinations, this guidance document is principally intended to help the public understand CMS's implementation of coverage with evidence development (CED) through the national coverage determination process. The document is available at http://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/medicare-coverage-document-details.aspx?MCDId=27. There are no additional Active CMS Coverage-Related Guidance Documents for the 3-month period. For questions or additional information, contact JoAnna Baldwin, MS (410-786-7205).

Addendum X: List of Special One-Time Notices Regarding National Coverage Provisions (January through March 2019)

There were no special one-time notices regarding national coverage provisions published in the 3-month period. This information is available at www.cms.hhs.gov/coverage. For questions or additional information, contact JoAnna Baldwin, MS (410-786 7205).

Addendum XI: National Oncologic PET Registry (NOPR) (January through March 2019)

Addendum XI includes a listing of National Oncologic Positron Emission Tomography Registry (NOPR) sites. We cover positron emission tomography (PET) scans for particular oncologic indications when they are performed in a facility that participates in the NOPR.

In January 2005, we issued our decision memorandum on **positron emission tomography** (PET) scans, which stated that CMS would cover PET scans for particular oncologic indications, as long as they were performed in the context of a clinical study. We have since recognized the National Oncologic PET Registry as one of these clinical studies. Therefore, in order for a beneficiary to receive a Medicare-covered PET scan, the beneficiary must receive the scan in a facility that participates in the registry. There were no additions, deletions, or editorial changes to the listing of National Oncologic Positron Emission Tomography Registry (NOPR) in the 3-month period. This information is available at http://www.cms.gov/MedicareApprovedFacilitie/NOPR/list.asp#TopOfPage. For questions or additional information, contact Stuart Caplan, RN, MAS (410-786-8564).

Addendum XII: Medicare-Approved Ventricular Assist Device (Destination Therapy) Facilities (January through March 2019)

Addendum XII includes a listing of Medicare-approved facilities that receive coverage for ventricular assist devices (VADs) used as destination therapy. All facilities were required to meet our standards in order to receive coverage for VADs implanted as destination therapy. On October 1, 2003, we issued our decision memorandum on VADs for the clinical indication of destination therapy. We determined that VADs used as destination therapy are reasonable and necessary only if performed in facilities that have been determined to have the experience and infrastructure to ensure optimal patient outcomes. We established facility standards and an application process. All facilities were required to meet our standards in order to receive coverage for VADs implanted as destination therapy.

For the purposes of this quarterly notice, we are providing only the specific updates to the list of Medicare-approved facilities that meet our standards that have occurred in the 3-month period. This information is available at http://www.cms.gov/MedicareApprovedFacilitie/VAD/list.asp#TopOfPage. For questions or additional information, contact David Dolan, JD, (410-786-3365).

Facility	Provider Number	Date of Initial Certification	Date of Recertification	State
The following facilities are new listings for this quarter.				
TriStar Centennial Medical Center 2300 Patterson Street Nashville, TN 37203 Other information: Joint Commission ID # 7888	440161	12/12/2018		TN
Deborah Heart and Lung Center 200 Trenton Rd Browns Mills, NJ 08015 Other information: DNV GL Certificate #: 283578-2019-VAD	310031	02/05/2019		NJ
Geisinger Medical Center 100 North Academy Avenue Danville, PA 17822 DNV GL Certificate #: 283581-2019-VAD	390006	02/06/2019		PA
The following facilities have editorial changes (in bold).				
FROM: Ohio State University **TO: Ohio State University Hospitals** 410 W 10th Avenue Columbus, OH 43210 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 7029 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2008-12-19; 2010-10-19; 2012-10-11; 2014-09-09; 2016-10-04	360085	11/12/2003	**10/24/2018**	OH
St. Francis Hospital 100 Port Washington Boulevard Roslyn, NY 11576 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 5860	330182	11/09/2016	**11/14/2018**	NY
NorthShore University Health System 1301 Central Street, Suite 300 Evanston, IL 60201 Other Information: Joint Commission ID #: 7343	140010	10/26/2016	**11/15/2018**	IL

Facility	Provider Number	Date of Initial Certification	Date of Recertification	State
Barnes-Jewish Hospital 1 Barnes Jewish Hospital Drive Saint Louis, MO 63110 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 8387 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2009-02-13; 2011-08-19; 2013-08-30; 2015-10-02; 2017-11-10	260032	03/06/2007	**11/07/2018**	MO
The Medical Center of Central Georgia 777 Hemlock Street Macon, GA 312014440 W. 95th Street Oak Lawn, IL 60505 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 6707 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2014-10-21; 2016-11-22	110107	11/08/2012	**11/14/2018**	IL
FROM: Tufts-New England Medical Center **TO: Tufts Medical Center** **800 Washington Street** Boston, MA 02111 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 5518 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2008-10-23; 2010-10-01; 2012-10-03; 2014-09-23; 2016-11-08	220116	11/06/2003	**12/05/2018**	MA
University of North Carolina Hospitals 101 Manning Drive Chapel Hill, NC 27514 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 6478 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2008-10-28; 2010-10-19; 2012-10-26; 2014-10-16; 2016-11-08	340061	05/05/2004	**11/28/2018**	NC
Lutheran Hospital of Indiana 7950 W Jefferson Boulevard Fort Wayne, IN 46804 Other information: Hospital was certified by CMS from 2003-10-29 until being de-certified on 2007-07-30. Joint Commission ID #: 7157 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2010-09-15; 2012-10-24; 2014-10-21; 2016-11-01	150017	10/29/2003	**12/05/2018**	IN
Montefiore Medical Center 111 E 210th Street Bronx, NY 10467 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 2514 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2008-11-12; 2010-10-08; 2012-10-23; 2014-09-23; 2016-10-18	330059	11/14/2003	**11/07/2018**	NY
FROM: St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital **TO: CHI St. Luke's Health-Baylor College of Medicine Medical Center** 6720 Bertner Avenue Houston, TX 77030 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 9098 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2008-10-08; 2010-11-17; 2012-11-06; 2014-10-16; 2016-11-22	450193	10/28/2003	**12/12/2018**	TX

Facility	Provider Number	Date of Initial Certification	Date of Recertification	State
Cleveland Clinic 9500 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, OH 44195 Other information: Joint Commission Certified 2008-12-29. Joint Commission ID #: 7001 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2008-12-29; 2010-11-23; 2012-12-11; 2014-12-02; 2016-11-08	360180	12/03/2003	**12/12/2018**	OH
The following facilities have been removed.				
CHI Health Nebraska Heart 7500 South 91st Street Lincoln, NE 68526 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 524947 Joint Commission Withdrawal Date: 2019-01-03	280128	11/19/2014	12/13/2016	NE
Oregon Health and Sciences University 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, Portland, OR 97239 Other information: Joint Commission ID #: 9707 VAD Previous Re-certification Dates: 2008-11-12; 2011-02-15; 2013-02-12; 2015-03-03 Joint Commission Withdrawal Date: 2019-01-03	380009	11/21/2003	04/18/2017	OR
Novant Health Forsyth Medical Center 3333 Silas Creek Parkway Winston Salem, NC 27103 Other information: DNV GL Certified on 2018-04-20 DNV GL De-Certified on 2019-02-22	340014	04/20/2018		NC

Addendum XIII: Lung Volume Reduction Surgery (LVRS) (January through March 2019)

Addendum XIII includes a listing of Medicare-approved facilities that are eligible to receive coverage for lung volume reduction surgery. Until May 17, 2007, facilities that participated in the National Emphysema Treatment Trial were also eligible to receive coverage. The following three types of facilities are eligible for reimbursement for Lung Volume Reduction Surgery (LVRS):

- National Emphysema Treatment Trial (NETT) approved (Beginning 05/07/2007, these will no longer automatically qualify and can qualify only with the other programs);
- Credentialed by the Joint Commission (formerly, the Joint Commision on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)) under their Disease Specific Certification Program for LVRS; and
- Medicare approved for lung transplants.

Only the first two types are in the list. For the purposes of this quarterly notice, we are providing only the specific updates to the listing of facilities for lung volume reduction surgery published in the 3-month period. This information is available at www.cms.gov/MedicareApprovedFacilitie/LVRS/list.asp#TopOfPage. For questions or additional information, contact Sarah Fulton, MHS (410-786-2749).

Facility	Provider Number	Date of Approved	Date De-certified.	State
The following facility has editorial changes (in bold).				
Ohio State University Hospitals 410 West Tenth Avenue, DN 168 Columbus, OH 43210 Other information: **Joint Commission ID #: 7029** **LVRS Re-certification Dates: 2018-12-15**	360085	10/29/2016		OH
The following facility has been removed.				
Temple University Hospital, Inc. 3401 North Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19140	390027	03/25/2017	03/14/2019	PA

Addendum XIV: Medicare-Approved Bariatric Surgery Facilities

(January through March 2019)

Addendum XIV includes a listing of Medicare-approved facilities that meet minimum standards for facilities modeled in part on professional society statements on competency. All facilities must meet our standards in order to receive coverage for bariatric surgery procedures. On February 21, 2006, we issued our decision memorandum on bariatric surgery procedures. We determined that bariatric surgical procedures are reasonable and necessary for Medicare beneficiaries who have a body-mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 35, have at least one co-morbidity related to obesity and have been previously unsuccessful with medical treatment for obesity. This decision also stipulated that covered bariatric surgery procedures are reasonable and necessary only when performed at facilities that are: (1) certified by the American College of Surgeons (ACS) as a Level 1 Bariatric Surgery Center (program standards and requirements in effect on February 15, 2006); or (2) certified by the American Society for Bariatric Surgery (ASBS) as a Bariatric Surgery Center of Excellence (BSCOE) (program standards and requirements in effect on February 15, 2006).

There were no additions, deletions, or editorial changes to Medicare-approved facilities that meet CMS' minimum facility standards for bariatric surgery that have been certified by ACS and/or ASMBS in the 3-month period. This information is available at www.cms.gov/MedicareApprovedFacilitie/BSF/list.asp#TopOfPage. For questions or additional information, contact Sarah Fulton, MHS (410-786-2749).

Addendum XV: FDG-PET for Dementia and Neurodegenerative Diseases Clinical Trials (January through March 2019)

There were no FDG-PET for Dementia and Neurodegenerative Diseases Clinical Trials published in the 3-month period.

This information is available on our website at www.cms.gov/MedicareApprovedFacilitie/PETDT/list.asp#TopOfPage. For questions or additional information, contact Stuart Caplan, RN, MAS (410-786-8564).

[FR Doc. 2019–08640 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4120–01–C

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2019–N–1646]

Joint Meeting of the Drug Safety and Risk Management Advisory Committee and the Anesthetic and Analgesic Drug Products Advisory Committee; Notice of Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice, establishment of a public docket; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announces a forthcoming public advisory committee meeting of the Drug Safety and Risk Management Advisory Committee and the Anesthetic and Analgesic Drug Products Advisory Committee. The general function of the committees is to provide advice and recommendations to FDA on regulatory issues. The meeting will be open to the public. FDA is establishing a docket for public comment on this document.

DATES: The meeting will be held on June 11, 2019, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and June 12, 2019, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: FDA White Oak Campus, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31 Conference Center, the Great Room (Rm. 1503), Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. Answers to commonly asked questions including information regarding special accommodations due to a disability, visitor parking, and transportation may be accessed at: *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/AboutAdvisoryCommittees/ucm408555.htm.*

FDA is establishing a docket for public comment on this meeting. The docket number is FDA–2019–N–1646 . The docket will close on June 30, 2019. Submit either electronic or written comments on this public meeting by June 30, 2019. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. Electronic comments must be submitted on or before June 30, 2019. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of June 30, 2019. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are postmarked or the delivery service acceptance receipt is on or before that date.

Comments received on or before May 28, 2019, will be provided to the committees. Comments received after that date will be taken into consideration by FDA.

You may submit comments as follows:

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2019–N–1646 for ''Joint Meeting of the Drug Safety and Risk Management Advisory Committee and the Anesthetic and Analgesic Drug Products Advisory Committee; Notice of Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see the **ADDRESSES** section) will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' FDA will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify the information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September18, 2015, or access the information at *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Moon Hee V. Choi, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31, Rm. 2417, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–9001, Fax: 301–847–8533, email: *DSaRM@fda.hhs.gov,* or FDA Advisory Committee Information Line, 1–800–741–8138 (301–443–0572 in the Washington, DC area). A notice in the **Federal Register** about last minute modifications that impact a previously announced advisory committee meeting cannot always be published quickly enough to provide timely notice. Therefore, you should always check the

FDA's website at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/default.htm* and scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee meeting link, or call the advisory committee information line to learn about possible modifications before coming to the meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda: FDA is seeking public input on the clinical utility and safety concerns associated with the higher range of opioid analgesic dosing (both in terms of higher strength products and higher daily doses) in the outpatient setting. FDA is interested in better understanding current clinical use and situations that may warrant use of higher doses of opioid analgesics. We are also interested in discussing the magnitude and frequency of harms associated with higher doses of opioid analgesics relative to lower doses, as well as optimal strategies for managing these risks while ensuring access to appropriate pain management for patients.

FDA frequently hears from patients and healthcare providers that higher-dose opioid analgesics continue to be a unique and necessary part of effective pain management for some patients. FDA is also cognizant of serious safety concerns associated with both higher strengths and higher daily doses of opioid analgesics, both in patients and in others who may access these drugs. Higher strength products may be more harmful in cases of accidental exposure and overdose and may also be more sought out for misuse and abuse. Along with a number of other factors, a higher daily opioid dose is associated with greater risk of overdose. Concerns have also been raised that higher dose opioid regimens may carry a higher risk of addiction, although robust evidence for a causal relationship is lacking. There is a strong association between higher opioid dose and duration/persistence of opioid analgesic therapy and assessing temporal relationships and independent effects of opioid dose and duration on the risks of both addiction and overdose is challenging. In addition, FDA acknowledges the complex and evolving landscape of the opioid epidemic, with myriad Federal, State, local, and payer efforts to encourage more judicious prescribing of opioid analgesics, and the growing threat of highly lethal illicit opioids.

To better understand both the clinical utility and harms of higher dose opioid analgesics in the current environment, and to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of various potential risk-management strategies, FDA brings these issues to an advisory committee to seek input and advice from the clinical, patient, public health, and research communities.

In particular, FDA seeks to discuss: (1) The current clinical use and situations that may warrant pain management with opioid analgesics at higher product strengths and daily doses, factors influencing prescribing practices, and specific patient populations for whom there may be utility in prescribing these medications at higher doses; (2) the magnitude and frequency of harms associated with opioid analgesics at higher product strengths and daily doses, relative to lower strengths and daily doses, including the role of opioid dose in adverse health outcomes in both patients and in others who may access the drugs (*e.g.,* risk for developing addiction, fatal overdose), the relevance of therapy duration and physical opioid dependence, and risks in different subpopulations (*e.g.,* patients with chronic non-cancer pain, young children, adolescents); and (3) possible FDA interventions and their expected impact on patients and public health more broadly, including, for example, potential effects on prescribing and pain management practices, patient experience and behaviors, and adverse outcomes such as addiction and overdose.

FDA intends to make background material available to the public no later than 2 business days before the meeting. If FDA is unable to post the background material on its website prior to the meeting, the background material will be made publicly available at the location of the advisory committee meeting, and the background material will be posted on FDA's website after the meeting. Background material is available at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/Calendar/default.htm.* Scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee meeting link.

Procedure: Interested persons may present data, information, or views, orally or in writing, on issues pending before the committees. Oral presentations from the public will be scheduled between approximately 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on June 12, 2019. Those individuals interested in making formal oral presentations should notify the contact person and submit a brief statement of the general nature of the evidence or arguments they wish to present, the names and addresses of proposed participants, and an indication of the approximate time requested to make their presentation on or before May 17, 2019. Time allotted for each presentation may be limited. If the number of registrants requesting to speak is greater than can be reasonably accommodated during the scheduled open public hearing session, FDA may conduct a lottery to determine the speakers for the scheduled open public hearing session. The contact person will notify interested persons regarding their request to speak by May 20, 2019.

Persons attending FDA's advisory committee meetings are advised that FDA is not responsible for providing access to electrical outlets.

For press inquiries, please contact the Office of Media Affairs at *fdaoma@fda.hhs.gov* or 301–796–4540.

FDA welcomes the attendance of the public at its advisory committee meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with disabilities. If you require accommodations due to a disability, please contact Moon Hee V. Choi (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) at least 7 days in advance of the meeting.

FDA is committed to the orderly conduct of its advisory committee meetings. Please visit our website at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/AboutAdvisoryCommittees/ucm111462.htm* for procedures on public conduct during advisory committee meetings.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. app. 2).

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Lowell J. Schiller,

Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08610 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2018–N–2027; FDA–2012–N–0961; FDA–2018–N–3037; FDA–2014–N–1721; FDA–2005–N–0101; FDA–2012–N–0294; FDA–2011–N–0449; FDA–2018–N–3404; FDA–2018–N–3552; and FDA–2018–N–2969]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Announcement of Office of Management and Budget Approvals

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is publishing a list of information collections that have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ila S. Mizrachi, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–7726, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following is a list of FDA information collections recently approved by OMB under section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507). The OMB control number and expiration date of OMB approval for each information collection are shown in table 1. Copies of the supporting statements for the information collections are available on the internet at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

TABLE 1—LIST OF INFORMATION COLLECTIONS APPROVED BY OMB

Title of collection	OMB control No.	Date approval expires
Survey of Current Manufacturing Practices for the Cosmetic Industry	0910–0867	3/31/2020
Environmental Impact Considerations	0910–0322	2/28/2022
Generic Clearance for Quantitative Testing of the Development of Food and Drug Administration	0910–0865	2/28/2022
Investigational New Drug Regulations	0910–0014	3/31/2022
Prescription Drug User Fee Program	0910–0297	3/31/2022
Food Additives, Food Contact Substance Notification System	0910–0495	3/31/2022
SPF Labeling and Testing Requirements for OTC Sunscreen Products	0910–0717	3/31/2022
Generic Drug User Fee Program	0910–0727	3/31/2022
Experimental Study of Cigarette Warnings	0910–0866	3/31/2022
Assessment of Combination Product Review Practices	0910–0868	3/31/2022

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Lowell J. Schiller,

Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08607 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2018–E–1140]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; YESCARTA

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) has determined the regulatory review period for YESCARTA and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human biological product.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section) are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by June 28, 2019. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by October 28, 2019. See ''Petitions'' in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for more information.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. Electronic comments must be submitted on or before June 28, 2019. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of June 28, 2019. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are postmarked or the delivery service acceptance receipt is on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2018–E–1140 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; YESCARTA.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your

comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with § 10.20 (21 CFR 10.20) and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly Friedman, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6250, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 301–796–3600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98–417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 100–670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human biological products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the biological becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human biological product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the biological product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of USPTO may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human biological product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA has approved for marketing the human biologic product YESCARTA (axicabtagene ciloleucel), a CD 19-directed genetically modified autologous T cell immunotherapy indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma after two or more lines of systemic therapy, including diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) not otherwise specified, primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma, high grade B-cell lymphoma, and DLBCL arising from follicular lymphoma. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received a patent term restoration application for YESCARTA (U.S. Patent No. 7,741,465) from Cabaret Biotech Ltd., and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated April 5, 2018, FDA advised the USPTO that this human biological product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of YESCARTA represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Thereafter, the USPTO requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

II. Determination of Regulatory Review Period

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for YESCARTA is 3,243 days. Of this time, 3,041 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 202 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* December 3, 2008. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was December 3, 2008.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human biological product under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262):* March 31, 2017. The applicant claims December 2, 2016, as the date the biologics license application (BLA) for YESCARTA (BLA 125643) was initially submitted. However, FDA records indicate that BLA 125643 was completely submitted on March 31, 2017, which is considered to be the BLA initial submission date.

3. *The date the application was approved:* October 18, 2017. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that BLA 125643 was approved on October 18, 2017.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the USPTO applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,498 days of patent term extension.

III. Petitions

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and, under 21 CFR 60.24, ask for a redetermination (see **DATES**). Furthermore, as specified in § 60.30 (21 CFR 60.30), any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must comply with all the requirements of § 60.30, including but not limited to: Must be timely (see **DATES**), must be filed in accordance with § 10.20, must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation, and must certify that a true and complete copy of the petition has been served upon the patent applicant. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41–42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Submit petitions electronically to *https://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FDA–2013–S–0610. Submit written petitions (two copies are required) to the Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Lowell J. Schiller,

Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08609 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2018–N–4465]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Administrative Detention and Banned Medical Devices

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Fax written comments on the collection of information by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be faxed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, Attn: FDA Desk Officer, Fax: 202–395–7285, or emailed to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* All comments should be identified with the OMB control number 0910–0114. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amber Sanford, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–8867, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Administrative Detention and Banned Medical Devices—21 CFR 800.55(g)(1), (g)(2), and (k), 895.21(d), and 895.229(a)

OMB Control Number 0910–0114—Extension

FDA has the statutory authority under section 304(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 334(g)) to detain during established inspections devices that are believed to be adulterated or misbranded. Section 800.55 (21 CFR 800.55), on administrative detention, includes among other things certain reporting requirements (§ 800.55(g)(1) and (2)) and recordkeeping requirements (§ 800.55(k)). Under § 800.55(g), an appellant of a detention order must show documentation of ownership if devices are detained at a place other than that of the appellant. Under § 800.55(k), the owner or other responsible person must supply records about how the devices may have become adulterated or misbranded, in addition to records of distribution of the detained devices. These recordkeeping requirements for administrative detentions permit FDA to trace devices for which the detention period expired before a seizure is accomplished or injunctive relief is obtained.

FDA also has the statutory authority under section 516 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360f) to ban devices that present substantial deception or an unreasonable and substantial risk of illness or injury. Section 895.21 (21 CFR 895.21), on banned devices, contains certain reporting requirements. Section 895.21(d) describes the procedures for banning a device when the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (the Commissioner) decides to initiate such a proceeding. Under 21 CFR 895.22, a manufacturer, distributor, or importer of a device may be required to submit to FDA all relevant and available data and information to enable the Commissioner to determine whether the device presents substantial deception, unreasonable and substantial risk of illness or injury, or unreasonable, direct, and substantial danger to the health of individuals.

During the past several years, there has been an average of less than one new administrative detention action per year. Each administrative detention will have varying amounts of data and information that must be maintained.

In the **Federal Register** of December 21, 2018 (83 FR 65683), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. No comments were received.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR section	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Documentation of ownership—800.55(g)	1	1	1	25	25
Banned devices reporting requirements—895.21(d)(8) and 895.22(a)	26	1	26	16	416
Total					441

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR section	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
Records regarding device adulteration or misbranding and records of distribution of detained devices—800.55(k)	1	1	1	20	20

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Based on a review of the information collection since our last request for OMB approval, we have made no adjustments to our burden estimate.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Lowell J. Schiller,

Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08558 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Mental Health; Notice of Workshop

Notice is hereby given of a workshop convened by the Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee (IACC).

The purpose of the 2019 IACC Workshop, Addressing the Health Outcome Needs of People with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), is to convene a working group of the IACC that will focus on the health outcome needs of individuals with ASD. The working group will use this workshop to discuss health epidemiology, patient-provider interactions, and co-occurring health conditions that affect individuals with ASD. The workshop will be open to the public, will include time for public comments, and will be accessible by live webcast and conference call.

Name of Committee: Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee (IACC).

Type of meeting: 2019 IACC Workshop on Addressing the Health Outcome Needs of People with Autism Spectrum Disorder.

Date: Tuesday, May 21, 2019.

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

Agenda: The workshop will focus the discussion on the health and wellness of individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder, including health epidemiology, patient-provider interaction, and the state of the science on commonly co-occurring health conditions affecting individuals on the autism spectrum.

Place: Hilton Washington DC/Rockville Hotel and Executive Meeting Ctr, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Webcast Live: https://videocast.nih.gov.

Conference Call: 800–369–3119.

Access code: 5777378.

Cost: The meeting is free and open to the public.

Registration: A registration web link will be posted on the IACC website (*www.iacc.hhs.gov*) prior to the meeting. Pre-registration is recommended to expedite check-in. Seating in the meeting room is limited to room capacity and on a first come, first served basis. Onsite registration will also be available.

Deadlines: Notification of intent to present oral comments: Friday, May 10, 2019, by 5:00 p.m. ET. Submission of written/electronic statement for oral comments: Tuesday, May 14, 2019, by 5:00 p.m. ET. Final deadline for submission of written comments: Tuesday, May 14, 2019, by 5:00 p.m. ET. Webcast Live Feedback Public comments: No preregistration required. For instructions, see *https://iacc.hhs.gov/meetings/iacc-meetings/live-feedback.shtml*. For IACC public comment guidelines, please see: *https://iacc.hhs.gov/meetings/public-comments/guidelines/*.

Access: Twinbrook Metro Station (Red Line).

Contact Person: Ms. Angelice Mitrakas, Office of Autism Research Coordination, National Institute of Mental Health, NIH, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 7218, Bethesda, MD 20892–9669, Phone: 301–435–9269, Email: *IACCPublicInquiries@mail.nih.gov*.

Public Comments: The IACC invites oral and written public-related comments relevant to the topic of the workshop. Individuals interested in presenting oral comments must notify the Contact Person listed on this notice by 5:00 p.m. ET on Friday, May 10, 2019, with their request to present oral comments at the meeting, and a written/electronic copy of the oral presentation/statement must be submitted by 5:00 p.m. ET on Tuesday, May 14, 2019.

A limited number of slots for oral comment are available and will be assigned on a first come, first serve basis. Only one representative of an organization will be allowed to present oral comments at this meeting; other representatives of the same group may provide written comments. If the oral comment session is full, individuals who could not be accommodated are welcome to provide written comments instead. Comments to be read or presented in the meeting will be assigned a 3-minute time slot, but a longer version may be submitted in writing for the record. Commenters going beyond their allotted time in the meeting may be asked to conclude immediately to allow other comments and presentations to proceed on schedule.

Any interested person may submit written public comments to the IACC prior to the meeting by emailing the comments to *IACCPublicInquiries@mail.nih.gov,* or by submitting comments at the web link: *https://iacc.hhs.gov/meetings/public-comments/submit/index.jsp* by 5:00 p.m. ET on Tuesday, May 14, 2019. The comments should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person. NIMH anticipates written public comments received by 5:00 p.m. ET on Tuesday, May 14, 2019, will be presented to the working group prior to the workshop. Any written comments received after the by 5:00 p.m. ET on Tuesday, May 14, 2019 deadline through Monday, May 20, 2019, will be provided to the working group either before or after the meeting, depending on the volume of comments received and the time required to process them in accordance with privacy regulations and other applicable Federal policies. All written public comments and oral public comment statements received by the deadlines for both oral and written public comments will be provided to the IACC for their consideration and will become part of the public record. Attachments of copyrighted publications are not permitted, but web links or citations for any copyrighted works cited may be provided.

Individuals may also submit public comments to the IACC via a Live Feedback Form accessible from the webcast page on the day of the meeting from 9:00 a.m. ET to 11:00 a.m. ET. No pre-registration required. The link will be accessible on the NIH Videocast website and instructions are available on the IACC website: *https://iacc.hhs.gov/meetings/iacc-meetings/live-feedback.shtml* This format is best suited for brief questions and comments for the IACC. Submissions will be provided to the IACC and will become a part of the public record.

In the 2009 IACC Strategic Plan, the IACC listed the ''Spirit of Collaboration'' as one of its core values, stating that, ''We will treat others with respect, listen to diverse views with open minds, discuss submitted public comments, and foster discussions where participants can comfortably offer opposing opinions.'' In keeping with this core value, the IACC and the NIMH Office of Autism Research Coordination (OARC) ask that members of the public who provide public comments or participate in meetings of the IACC also seek to treat others with respect and consideration in their communications and actions, even when discussing issues of genuine concern or disagreement.

Remote Access: The meeting will be open to the public through a conference call phone number and webcast live on

the internet. Members of the public who participate using the conference call phone number will be able to listen to the meeting but will not be heard. If you experience any technical problems with the webcast or conference call, please send an email to *IACCPublicInquiries@mail.nih.gov.*

Individuals wishing to participate in person or by using these electronic services and who need special assistance, such as captioning of the conference call or other reasonable accommodations, should submit a request to the Contact Person listed on this notice at least 5 days prior to the meeting.

Disability Accommodations: All IACC Full Meetings provide Closed Captioning through the NIH videocast website. Remote CART is provided through a web application and will be available at all meetings; the application can be used on a laptop computer or mobile device. For details please inquire with the Contact Person listed on the notice.

Individuals whose full participation in the meeting will require special accommodations (*e.g.,* sign language, or interpreting services, etc.) must submit a request to the Contact Person listed on the notice at least seven (7) business days prior to the meeting. Such requests should include a detailed description of the accommodation needed and a way for the IACC to contact the requester if more information is needed to fill the request. Special requests should be made as early as possible; last minute requests may be made but may not be possible to accommodate.

Security: Visitors will be asked to show one form of identification (for example, a government-issued photo ID, driver's license, or passport) and to state the purpose of their visit. Also, as a part of security procedures, attendees should be prepared to present a photo ID at the meeting registration desk during the check-in process. Pre-registration is recommended. Seating will be limited to the room capacity and seats will be on a first come, first serve basis, with expedited check-in for those who are pre-registered.

Meeting schedule subject to change. Information about the IACC is available on the website: *http://www.iacc.hhs.gov.*

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08501 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a time change in the meeting of the National Advisory Council for Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, May 21, 2019, 08:30 a.m. to May 21, 2019, 03:00 p.m., The William F. Bolger Center, Osgood Building, #500, 9600 Newbridge Drive, Potomac, MD 20854 which was published in the **Federal Register** on March 29, 2019, 84FR11988.

The meeting notice is amended to change the start time of the meeting from May 21, 2019, 08:30 a.m. to May 21, 2019, 09:00 a.m. The meeting is partially closed to the public.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Sylvia L. Neal,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08623 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Office of the Secretary; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of meetings of the Task Force on Research Specific to Pregnant Women and Lactating Women.

The meetings will be open to the public, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting.

Name of Committee: Task Force on Research Specific to Pregnant Women and Lactating Women (PRGLAC).

Date: May 22, 2019.

Time: May 22, 2019, 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Agenda: I. Opening Remarks—Dr. Diana Bianchi, Chair, PRGLAC Task Force

II. Introduction of new Task Force members

III. Charge to the Task Force for Phase II

IV. Next Steps

V. Q & A (via WebEx Q&A panel)

VI. Adjourn

Place: 6710B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Contact Person: Ms. Lisa Kaeser, Executive Secretary, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 31 Center Drive, Room 2A03, MSC 2425, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–0536, *kaeserl@mail.nih.gov.*

Individuals will be able to view the meeting via NIH Videocast. Select the following link for Videocast access instructions: *https://nih.webex.com/nih/onstage/g.php?MTID=e032e8468fbd649c8edcdb8feea25403b.*

Event Password: NICHD

This meeting is open to the public, but registration in advance is required to attend. The above link is the same one used to register and to attend the meeting. Once registered, participants will receive further instructions for calling into the webinar.

Details and additional information about these meetings can be found at the NICHD website for the Task Force on Research Specific to Pregnant Women and Lactating Women (PRGLAC) *https://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/advisory/PRGLAC/Pages/index.aspx.*

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08618 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Special Emphasis Panel; Lymphatics in Health and Disease.

Date: May 24, 2019.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Two Democracy Plaza, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Michele L. Barnard, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Review Branch, DEA, NIDDK, National Institutes of Health, Room 7353, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892–2542, (301) 594–8898, *barnardm@extra.niddk.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Special Emphasis Panel; PAR–18–012: NIDDK Program Projects (P01).

Date: May 30, 2019.

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Two Democracy Plaza, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Dianne Camp, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Review Branch, DEA, NIDDK, National Institutes of Health, Room 7013, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892–2542, 301–594–7682, *campd@extra.niddk.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.847, Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Research; 93.848, Digestive Diseases and Nutrition Research; 93.849, Kidney Diseases, Urology and Hematology Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08498 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable materials, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities Special Emphasis Panel; Technologies/Innovations for Improving Minority Health and Eliminating Health Disparities (R41–44—Clinical Trial Optional).

Date: June 25, 2019.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, 7201 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 525, Rm. 533K, Bethesda, MD 20814 (Video Assisted Meeting).

Contact Person: Xinli Nan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, National Institutes of Health, Scientific Review Branch, OERA, 7201 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 525, Bethesda, MD 20814, (301) 594–7784, *Xinli.Nan@nih.gov.*

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08621 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Cancer Institute Special Emphasis Panel; NCI Program Project II (P01).

Date: May 22–23, 2019.

Time: 3:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Hilton Washington/Rockville Hotel, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Klaus B. Piontek, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Research Programs Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W116, Bethesda, MD 20892–9750, 240–276–5413, *klaus.piontek@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Cancer Institute Special Emphasis Panel; NCI SPORE I Review (P50).

Date: June 11–12, 2019.

Time: 4:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Gaithersburg Marriott Washingtonian Center, 9751 Washingtonian Boulevard, Gaithersburg, MD 20878.

Contact Person: Anita T. Tandle, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Research Programs Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W248, Bethesda, MD 20892–9750, 240–276–5007, *tandlea@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Cancer Institute Special Emphasis Panel; SEP–3: NCI Clinical and Translational R21 and Omnibus R03.

Date: June 12–13, 2019.

Time: 6:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Bethesda Marriott Suites, 6711 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Contact Person: Hasan Siddiqui, Ph.D. ,Scientific Review Officer, Special Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W240, Bethesda, MD 20892–9750, 240–276–5122, *hasan.siddiqui@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Cancer Institute Special Emphasis Panel; NCI Program Project III (P01).

Date: June 18–19, 2019.

Time: 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Bethesda North Marriott Hotel, 5701 Marinelli Road, North Bethesda, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Jeffrey E. DeClue, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Research Technology and Contract Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W114, Bethesda, MD 20892–9750, 240–276–6371, *decluej@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Cancer Institute Special Emphasis Panel; NCI Youth Enjoy Science Research Education Program (R25).

Date: June 19, 2019.

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Cancer Institute Shady Grove, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W116, Rockville, MD 20850 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Klaus B. Piontek, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Research Programs Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W116, Bethesda, MD 20892–9750, 240–276–5413, *klaus.piontek@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Cancer Institute Special Emphasis Panel; Early Stage Postdoctoral Transitional Fellowship (K99/R00).

Date: June 27, 2019.

Time: 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Bethesda North Marriott Hotel, 5701 Marinelli Road, North Bethesda, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Reed A. Graves, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Research Technology and Contract Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W106, Bethesda, MD 20892–9750, 240–276–6384, *gravesr@mail.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.392, Cancer Construction; 93.393, Cancer Cause and Prevention Research; 93.394, Cancer Detection and Diagnosis Research; 93.395, Cancer Treatment Research; 93.396, Cancer Biology Research; 93.397, Cancer Centers Support; 93.398, Cancer Research Manpower; 93.399, Cancer Control, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08499 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–CA–19–018: Accelerating Colorectal Cancer Screening and Follow-up: The Moonshot Initiative.

Date: May 15, 2019.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Shalanda A. Bynum, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3206, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–755–4355, *bynumsa@csr.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Sylvia L. Neal,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08617 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable materials, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities Special Emphasis Panel NIMHD Career Development Award Review.

Date: June 25–26, 2019.

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Gateway Building, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue MSC 9205, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Richard C. Palmer, DRPH, Health Scientist Administrator, National Institute on Minority Health, and Health Disparities, National Institutes of Health, 6707 Democracy Blvd., Suite 800, Bethesda, MD 20906, (301) 451–2432, *richard.palmer@nih.gov.*

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08622 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Current List of HHS-Certified Laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities Which Meet Minimum Standards To Engage in Urine Drug Testing for Federal Agencies

AGENCY: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) notifies federal agencies of the laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities (IITF) currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs (Mandatory Guidelines).

A notice listing all currently HHS-certified laboratories and IITFs is published in the **Federal Register** during the first week of each month. If any laboratory or IITF certification is suspended or revoked, the laboratory or IITF will be omitted from subsequent lists until such time as it is restored to full certification under the Mandatory Guidelines.

If any laboratory or IITF has withdrawn from the HHS National Laboratory Certification Program (NLCP) during the past month, it will be listed at the end and will be omitted from the monthly listing thereafter.

This notice is also available on the internet at *http://www.samhsa.gov/workplace.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles LoDico, Division of Workplace Programs, SAMHSA/CSAP, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 16N02C, Rockville, Maryland 20857; 240–276–2600 (voice).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) notifies federal agencies of the laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities (IITF) currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs (Mandatory Guidelines). The Mandatory Guidelines were first published in the **Federal Register** on April 11, 1988 (53 FR 11970), and subsequently revised in the **Federal Register** on June 9, 1994 (59 FR 29908); September 30, 1997 (62 FR 51118); April 13, 2004 (69 FR 19644); November 25, 2008 (73 FR 71858); December 10, 2008 (73 FR 75122); April 30, 2010 (75 FR 22809); and on January 23, 2017 (82 FR 7920).

The Mandatory Guidelines were initially developed in accordance with

Executive Order 12564 and section 503 of Public Law 100–71. The ''Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs,'' as amended in the revisions listed above, requires strict standards that laboratories and IITFs must meet in order to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on urine specimens for federal agencies.

To become certified, an applicant laboratory or IITF must undergo three rounds of performance testing plus an on-site inspection. To maintain that certification, a laboratory or IITF must participate in a quarterly performance testing program plus undergo periodic, on-site inspections.

Laboratories and IITFs in the applicant stage of certification are not to be considered as meeting the minimum requirements described in the HHS Mandatory Guidelines. A HHS-certified laboratory or IITF must have its letter of certification from HHS/SAMHSA (formerly: HHS/NIDA), which attests that it has met minimum standards.

In accordance with the Mandatory Guidelines dated January 23, 2017 (82 FR 7920), the following HHS-certified laboratories and IITFs meet the minimum standards to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on urine specimens:

HHS-Certified Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities

Dynacare, 6628 50th Street NW, Edmonton, AB Canada T6B 2N7, 780–784–1190, (Formerly: Gamma-Dynacare Medical Laboratories)

HHS-Certified Laboratories

ACM Medical Laboratory, Inc., 160 Elmgrove Park, Rochester, NY 14624, 844–486–9226

Alere Toxicology Services, 111 Newton St., Gretna, LA 70053, 504–361–8989/800–433–3823, (Formerly: Kroll Laboratory Specialists, Inc., Laboratory Specialists, Inc.)

Alere Toxicology Services, 450 Southlake Blvd., Richmond, VA 23236, 804–378–9130, (Formerly: Kroll Laboratory Specialists, Inc., Scientific Testing Laboratories, Inc.; Kroll Scientific Testing Laboratories, Inc.)

Baptist Medical Center-Toxicology Laboratory, 11401 I–30, Little Rock, AR 72209–7056, 501–202–2783, (Formerly: Forensic Toxicology Laboratory Baptist Medical Center)

Clinical Reference Laboratory, Inc., 8433 Quivira Road, Lenexa, KS 66215–2802, 800–445–6917

Cordant Health Solutions, 2617 East L Street, Tacoma, WA 98421, 800–442–0438, (Formerly: STERLING Reference Laboratories)

Desert Tox, LLC, 10221 North 32nd Street, Suite J, Phoenix, AZ 85028, 602–457–5411

DrugScan, Inc., 200 Precision Road, Suite 200, Horsham, PA 19044, 800–235–4890

Dynacare *, 245 Pall Mall Street, London, ONT, Canada N6A 1P4, 519–679–1630, (Formerly: Gamma-Dynacare Medical Laboratories)

ElSohly Laboratories, Inc., 5 Industrial Park Drive, Oxford, MS 38655, 662–236–2609

Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 7207 N. Gessner Road, Houston, TX 77040, 713–856–8288/800–800–2387

Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 69 First Ave., Raritan, NJ 08869, 908–526–2400/800–437–4986, (Formerly: Roche Biomedical Laboratories, Inc.)

Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 1904 TW Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, 919–572–6900/800–833–3984, (Formerly: LabCorp Occupational Testing Services, Inc., CompuChem Laboratories, Inc.; CompuChem Laboratories, Inc., A Subsidiary of Roche Biomedical Laboratory; Roche CompuChem Laboratories, Inc., A Member of the Roche Group)

Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 1120 Main Street, Southaven, MS 38671, 866–827–8042/800–233–6339, (Formerly: LabCorp Occupational Testing Services, Inc.; MedExpress/National Laboratory Center)

LabOne, Inc. d/b/a Quest Diagnostics, 10101 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, KS 66219, 913–888–3927/800–873–8845, (Formerly: Quest Diagnostics Incorporated; LabOne, Inc.; Center for Laboratory Services, a Division of LabOne, Inc.)

MedTox Laboratories, Inc., 402 W. County Road D, St. Paul, MN 55112, 651–636–7466/800–832–3244

Legacy Laboratory Services—MetroLab, 1225 NE 2nd Ave., Portland, OR 97232, 503–413–5295/800–950–5295

Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Forensic Toxicology Laboratory, 1 Veterans Drive, Minneapolis, MN 55417, 612–725–2088, Testing for Veterans Affairs (VA) Employees Only

Pacific Toxicology Laboratories, 9348 DeSoto Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311, 800–328–6942, (Formerly: Centinela Hospital Airport Toxicology Laboratory)

Pathology Associates Medical Laboratories, 110 West Cliff Dr., Spokane, WA 99204, 509–755–8991/800–541–7891x7

Phamatech, Inc., 15175 Innovation Drive, San Diego, CA 92128, 888–635–5840

Quest Diagnostics Incorporated, 1777 Montreal Circle, Tucker, GA 30084, 800–729–6432, (Formerly: SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories; SmithKline Bio-Science Laboratories)

Quest Diagnostics Incorporated, 400 Egypt Road, Norristown, PA 19403, 610–631–4600/877–642–2216, (Formerly: SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories; SmithKline Bio-Science Laboratories)

Redwood Toxicology Laboratory, 3700 Westwind Blvd., Santa Rosa, CA 95403, 800–255–2159

US Army Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory, 2490 Wilson St., Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755–5235, 301–677–7085, Testing for Department of Defense (DoD) Employees Only

* The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) voted to end its Laboratory Accreditation Program for Substance Abuse (LAPSA) effective May 12, 1998. Laboratories certified through that program were accredited to conduct forensic urine drug testing as required by U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations. As of that date, the certification of those accredited Canadian laboratories will continue under DOT authority. The responsibility for conducting quarterly performance testing plus periodic on-site inspections of those LAPSA-accredited laboratories was transferred to the U.S. HHS, with the HHS' NLCP contractor continuing to have an active role in the performance testing and laboratory inspection processes. Other Canadian laboratories wishing to be considered for the NLCP may apply directly to the NLCP contractor just as U.S. laboratories do.

Upon finding a Canadian laboratory to be qualified, HHS will recommend that DOT certify the laboratory (**Federal Register**, July 16, 1996) as meeting the minimum standards of the Mandatory Guidelines published in the **Federal Register** on January 23, 2017 (82 FR 7920). After receiving DOT certification, the laboratory will be included in the monthly list of HHS-certified laboratories and participate in the NLCP certification maintenance program.

Charles P. LoDico,

Chemist.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2019–0009]

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); Assistance to Private Sector Property Insurers, Notice of FY 2020 Arrangement

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Emergency Management Agency announces the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Assistance/Subsidy Arrangement for private property insurers interested in participating in the National Flood Insurance Program's Write Your Own Program.

DATES: Interested insurers must submit intent to subscribe or re-subscribe to the Arrangement by July 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Read, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 400 C St. SW, Washington, DC 20472 (mail); (202) 315–8423 (phone); or *Andrew.Read@fema.dhs.gov* (email).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (NFIA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*), authorizes the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to establish and carry out a National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to enable interested persons to purchase insurance against loss resulting from physical damage to or loss of real or personal property arising from flood in the United States. *See* 42 U.S.C. 4011(a). Under the NFIA, FEMA has the authority to undertake arrangements to carry out the NFIP through the facilities of the Federal Government, utilizing, for the purposes of providing flood insurance coverage, insurance companies and other insurers, insurance agents and brokers, and insurance adjustment organizations as fiscal agents of the United States. *See* 42 U.S.C. 4071. To this end, FEMA may ''enter into any contracts, agreements, or other appropriate arrangements'' with private insurance companies to utilize their facilities and services in administering the NFIP on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. *See* 42 U.S.C. 4081(a).

Pursuant to this authority, FEMA enters into a standard Financial Assistance/Subsidy Arrangement (Arrangement) with private sector property insurers, also known as Write Your Own (WYO) companies, to sell NFIP flood insurance policies under their own names and adjust and pay claims arising under the Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP). Each Arrangement entered into by a WYO company must be in the form and substance of the standard Arrangement, a copy of which is published in the **Federal Register** annually, at least 6 months prior to becoming effective. *See* 44 CFR 62.23(a).

II. Notice of Availability

Insurers interested in participating in the WYO Program for Fiscal Year 2020 must contact Andrew Read at *Andrew.Read@fema.dhs.gov* by July 29, 2019.

Prior participation in the WYO Program does not guarantee that FEMA will approve continued participation. FEMA will evaluate requests to participate in light of publicly available information, industry performance data, and other criteria listed in 44 CFR 62.24 and the FY 2020 Arrangement, copied below. Private insurance companies are encouraged to supplement this information with customer satisfaction surveys, industry awards or recognition, or other objective performance data. In addition, private insurance companies should work with their vendors and subcontractors involved in servicing and delivering their insurance lines to ensure FEMA receives the information necessary to effectively evaluate the criteria set forth in its regulations.

FEMA will send a copy of the offer for the FY 2020 Arrangement, together with related materials and submission instructions, to all private insurance companies successfully evaluated by the NFIP. If FEMA, after conducting its evaluation, chooses not to renew a Company's participation, FEMA, at its option, may require the continued performance of all or selected elements of the FY 2019 Arrangement for a period required for orderly transfer or cessation of the business and settlement of accounts, not to exceed 18 months. *See* FY 2019 Arrangement, Article V.C. All evaluations, whether successful or unsuccessful, will inform both an overall assessment of the WYO Program and any potential changes FEMA may consider regarding the Arrangement in future fiscal years.

Any private insurance company with questions may contact FEMA at: Andrew Read, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 400 C St. SW, Washington, DC 20472 (mail); (202) 315–8423 (phone); or *Andrew.Read@fema.dhs.gov* (email).

III. Fiscal Year 2020 Arrangement

Pursuant to 44 CFR 62.23(a), FEMA must publish the Arrangement at least six months prior to the Arrangement becoming effective. The FY 2020 Arrangement provided below is substantially similar to the previous year's Arrangement. The one substantive change is that WYO companies will be required to comply with any successors to the existing Transaction Record Reporting and Processing (TRRP) Plan. This change is necessary because FEMA is in the process of modernizing key systems of records and reporting processes, including a shift from legacy database systems to the modern PIVOT system of record. The FY 2020 Arrangement also includes several non-substantive edits intended to correct typographical errors and improve the clarity of the writing.

The Fiscal Year 2020 Arrangement reads as follows:

Financial Assistance/Subsidy Arrangement

Article I. Findings, Purposes, and Authority

Whereas, the Congress in its ''Finding and Declaration of Purpose'' in the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, Public Law 90–448, Title XIII, as amended, (''the Act'' or ''Act'') recognized the benefit of having the National Flood Insurance Program (the ''Program'' or ''NFIP'') ''carried out to the maximum extent practicable by the private insurance industry'' (Section 1302 of the Act [42 U.S.C. 4001]); and

Whereas, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (''FEMA''), which operates the Program through its Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (''FIMA''), recognizes this Arrangement as coming under the provisions of Sections 1340 and 1345 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 4071 and 4081, respectively); and

Whereas, the goal of FEMA is to develop a program with the insurance industry where the risk-bearing role for the industry will evolve as intended by the Congress (Section 1304 of the Act [42 U.S.C. 4011]); and

Whereas, Section 205 of the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, Public Law 108–264, as implemented by 44 CFR 62.20, permits Program policyholders to appeal the denial of a claim, completely or in part, to FEMA; and

Whereas, the NFIP is a program administered by FEMA, all participants of this Arrangement, and other entities

operating on their behalf, shall align themselves toward the common purpose of helping survivors and their communities recover from floods by effectively delivering customer-focused flood insurance products and information; and

Whereas, the insurer (hereinafter the ''Company'') under this Arrangement must charge rates established by FEMA; and

Whereas, FEMA has promulgated regulations and guidance implementing the Act and the Write Your Own (WYO) Program whereby participating private insurance companies act in a fiduciary capacity utilizing federal funds to sell and administer the Standard Flood Insurance Policies, and has extensively regulated the participating companies' activities when selling or administering the Standard Flood Insurance Policies; and

Whereas, any litigation resulting from, related to, or arising from the Company's compliance with the written standards, procedures, and guidance issued by FEMA arises under the Act or regulations, and legal issues thereunder raise a federal question; and

Whereas, through this Arrangement, the United States Treasury will back all flood policy claim payments by the Company; and

Whereas, FEMA developed this Arrangement to enable any interested qualified insurer to write flood insurance under its own name; and

Whereas, insured survivors recover faster and more fully than uninsured survivors, and FEMA is committed to developing a culture of preparedness and closing the insurance gap across the nation; and

Whereas, one of the primary objectives of the Program is to provide coverage to the maximum number of buildings at risk and because the insurance industry has marketing access through its existing facilities not directly available to FEMA, FEMA concludes that coverage will be extended to those who would not otherwise be insured under the Program; and

Whereas, flood insurance policies issued subject to this Arrangement must be only that insurance written by the Company in its own name under prescribed policy conditions and pursuant to this Arrangement, the Act, and any guidance issued by FEMA; and

Whereas, over time, the Program is designed to increase industry participation and, accordingly, reduce or eliminate Government as the principal vehicle for delivering flood insurance to the public; and

Whereas, the sole parties under this Arrangement are the Company and FEMA.

Now, therefore, the parties hereto mutually undertake the following:

Article II. Undertakings of the Company

A. Eligibility Requirements for Participation in the NFIP.

1. Policy Administration. All fund receipt, recording, control, timely deposit requirements, and disbursement in connection with all Policy Administration and any other related activities or correspondences, must meet all requirements of the Financial Control Plan and any guidance issued by FEMA. The Company shall be responsible for:

a. Compliance with the Community Eligibility/Rating Criteria
b. Making Policyholder Eligibility Determinations
c. Policy Issuances
d. Policy Endorsements
e. Policy Cancellations
f. Policy Correspondence
g. Payment of Agents' Commissions

2. Claims Processing. The Company must process all claims consistent with the Standard Flood Insurance Policy, Financial Control Plan, other guidance adopted by FEMA, and as much as possible, with the Company's standard business practices for its non-NFIP policies.

3. Reports. The Company must submit monthly financial reports and statistical transaction reports in accordance with the requirements of the NFIP Transaction Record Reporting and Processing Plan or its successor for the Company and the Financial Control Plan for business written under the WYO Program, as well as with WYO Accounting Procedures. FEMA will validate, edit, and audit in detail these data and compare and balance the results against Company reports.

4. Operations Plan. Within ninety (90) days of the commencement of this Arrangement, the Company must submit an Operations Plan to FEMA describing its efforts to perform under this Arrangement. The plan must include the following:

a. A marketing plan describing the Company's forecasted growth, efforts to achieve that growth, and ability to comply with any marketing guidelines provided by FEMA.

b. A description of the Company's NFIP flood insurance distribution network, including anticipated numbers of agents, efforts to train those agents, and an average rate of commissions paid to producers by state.

c. A catastrophic claims handling plan describing how the Company will respond and maintain service standards in catastrophic flood events.

d. A business continuity plan identifying threats and risks facing the Company's NFIP-related operations and how the Company will maintain operations in the event of a disaster affecting its operational capabilities.

B. Time Standards. Time will be measured from the date of receipt through the date mailed out. All dates referenced are working days, not calendar days. In addition to the standards set forth below, all functions performed by the Company must be in accordance with the highest reasonably attainable quality standards generally utilized in the insurance and data processing field. Continual failure to meet these requirements may result in limitations on the company's authority to write new business or the removal of the Company from the WYO Program. Applicable time standards are:

1. Application Processing—15 days (note: if the policy cannot be mailed due to insufficient or erroneous information or insufficient funds, the Company must mail a request for correction or added moneys within 10 days)
2. Renewal processing—7 days
3. Endorsement processing—15 days
4. Cancellation processing—15 days
5. Claims Draft Processing—7 days from completion of file examination
6. Claims Adjustment—45 days average from the receipt of Notice of Loss (or equivalent) through completion of examination

C. Policy Issuance.

1. The flood insurance subject to this Arrangement must be only that insurance written by the Company in its own name pursuant to the Act.

2. The Company must issue policies under the regulations prescribed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in accordance with the Act, on a form approved by FEMA.

3. All policies must be issued in consideration of such premiums and upon such terms and conditions and in such states or areas or subdivisions thereof as may be designated by FEMA and only where the Company is licensed by State law to engage in the property insurance business.

D. FEMA may require the Company to discontinue issuing policies subject to this Arrangement immediately in the event Congressional authorization or appropriation for the NFIP is withdrawn.

E. The Company must separate federal flood insurance funds from all other Company accounts, at a bank or banks of its choosing for the collection,

retention and disbursement of federal funds relating to its obligation under this Arrangement, less the Company's expenses as set forth in Article III, and the operation of the Letter of Credit established pursuant to Article IV. The Company must remit all funds not required to meet current expenditures to the United States Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the WYO Accounting Procedures Manual.

F. The Company must investigate, adjust, settle, and defend all claims or losses arising from policies issued under this Arrangement. Payment of flood insurance claims by the Company bind FEMA, subject to appeal.

G. Compliance with Agency Standards and Guidelines.

1. The Company must comply with the Act, regulations, written standards, procedures, and guidance issued by FEMA relating to the NFIP and applicable to the Company, including, but not limited to:

a. Financial Control Plan
b. Transaction Record Reporting and Processing (TRRP) Plan, or its successor.
c. Flood Insurance Manual
d. Adjuster Claims Manual
e. WYO Bulletins

2. The Company must market flood insurance policies in a manner consistent with marketing guidelines established by FEMA.

3. FEMA may require the Company to collect customer service information to monitor and improve their program delivery.

4. The Company must notify its agents of the requirement to comply with State regulations regarding flood insurance agent education, notify agents of flood insurance training opportunities, and assist FEMA in periodic assessment of agent training needs.

H. Compliance with Appeals Process.

1. FEMA will notify the Company when a policyholder files an appeal. After notification, the Company must provide FEMA the following information:

a. All records created or maintained pursuant to this Arrangement requested by FEMA; and

b. A comprehensive claim file synopsis that includes a summary of the appeal issues, the Company's position on each issue, and any additional relevant information. If, in the process of writing the synopsis, the Company determines that it can address the issue raised by the policyholder on appeal without further direction, it must notify FEMA. The Company will then work directly with the policyholder to achieve resolution and update FEMA upon completion. The Company may have a claims examiner review the file who is independent from the original decision and who possesses the authority to overturn the original decision if the facts support it.

2. The Company must cooperate with FEMA throughout the appeal process until final resolution. This includes adhering to any written appeals guidance issued by FEMA.

3. Resolution of Appeals. FEMA will close an appeal when:

a. FEMA upholds the denial by the Company;

b. FEMA overturns the denial by the Company and all necessary actions that follow are completed;

c. The Company independently resolves the issue raised by the policyholder without further direction;

d. The policyholder voluntarily withdraws the appeal; or

e. The policyholder files litigation.

4. Processing of Additional Payments from Appeal. The Company must follow supplemental claim procedures for appeals that result in additional payment to a policyholder.

5. Time Standards.

a. Provide FEMA with requested files pursuant to Article II.H.1.a—10 business days after request.

b. Provide FEMA with comprehensive claim file synopsis pursuant to Article II.H.1.b—10 business days after request.

c. Responding to inquiries from FEMA regarding an appeal—10 business days after inquiry.

I. Other Flood Insurance. If the Company also offers flood insurance outside of the NFIP in any geographic area in which Program authorizes the purchase of flood insurance, the Company must:

1. Ensure that all public communications (whether written, recorded, electronic, or other) regarding non-NFIP flood insurance lines would not lead a reasonable person to believe that the NFIP, FEMA, or the Federal Government in any way endorses, sponsors, oversees, regulates, or otherwise has any connection with the non-NFIP flood insurance line. The Company may assure compliance with this requirement by prominently including in such communications the following statement: ''This insurance product is not affiliated with the National Flood Insurance Program.''

2. Ensure that data related to this Arrangement are not used to further or support the Company's non-NFIP flood insurance lines.

Article III. Loss Costs, Expenses, Expense Reimbursement, and Premium Refunds

A. The Company is liable for operating, administrative, and production expenses, including any State premium taxes, dividends, agents' commissions or any other expense of whatever nature incurred by the Company in the performance of its obligations under this Arrangement but excluding other taxes or fees, such as municipal or county premium taxes, surcharges on flood insurance premium, and guaranty fund assessments.

B. Payment for Selling and Servicing Policies.

1. Operating and Administrative Expenses. The Company may withhold, as operating and administrative expenses, other than agents' or brokers' commissions, an amount from the Company's written premium on the policies covered by this Arrangement in reimbursement of all of the Company's marketing, operating, and administrative expenses, except for allocated and unallocated loss adjustment expenses described in Article III.C. This amount will equal the sum of the average industry expenses ratios for ''Other Acq.'', ''Gen. Exp.'' and ''Taxes'' calculated by aggregating premiums and expense amounts for each of five property coverages using direct premium and expense information to derive weighted average expense ratios. For this purpose, FEMA will use data for the property/casualty industry published, as of March 15 of the prior Arrangement year, in Part III of the Insurance Expense Exhibit in A.M. Best Company's Aggregates and Averages for the following five property coverages: Fire, Allied Lines, Farmowners Multiple Peril, Homeowners Multiple Peril, and Commercial Multiple Peril (non-liability portion).

2. Agent Compensation. The Company may retain fifteen (15) percent of the Company's written premium on the policies covered by this Arrangement as the commission allowance to meet the commissions or salaries of insurance agents, brokers, or other entities producing qualified flood insurance applications and other related expenses.

3. Growth Bonus. FEMA may increase the amount of expense allowance retained by the Company depending on the extent to which the Company meets the marketing goals for the Arrangement year contained in marketing guidelines established pursuant to Article II.G. The total growth bonuses paid to companies pursuant to this Arrangement may not

exceed two (2) percent of the aggregate net written premium collected by all WYO companies. FEMA will pay the Company the amount of any increase after the end of the Arrangement year.

4. Reimbursement for Services of a National Rating Organization. The Company, with the consent of FEMA as to terms and costs, may use the services of a national rating organization, licensed under state law, to help us undertake and carry out such studies and investigations on a community or individual risk basis, and to determine equitable and accurate estimates of flood insurance risk premium rates as authorized under the Act, as amended. FEMA will reimburse the Company for the charges or fees for such services under the provisions of the WYO Accounting Procedures Manual.

C. FEMA will reimburse Loss Adjustment Expenses as follows:

1. FEMA will reimburse unallocated loss adjustment expenses to the Company pursuant to a ''ULAE Schedule'' coordinated with the Company and provided by FEMA.

2. FEMA will reimburse allocated loss adjustment expenses to the Company pursuant to a ''Fee Schedule'' coordinated with the Company and provided by FEMA. To ensure the availability of qualified insurance adjusters during catastrophic flood events, FEMA may, in its sole discretion, temporarily authorize the use of an alternative Fee Schedule with increased amounts during the term of this Arrangement for losses incurred during a time frame and geographic area established by FEMA.

3. FEMA will reimburse special allocated loss expenses to the Company in accordance with guidelines issued by FEMA.

D. Loss Payments.

1. The Company must make loss payments for flood insurance policies from federal funds retained in the bank account(s) established under Article II.E and, if such funds are depleted, from federal funds derived by drawing against the Letter of Credit established pursuant to Article IV.

2. Loss payments include payments because of litigation that arises under the scope of this Arrangement, and the Authorities set forth herein. All such loss payments and related expenses must meet the documentation requirements of the Financial Control Plan and of this Arrangement, and the Company must comply with the litigation documentation and notification requirements established by FEMA. Failure to meet these requirements may result in FEMA's decision not to provide reimbursement.

3. Limitation on Litigation Costs.

a. Following receipt of notice of such litigation, the FEMA Office of Chief Counsel (''OCC'') will review the information submitted. If OCC finds that the litigation is grounded in actions by the Company that are significantly outside the scope of this Arrangement, and/or involves issues of agent negligence, then OCC may make a recommendation regarding whether all or part of the litigation is significantly outside the scope of the Arrangement.

b. In the event FEMA determines that the litigation is grounded in actions by the Company that are significantly outside the scope of this Arrangement, and/or involves issues of agent negligence, then FEMA will notify the Company in writing within thirty (30) days that any award or judgment for damages and any costs to defend such litigation will not be recognized under Article III as a reimbursable loss cost, expense, or expense reimbursement.

c. In the event a question arises whether only part of the costs of a litigation is reimbursable, OCC may make a recommendation about the appropriate division of responsibility, if possible.

d. In the event that the Company wishes to petition for reconsideration of the determination that it will not be reimbursed for any part of the award or judgment or any part of the costs expended to defend such litigation made under Article III.D.3.a–c, it may do so by mailing, within thirty (30) days of the notice that reimbursement will not be made, a written petition to FEMA, who may request advice on other than legal matters of the WYO Standards Committee established under the WYO Financial Control Plan. The WYO Standards Committee will consider the request at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose by the Chairman and issue a written recommendation to the Administrator. FEMA's final determination will be made in writing within a reasonable time to the Company.

E. The Company must make premium refunds required by FEMA to applicants and policyholders from federal flood insurance funds referred to in Article II.E, and, if such funds are depleted, from funds derived by drawing against the Letter of Credit established pursuant to Article IV. The Company may not refund any premium to applicants or policyholders in any manner other than as specified by FEMA since flood insurance premiums are funds of the Federal Government.

Article IV. Undertakings of the Government

A. FEMA must establish Letter(s) of Credit against which the Company may withdraw funds daily, if needed, pursuant to prescribed procedures implemented by FEMA. The amounts of the authorizations will be increased as necessary to meet the obligations of the Company under Article III.C–E. The Company may only request funds when net premium income has been depleted. The timing and amount of cash advances must be as close as is administratively feasible to the actual disbursements by the recipient organization for allowable Letter of Credit expenses. Request for payment on Letters of Credit may not ordinarily be drawn more frequently than daily. This Letter of Credit may be drawn by the Company for any of the following reasons:

1. Payment of claims, as described in Article III.D;

2. Refunds to applicants and policyholders for insurance premium overpayment, or if the application for insurance is rejected or when cancellation or endorsement of a policy results in a premium refund, as described in Article III.E; and

3. Allocated and unallocated loss adjustment expenses, as described in Article III.C.

B. FEMA must provide technical assistance to the Company as follows:

1. FEMA's policy, history concerning underwriting, and claims handling.

2. A mechanism to assist in clarification of coverage and claims questions.

3. Other assistance as needed.

C. FEMA must provide the Company with a copy of all formal written appeal decisions conducted in accordance with Section 205 of the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, Public Law 108–264 and 44 CFR 62.20.

D. Prior to the end of the Arrangement period, FEMA may provide the Company a statistical summary of their performance during the signed Arrangement period. This summary will detail the Company's performance individually, as well as compare the Company's performance to the aggregate performance of all WYO companies and the NFIP Direct Servicing Agent.

Article V. Commencement and Termination

A. The effective period of this Arrangement begins on October 1, 2019 and terminates no earlier than September 30, 2020, subject to extension pursuant to Article V.C.

FEMA may provide financial assistance only for policy applications and endorsements accepted by the Company during this period pursuant to the Program's effective date, underwriting, and eligibility rules.

B. Pursuant to 44 CFR 62.23(a), FEMA will publish the Arrangement and the terms for subscription or re-subscription for Fiscal Year 2021 in the **Federal Register** no later than April 1, 2020. Upon such publication, the Company must notify FEMA of its intent to re-subscribe or not re-subscribe to the WYO Program for the following term within ninety (90) calendar days.

C. In addition to the requirements of Article V.B, in order to assure uninterrupted service to policyholders, the Company must promptly notify FEMA in the event the Company elects not to re-subscribe to the WYO Program during the term of this Arrangement. If so notified, or if FEMA chooses not to renew the Company's participation, FEMA, at its option, may require the continued performance of all or selected elements of this Arrangement for the period required for orderly transfer or cessation of business and settlement of accounts, not to exceed eighteen (18) months after the end of this Arrangement (September 30, 2020), and may either require transfer of activities to FEMA under Article V.C.1 or allow transfer of activities to another WYO company under Article V.C.2:

1. FEMA may require the Company to transfer all activities under this Arrangement to FEMA. Within 30 calendar days of FEMA's election of this option, the Company must deliver to FEMA the following:

a. A plan for the orderly transfer to FEMA of any continuing responsibilities in administering the policies issued by the Company under the Program including provisions for coordination assistance.

b. All data received, produced, and maintained through the life of the Company's participation in the Program, including certain data, as determined by FEMA, in a standard format and medium.

c. All claims and policy files, including those pertaining to receipts and disbursements that have occurred during the life of each policy. In the event of a transfer of the services provided, the Company must provide FEMA with a report showing, on a policy basis, any amounts due from or payable to insureds, agents, brokers, and others as of the transition date.

d. All funds in its possession with respect to any policies transferred to FEMA for administration and the unearned expenses retained by the Company.

e. A point of contact within the Company responsible for addressing issues that may arise from the Company's previous participation under the WYO Program.

2. FEMA may allow the Company to transfer all activities under this Arrangement to one or more other WYO companies. Prior to commencing such transfer, the Company must submit and FEMA must approve a formal request. Such request must include the following:

a. An assurance of uninterrupted service to policyholders.

b. A detailed transfer plan providing for either: (1) the renewal of the Company's NFIP policies by one or more other WYO companies or (2) the transfer of the Company's NFIP policies to one or more other WYO companies.

c. A description of who the responsible party will be for liabilities relating to losses incurred by the Company in this or preceding Arrangement years.

d. A point of contact within the Company responsible for addressing issues that may arise from the Company's previous participation under the WYO Program.

D. Cancellation by FEMA.

1. FEMA may cancel financial assistance under this Arrangement in its entirety upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Company by certified mail stating one or more of the following reasons for such cancellation:

a. Fraud or misrepresentation by the Company subsequent to the inception of the Arrangement; or

b. Nonpayment to FEMA of any amount due; or

c. Material failure to comply with the requirements of this Arrangement or with the written standards, procedures, or guidance issued by FEMA relating to the NFIP and applicable to the Company.

2. If FEMA cancels this Arrangement pursuant to Article V.D.1, FEMA may require the transfer of administrative responsibilities and the transfer of data and records as provided in Article V.C.1.a–d. If transfer is required, the Company must remit to FEMA the unearned expenses retained by the Company. In such event, FEMA will assume all obligations and liabilities owed to policyholders under such policies, arising before and after the date of transfer.

3. As an alternative to the transfer of the policies to FEMA pursuant to Article V.D.2, FEMA will consider a proposal, if it is made by the Company, for the assumption of responsibilities by another WYO company as provided in Article V.C.2.

E. In the event that the Company is unable or otherwise fails to carry out its obligations under this Arrangement by reason of any order or directive duly issued by the Department of Insurance of any jurisdiction to which the Company is subject, the Company agrees to transfer, and FEMA will accept, any and all WYO policies issued by the Company and in force as of the date of such inability or failure to perform. In such event FEMA will assume all obligations and liabilities within the scope of the Arrangement owed to policyholders arising before and after the date of transfer, and the Company will immediately transfer to FEMA all needed records and data and all funds in its possession with respect to all such policies transferred and the unearned expenses retained by the Company. As an alternative to the transfer of the policies to FEMA, FEMA will consider a proposal, if it is made by the Company, for the assumption of responsibilities by another WYO company as provided by Article V.C.2.

F. In the event the Act is amended, repealed, expires, or if FEMA is otherwise without authority to continue the Program, FEMA may cancel financial assistance under this Arrangement for any new or renewal business, but the Arrangement will continue for policies in force that shall be allowed to run their term under the Arrangement.

Article VI. Information and Annual Statements

A. The Company must furnish to FEMA such summaries and analysis of information including claim file information and property address, location, and/or site information in its records as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act, in such form as FEMA, in cooperation with the Company, will prescribe.

B. Upon FEMA's request, the Company must provide FEMA with a true and correct copy of the Company's Fire and Casualty Annual Statement, and Insurance Expense Exhibit or amendments thereof as filed with the State Insurance Authority of the Company's domiciliary State.

Article VII. Cash Management and Accounting

A. FEMA must make available to the Company during the entire term of this Arrangement, and any continuation period required by FEMA pursuant to Article V.C, the Letter of Credit provided for in Article IV drawn on a repository bank within the Federal

Reserve System. This Letter of Credit may be drawn by the Company for reimbursement of its expenses as set forth in Article IV that exceed net written premiums collected by the Company from the effective date of this Arrangement or continuation period to the date of the draw. In the event that adequate Letter of Credit funding is not available to meet current Company obligations for flood policy claim payments issued, FEMA must direct the Company to immediately suspend the issuance of loss payments until such time as adequate funds are available. The Company is not required to pay claims from their own funds in the event of such suspension.

B. The Company must remit all funds, including interest, not required to meet current expenditures to the United States Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the WYO Accounting Procedures Manual or procedures approved in writing by FEMA.

C. In the event the Company elects not to participate in the Program in this or any subsequent fiscal year, or is otherwise unable or not permitted to participate, the Company and FEMA must make a provisional settlement of all amounts due or owing within three (3) months of the expiration or termination of this Arrangement. This settlement must include net premiums collected, funds drawn on the Letter of Credit, and reserves for outstanding claims. The Company and FEMA agree to make a final settlement, subject to audit, of accounts for all obligations arising from this Arrangement within eighteen (18) months of its expiration or termination, except for contingent liabilities that must be listed by the Company. At the time of final settlement, the balance, if any, due FEMA or the Company must be remitted by the other immediately and the operating year under this Arrangement must be closed.

Article VIII. Arbitration

If any misunderstanding or dispute arises between the Company and FEMA with reference to any factual issue under any provisions of this Arrangement or with respect to FEMA's nonrenewal of the Company's participation, other than as to legal liability under or interpretation of the Standard Flood Insurance Policy, such misunderstanding or dispute may be submitted to arbitration for a determination that will be binding upon approval by FEMA. The Company and FEMA may agree on and appoint an arbitrator who will investigate the subject of the misunderstanding or dispute and make a determination. If the Company and FEMA cannot agree on the appointment of an arbitrator, then two arbitrators will be appointed, one to be chosen by the Company and one by FEMA.

The two arbitrators so chosen, if they are unable to reach an agreement, must select a third arbitrator who must act as umpire, and such umpire's determination will become final only upon approval by FEMA. The Company and FEMA shall bear in equal shares all expenses of the arbitration. Findings, proposed awards, and determinations resulting from arbitration proceedings carried out under this section, upon objection by FEMA or the Company, shall be inadmissible as evidence in any subsequent proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

This Article shall indefinitely succeed the term of this Arrangement.

Article IX. Errors and Omissions

In the event of negligence by the Company that has not resulted in litigation but has resulted in a claim against the Company, FEMA will not consider reimbursement of the Company for costs incurred due to that negligence unless the Company takes all reasonable actions to rectify the negligence and to mitigate any such costs as soon as possible after discovery of the negligence. The Company may choose not to seek reimbursement from FEMA.

Further, if the claim against the Company is grounded in actions significantly outside the scope of this Arrangement or if there is negligence by the agent, FEMA will not reimburse any costs incurred due to that negligence. The Company will be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of a decision not to reimburse. In the event the Company wishes to petition for reconsideration of the decision not to reimburse, the procedure in Article III.D.3.d applies.

However, in the event that the Company has made a claim payment to an insured without including a mortgagee (or trustee) of which the Company had actual notice prior to making payment, and subsequently determines that the mortgagee (or trustee) is also entitled to any part of said claim payment, any additional payment may not be paid by the Company from any portion of the premium and any funds derived from any federal letter of credit deposited in the bank account described in Article II.E. In addition, the Company agrees to hold the Federal Government harmless against any claim asserted against the Federal Government by any such mortgagee (or trustee), as described in the preceding sentence, by reason of any claim payment made to any insured under the circumstances described above.

Article X. Officials Not To Benefit

No Member or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, may be admitted to any share or part of this Arrangement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision may not be construed to extend to this Arrangement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

Article XI. Offset

At the settlement of accounts, the Company and FEMA has, and may exercise, the right to offset any balance or balances, whether on account of premiums, commissions, losses, loss adjustment expenses, salvage, or otherwise due one party to the other, its successors or assigns, hereunder or under any other Arrangements heretofore or hereafter entered into between the Company and FEMA. This right of offset shall not be affected or diminished because of insolvency of the Company.

All debts or credits of the same class, whether liquidated or unliquidated, in favor of or against either party to this Arrangement on the date of entry, or any order of conservation, receivership, or liquidation, shall be deemed to be mutual debts and credits and shall be offset with the balance only to be allowed or paid. No offset shall be allowed where a conservator, receiver, or liquidator has been appointed and where an obligation was purchased by or transferred to a party hereunder to be used as an offset.

Although a claim on the part of either party against the other may be unliquidated or undetermined in amount on the date of the entry of the order, such claim will be regarded as being in existence as of the date of such order and any credits or claims of the same class then in existence and held by the other party may be offset against it.

Article XII. Equal Opportunity

The Company shall not discriminate against any applicant for insurance because of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, marital status, or national origin.

Article XIII. [Reserved]

[Reserved]

Article XIV. Access to Books and Records

FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their duly authorized representatives, for the

purpose of investigation, audit, and examination shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the Company that are pertinent to this Arrangement. The Company shall keep records that fully disclose all matters pertinent to this Arrangement, including premiums and claims paid or payable under policies issued pursuant to this Arrangement. Records of accounts and records relating to financial assistance shall be retained and available for three (3) years after final settlement of accounts, and to financial assistance, three (3) years after final adjustment of such claims. FEMA shall have access to policyholder and claim records at all times for purposes of the review, defense, examination, adjustment, or investigation of any claim under a flood insurance policy subject to this Arrangement.

Article XV. Compliance With Act and Regulations

This Arrangement and all policies of insurance issued pursuant thereto are subject to federal law and regulations.

Article XVI. Relationship Between the Parties and the Insured

Inasmuch as the Federal Government is a guarantor hereunder, the primary relationship between the Company and the Federal Government is one of a fiduciary nature, that is, to assure that any taxpayer funds are accounted for and appropriately expended. The Company is a fiscal agent of the Federal Government, but is not a general agent of the Federal Government. The Company is solely responsible for its obligations to its insured under any policy issued pursuant hereto, such that the Federal Government is not a proper party to any lawsuit arising out of such policies.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4071, 4081; 44 CFR 62.23.

David I. Maurstad,

Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2019–08605 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID: FEMA–2019–0006; OMB No. 1660–0040]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Emergency Management Agency, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public to take this opportunity to comment on a reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved information collection for which approval has expired. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice seeks comments concerning this form which is used by regulated lending institutions, federal agency lenders, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Government National Mortgage Association. Federally regulated lending institutions complete this form when making, increasing, extending, renewing or purchasing each loan for the purpose of determining whether flood insurance is required and available. FEMA is responsible for maintaining the form and making it available.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: To avoid duplicate submissions to the docket, please use only one of the following means to submit comments:

(1) *Online.* Submit comments at *www.regulations.gov* under Docket ID FEMA–2019–0006. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

(2) *Mail.* Submit written comments to Docket Manager, Office of Chief Counsel, DHS/FEMA, 500 C Street SW, 8NE, Washington, DC 20472–3100.

All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket ID. Regardless of the method used for submitting comments or material, all submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov,* and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to read the Privacy Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Bernstein, Insurance Specialist, FIMA, Marketing and Outreach Branch, 303–701–3595. You may contact the Information Management Division for copies of the proposed collection of information at email address: *FEMA-Information-Collections-Management@fema.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 1365 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (NFIA) (42 U.S.C. 4104b), as added by Section 528 of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103–325, title V), requires that FEMA develop a standard hazard determination form for recording the determination of whether a structure is located within an identified Special Flood Hazard Area and whether flood insurance is available. Regulated lending institutions, federal agency lenders, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Government National Mortgage Association must complete this form for any loan made, increased, extended, renewed or purchased by these entities. The requirement for federally regulated lending institutions to determine whether a building or mobile home securing a loan is located in an area having special flood hazards and whether flood insurance is available has been in effect since the enactment of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, although the use of a standard form was not required until the enactment of the Section 1365 of the NFIA. The establishment of the Standard Flood Hazard Determination form has enabled lenders to provide consistent information.

This information collection expired on 30 November 2018. FEMA is requesting a reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved information collection for which approval has expired.

Collection of Information

Title: Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form.

Type of Information Collection: Reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved information collection for which approval has expired.

OMB Number: 1660–0040.

Form Titles and Numbers: FEMA Form 086–0–32, Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form.

Abstract: This form is used by regulated lending institutions, federal agency lenders, the Federal National

Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Government National Mortgage Association. Federally regulated lending institutions complete this form when making, increasing, extending, renewing or purchasing each loan for the purpose is of determining whether flood insurance is required and available. FEMA is responsible for maintaining the form and making it available.

Affected Public: Business and other for-profit; and Individuals or Households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 26,616,265.

Estimated Number of Responses: 26,616,265.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 8,783,367.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Cost: $209,044,145.

Estimated Respondents' Operation and Maintenance Costs: 0.

Estimated Respondents' Capital and Start-Up Costs: 0.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to the Federal Government: 0.

Comments

Comments may be submitted as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** caption above. Comments are solicited to (a) evaluate whether the proposed data collection is necessary for the proper performance of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Tammi Hines,

Acting Records Management Branch Chief, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Mission Support, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2019–08604 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. DHS–2019–0007]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of modified Privacy Act System of Records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is modifying a current DHS system of records titled, ''DHS/ALL–018 Grievances, Appeals, and Disciplinary Action Records System of Records,'' last published October 17, 2008. The system of records is now renamed ''DHS/ALL–018 Administrative Grievance Records.'' This system of records allows DHS to collect, maintain, and store information for current and former DHS employees, except for employees of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), who have submitted grievances under DHS's Administrative Grievance System or in accordance with a negotiated grievance procedure. This system has been modified in an effort to align with other DHS and government-wide System of Records Notices (SORN) and to prevent duplication. This modified system will be included in DHS's inventory of record systems.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019. This new system will be effective upon publication. New or modified routine uses will be effective May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number DHS–2019–0007 by one of the following methods:

- *Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–343–4010.
- *Mail:* Jonathan R. Cantor, Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528–0655.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number DHS–2019–0007. All comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general and privacy questions, please contact: Jonathan R. Cantor, (202) 343–1717, *Privacy@hq.dhs.gov,* Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528–0655.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The DHS Administrative Grievance Records System is a system of records relating to grievances filed by DHS employees under the Administrative Grievance System or under a negotiated grievance procedure. The system contains all documents related to each grievance in the central personnel or administrative office in DHS Headquarters or of the component, or its field offices, where the grievance originated. This system of records will create greater consistency across the Department in the category of individuals, category of records, and routine uses of administrative grievance records. Changes to the system of records include name and scope of system of records, categories of covered individuals, categories of covered records, routine uses, and the schedule for retention and disposal. With respect to the last category, a change has been made to establish that all of the Department's grievance records are to be disposed of no less than four (4) years but less than seven (7) after the closing of a case.

DHS is modifying and reissuing a current DHS system of records titled, ''DHS/ALL–018 Grievances, Appeals, and Disciplinary Action Records System of Records.'' The system of records is now renamed ''DHS/ALL–018 Administrative Grievance Records.'' This system of records allows DHS to collect, maintain, and store administrative grievance information related to grievances filed by current and former DHS personnel. The records are used by the Department to resolve employee concerns about working conditions, the administration of collective bargaining agreements, employee/supervisor relations, work processes, or other similar issues.

The name and scope of this modified system of records has been changed. Further, this system of records has been modified in an effort to not duplicate other DHS and government-wide system of records. This SORN no longer covers records of disciplinary actions or appeals, which could be covered by other SORNs depending on the type of inquiry, action, or appeal (*e.g.,* DHS/ALL–020 Department of Homeland Security Internal Affairs, OPM/GOVT–1 General Personnel Records; OPM/GOVT–3 Records of Adverse Actions, Performance Based Reduction in Grade and Removal Actions, and Termination

of Probationers; EEOC/GOVT–1 Equal Employment Opportunity in the Federal Government Complaint and Appeal Records; and MSPB/GOVT–1 Appeals and Case Records). As a result, the categories of individuals have been modified by removing current and former DHS personnel about whom disciplinary action has been proposed or has occurred, personnel who have filed appeals, and personnel suspected of misconduct. The categories of records have been updated to include all records relating to grievances filed by Department employees under the Administrative Grievance System or under a negotiated grievance procedure. These case files contain all documents related to each grievance, including the grievant's date of birth and contact information; statements of witnesses, reports of interviews and hearings, factfinder's and/or arbitrator's findings and recommendations, a copy of the original and final decision, related correspondence and exhibits, and other identifying information depending on the specific nature of the topic being grieved.

The routine uses for this system of records have been updated. A new routine use (B) is being added to account for disclosures to Congress; a new routine use (C) is being added for records management inspections; routine use (E) is being modified and a new routine use (F) is being added to conform to Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M–17–12; routine use (I) is being modified to account for sharing information in order to process the grievance; and a new routine use (L) is being added to provide information to officials of labor organizations. DHS is re-lettering several of the routine uses to align with these changes. DHS is also updating the record retention schedule. Records relating to grievances raised by individuals are temporary and destroyed no sooner than four years but no less than seven years after the case is closed.

Further, DHS is making non-substantive changes to the text and formatting of this SORN to align with previously published DHS SORNs.

Consistent with DHS's information sharing mission, information stored in the DHS/ALL–018 Administrative Grievance Records may be shared with DHS Components that have a need to know the information to carry out their national security, law enforcement, immigration, intelligence, or other homeland security functions. In addition, DHS may share information with appropriate federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, foreign, or international government agencies consistent with the routine uses set forth in this system of records notice. This modified system will be included in DHS's inventory of record systems.

Finally, DHS is issuing a final rule to remove all exemptions that previously applied to this SORN published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**. The previously issued final rule for this SORN, found at 74 FR 42576 (August 24, 2009), will no longer be in effect once that new final rule is issued.

II. Privacy Act

The Privacy Act embodies fair information practice principles in a statutory framework governing the means by which Federal Government agencies collect, maintain, use, and disseminate individuals' records. The Privacy Act applies to information that is maintained in a ''System of Records.'' A ''System of Records'' is a group of any records under the control of an agency from which information is retrieved by the name of an individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. In the Privacy Act, an individual is defined to encompass U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents. Additionally, the Judicial Redress Act (JRA) provides covered persons with a statutory right to make requests for access and amendment to covered records, as defined by the JRA, along with judicial review for denials of such requests. In addition, the JRA prohibits disclosures of covered records, except as otherwise permitted by the Privacy Act.

Below is the description of the DHS/All-018 Administrative Grievance Records System of Records.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), DHS has provided a report of this system of records to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) ALL–018 Administrative Grievance Records System of Records.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Records are maintained at the DHS Headquarters in Washington, DC, and/or component offices of DHS, in both Washington, DC, and their field offices.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

For Headquarters and components of DHS, the System Manager is the Director of Departmental Disclosure, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

5 U.S.C. 1302, 3301, 3302, and 7121; 3 CFR part 335; 5 CFR part 771; and Executive Orders (E.O.) 10988, 11491, 13837, as amended or revoked, if applicable.

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

The purpose of this system of records is to collect, maintain, and store information related to administrative grievances filed by current and former DHS personnel. The records are used by the Department to resolve employee concerns about working conditions, the administration of collective bargaining agreements, employee/supervisor relations, work processes, or other similar issues.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Current or former DHS employees, except OIG employees, who have filed grievances in accordance with the Agency's Administrative Grievance System or pursuant to a negotiated grievance procedure.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The system contains records relating to grievances filed by current and former agency employees within all components of the Department. These records contain all documents related to the grievance, including:

- Individual's name;
- Date of birth;
- Social Security number (SSN);
- Phone numbers;
- Email addresses;
- Addresses;
- Statements of witnesses;
- Reports of interviews and hearings;
- Examiner's findings and recommendations;
- A copy of the original and final decision;
- Related correspondence and exhibits;
- Additional records of contact information for witnesses, interviewers, examiners and employee representatives of the grievant;
- Other identifying information dependent upon the specific nature of the topic being grieved and may involve the collection of personal data from the grievant or other individuals involved.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Records are obtained from individuals who file a grievance; the individual on whom the record is maintained; testimony of witnesses, agency officials, grievance examiners, or arbitrator; and by related correspondence from organizations or persons.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act, all or a portion of the records or information contained in this system may be disclosed outside DHS as a routine use pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3) as follows:

A. To the Department of Justice (DOJ), including the U.S. Attorneys Offices, or other federal agencies conducting litigation or proceedings before any court, adjudicative, or administrative body, when it is relevant or necessary to the litigation and one of the following is a party to the litigation or has an interest in such litigation:

1. DHS or any component thereof;

2. Any employee or former employee of DHS in his/her official capacity;

3. Any employee or former employee of DHS in his/her individual capacity, only when DOJ or DHS has agreed to represent the employee; or

4. The United States or any agency thereof.

B. To a congressional office from the record of an individual in response to an inquiry from that congressional office made at the request of the individual to whom the record pertains.

C. To the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) or General Services Administration pursuant to records management inspections being conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

D. To an agency or organization for the purpose of performing audit or oversight operations as authorized by law, but only such information as is necessary and relevant to such audit or oversight function.

E. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (1) DHS suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records; (2) DHS has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, DHS (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and (3) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with DHS's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

F. To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when DHS determines that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in (1) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach or (2) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

G. To an appropriate federal, state, tribal, local, international, or foreign law enforcement agency or other appropriate authority charged with investigating or prosecuting a violation or enforcing or implementing a law, rule, regulation, or order, when a record, either on its face or in conjunction with other information, indicates a violation or potential violation of law, which includes criminal, civil, or regulatory violations and such disclosure is proper and consistent with the official duties of the person making the disclosure.

H. To contractors and their agents, grantees, experts, consultants, and others performing or working on a contract, service, grant, cooperative agreement, or other assignment for DHS, when necessary to accomplish an agency function related to this system of records. Individuals provided information under this routine use are subject to the same Privacy Act requirements and limitations on disclosure as are applicable to DHS officers and employees.

I. To any source from which additional information is requested in the course of processing a grievance, to the extent necessary to identify the individual, inform the source of the purpose(s) of the request, and identify the type of information requested.

J. To a Federal agency, in response to its request, in connection with the hiring or retention of an individual, the issuance of a security clearance, the conducting of a security or suitability investigation of an individual, the classifying of jobs, the letting of a contract, or the issuance of a license, grant, or other benefit by the requesting agency, to the extent that the information is relevant and necessary to requesting the agency's decision on the matter.

K. To the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Office of the Special Counsel, the Federal Labor Relations Authority and its General Counsel, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the Office of Personnel Management when requested in performance of their authorized duties.

L. To appropriate labor organizations acting in their official capacity as a representative of the grievant or affected employees under 5 U.S.C. Chapter 71, when relevant and necessary to their duties of representation concerning personnel policies, practices, and matters affecting work conditions.

M. To the news media and the public, with the approval of the Chief Privacy Officer in consultation with counsel, when there exists a legitimate public interest in the disclosure of the information, when disclosure is necessary to preserve confidence in the integrity of DHS, or when disclosure is necessary to demonstrate the accountability of DHS's officers, employees, or individuals covered by the system, except to the extent the Chief Privacy Officer determines that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

DHS stores records in this system electronically or on paper in secure facilities in a locked drawer behind a locked door. The records may be stored on magnetic disc, tape, and digital media.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Records may be retrieved by the names of the individuals on whom they are maintained or by other personal identifier.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

Records relating to grievances filed by individuals, whether through formal or informal administrative grievance processes, are temporary and destroyed no sooner than four years but less than seven years after the case is closed. OPM has determined that agencies may decide how long (within the range of four to seven years) administrative grievance records need to be retained, but must select one fixed retention period and publish that retention period in the agency's records disposition manual. This retention period follows National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) General Records Schedule (GRS) 2.3, Item 60 (DAA–GRS–2015–0007–0017).

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

DHS safeguards records in this system according to applicable rules and policies, including all applicable DHS automated systems security and access policies. DHS has imposed strict controls to minimize the risk of compromising the information that is being stored. Access to the computer system containing the records in this system is limited to those individuals who have a need to know the

information for the performance of their official duties and who have appropriate clearances or permissions.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals seeking access to and notification of any record contained in this system of records, or seeking to contest its content, may submit a request in writing to the Chief Privacy Officer and Headquarters or component's FOIA Officer, whose contact information can be found at *http://www.dhs.gov/foia* under ''Contact Information.'' If an individual believes more than one component maintains Privacy Act records concerning him or her, the individual may submit the request to the Chief Privacy Officer and Chief Freedom of Information Act Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528–0655. Even if neither the Privacy Act nor the Judicial Redress Act provide a right of access, certain records about the individual may be available under the Freedom of Information Act.

When an individual is seeking records about himself or herself from this system of records or any other Departmental system of records, the individual's request must conform to the Privacy Act regulations set forth in 6 CFR part 5. The individual must first verify his/her identity, meaning that the individual must provide his/her full name, current address, and date and place of birth. The individual must sign the request, and the individual's signature must either be notarized or submitted under 28 U.S.C. 1746, a law that permits statements to be made under penalty of perjury as a substitute for notarization. While no specific form is required, an individual may obtain forms for this purpose from the Chief Privacy Officer and Chief Freedom of Information Act Officer, *http://www.dhs.gov/foia* or 1–866–431–0486. In addition, the individual should:

- Explain why he or she believes the Department would have information being requested;
- Identify which component(s) of the Department the individual believes may have the information;
- Specify when the individual believes the records would have been created; and
- Provide any other information that will help the FOIA staff determine which DHS component agency may have responsive records.

If an individual's request is seeking records pertaining to another living individual, the first individual must include a statement from the second individual certifying his/her agreement for the first individual to access his/her records.

Without the above information, the component(s) may not be able to conduct an effective search, and the individual's request may be denied due to lack of specificity or lack of compliance with applicable regulations.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

For records covered by the Privacy Act or covered Judicial Redress Act records, see ''Record Access Procedures'' above.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

See ''Record Access Procedures'' above.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

DHS/ALL–018 Grievances, Appeals, and Disciplinary Action Records, 73 FR 61882 (October 17, 2008).

Jonathan R. Cantor,

Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2019–08595 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–9B–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

[OMB Control Number 1653–0045]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Affidavit in Lieu of Lost Receipt of United States ICE for Collateral Accepted as Security

AGENCY: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reductions Act (PRA) of 1995 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) will submit the following Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance. This information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on February 28, 2019, allowing for a 60-day comment period. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. Comments should be addressed to the OMB Desk Officer for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, and sent via electronic mail to *dhsdeskofficer@omb.eop.gov.* All submissions must include the words ''Department of Homeland Security'' and the OMB Control Number 1653–0045.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Affidavit in Lieu of Lost Receipt of United States ICE for Collateral Accepted as Security.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Homeland Security sponsoring the collection:* I–395; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: State, Local, or Tribal Government. Section 404(b) of the

Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) provides for the reimbursement of States and localities for assistance provided in meeting an immigration emergency. This collection of information allows for State or local governments to request reimbursement.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* 10 responses at 30 minutes (.50 hours) per response.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* 300 annual burden hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is 87,500.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Scott Elmore,

PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2019–08614 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–28–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–IA–2018–0113; FXIA16710900000–178–FF09A30000]

Foreign Endangered Species; Issuance of Permits

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of issuance of permits.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), have issued the following permits to conduct certain activities with endangered species. We issue these permits under the Endangered Species Act.

ADDRESSES: Information about the applications for the permits listed in this notice is available online at *www.regulations.gov.* See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for details.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda Tapia, by phone at 703–358–2104, via email at *DMAFR@fws.gov,* or via the Federal Relay Service at 800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), have issued permits to conduct certain activities with endangered and threatened species in response to permit applications that we received under the authority of section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)

After considering the information submitted with each permit application and the public comments received, we issued the requested permits subject to certain conditions set forth in each permit. For each application for an endangered species, we found that (1) the application was filed in good faith, (2) the granted permit would not operate to the disadvantage of the endangered species, and (3) the granted permit would be consistent with the purposes and policy set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Availability of Documents

The permittees' original permit application materials, along with public comments we received during public comment periods for the applications, are available for review. To locate the application materials and received comments, go to *www.regulations.gov* and search for the appropriate permit number (*e.g.,* 12345C) provided in the following table.

Permit No.	Applicant	Permit issuance date
76759C	San Diego Zoo Global	July 31, 2018.
030006	Paul Bodnar	August 23, 2018.
704025	H & L Sales, Inc	September 10, 2018.
31792C	Lacy Harber	October 1, 2018.
62275C	Dub Wallace Ranch, LLC	October 10, 2018.
63016C	Dub Wallace Ranch, LLC	October 10, 2018.
78622C	Regents of University of Minnesota	November 2, 2018.
89124A	St. Catherine's Island Foundation	November 2, 2018.
77544C	Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project (MGVP, Inc.)	November 2, 2018.
53023C	North Carolina State University	November 13, 2018.
43635C	Erich D. Jarvis & Oliver Fedrigo	November 13, 2018.
85311C	International Crane Foundation	November 13, 2018.
698170	Field Museum of Natural History	November 19, 2018.
15316B	Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	November 19, 2018.
84873C	Louisiana State University Shirley C. Tucker Herbarium	November 19, 2018.
03596B	Coastal Exotics Inc	November 27, 2018.
75297A	Dos Hijos Ranch—Operations, Inc	November 27, 2018.
88649A	Circle E. Ranch	November 27, 2018.
88651A	Circle E. Ranch	November 27, 2018.
88044A	Double Arrow Bow Hunting	November 28, 2018.
88038A	Double Arrow Bow Hunting	November 28, 2018.
59230C	Indiana University—Purdue University Fort Wayne	November 28, 2018.

Authorities

We issue this notice under the authority of the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and its implementing regulations.

Brenda Tapia,

Program Analyst/Data Administrator, Branch of Permits, Division of Management Authority.

[FR Doc. 2019–08582 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R2–ES–2019–0016; FXES11140200000–190–FF02ENEH00]

Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Habitat Conservation Plan; Lower Colorado River Authority's Transmission Services Corporation, 241 Counties, Texas

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for public comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), make available the draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) and Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) covering activities within 241 counties in Texas (permit area). The Lower Colorado River Authority's Transmission Services Corporation (LCRA TSC; applicant) has applied to the Service for an incidental take permit (ITP) under the Endangered Species Act. The requested ITP would authorize incidental take of 22 federally threatened or endangered species and 1 non-listed species that could result from activities associated with otherwise lawful activities, including construction, operation, upgrade, decommissioning, and maintenance of existing and future LCRA TSC electric transmission facilities.

DATES: To ensure consideration, written comments must be received or postmarked on or before June 13, 2019. Comments submitted electronically at *http://www.regulations.gov* (see Public Participation under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) must be received by 11:59 p.m. Eastern time on the closing date. Any comments we receive after the closing date may not be considered in the final decision on these actions.

ADDRESSES: See Public Participation under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for how to obtain documents for review and submit comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Zerrenner, Field Supervisor, via U.S. mail at Austin Ecological Service Field Office, 10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200, Austin, TX 78758–4460; via phone at 512–490–0057, ext 241; or via the Federal Relay Service at 800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of several documents related to an incidental take permit (ITP) application under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) was developed in compliance with the agency decision-making requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and is based on the habitat conservation plan (HCP) as submitted by Lower Colorado River Authority Transmission Services Corporation (LCRA TSC, applicant). We described, fully evaluated, and analyzed all three alternatives in detail in the dEIS. The HCP is also provided in support of the ITP application under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA. If granted, the requested ITP, which would be in effect for a period of 30 years, would authorize incidental take of 22 federally threatened or endangered species and 1 non-listed species (covered species). The proposed incidental take would result from activities associated with otherwise lawful activities, including construction, operation, upgrade, decommissioning, and maintenance of existing and future LCRA TSC electric transmission facilities (covered activities). In addition to this notice of the dEIS, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is publishing a notice announcing the dEIS, as required under the Clean Air Act, section 309 (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.;* see EPA's Role in the EIS Process below).

Background

Section 9 of the ESA and its implementing regulations in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) prohibit ''take'' of fish and wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened. However, section 10(a) authorizes us to issue permits to take listed wildlife species where take is incidental to, and not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities and where the applicant meets certain statutory requirements.

We prepared a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for LCRA's TSC habitat conservation plan (HCP), which was published in the **Federal Register** on July 31, 2017 (82 FR 35539). We held four public scoping meetings across Texas in August of 2017. A total of 9 individuals attended from 5 different counties: Travis, Nueces, Walker, Fort Bend, and Harris. We also received two written comments regarding the proposed issuance of an ITP and its potential impacts. One letter was submitted by the Katy Prairie Conservancy and the other was submitted by the National Park Service. We incorporated issues identified during the scoping period into the dEIS.

We, the Service, make available the dEIS for the LCRA TSC HCP and the associated HCP. In accordance with the requirements of NEPA, we advise the public that:

1. We have gathered the information necessary to determine impacts and formulate alternatives for the dEIS related to potential issuance of an ITP to the applicant; and

2. The applicant has developed an HCP as part of the application for an ITP, which describes the measures the applicant has agreed to take to minimize and mitigate the impacts of incidental take of the covered species to the maximum extent practicable pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA.

Proposed Action

The proposed action involves the issuance of an ITP by the Service for the covered activities in the permit area. The ITP would cover incidental take of the covered species associated with the covered activities within the permit area.

The requested term of the permit is 30 years. To meet the permit issuance requirements of a section 10(a)(1)(B) ITP, the applicant has developed and proposes to implement its HCP. The HCP considers the direct and indirect effects of implementation of the HCP, and describes the conservation measures the applicant has agreed to undertake to minimize and mitigate, to the maximum extent practicable, the impacts of the incidental take of the covered species, and ensures that incidental take will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the covered species in the wild.

Alternatives

We are considering two alternatives to the proposed action as part of this process.

No Action: No ITP would be issued. Under a No-Action alternative, the Service would not issue the requested ITP, and the applicant would either not construct the development or would construct the development avoiding all impacts to federally threatened or endangered species. Therefore, the applicant would not implement the

conservation measures described in the HCP.

Reduced Permit Duration: Under this alternative, the Service would issue an ITP for a term of 15 years (from the date of issuance) to LCRA TSC to authorize incidental take of covered species that could result from covered activities. This alternative would implement all minimization and mitigation measures identified for the proposed action, but the permit would be issued for a shorter duration. A reduced permit duration would also reduce the total amount of incidental take authorized for most species, while still providing a streamlined permit process to LCRA TSC during the ITP duration. Projects extending beyond the 15-year permit could require additional permitting.

EPA's Role in the EIS Process

In addition to this notice, EPA is publishing a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing dEIS and for LCRA's TSC HCP, as required under the Clean Air Act, section 309. The EPA is charged with reviewing all Federal agencies' EISs and commenting on the adequacy and acceptability of the environmental impacts of proposed actions in EISs.

The EPA also serves as the repository (EIS database) for EISs that Federal agencies prepare. All EISs must be filed with EPA, which publishes a notice of availability on Fridays in the **Federal Register**. For more information, see *https://www.epa.gov/nepa*. You may search for EPA comments on EISs, along with EISs themselves, at *https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-public/action/eis/search*.

Public Participation

Obtaining Documents for Review

• Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP): You may obtain copies of the EIS and HCP in the following formats.

Internet:

• *http://www.regulations.gov* (search for Docket No. FWS–R2–ES–2019–0016).

• *http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/AustinTexas/*.

Hard copies or CD–ROM:

• Contact Field Supervisor by phone or U.S. mail (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**; reference the notice title and docket number FWS–R2–ES–2019–0016).

• Copies of the EIS and HCP are also available for public inspection and review at the following locations, by appointment and written request only, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.:

▪ Austin Ecological Services Field Office (at the address in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

▪ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 500 Gold Avenue SW, Room 6034; Albuquerque, NM 87102 (telephone: 505–248–6920).

▪ Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Library, 1849 C. St. NW, Washington, DC 20240.

• Incidental Take Permit Application: You may obtain copies of the incidental take permit application by either of the following methods.

U.S. Mail: Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Room 6034, Albuquerque, NM 87103 (attention: Environmental Review Branch).

Email: fw2_HCP_Permits@fws.gov.

• Public Comments: View submitted comments on *http://www.regulations.gov* in Docket No. FWS–R2–ES–2019–0016.

• Comments on the EIS from the Environmental Protection Agency: For how to view comments on the EIS from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or for information on EPA's role in the EIS process, see EPA's Role in the EIS Process under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

Submitting Comments

You may submit written comments by one of the following methods:

• *Internet: http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments on Docket No. FWS–R2–ES–2019–0016.

• *Hard Copy:* Submit by U.S. mail or hand-delivery to Public Comments Processing, Attn: FWS–R2–ES–2019–0016; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters, MS: BPHC; 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803.

We request that you submit comments by only the methods described above. We will post all information received on *http://www.regulations.gov*. This generally means we will post any personal information you provide us (see Public Availability of Comments).

Public Availability of Comments

Written comments we receive become part of the public record associated with this action. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information (PII) in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your PII—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can request in your comment that we withhold your PII from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Authority

We provide this notice under section 10(c) of the ESA and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 17.22 and 17.32) and NEPA and its implementing regulations (40 CFR1506.6).

Amy Lueders,

Acting Regional Director, Southwest Region, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

[FR Doc. 2019–08638 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027610, PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Birmingham Museum of Art, Birmingham, AL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Birmingham Museum of Art, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of an unassociated funerary object. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Birmingham Museum of Art. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Birmingham Museum of Art at the address in this notice by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Emily G. Hanna, Senior Curator, Birmingham Museum of Art, 2000 Rev. Abraham Woods Jr. Boulevard, Birmingham, AL 35203, telephone 205–254–2983, email *ehanna@artsbma.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and

Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item under the control of the Birmingham Museum of Art, Birmingham, AL, that meets the definition of an unassociated funerary object under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item

Sometime in the early 20th century, this cultural item was removed from a grave in Wrangell, AK. It was acquired by Axel Rasmussen before his death in 1945. In 1948, it was acquired by the Portland Art Museum (PAM). In 1955–56, the PAM deaccessioned the object and sold it to the Birmingham Museum of Art. The unassociated funerary object is a *Woodzakaa* (Cane), museum accession number 1956.48.218.

Based on consultation with the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes, the Birmingham Museum of Art can reasonably show that this unassociated funerary object is culturally affiliated with the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes.

Determinations Made by the Birmingham Museum of Art

Officials of the Birmingham Museum of Art have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the one cultural item described above is reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary object and the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Emily G. Hanna, Senior Curator, Birmingham Museum of Art, 2000 Rev. Abraham Woods Jr. Boulevard, Birmingham, AL 35203, telephone (205) 254–2983, email *ehanna@artsbma.org,* by May 29, 2019. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary object to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes may proceed.

The Birmingham Museum of Art is responsible for notifying the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 2, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019–08592 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027609, PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Petrified Forest National Park, Petrified Forest, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Petrified Forest National Park has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to Petrified Forest National Park. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Petrified Forest National Park at the address in this notice by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Brad Traver, Superintendent, Petrified Forest National Park, 1 Park Road, P.O. Box 2217, Petrified Forest, AZ 86028, telephone (928) 524–6228 Ext. 225, email *brad_traver@nps.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Petrified Forest National Park, Petrified Forest, AZ, and in the physical custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, AZ. The human remains were removed from Petrified Forest National Park, AZ.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Superintendent, Petrified Forest National Park.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Petrified Forest National Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as ''The Consulted Tribes'').

The following tribes were invited to consult, but did not participate: Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of the Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of San Juan); Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian

Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes)); Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona (hereafter referred to as ''The Invited Tribes'').

History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown site likely within the boundaries of Petrified Forest National Park. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by Petrified Forest National Park

Officials of Petrified Forest National Park have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on their osteological characteristics, as determined by James T. Watson from Arizona State University in August of 2010.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Brad Traver, Superintendent, Petrified Forest National Park, P.O. Box 2217, Petrified Forest, AZ 86028, telephone (928) 524–6228 Ext. 225, email *Brad_Traver@nps.gov,* by May 29, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed.

Petrified Forest National Park is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and The Invited Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 2, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019–08594 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027611, PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Birmingham Museum of Art, Birmingham, AL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Birmingham Museum of Art, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Birmingham Museum of Art. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Birmingham Museum of Art at the address in this notice by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Emily G. Hanna, Senior Curator, Birmingham Museum of Art, 2000 Rev. Abraham Woods Jr. Boulevard, Birmingham, AL 35203, telephone (205) 254–2983, email *ehanna@artsbma.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Birmingham Museum of Art, Birmingham, AL, that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

Sometime in the 20th century, two cultural items were removed from Wrangell, AK. One of the objects, a *S'aaxw* (hat), was acquired by Axel Rasmussen prior to his death in 1945. In 1948, it was acquired by the Portland Art Museum (PAM). In 1955–56, the PAM deaccessioned the object and sold it to the Birmingham Museum of Art (accession number 1956.48.26).

The other object, a *Keet Koowaal* (Killerwhale with a Hole in its Fin), was purchased by the Birmingham Museum of Art in 2000 from Axis Gallery in NY (accession number 2000.83). Axis Gallery had purchased it in May 2000 from Mac Grimmer, who had purchased it from Alan Steele in April 2000. According to Axis Gallery, this object was once in the collection of Patricia Withof, and prior to that, it was in an English private collection.

Based on consultation with the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes, the Birmingham Museum of Art can reasonably show that these objects of cultural patrimony are culturally affiliated with the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes.

Determinations Made by the Birmingham Museum of Art

Officials of the Birmingham Museum of Art have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the two cultural items described above have ongoing historical, traditional, or

cultural importance central to a Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

• Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the objects of cultural patrimony and the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Emily G. Hanna, Senior Curator, Birmingham Museum of Art, 2000 Rev. Abraham Woods Jr. Blvd., Birmingham, AL 35203, telephone (205) 254–2983, email *ehanna@artsbma.org,* by May 29, 2019. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the objects of cultural patrimony to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes may proceed.

The Birmingham Museum of Art is responsible for notifying the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 2, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019–08593 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027396, PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Field Museum, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Field Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Field Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Field Museum at the address in this notice by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Helen Robbins, The Field Museum, 1400 S Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665–7317, *hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the Field Museum, Chicago, IL. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Navajo County, AZ.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Field Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

History and Description of the Remains

In December 1899, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from the Chevelon site in Navajo County, AZ. The individuals were excavated by J.A. Burt, an employee of the Field Museum, as part of a Museum-sponsored excavation he conducted during the winter of 1899–1900. No known individuals were identified. The 19 associated funerary objects are 14 ceramic bowls, two ceramic jars, two ceramic ladles, and one shell.

Chevelon was occupied from around A.D. 1250 until 1450. Based on archeological research, scholarly research, oral histories, consultation, and museum records, Chevelon is affiliated with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Determinations Made by the Field Museum

Officials of the Field Museum have determined that:

• Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.

• Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 19 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

• Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Helen Robbins, The Field Museum, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665–7317, email *hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org* by May 29, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed.

The Field Museum is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 25, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019–08588 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027605, PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to TVA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to TVA at the address in this notice by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902–1401, telephone (865) 632–7458, email *tomaher@tva.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from archeological sites in Jackson and Marshall Counties, AL.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by TVA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as ''The Consulted Tribes'').

History and Description of the Remains

Four of the sites listed in this notice were excavated as part of TVA's Guntersville Reservoir project by the Alabama Museum of Natural History (AMNH) at the University of Alabama, using labor and funds provided by the Works Progress Administration. Details regarding these excavations and sites may be found in ''An Archaeological Survey of Guntersville Basin on the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama,'' a report by William S. Webb and Charles G. Wilder. The human remains and associated funerary objects excavated from the sites listed in this notice have been in the physical custody of the AMNH at the University of Alabama since they were excavated.

In July 1973, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Williams Landing site, 1JA306, Jackson County, AL, as part of a planned channelization of an adjacent creek. TVA purchased the site on August 18, 1937. A mound and sub-mound midden were excavated. Although there are no radiocarbon dates for this site, artifacts recovered from the site indicate a Middle Woodland burial mound with two intrusive Mississippian burials. One of the Mississippian burials was a 50–60 year old male, and the other was a 3–5 year old of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. The 191 associated funerary objects are 44 Henry Island Punctate jar sherds; 89 Mississippi Plain sherds; 55 Mississippi Plain bowl sherds; one modified bone; and two modified shells.

From May to August, 1937, human remains representing, at minimum, eight individuals were removed from the McKee Island site, 1MS32, in Marshall County, AL. TVA acquired the site on November 12, 1936 as part of the Guntersville Reservoir project. This midden-rich village extended 800 feet along a ridge of the now inundated McKee Island. Although there are no radiocarbon dates from this site, ceramics recovered from 1MS32 indicate occupations during the Colbert (300 B.C.–A.D. 100), Flint River (A.D. 500–1000), and Crow Creek (A.D. 1500–1650) phases. The eight individuals from the Mississippian Crow Creek phase represent five adults, one juvenile, and two infants. Sex could only be determined for three of the adults (two males and one female). No known individuals were identified. The 89 associated funerary objects are one Bell Plain Effigy bowl; one Crow Creek bowl; 26 McKee Island Cord Marked sherds; one Mississippi Plain bowl; and 60 Mississippi Plain jar sherds.

From September 1937 to May 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, 24 individuals were removed from the Henry Island site, 1MS55, in Marshall County, AL. TVA initiated purchase of the site on November 2, 1936 as part of the Guntersville Reservoir project. This site was composed of two earthen mounds and an associated village midden. Although there are no radiocarbon dates from this site, artifacts from the excavation suggest occupations during the Copena (A.D. 100–500), Flint River (A.D. 500–1000), Henry Island (A.D. 1200–1500), and Crow Creek (A.D. 1500–1650) phases. The human remains from the Mississippian Henry Island and Crow Creek phases represent adults, juveniles, and infants of both sexes. No known individuals were identified. The 499 associated funerary objects are one ground stone abrader; one animal tooth; one Bell Plain bottle; one Bell Plain bowl; six Bell Plain sherds; one bone pin; one unidentified bone; one burnishing stone; two celts; two quartz crystal beads; one daub; one stone effigy pipe; two ceramic elbow pipes; one fired clay; 137 glass beads; one mica gorget; 10 graphite nodules; one ground hematite; two ground sandstone fragments; one Hamilton PP/K; three Langston Fabric Marked sherds; four McKee Island Brushed sherds; one McKee Island Cord Marked jar; 11 McKee Island Cordmarked sherds; six McKee Island Incised sherds; eight McKee Island Punctate sherds; one Mississippi Plain bowl; two Mississippi Plain hooded bottles; four Mississippi

Plain jars; 278 Mississippi Plain sherds; one shell cup; one Triskele style shell gorget; one shell with ground edges; two engraved stone earspools; and two shell beads.

From June to October 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from the Harris site, 1MS80, in Marshall County, AL. TVA purchased the site on January 26, 1937 as part of the Guntersville Reservoir project. This shell-midden site was excavated through trenches and horizontal blocks. Although there are no radiocarbon dates from this site, artifacts from the excavation suggest occupations during the Copena (A.D. 100–500), Flint River (A.D. 500–1000), and Henry Island (A.D. 1200–1500) phases. The six sets of human remains from the Mississippian Henry Island phase represent an adult, juveniles, and infants of both sexes. No known individuals were identified. The 29 associated funerary objects are one Bell Plain bowl; one Carthage Incised, var. Akron bowl; one ceramic bead; two Mississippi Plain jars; 23 shell beads; and one shell cup.

In January 1939, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Halls site, 1MS107, in Marshall County, AL. TVA purchased the site on April 14, 1937 as part of the Guntersville Reservoir project. This village site was shallow and had been disturbed by river erosion. Although there are no radiocarbon dates from this site, artifacts from the excavation suggest occupations during the Colbert (300 B.C.–A.D. 100), Flint River (A.D. 500–1000), and Henry Island (A.D. 1200–1500) phases. The human remains from the Mississippian Henry Island phase are one female 35–45 years old and one adult of unknown sex. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are one Mississippi Plain bottle and one Mississippi Plain jar.

The preponderance of the evidence indicates that the cultural items from Mississippian burials at 1JA306, 1MS32, 1MS55, 1MS80, and 1MS107 are culturally affiliated with Native Americans descendants of the earlier Koasati/Kaskinampo. These descendants include the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Spanish explorers of the 16th century and French explorers of the 17th and 18th century chronicle the presence of chiefdom-level tribal entities in the southeastern United States which resemble the Mississippian chiefdoms. Linguistic analysis of the place names noted by multiple Spanish explorers indicates that Koasati-speaking groups inhabited northeastern Alabama. Early maps and research into the historic Native American occupation of northeastern Alabama further indicate that the Koasati (as called by the English) or the Kaskinampo (as called by the French) were found at multiple sites in Jackson and Marshall Counties in the 17th and 18th centuries. Oral history, traditions, and expert opinions of the descendants of Koasati/Kaskinampo indicate that this portion of the Tennessee River valley was a homeland of each of their tribes.

Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority

Officials of TVA have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 42 individuals of Native American ancestry due to their presence in prehistoric archeological sites and an osteological analysis.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 810 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects from Mississippian burials and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902–1401, telephone (865) 632–7458, email *tomaher@tva.gov,* by May 29, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the Mississippian human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation may proceed.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 2, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019–08591 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027608, PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: City of Traverse City, Traverse City, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The City of Traverse City has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the City of Traverse City. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the City of Traverse City at the address in this notice by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Penny Hill, Assistant City Manager, City of Traverse City, 400 Boardman Avenue, Traverse City, MI 49684, telephone (231) 922–4440, email *phill@traversecitymi.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of the City of Traverse City, Traverse City,

MI. The human remains were removed from the ''western plains.''

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the City of Traverse City professional staff in consultation with representatives of tribes with aboriginal territory in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas; eastern portions of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico; portions of Oklahoma; and northwestern portions of Texas. The consultant tribes with aboriginal territory in the ''western plains'' include: Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan.

In addition to the Tribes listed above, all other Tribes with aboriginal territory in the ''western plains'' were also invited to participate but were not involved in consultations. A full list of these Tribes is available upon request.

Hereafter, these Tribes are referred to as ''The Consulted and Notified Tribes.''

History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location. In 1935, Traverse City Park Commissioner Con Foster sought to create a park that would include a historical museum. Foster traveled throughout the Midwest in search of Native American items to display in the museum. Over the course of 70 years the collection grew to include over 3,000 Native American items. In 2002, the collection was moved to the Grand Traverse Heritage Center. After the management contract between the City of Traverse City and the Grand Traverse Heritage Center was not renewed in 2014, the Con Foster Museum collection was placed in storage, where it remains today. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to museum records, a rifle (catalog number 1939.0001.0029b) was found with the human remains. Currently, the rifle cannot be located.

In museum records, the human remains are identified as being from the ''western plains,'' which can be interpreted to mean the Great Plains. The Great Plains encompasses all of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas; eastern portions of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico; western portions of Oklahoma; and northwestern portions of Texas. In addition, the focus of the Con Foster Museum collection was on Native American items. Together, this information makes it more likely than not that the human remains described in this notice are Native American. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.16, the Secretary of the Interior may make a recommendation for a transfer of control of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In September 2017, the City of Traverse City requested that the Secretary, through the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee, recommend the proposed transfer of control of the culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains in this notice to the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan. The Review Committee, acting pursuant to its responsibility under 25 U.S.C. 3006(c)(5), considered the request at its October 2018 meeting, and recommended to the Secretary that the proposed transfer of control proceed. A November 7, 2018 letter on behalf of the Secretary of Interior from the Designated Federal Official transmitted the Secretary's independent review and concurrence with the Review Committee that:

- The City of Traverse City consulted with every appropriate Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization,
- none of The Consulted and Notified Tribes objected to the proposed transfer of control, and
- the City of Traverse City may proceed with the agreed upon transfer of control of the culturally unidentifiable human remains to the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan.

Transfer of control is contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Determinations Made by the City of Traverse City

Officials of the City of Traverse City have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American, based on museum records and collection practices.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(2)(i), the disposition of the human remains will be to the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Penny Hill, Assistant City Manager, City of Traverse City, 400 Boardman Avenue, Traverse City, MI 49684, telephone (231) 922–4440, email *phill@traversecitymi.gov,* by May 29, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan may proceed.

The City of Traverse City is responsible for notifying The Consulted and Notified Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 2, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019–08589 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027607, PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to TVA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to TVA at the address in this notice by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville TN 37902–1401, telephone (865) 632–7458, email *tomaher@tva.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from an archeological site in Marshall County, AL.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by TVA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as ''The Consulted Tribes'').

History and Description of the Remains

This site was excavated as part of TVA's Guntersville Reservoir project by the Alabama Museum of Natural History (AMNH) at the University of Alabama, using labor and funds provided by the Works Progress Administration. Details regarding the excavations and sites may be found in ''An Archaeological Survey of Guntersville Basin on the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama,'' a report by William S. Webb and Charles G. Wilder. The human remains and associated funerary objects excavated from the sites listed in this notice have been in the physical custody of the AMNH at the University of Alabama since they were excavated.

From May to August, 1937, human remains representing, at minimum, 31 individuals were removed from the McKee Island site, 1MS32, in Marshall County, AL. TVA acquired the site on November 12, 1936, as part of the Guntersville Reservoir project. This midden-rich village extended 800 feet along a ridge of the now-inundated McKee Island. These 31 individuals were removed from historic Native American burials. The human remains represent adults, juveniles, and infants of both sexes. The 3,629 associated funerary objects include: One antler tool, one bear tooth pendant, 269 brass beads, 12 brass bells, five brass bracelets, seven brass bracelet fragments, three brass collar fragments, seven brass cones, four brass disks, one brass gorget, 15 brass ornament fragments, two brass sheet metal, 14 chert bifaces, 10 chert cores, one chert hammerstone, seven chert flakes, four chert preforms, 16 chert scrapers, four chert unifaces, one conch shell cup, one copper band, 110 copper beads, six copper discs, eight perforated copper discs, one copper gorget, one ceramic elbow pipe, three pieces of fabric, one piece of fabric with copper beads, 2,776 glass beads, one ground limonite nodule, two Guntersville PP/K, five iron axes, one iron band, five iron bracelets, two iron hoes, one iron knife blade, 11 iron ornament fragments, two pieces of unidentified iron, one McKee Island Plain bowl, two PP/K, one red ocher, 298 shell beads, one shell gorget, one shell pin, three tested cobbles, and one tested pebble.

Although there are no radiocarbon dates from this site, Jon Marcoux's study of glass beads from 1MS32 indicates a historic occupation in the range of A.D. 1650–1750. Similarly, analysis of the brass bells recovered from this site suggests an occupation range from the late 1600s through the 1700s. During this period, multiple tribes were using the Guntersville Reservoir area. Spanish explorers of the 16th century and French explorers of the 17th and 18th century chronicle the presence of chiefdom-level tribal entities in the southeastern United States that resemble the historic Native American chiefdoms. Linguistic analysis of the place names noted by multiple Spanish explorers indicates that Koasati-speaking groups inhabited northeastern Alabama. Early maps and research into the historic Native American occupation of northeastern Alabama further indicate that the Koasati (as called by the English) or the Kaskinampo (as called by the French) were found at multiple sites in Jackson and Marshall Counties in the 17th and 18th centuries. Oral history, traditions, and expert opinions of the descendants of Koasati/Kaskinampo indicate that this portion of the Tennessee River valley was a homeland of each of their Tribes, and that by the middle 1700s, the Koasati/Kaskinampo were leaving the Tennessee River valley and moving south.

Both British and American historians indicate that some of the Cherokee were leaving their traditional Tribal lands in the Appalachian Mountains and the Little Tennessee River watershed in the 1700s. In the 1770s, a group of Cherokee (often designated the Chickamauga in historical documents) had relocated to areas northeast of the current city of Chattanooga. Reprisals by American militia for Cherokee support of the British during the American Revolution forced these Cherokee farther down the Tennessee River; by 1785, there were named Cherokee villages in the Guntersville Reservoir area. Cherokee oral traditions indicate that by 1755, the Cherokee were displacing groups often called ''Creeks'' in the historical documents in Georgia and Alabama. The timing of this transition is not clear. Although conflict is reported in historical documents, there were also periods when these groups peacefully occupied Marshall County together.

A relationship of shared group identity can reasonably be traced between these modern Tribes and the human remains and associated funerary objects of the early historic period. The evidence indicates that the cultural items from historic burials at 1MS32 are culturally affiliated with Native Americans descendants of the Koasati/Kaskinampo or the Cherokee. These descendants include the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority

Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 31 individuals of Native American ancestry based on their presence in an early historic archeological site and osteological analysis.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 3,629 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), TVA has determined by a reasonable belief, given the totality of circumstances, that these remains and objects are culturally affiliated with the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902–1401, telephone (865) 632–7458, email *tomaher@tva.gov,* by May 29, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 2, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019–08590 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–607 and 731–TA–1417 and 1419 (Final)]

Steel Propane Cylinders From China and Thailand Revised Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Anti-Dumping Duty Investigations

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

DATES: April 19, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Abu B. Kanu (202–205–2597), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*https://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 30, 2019, the Commission established a schedule to conduct of the final phase of these investigations (84 FR 9135, March 13, 2019). The Commission is revising its schedule.

The Commission's revised dates in the schedule are as follows: The prehearing conference will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building on June 3, 2019, if deemed necessary; the prehearing staff report will be placed in the nonpublic record on May 22, 2019; the deadline for filing prehearing briefs is May 30, 2019; the hearing will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on June 5, 2019.

For further information concerning this proceeding see the Commission's notice cited above and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

Authority: These reviews are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 23, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–08527 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–622 and 731–TA–1448 (Preliminary)]

Dried Tart Cherries From Turkey; Institution of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of investigations and commencement of preliminary phase antidumping and countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701–TA–622 and 731–TA–1448 (Preliminary) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act'') to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of dried tart cherries from Turkey, provided for in subheadings 0813.40.30, 0813.40.90, 0813.50.00, 2006.00.20, and 2008.60.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value and alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Turkey. Unless the Department of Commerce (''Commerce'')

extends the time for initiation, the Commission must reach a preliminary determination in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations in 45 days, or in this case by June 7, 2019. The Commission's views must be transmitted to Commerce within five business days thereafter, or by June 14, 2019.

DATES: April 23, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Calvin Chang (202–205–3062), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*https://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—These investigations are being instituted, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)), in response to petitions filed on April 23, 2019, by the Dried Tart Cherry Trade Committee.

For further information concerning the conduct of these investigations and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 207).

Participation in the investigations and public service list.—Persons (other than petitioners) wishing to participate in the investigations as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in sections 201.11 and 207.10 of the Commission's rules, not later than seven days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Industrial users and (if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level) representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to these investigations upon the expiration of the period for filing entries of appearance.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to section 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in these investigations available to authorized applicants representing interested parties (as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(9)) who are parties to the investigations under the APO issued in the investigations, provided that the application is made not later than seven days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Conference.—The Commission's Director of Investigations has scheduled a conference in connection with these investigations for 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 14, 2019, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC. Requests to appear at the conference should be emailed to *preliminaryconferences@usitc.gov* (DO NOT FILE ON EDIS) on or before May 10, 2019. Parties in support of the imposition of countervailing and antidumping duties in these investigations and parties in opposition to the imposition of such duties will each be collectively allocated one hour within which to make an oral presentation at the conference. A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to present a short statement at the conference.

Written submissions.—As provided in sections 201.8 and 207.15 of the Commission's rules, any person may submit to the Commission on or before May 17, 2019, a written brief containing information and arguments pertinent to the subject matter of the investigations. Parties may file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the conference. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's Handbook on E-Filing, available on the Commission's website at *https://edis.usitc.gov,* elaborates upon the Commission's rules with respect to electronic filing.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the investigations must be served on all other parties to the investigations (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Certification.—Pursuant to section 207.3 of the Commission's rules, any person submitting information to the Commission in connection with these investigations must certify that the information is accurate and complete to the best of the submitter's knowledge. In making the certification, the submitter will acknowledge that any information that it submits to the Commission during these investigations may be disclosed to and used: (i) By the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of these or related investigations or reviews, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

Authority: These investigations are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.12 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 24, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–08570 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Meeting of the Judicial Conference Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure

AGENCY: Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, Judicial Conference of the United States.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: The Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure will hold a meeting on June 25, 2019. The meeting will be open to public observation but not participation. An agenda and supporting materials will be posted at least 7 days in advance of the meeting at: *http://www.uscourts.gov/rules-policies/records-and-archives-rules-committees/agenda-books.*

DATES: June 25, 2019, from 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, Mecham Conference

Center, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, One Columbus Circle NE, Washington, DC 20544.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca A. Womeldorf, Rules Committee Secretary, Rules Committee Staff, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, DC 20544, telephone (202) 502–1820.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Rebecca A. Womeldorf,

Rules Committee Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08542 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 2210–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

[OMB Number 1140–0066]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Manufacturers of Ammunition, Records and Supporting Data of Ammunition Manufactured and Disposed of

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Department of Justice.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on February 21, 2019, allowing for a 60-day comment period. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for an additional 30 days until May 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments, particularly with respect to the estimated public burden or associated response time, have suggestions, need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions, or desire any other additional information, please contact: Jason Gluck, ATF Firearms Industry Programs Branch, either by mail at 99 New York Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20226, by email at *Fipb-informationcollection@atf.gov,* or by telephone at 202–648–7190. Written comments and/or suggestions can also be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20503 or sent to *OIRA_submissions@omb.eop.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Evaluate whether and if so how the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected can be enhanced; and

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of this information collection:

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a currently approved collection.

(2) *The Title of the Form/Collection:* Manufacturers of Ammunition, Records and Supporting Data of Ammunition Manufactured and Disposed of.

(3) *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:*

Form number: None.

Component: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, U.S. Department of Justice.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:*

Primary: Business or other for-profit.

Other: None.

Abstract: The manufacturer's records are used by ATF in criminal investigations and compliance inspections, to fulfill the Bureau's mission to enforce the Gun Control Law.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* About half of an estimated 376 respondents may utilize this information collection to provide a total 188 responses, and it will take each respondent 2 minutes to provide their response.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated annual public burden associated with this collection is 6.2 (6) hours, which is equal to 376 (total # of respondents) * .5 (total # of responses per respondents) * .033 (2 minutes).

(7) *An Explanation of the Change in Estimates:* The changes in burden are due to an increase in the number of responses to this collection from 159 during the last renewal in 2016, to 188 currently. Consequently, the burden hours for this information collection has also increased slightly from 5 to 6.2 (6) hours respectively.

If additional information is required contact: Melody Braswell, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 3E.405A, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Melody Braswell,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2019–08620 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

[OMB Number 1140–0095]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Office of Human Resources and Professional Development Student and Supervisor Training Validation Surveys

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Department of Justice.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register**, on February 21, 2019, allowing for a 60-day comment period. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for an additional 30 days until May 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments, particularly with respect to the estimated public burden or associated response time, have suggestions, need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions, or desire any other additional information, please contact: James Scott either by mail at ATF Human Resources and Professional Development, 99 New York Ave NE, Washington, DC 20226, by email at *james.scott@atf.gov,* or by telephone at 202–648–8385. Written comments and/or suggestions can also be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20503 or sent to *OIRA_submissions@omb.eop.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Evaluate whether and if so how the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected can be enhanced; and

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of this information collection:

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a currently approved collection.

(2) *The Title of the Form/Collection:* Office of Human Resources and Professional Development Student and Supervisor Training Validation Surveys.

(3) *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:*

Form number: None.

Component: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, U.S. Department of Justice.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:*

Primary: State, Local and Tribal Government.

Other: None.

Abstract: The surveys are sent to students and their supervisors six (6) months after completing training, to determine if the training adequately prepared them for duties as an explosives detection canine handler. Survey responses are used to improve the training and ensure it remains current to the needs of the field. The surveys are used for both the basic explosives canine handler-training program and the advanced EDC SEEK K–9 courses.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* An estimated 50 respondents will utilize either of the two the surveys and it will take each respondent approximately 15 minutes to complete one of the surveys.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* T The estimated annual public burden associated with this collection is 12.5 (13 hours), which is equal to 50 (# of respondents) * 1 (# of responses per respondents) * .25 (15 minutes).

(7) *An Explanation of the Change in Estimates:* The adjustments associated with this collection include a reduction in the total respondents and burden hours by 50 and 12.5 (13) hours respectively, since the previous renewal in 2016.

If additional information is required contact: Melody Braswell, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 3E.405A, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

Melody Braswell,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2019–08619 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—National Fire Protection Association

Notice is hereby given that, on March 25, 2019, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), National Fire Protection Association (''NFPA'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing additions or changes to its standards development activities. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, NFPA has provided an updated and current list of its standards development activities, related technical committee and conformity assessment activities. Information concerning NFPA regulations, technical committees, current standards, standards development and conformity assessment activities are publicly available at *nfpa.org.*

On September 20, 2004, NFPA filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on October 21, 2004 (69 FR 61869).

The last notification was filed with the Department on December 21, 2018. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on February 7, 2019 (84 FR 2569).

Suzanne Morris,

Chief, Premerger and Division Statistics Unit, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08538 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 13, 2019 Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—ODVA, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, on April 15, 2019, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), ODVA, Inc. (''ODVA'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, GRUNDFOS HOLDING A/S, Bjerringbro, DENMARK; Polytec GmbH & Co. KG, Waldbronn, GERMANY; Schweitzer Engineering

Laboratories, Pullman, WA; Hangzhou Hikrobot Technology Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; Watson-Marlow Ltd, Falmouth, UNITED KINGDOM; and FAS Electronics (Fujian) CO., LTD., Fuzhou; PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, have been added as parties to this venture.

Also, Dong IL Vision, Co., Ltd., Gyeonggi-do, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, has withdrawn as a party to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and ODVA intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On June 21, 1995, ODVA filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on February 15, 1996 (61 FR 6039).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 31, 2019. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on February 28, 2019 (84 FR 6833).

Suzanne Morris,

Chief, Premerger and Division Statistics Unit, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08537 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—3D PDF Consortium, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, on April 12, 2019, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), 3D PDF Consortium, Inc. (''3D PDF'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Library of Congress, Washington, DC, has been added as a party to this venture.

Also, Tetra 4D, LLC, Seattle, WA; and General Electric, Greenville, SC, have withdrawn as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and 3D PDF intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On March 27, 2012, 3D PDF filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on April 20, 2012 (77 FR 23754).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 28, 2019. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on February 7, 2019 (84 FR 2569).

Suzanne Morris,

Chief, Premerger and Division Statistics Unit, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–08535 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

[OJP (OJP) Docket No. 1759]

Meeting of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This is an announcement of a meeting (via WebEx/conference call-in) of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board to consider a range of issues of importance to the Board, to include but not limited to: The MOV Charter renewal; Bylaws; membership/terms; nomination eligibility; the conflict of interest policy and procedures; the pending 2018–2019 MOV nominations, program outreach and marketing efforts; potential updates to the administrative system; and other issues of interest to the Board. The meeting date and time is listed below.

DATES: June 28, 2019, 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. EDT.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will take place via WebEx/conference call-in. Public access to the meeting will be provided at the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs; 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20531. (See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** below for registration requirements.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Joy, Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20531, by telephone at (202) 514–1369, toll free (866) 859–2687, or by email at *Gregory.joy@usdoj.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board carries out those advisory functions specified in 42 U.S.C. 15202. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 15201, the President of the United States is authorized to award the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, the highest national award for valor by a public safety officer.

This meeting/conference call is open to the public at the offices of BJA. For security purposes, members of the public who wish to participate must register at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting/conference call by contacting Mr. Joy. All interested participants will be required to meet at the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs; 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20531, and will be required to sign in at the front desk.

Note: Photo identification will be required for admission. Additional identification documents may be required.

Access to the meeting/conference call will not be allowed without prior registration. Anyone requiring special accommodations should contact Mr. Joy at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting. Please submit any comments or written statements for consideration by the Review Board in writing at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting date.

Gregory V. Joy,

Policy Advisor/Designated Federal Officer, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

[FR Doc. 2019–08532 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Revised 663rd Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS)

In accordance with the purposes of Sections 29 and 182b of the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 2039, 2232b), the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) will hold meetings on May 2–4, 2019, Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, ACRS Conference Room T2D10, Rockville, MD 20852.

Thursday, May 2, 2019, Conference Room T2D10

8:30 a.m.–8:35 a.m.: Opening Remarks by the ACRS Chairman (Open)—The ACRS Chairman will make opening remarks regarding the conduct of the meeting.

8:35 a.m.–12:00 p.m.: NuScale Safety Evaluation Report for Chapters 4 and 5 (Open/Closed)—The Committee will have briefings by and discussion with representatives of the NRC staff and NuScale regarding the identified chapters. [**Note: This session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C 552b(c)(4)**]

1:00 p.m.–6:00 p.m.: Preparation of ACRS Reports/Retreat (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue its discussion of proposed ACRS reports and retreat items. [**Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C 552b(c)(4)**]. [**Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.**]

Friday, May 3, 2019, Conference Room T2D10

8:30 a.m.–10:00 a.m.: Future ACRS Activities/Report of the Planning and Procedures Subcommittee and Reconciliation of ACRS Comments and Recommendations (Open/Closed)—The Committee will hear discussion of the recommendations of the Planning and Procedures Subcommittee regarding items proposed for consideration by the Full Committee during future ACRS meetings. [**Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C 552b(c)(4)**]. [**Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy**].

10:15 a.m.–12:00 p.m.: Preparation of ACRS Reports/Retreat (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue its discussion of proposed ACRS reports and retreat items. [**Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C 552b(c)(4)**]. [**Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy**].

1:00 p.m.–6:00 p.m.: Preparation of ACRS Reports/Retreat (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue its discussion of proposed ACRS reports and retreat items. [**Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C 552b(c)(4)**]. [**Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.**]

Saturday, May 4, 2019, Conference Room T2D10

8:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.: Preparation of ACRS Reports/Retreat (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue its discussion of proposed ACRS reports and retreat items. [**Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C 552b(c)(4)**]. [**Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy**].

Procedures for the conduct of and participation in ACRS meetings were published in the **Federal Register** on December 7, 2018 (83 FR 26506). In accordance with those procedures, oral or written views may be presented by members of the public, including representatives of the nuclear industry. Persons desiring to make oral statements should notify Quynh Nguyen, Cognizant ACRS Staff (Telephone: 301–415–5844, Email: *Quynh.Nguyen@nrc.gov*), 5 days before the meeting, if possible, so that appropriate arrangements can be made to allow necessary time during the meeting for such statements. In view of the possibility that the schedule for ACRS meetings may be adjusted by the Chairman as necessary to facilitate the conduct of the meeting, persons planning to attend should check with the Cognizant ACRS staff if such rescheduling would result in major inconvenience. The bridgeline number for the meeting is 866–822–3032, passcode 8272423#.

Thirty-five hard copies of each presentation or handout should be provided 30 minutes before the meeting. In addition, one electronic copy of each presentation should be emailed to the Cognizant ACRS Staff one day before meeting. If an electronic copy cannot be provided within this timeframe, presenters should provide the Cognizant ACRS Staff with a CD containing each presentation at least 30 minutes before the meeting.

In accordance with Subsection 10(d) of Public Law 92–463 and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), certain portions of this meeting may be closed, as specifically noted above. Use of still, motion picture, and television cameras during the meeting may be limited to selected portions of the meeting as determined by the Chairman. Electronic recordings will be permitted only during the open portions of the meeting.

ACRS meeting agendas, meeting transcripts, and letter reports are available through the NRC Public Document Room at *pdr.resource@nrc.gov,* or by calling the PDR at 1–800–397–4209, or from the Publicly Available Records System component of NRC's document system (ADAMS) which is accessible from the NRC website at *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html* or *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/#ACRS/.*

Video teleconferencing service is available for observing open sessions of ACRS meetings. Those wishing to use this service should contact Ms. Paula Dorm, ACRS Audio Visual Technician (301–415–7799), between 7:30 a.m. and 3:45 p.m. (ET), at least 10 days before the meeting to ensure the availability of this service. Individuals or organizations requesting this service will be responsible for telephone line charges and for providing the equipment and facilities that they use to establish the video teleconferencing link. The availability of video teleconferencing services is not guaranteed.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Russell E. Chazell,

Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08506 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 030–29462; NRC–2019–0106]

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact; Department of the Navy

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering an exemption to License 45–23645–01NA, to exempt the Department of the Navy (Navy) from certain reporting requirements involving the use and storage of radioactive sealed source devices used for a helicopter in-flight blade inspection system (IBIS) during military exercises and maneuvers. The NRC has prepared an environmental assessment (EA) and finding of no significant impact (FONSI) for this licensing action.

DATES: April 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2019–0106 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly-available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking website:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2019–0106. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Jennifer Borges; telephone: 301–287–9127; email: *Jennifer.Borges@nrc.gov.* For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.
- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly-available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* To begin the search, select ''Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by email to *pdr.resource@nrc.gov.* The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that it is mentioned in this document.
- *NRC's PDR:* You may examine and purchase copies of public documents at the NRC's PDR, Room O1–F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Struckmeyer, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–5477; email: *Richard.Struckmeyer@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

NRC staff has evaluated the environmental impacts of an exemption and associated license amendment (ADAMS Accession No. ML17305B127) that would remove the requirements in section 20.1802 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), ''Control of material not in storage,'' for the helicopter in-flight blade inspection system (IBIS) during military exercises and maneuvers; and 10 CFR 20.2201, ''Reports of theft or loss of licensed byproduct material,'' when these devices are lost when they are used during military exercises or maneuvers. This EA has been prepared pursuant to the NRC regulations in 10 CFR part 51, which implement the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

The NRC has established a license category known as a Master Materials License (MML). An MML can be issued only to a Federal organization that successfully meets the criteria stated in 10 CFR 30.33 (and 10 CFR 40.32 or 10 CFR 70.31, as appropriate), and can demonstrate to NRC, through its diverse licensing activities, experience in complex radiation-program centralized management, inspection, education, qualification, training, and experience as outlined in NUREG–1556, Volume 10, Rev. 1, ''Consolidated Guidance About Materials Licenses: Program-Specific Guidance About Master Materials Licenses'' (ADAMS Accession No. ML16181A111) that it is able to administer effectively a licensing program.

The Navy holds MML No. 45–23645–01NA from NRC, which allows the Navy to possess and use sealed sources. The Navy and Marine Corps use the Navy's MML for IBIS devices in their possession.

The IBIS devices provide in-flight warning of blade failure on various models of helicopters. One device is located on the root of each blade attached to the rotor. The IBIS detects a decrease in pressure in the blades of a CH–53 model helicopter. Any cracks in the blades will result in a decrease in air pressure in the blade. Such cracks could result in structural failure in the blade, thereby resulting in a potentially dangerous operational situation for the helicopter, such as a hard landing and/or injury to the craft and/or personnel up to, and including, death.

Each device contains approximately 500 microcuries (18.5 MBq) of strontium-90 (Sr-90) in the form of a rolled metal foil, encased in a small stainless steel protective cylinder about the size of the press button on a ballpoint pen. The external radiation level of the IBIS is 0.8 mR/hr at 3 inches in the normal (shielded) mode, and 75 mR/hr at 12 inches in the failure (extended) mode.

The source capsule is designed to minimize any hazards to personnel in shipping, storing, installing, or testing the IBIS. The Sr-90 source material is sealed either in a metallic foil ring or a ceramic ''doughnut'' inside the steel capsule. The source is locked inside the IBIS unless the helicopter blade loses pressure, or when the ''self-test'' button is depressed, causing the source to pop out of its shielded recess.

Currently, the Navy possess approximately 2,700 of these IBIS devices. The Navy has reported a loss of 9 devices since 2008. Because the Navy uses IBIS in both wartime and simulated military battlefield exercises and ordered maneuvers, in the air, on land, and at sea, it is anticipated that the loss rate of these devices will remain constant for the next 5 years or beyond. As the deployment of IBIS-free helicopter models continues, the numbers of losses will decrease as the older models are replaced. The U.S. Marine Corps plans to have all helicopters that use IBIS replaced with IBIS-free models by Fiscal Year 2027. The two Navy squadrons have similar replacement goals.

II. Environmental Assessment

Description of the Proposed Action

In accordance with 10 CFR part 51, this EA (1) presents information and analysis for determining whether to issue a FONSI or to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS); (2) fulfills NRC's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary; and (3) facilitates preparation of an EIS if one is necessary. Should NRC issue a FONSI, no EIS would be prepared and NRC would issue a license condition to the Navy exempting them from meeting the requirements in 10 CFR 20.1802 and 20.2201 when the Navy uses authorized radioactive sealed source devices for IBIS during planned military exercises or maneuvers, as described herein. This EA applies to consideration of amendments to licenses held by the Navy as discussed in this document.

The proposed action would grant an exemption and associated license amendment to the Navy from 10 CFR 20.1802, ''Control of material not in storage,'' when the Navy employs these devices during exercises or maneuvers; and 10 CFR 20.2201, ''Reports of theft or loss of licensed byproduct material,'' when these devices are lost when they are used during military exercises or

maneuvers. The Navy license will be amended to incorporate this exemption.

The exemption would not apply to devices used at times other than during exercises or maneuvers, or lost under other conditions, nor would it apply to stolen devices. Additionally, the Navy licensees would continue to implement their established existing programs for tracking military assets and storage records for these devices, and would still be required to maintain its annual inventory of these devices.

Need for the Proposed Action

Although the Navy has established an effective tracking and control program for these devices, losses have occurred, and losses could still reasonably occur because of the unique circumstances associated with the use of such devices by the Navy and Marine Corps during military exercises and maneuvers.

Given the scope and nature of the Navy exercises, constant control and surveillance over such devices during military exercises and maneuvers may not always be possible or practical. To ensure constant control could be hazardous to some military personnel. According to Navy reports, the majority of the losses have occurred during military exercises and, with just one possible exception, on U.S. Government-controlled property, or at sea, over rivers, heavily wooded areas, or desert locations that are not heavily populated, if at all.

Although a member of the public who finds an IBIS device could be at risk to localized parts of the body from exposure to the Sr-90 source, this risk is mitigated by several factors: The extremely low probability of finding the device in remotely populated areas; the label on the device stating that it contains radioactive material; and the amount of time spent in close proximity to the device. The extreme case would consist of a person finding the device, ignoring the labeling, and carrying it for an extended period of time. The proposed exemption requested by the Navy would have no impact on this possible risk because it only modifies the reporting requirements for such a lost source where the Navy is generally unaware of the precise timing, location, or circumstances of the loss event. The finder's risk would be affected only by whether the IBIS device came into close contact to the finder, and not by the timing of a lost device report.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

Because of the potential radiological risk if a member of the public finds an IBIS device, isolated lapses in control and accountability of these devices are of concern the Commission. However, the U.S. Navy has established a safe operational record with these devices. The principal users of IBIS are the Navy and Marines, which utilize IBIS devices on aircraft (helicopters) for crew safety. These aircraft are deployed on training and actual maneuvers from various bases and commands. These devices are occasionally lost during flights or crashes and are often not recoverable.

The Navy uses IBIS devices containing a nominal 500 microcuries of Sr-90. Sr-90 decays with a half-life of 28.8 years to Y–90. Y–90 has a half-life of 64.1 hours; therefore about 450 hours (about 19 days) after production of a pure Sr-90 source, the Y–90 daughter is in secular equilibrium with its parent Sr-90. (Secular equilibrium exists when the half-life of the parent is much greater than the half-life of the daughter, and is reached after about 7 half-lives of the daughter). Sr-90 and its daughter product, Y–90, are beta emitting radionuclides. Y–90 also produces a very low yield (0.01%, or 1 photon per 10,000 decays) of 1.7 MeV photons.

The NRC performed an analysis with respect to the use of Strontium-90 in beta transmission devices in accordance with the general license regulations in 10 CFR 31.5. The model, computer codes used, and assumptions made in the exemption analysis for such devices are presented in section 4.2 of NUREG–1717, ''Systematic Radiological Assessment of Exemptions for Source and Byproduct Materials'' (ADAMS Accession No. ML011980433). Although the IBIS devices are not generally-licensed products, and perform a different function, the accident analyses in NUREG–1717 are a useful analog due to their similarity to beta transmission devices. These analyses indicate that the most severe consequences (*i.e.,* greatest potential for dose) would result from an accident involving a fire that releases the entire Sr-90/Y–90 content of an IBIS device into the surrounding atmospheric environment.

NUREG–1717, Table A.1.4, provides radiation dose-to-source ratios (DSRs) for inhalation, submersion, and resuspension resulting from a transportation accident involving fire. Radiation doses are estimated using the effective dose equivalent (EDE) based on the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) 26 approach. The DSRs are 1.1×10^{-9} rem/μCi, 8.8×10^{-12} rem/μCi, and 1.3×10^{-8} rem/μCi, respectively. These DSRs take into account the release fraction (the fraction of the radioactivity in the device that is released as a result of the accident). They also assume that a bystander would be exposed for 30 minutes and would not stand in the plume of smoke from a fire. For a release of 500 μCi, the resulting doses to a member of the public would be 0.55 μrem, 4.4×10^{-3} μrem, and 6.5 μrem, respectively.

The affected environment for the proposed action, as well as for the alternative to the proposed action, is considered to be the immediate vicinity of the loss of a device, primarily in remote areas. Loss or loss of control of a device may, but would not necessarily lead to a release of radioactive material to the environment because the radioactive material is contained in a robust metal housing. However, release of radioactive material could occur in the relatively rare event of a helicopter crash followed by fire.

These devices are normally tracked from central locations under the supervision of the licensee's staff and are used on Navy and Marine helicopters that may be stationed throughout the world. However, this exemption is only applicable to devices used during military exercises or maneuvers. The Navy currently informs NRC of lost devices that occur both in the U.S. and overseas, including some losses that occur in areas outside NRC's jurisdiction.

Based upon the above, the NRC staff finds that the proposed licensing exemption will not impact the quality of water resources, since the radioactive source quantities are very small and are not soluble in water, and at issue is only an exemption to reporting requirements. The staff finds that the proposed exemption will not significantly impact geology, soils, air quality, demography, biota, and cultural and historic resources, under either normal or accident use scenarios because of the circumstances of use of the material, and the narrow reporting scope of the requested exemption. The NRC staff has reviewed the historical performance of this type of device and the potential for future deployment and concluded that no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated.

In addition, the NRC staff finds that the proposed action will not affect listed or proposed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. The NRC staff has determined that the proposed action is not the type that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. Therefore, no further consultation with the regulatory authority responsible for overseeing section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was found necessary.

We conclude that no significant impacts on the public health, under

normal or accident conditions, are expected as a result of granting this exemption with respect to reporting requirements to the Navy.

Environmental Impacts of the Alternatives to the Proposed Action

As an alternative to the proposed action, the staff considered not issuing the requested exemptions (no-action alternative).

The impact of the no-action alternative would be similar to the proposed action. Based on the review of the circumstances surrounding losses of the IBIS devices, the NRC believes that both the burden to the licensee of reporting and the expenditure of NRC and MML resources performing reactive inspections after reports of loss of control of these devices do not enhance their safe use.

The impact of implementing the no-action alternative will be the same as the proposed action with respect to public health because the proposed action and alternative address device loss reporting requirements only. Impacts on water, geology, soils, air quality, demography, biota, and historic resources would therefore be similar or same.

Agencies and Persons Consulted

In accordance with its stated policy, on November 29, 2018, the staff consulted with the U.S. Navy MML National Radiation Program Oversight Committees regarding the environmental impact of the proposed action. State consultation is not necessary, given that the requested exemption would apply to the Navy's national (and some international) operations, are not focused on any particular state, and further, are generally limited to federally-controlled facilities and properties.

III. Finding of No Significant Impact

The NRC is considering the issuance of an exemption and associated license amendment to the Navy in the form of a license condition that would exempt the Navy from the requirements contained in 10 CFR 20.1802, ''Control of material not in storage,'' when the Navy employs these devices during exercises or maneuvers and 10 CFR 20.2201, ''Reports of theft or loss of licensed byproduct material,'' when these devices are lost when they are used during military exercises or maneuvers.

On the basis of this environmental assessment, the NRC staff concludes that the proposed action, issuing the requested exemptions concerning certain reporting requirements, will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, the NRC has determined not to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed action.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 23rd day of April, 2019.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Kevin Williams,

Deputy Director, Division of Materials Safety, Security, State, and Tribal Programs, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 2019–08531 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

664th Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS)

In accordance with the purposes of Sections 29 and 182b of the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 2039, 2232b), the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) will hold meetings on June 5–7, 2019, Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, ACRS Conference Room T2D10, Rockville, MD 20852.

Wednesday, June 5, 2019, Conference Room T2D10

8:30 a.m.—8:35 a.m.: Opening Remarks by the ACRS Chairman (Open)—The ACRS Chairman will make opening remarks regarding the conduct of the meeting.

8:35 a.m.—10:00 a.m.: Reactor Oversight Program (ROP) Enhancements Project (Open)—The Committee will have briefings by and discussion with representatives of the NRC staff and other stakeholders regarding the ROP Enhancements Project.

10:15 a.m.—12:15 p.m.: Appendix D to NEI–9607 and Associated Draft Regulatory Guide for Digital Upgrades under 10 CFR 50.59 (Open)—The Committee will have briefings by and discussion with representatives of the NRC staff regarding the subject topic.

1:15 a.m.—5:30 p.m.: NuScale Design Certification Application Chapters 3.9.2, 14, 19, 20, and 21 (Open/Closed))—The Committee will have briefings by and discussion with representatives of the NRC staff and NuScale regarding the subject chapters and seismic probabilistic risk assessment. **[Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4)].**

5:30 p.m.—6:00 p.m.: Preparation of ACRS Reports/Retreat (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue its discussion of proposed ACRS reports and retreat items. [**Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4)**]. [**Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.]**

Thursday, JUNE 6, 2019, Conference Room T2D10

8:30 a.m.—10:00 a.m.: Future ACRS Activities/Report of the Planning and Procedures Subcommittee and Reconciliation of ACRS Comments and Recommendations (Open/Closed)—The Committee will hear discussion of the recommendations of the Planning and Procedures Subcommittee regarding items proposed for consideration by the Full Committee during future ACRS meetings. **[Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4)]. [Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy].**

10:15 a.m.—12:00 p.m.: Preparation of ACRS Reports/Retreat (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue its discussion of proposed ACRS reports and retreat items. **[Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4)]. [Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy].**

1:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m.: Preparation of ACRS Reports/Retreat (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue its discussion of proposed ACRS reports and retreat items. **[Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4)]. [Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters**

that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.]

Friday, June 7, 2019, Conference Room T2D10

8:30 a.m.—12:00 p.m.: Preparation of ACRS Reports/Retreat (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue its discussion of proposed ACRS reports and retreat items. **[Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4)]. [Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy].**

1:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m.: Preparation of ACRS Reports/Retreat (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue its discussion of proposed ACRS reports and retreat items. **[Note: A portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4)]. [Note: A portion of this meeting may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy].**

Procedures for the conduct of and participation in ACRS meetings were published in the **Federal Register** on December 7, 2018 (83 FR 26506). In accordance with those procedures, oral or written views may be presented by members of the public, including representatives of the nuclear industry. Persons desiring to make oral statements should notify Quynh Nguyen, Cognizant ACRS Staff (Telephone: 301–415–5844, Email: *Quynh.Nguyen@nrc.gov*), 5 days before the meeting, if possible, so that appropriate arrangements can be made to allow necessary time during the meeting for such statements. In view of the possibility that the schedule for ACRS meetings may be adjusted by the Chairman as necessary to facilitate the conduct of the meeting, persons planning to attend should check with the Cognizant ACRS staff if such rescheduling would result in major inconvenience. The bridgeline number for the meeting is 866–822–3032, passcode 8272423#.

Thirty-five hard copies of each presentation or handout should be provided 30 minutes before the meeting. In addition, one electronic copy of each presentation should be emailed to the Cognizant ACRS Staff one day before meeting. If an electronic copy cannot be provided within this timeframe, presenters should provide the Cognizant ACRS Staff with a CD containing each presentation at least 30 minutes before the meeting.

In accordance with Subsection 10(d) of Public Law 92–463 and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), certain portions of this meeting may be closed, as specifically noted above. Use of still, motion picture, and television cameras during the meeting may be limited to selected portions of the meeting as determined by the Chairman. Electronic recordings will be permitted only during the open portions of the meeting.

ACRS meeting agendas, meeting transcripts, and letter reports are available through the NRC Public Document Room at *pdr.resource@nrc.gov,* or by calling the PDR at 1–800–397–4209, or from the Publicly Available Records System component of NRC's document system (ADAMS) which is accessible from the NRC website at *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html* or *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/#ACRS/.*

Video teleconferencing service is available for observing open sessions of ACRS meetings. Those wishing to use this service should contact Ms. Paula Dorm, ACRS Audio Visual Technician (301–415–7799), between 7:30 a.m. and 3:45 p.m. (ET), at least 10 days before the meeting to ensure the availability of this service. Individuals or organizations requesting this service will be responsible for telephone line charges and for providing the equipment and facilities that they use to establish the video teleconferencing link. The availability of video teleconferencing services is not guaranteed.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Russell E. Chazell,

Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08513 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Proposed Submission of Information Collection for OMB Review; Comment Request; Filings for Reconsideration

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Notice of intent to request extension of OMB approval of information collection.

SUMMARY: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) intends to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend approval, under the Paperwork Reduction Act of a collection of information for filings for reconsideration under its regulation on Rules for Administrative Review of Agency Decisions. This notice informs the public of PBGC's intent and solicits public comment on the collection of information.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Email: paperwork.comments@pbgc.gov.* Refer to Filings for Reconsideration in the subject line.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005–4026.

All submissions received must include the agency's name (Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, or PBGC) and refer to Filings for Reconsideration. All comments received will be posted without change to PBGC's website, *http://www.pbgc.gov,* including any personal information provided.

Copies of the collection of information may be obtained by writing to Disclosure Division, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005–4026, or calling 202–326–4040 during normal business hours. TTY users may call the Federal relay service toll-free at 800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 202–326–4040.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Levin (*levin.karen@pbgc.gov*), Attorney, Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005–4026; 202–326–4400, extension 3559. TTY users may call the Federal relay service toll-free at 800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 202–326–4400, extension 3559.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) regulation on Rules for Administrative Review of Agency Decisions (29 CFR part 4003) prescribes rules governing the issuance of initial

determinations by PBGC and the procedures for requesting and obtaining administrative review of initial determinations. Certain types of initial determinations are subject to reconsideration, which are covered in subpart C of the regulation. Subpart C prescribes rules on who may request reconsideration, when to make a reconsideration request, where to submit the request, the form and content of reconsideration requests, and other matters relating to reconsideration requests.

Any person aggrieved by an initial determination of PBGC under § 4003.1(b)(1) (determinations that a plan is covered by section 4021 of ERISA), § 4003.1(b)(2) (determinations concerning premiums, interest, and late payment penalties under section 4007 of ERISA), § 4003.1(b)(3) (determinations concerning voluntary terminations), § 4003.1(b)(4) (determinations concerning allocation of assets under section 4044 of ERISA), or § 4003.1(b)(5) (determinations with respect to penalties under section 4071 of ERISA) may request reconsideration of the initial determination. Most requests for reconsideration have been filed by plan administrators under § 4003.1(b)(2) for waiver of premium penalties and interest and late payment penalties under section 4007 of ERISA.

Requests for reconsideration must be in writing, be clearly designated as requests for reconsideration, contain a statement of the grounds for reconsideration and the relief sought, and contain or reference all pertinent information. Requests for reconsideration may be filed by hand, mail, commercial delivery service, or email.

PBGC estimates that an average of 184 persons per year will respond to this collection of information. PBGC further estimates that the average annual burden of this collection of information is about one-half hour and $652 per person, with an average total annual burden of approximately 100 hours and about $120,000.

The existing collection of information was approved under OMB control number 1212–0063 through September 30, 2019. PBGC intends to request that OMB extend approval of this collection of information for another three years. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

PBGC is soliciting public comments to—

- evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodologies and assumptions used;
- enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Stephanie Cibinic,

Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2019–08489 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7709–02–P

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Submission of Information Collection for OMB Review; Comment Request; Annual Financial and Actuarial Information Reporting

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Notice of request for extension of OMB approval.

SUMMARY: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is requesting that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend approval, under the Paperwork Reduction Act, of a collection of information contained in its regulation on Annual Financial and Actuarial Information Reporting. This notice informs the public of PBGC's request and solicits public comment on the collection.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, via electronic mail at *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* or by fax to (202) 395–6974.

A copy of the request will be posted on PBGC's website at *https://www.pbgc.gov/prac/laws-and-regulations/information-collections-under-omb-review.* It may also be obtained without charge by writing to the Disclosure Division of the Office of the General Counsel of PBGC, 1200 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005–4026; faxing a request to 202–326–4042; or, calling 202–326–4040 during normal business hours (TTY users may call the Federal Relay Service toll-free at 800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 202–326–4040). The Disclosure Division will email, fax, or mail the information to you, as you request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie Cibinic, Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street NW, Washington DC 20005–4026; 202–326–4400, extension 6352. (TTY users may call the Federal Relay Service toll-free at 800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 202–326–4400, extension 6352.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4010 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and PBGC's regulation on Annual Financial and Actuarial Information Reporting (29 CFR part 4010) require each member of a controlled group to submit financial and actuarial information to PBGC under certain circumstances. Section 4010 specifies that each controlled group member must provide PBGC with certain financial information, including audited (if available) or (if not) unaudited financial statements. Section 4010 also specifies that the controlled group must provide PBGC with certain actuarial information necessary to determine the liabilities and assets for all PBGC-covered plans.

PBGC's 4010 regulation specifies the items of identifying, financial, and actuarial information that filers must submit under section 4010, through PBGC's secure e-4010 web-based application. Computer-assisted analysis of this information helps PBGC to anticipate possible major demands on the pension insurance system and to focus PBGC resources on situations that pose the greatest risks to that system. Because other sources of information are usually not as current as the section 4010 information and do not reflect a plan's termination liability, the section 4010 filing plays a major role in PBGC's ability to protect participant and premium-payer interests.

The existing collection of information was approved under OMB control number 1212–0049 (expires July 31, 2019). On February 19, 2019, PBGC published in the **Federal Register** (at 84 FR 4863) a notice informing the public of its intent to request an extension of this collection of information for

another three years. No comments were received. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

PBGC estimates that 560 controlled groups will file each year. The total estimated annual burden of the information collection would be approximately 532 hours and $12,871,000.

Issued in Washington, DC, by

Stephanie Cibinic,

Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2019–08492 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7709–02–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CP2019–141]

New Postal Product

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission's consideration concerning a negotiated service agreement. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* May 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at *http://www.prc.gov.* Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction
II. Docketed Proceeding(s)

I. Introduction

The Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition or removal of a negotiated service agreement from the market dominant or the competitive product list, or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the market dominant or the competitive product list.

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, the title of each Postal Service request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 (Public Representative). Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each request.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3007.301.[1]

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) in the captioned docket(s) are consistent with the policies of title 39. For request(s) that the Postal Service states concern market dominant product(s), applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3622, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3010, and 39 CFR part 3020, subpart B. For request(s) that the Postal Service states concern competitive product(s), applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3015, and 39 CFR part 3020, subpart B. Comment deadline(s) for each request appear in section II.

II. Docketed Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* CP2019–141; *Filing Title:* Notice of United States Postal Service of Filing a Functionally Equivalent Global Expedited Package Services 10 Negotiated Service Agreement and Application for Non-Public Treatment of Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* April 23, 2019; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR 3015.5; *Public Representative:* Christopher C. Mohr; *Comments Due:* May 1, 2019.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Stacy L. Ruble,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08608 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

[1] *See* Docket No. RM2018–3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19–22 (Order No. 4679).

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Agency Forms Submitted for OMB Review, Request for Comments

Summary: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) is forwarding an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Review and approval by OIRA ensures that we impose appropriate paperwork burdens.

The RRB invites comments on the proposed collections of information to determine (1) the practical utility of the collections; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the collections; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information that is the subject of collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of collections on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Comments to the RRB or OIRA must contain the OMB control number of the ICR. For proper consideration of your comments, it is best if the RRB and OIRA receive them within 30 days of the publication date.

1. Title and purpose of information collection: Employer Reporting; 3220–0005.

Under Section 9 of the Railroad Retirement Act (RRA), and Section 6 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (RUIA), railroad employers are required to submit reports of employee service and compensation to the RRB as needed for administering the RRA and RUIA. To pay benefits due on a deceased employee's earnings records or determine entitlement to, and amount of annuity applied for, it is necessary at times to obtain from railroad employers current (lag) service and compensation not yet reported to the RRB through the annual reporting process. The reporting requirements are specified in 20 CFR 209.6 and 209.7. The RRB currently utilizes the following forms to collect information to obtain the required lag service and related information from railroad employers: Form AA–12, *Notice of Death and Request for Service Needed for Eligibility,* Form G–88A.1 (or its internet equivalent, Form G–88A.1 (internet)), *Request for Verification of Date Last Worked,* and Form G–88A.2 (or its internet equivalent, Form G–88A.2 (internet)), *Notice of Retirement and Request for Service Needed for Eligibility.* Form AA–12 obtains a report of lag service and compensation from

the last railroad employer of a deceased employee. This report covers the lag period between the date of the latest record of employment processed by the RRB and the date an employee last worked, the date of death or the date the employee may have been entitled to benefits under the Social Security Act. The information is used by the RRB to determine benefits due on the deceased employee's earnings record. Form G–88A.1 is sent by the RRB via a computer-generated listing or transmitted electronically via the RRB's Employer Reporting System (ERS) to employers. ERS consists of a series of screens with completion instructions and collects essentially the same information as the approved manual version. Form G–88A.1 is used for the specific purpose of verifying information previously provided to the RRB regarding the date last worked by an employee. If the information is correct, the employer need not reply. If the information is incorrect, the employer is asked to provide corrected information. Form G–88A.2 is used by the RRB to secure lag service and compensation information when it is needed to determine benefit eligibility.

In addition, 20 CFR 209.12(b) requires all railroad employers to furnish the RRB with the home addresses of all employees hired within the last year (new-hires). Form BA–6a, *Form BA–6 Address Report* (or its internet equivalent, Form BA–6a (internet)) is used by the RRB to obtain home address information of employees from railroad employers who do not have the home address information computerized and who submit the information in a paper format. The form also serves as an instruction sheet to railroad employers who submit the information electronically by CD–ROM. Completion of the forms is mandatory. Multiple responses may be filed by respondent.

Previous Requests for Comments: The RRB has already published the initial 60-day notice (84 FR 5734 on February 22, 2019) required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2). That request elicited no comments.

Information Collection Request (ICR)

Title: Employer Reporting.

OMB Control Number: 3220–0005.

Form(s) submitted: AA–12, G–88A.1, G–88A.1 (internet), G–88A.2, G–88A.2 (internet), BA–6a, BA–6a (internet), and BA–6a (Email).

Type of request: Revision of a currently approved collection of information.

Affected public: Private sector; Businesses or other for-profits.

Abstract: Under the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, railroad employers are required to report service and compensation for employees needed to determine eligibility to and the amounts of benefits paid.

Changes proposed: The RRB proposes minor non-burden impacting changes to Forms AA–12, G–88A.1 (internet), G–88A.2 (internet) and Form BA–6a (internet) and proposes no changes to Forms G–88A.1, G–88A.2 and BA–6a.

The burden estimate for the ICR is as follows:

Form No.	Annual responses	Time (minutes)	Burden (hours)
AA–12	60	5	5
G–88A.1	100	5	8
G–88A.1 Internet	260	4	17
G–88A.1 Internet (Class 1 railroads)	144	16	38
G–88A.2	100	5	8
G–88A.2 (Internet)	1,200	2.5	50
BA–6a (CD–ROM)	14	15	4
BA–6a (Email)	30	15	8
BA–6a (File Transfer Protocol)	10	15	3
BA–6a Internet (RR initiated)	250	17	71
BA–6a Internet (RRB initiated)	250	12	50
BA–6a Paper (RR initiated)	80	32	43
BA–6a Paper (RRB initiated)	250	32	133
Total	2,748	.....	438

2. Title and purpose of information collection: Employee Representative's Status and Compensation Reports; OMB 3220–0014.

Under Section 1(b)(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act (RRA), the term ''employee'' includes an individual who is an employee representative. As defined in Section 1(c) of the RRA, an employee representative is an officer or official representative of a railway labor organization other than a labor organization included in the term ''employer,'' as defined in the RRA, who before or after August 29, 1935, was in the service of an employer under the RRA and who is duly authorized and designated to represent employees in accordance with the Railway Labor Act, or, any individual who is regularly assigned to or regularly employed by such officer or official representative in connection with the duties of his or her office. The requirements relating to the application for employee representative status and the periodic reporting of the compensation resulting from such status is contained in 20 CFR 209.10.

The RRB utilizes Form DC–2, *Employee Representative's Report of Compensation,* to obtain the information needed to determine employee representative status and to maintain a record of creditable service and compensation resulting from such status. Completion is required to obtain or retain a benefit. One response is requested of each respondent.

Previous Requests for Comments: The RRB has already published the initial 60-day notice (84 FR 5735 on February 22, 2019) required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2). That request elicited no comments.

Information Collection Request (ICR)

Title: Employee Representative's Status and Compensation Reports.

OMB Control Number: 3220–0014.

Form(s) submitted: DC–2.

Type of request: Revision of a currently approved collection of information.

Affected public: Private Sector; Businesses or other for-profits.

Abstract: Benefits are provided under the Railroad Retirement Act (RRA) for individuals who are employee representatives as defined in section 1 of the RRA. The collection obtains information regarding the status of such individuals and their compensation.

Changes proposed: The RRB proposes minor non-burden impacting editorial changes to Form DC–2.

The burden estimate for the ICR is as follows:

Form No.	Annual responses	Time (minutes)	Burden (hours)
DC–2	82	30	41
Total	82		41

3. *Title and purpose of information collection:* Survivor Questionnaire; OMB 3220–0032.

Under Section 6 of the Railroad Retirement Act (RRA), benefits that may be due on the death of a railroad employee *or* a survivor annuitant include (1) a lump-sum death benefit (2) a residual lump-sum payment (3) accrued annuities due but unpaid at death, and (4) monthly survivor insurance payments. The requirements for determining the entitlement of possible beneficiaries to these benefits are prescribed in 20 CFR 234.

When the RRB receives notification of the death of a railroad employee or survivor annuitant, an RRB field office utilizes Form RL–94–F, Survivor Questionnaire, to secure additional information from surviving relatives needed to determine if any further benefits are payable under the RRA. Completion is voluntary. One response is requested of each respondent.

Previous requests for comments: The RRB has already published the initial 60-day notice (84 FR 5736 on February 22, 2019) required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2). That request elicited no comments.

Information Collection Request (ICR)

Title: Survivor Questionnaire.

OMB Control Number: 3220–0032.

Form(s) submitted: RL–94–F.

Type of request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected public: Individuals or Households.

Abstract: Under Section 6 of the Railroad Retirement Act, benefits are payable to the survivors or the estates of deceased railroad employees. The collection obtains information used to determine if and to whom benefits are payable; such as a widow(er) due survivor benefits, an executor of the estate, or a payer of burial expenses.

Changes proposed: The RRB proposes minor non-burden impacting editorial changes to Form RL–94–F.

The burden estimate for the ICR is as follows:

Form No.	Annual responses	Time (minutes)	Burden (hours)
RL–94–F, Items 5–10, and 18	50	9	8
RL–94–F, Items 5–18	5,000	11	917
RL–94–F, Item 18 only	400	5	34
Total	5,450		959

4. *Title and purpose of information collection:* Request for Medicare Payment; OMB 3220–0131.

Under Section 7(d) of the Railroad Retirement Act, the RRB administers the Medicare program for persons covered by the railroad retirement system. The collection obtains the information needed by Palmetto GBA, the Medicare carrier for railroad retirement beneficiaries, to pay claims for payments under Part B of the Medicare program. Authority for collecting the information is prescribed in 42 CFR 424.32.

The RRB currently utilizes Forms G–740S, Patient's Request for Medicare Payment, along with Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Form CMS–1500, to secure the information necessary to pay Part B Medicare Claims. Completion is required to obtain a benefit. One response is completed for each claim.

Previous Requests for Comments: The RRB has already published the initial 60-day notice (84 FR 5734 on February 22, 2019) required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2). That request elicited no comments.

Information Collection Request (ICR)

Title: Request for Medicare Payment.

OMB Control Number: 3220–0131.

Form(s) submitted: CMS–1500 and G–740S.

Type of request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected public: Individuals or Households.

Abstract: The RRB administers the Medicare program for persons covered by the Railroad Retirement System. The collection obtains the information needed by Palmetto GBA, the RRB's carrier, to pay claims for services covered under Part B of the program.

Changes proposed: The RRB proposes the following changes to Form G–740S:

- Changed Item 2a from ''Medicare Claim'' to ''Medicare Number''.
- Replaced the 12-digit Claim Number field with an 11-digit Medicare Number field.

The burden estimate for the ICR is as follows:

Estimated annual number of respondents: See Justification (Item No. 12).

Total annual responses: 1.

Total annual reporting hours: 1.

5. Title and purpose of information collection: Employer's Deemed Service Month Questionnaire; OMB 3220–0156.

Section 3(i) of the Railroad Retirement Act (RRA), as amended by Public Law 98–76, provides that the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB), under certain circumstances, may deem additional months of service in cases where an employee does not actually work in every month of the year, provided the employee satisfies certain eligibility requirements, including the existence of an employment relation between the employee and his or her employer. The procedures pertaining to the deeming of additional months of service are found in the RRB's regulations at 20 CFR 210, Creditable Railroad Service.

The RRB utilizes Form GL–99, Employer's Deemed Service Months Questionnaire, to obtain service and compensation information from railroad employers to determine if an employee

can be credited with additional deemed months of railroad service. Completion is mandatory. One response is required for each RRB inquiry.

Previous requests for comments: The RRB has already published the initial 60-day notice (84 FR 5736 on February 22, 2019) required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2). That request elicited no comments.

Information Collection Request (ICR)

Title: Employer's Deemed Service Month Questionnaire.

OMB Control Number: 3220–0156.

Form(s) submitted: GL–99.

Type of request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected public: Private Sector; Businesses or other for-profits.

Abstract: Under Section 3(i) of the Railroad Retirement Act, the Railroad Retirement Board may deem months of service in cases where an employee does not actually work in every month of the year. The collection obtains service and compensation information from railroad employers needed to determine if an employee may be credited with additional months of railroad service.

Changes proposed: The RRB proposes non-burden impacting editorial changes to Form GL–99.

The burden estimate for the ICR is as follows:

Form No.	Annual responses	Time (minutes)	Burden (hours)
GL–99	2,000	2	67

Additional Information or Comments: Copies of the forms and supporting documents can be obtained from Brian Foster at (312) 751–4826 or *Brian.Foster@RRB.GOV.*

Comments regarding the information collection should be addressed to Brian Foster, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611–1275 or *Brian.Foster@rrb.gov* and to the OMB Desk Officer for the RRB, Fax: 202–395–6974, Email address: *OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov.*

Brian Foster,

Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–08585 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7905–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–85682; File No. SR–CboeBZX–2018–044]

Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Order Scheduling Filing of Statements on Review

April 17, 2019.

On June 21, 2018, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (''BZX'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to amend BZX Rule 14.11(c) to permit either the portfolio holdings of a series of Index Fund Shares or the index underlying a series of Index Fund Shares to satisfy the listing standards under BZX Rules 14.11(c)(3), (4), and (5). The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on July 11, 2018.[3] On August 23, 2018, the Division of Trading and Markets (''Division''), for the Commission pursuant to delegated authority, extended the time period for Commission action on the proposed rule change.[4] On September 28, 2018, BZX filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, which amended and replaced the proposed rule change as originally filed.[5] On October 5, 2018, the Division, for the Commission pursuant to delegated authority, published notice of Amendment No. 1 and instituted proceedings pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act[6] to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1.[7] On December 21, 2018, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[8] the Division, for the Commission pursuant to delegated authority, designated a longer period within which to issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1.[9] The Commission received one comment letter on the proposed rule change.[10]

On March 8, 2019, the Division, for the Commission pursuant to delegated authority,[11] disapproved the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1.[12] On March 18, 2019, the Acting Secretary of the Commission notified BZX that, pursuant to Commission Rule of Practice 431,[13] the Commission would review the Division's action pursuant to delegated authority and that the Division's action pursuant to delegated authority was stayed until the Commission orders otherwise.[14]

Accordingly, *it is ordered,* pursuant to Commission Rule of Practice 431, that by May 17, 2019, any party or other person may file a statement in support of, or in opposition to, the action made pursuant to delegated authority.

It is further *ordered* that the order disapproving proposed rule change SR–CboeBZX–2018–044 shall remain in effect pending the Commission's review.

By the Commission.

Jill M. Peterson,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08097 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 83594 (July 5, 2018), 83 FR 32158 (July 11, 2018).

[4] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 83919 (August 23, 2018), 83 FR 44083 (August 29, 2018).

[5] Amendment No. 1 is available at: *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-cboebzx-2018-044/srcboebzx2018044-4468884-175849.pdf.*

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[7] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 84378 (October 5, 2018), 83 FR 51745 (October 12, 2018).

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[9] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 84948 (December 21, 2018), 83 FR 67785 (December 31, 2018).

[10] *See* letter from Kyle Murray, Assistant General Counsel, Cboe Global Markets, Inc., to Brent J. Fields, Secretary, Commission, dated November 16, 2018, available at *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-cboebzx-2018-044/srcboebzx2018044-4657310-176507.pdf.*

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[12] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 85278 (March 8, 2019), 84 FR 9395 (March 14, 2019).

[13] 17 CFR 201.431.

[14] *See* letter from Vanessa A. Countryman, Acting Secretary, Commission, to Kyle Murray, Assistant General Counsel, BZX, dated March 18, 2019, available at *https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro/cboebzx/2019/cboebzx-2018-044-acknowledgement-letter-031819.pdf.*

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 33452; 812–14943]

Symmetry Panoramic Trust and Symmetry Partners, LLC; Notice of Application

April 23, 2019.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of an application under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (''Act'') for an exemption from section 15(a) of the Act and rule 18f–2 under the Act, as well as from certain disclosure requirements in rule 20a–1 under the Act, Item 19(a)(3) of Form N–1A, Items 22(c)(1)(ii), 22(c)(1)(iii), 22(c)(8) and 22(c)(9) of Schedule 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and sections 6–07(2)(a), (b), and (c) of Regulation S–X (''Disclosure Requirements''). The requested exemption would permit an investment adviser to hire and replace certain sub-advisers without shareholder approval and grant relief from the Disclosure Requirements as they relate to fees paid to the sub-advisers.

Applicants: Symmetry Panoramic Trust (the ''Trust''), a Delaware statutory trust registered under the Act as an open-end management investment company, and Symmetry Partners, LLC (the ''Adviser''), a Connecticut limited liability company registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (collectively with the Trust, the ''Applicants'').

Filing Dates: The application was filed on August 30, 2018 and amended on February 4, 2019, February 5, 2019, and March 4, 2019.

Hearing or Notification of Hearing: An order granting the application will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by writing to the Commission's Secretary and serving applicants with a copy of the request, personally or by mail. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on May 20, 2019, and should be accompanied by proof of service on the applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by writing to the Commission's Secretary.

ADDRESSES: Secretary, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090. Applicants: c/o Mark C. Amorosi, Esq., K&L Gates LLP, 1601 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006 and John A. Mooney, Esq., Symmetry Partners, LLC, 151 National Drive, Glastonbury, CT 06033.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura L. Solomon, Senior Counsel, at (202) 551–6915, or Kaitlin C. Bottock, Branch Chief, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel's Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following is a summary of the application. The complete application may be obtained via the Commission's website by searching for the file number, or an applicant using the Company name box, at *http://www.sec.gov/search/search.htm* or by calling (202) 551–8090.

Summary of the Application:

1. The Adviser will serve as the investment adviser to the Sub-Advised Series pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust (the ''Investment Advisory Agreement'').[1] The Adviser will provide the Sub-Advised Series with continuous investment management services, subject to the supervision of, and policies established by, the board of trustees of the Trust (''Board''). The Investment Advisory Agreement permits the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board, to delegate to one or more sub-advisers (each, a ''Sub-Adviser'' and collectively, the ''Sub-Advisers'') the responsibility to provide the day-to-day portfolio investment management of each Sub-Advised Series, subject to the supervision and direction of the Adviser.[2] The primary responsibility for managing each Sub-Advised Series will remain vested in the Adviser. The Adviser will hire, evaluate, allocate assets to and oversee the Sub-Advisers, including determining whether a Sub-Adviser should be terminated, at all times subject to the authority of the Board.

2. Applicants request an exemption to permit the Adviser, subject to Board approval, to hire certain Sub-Advisers pursuant to Sub-Advisory Agreements and materially amend existing Sub-Advisory Agreements without obtaining the shareholder approval required under section 15(a) of the Act and rule 18f–2 under the Act.[3] Applicants also seek an exemption from the Disclosure Requirements to permit a Sub-Advised Series to disclose (as both a dollar amount and a percentage of the Sub-Advised Series' net assets): (a) The aggregate fees paid to the Adviser and any Wholly-Owned Sub-Adviser; (b) the aggregate fees paid to Non-Affiliated Sub-Advisers; and (c) the fee paid to each Affiliated Sub-Adviser (collectively, ''Aggregate Fee Disclosure'').

3. Applicants agree that any order granting the requested relief will be subject to the terms and conditions stated in the application. Such terms and conditions provide for, among other safeguards, appropriate disclosure to Sub-Advised Series shareholders and notification about sub-advisory changes and enhanced Board oversight to protect the interests of the Sub-Advised Series' shareholders.

4. Section 6(c) of the Act provides that the Commission may exempt any person, security, or transaction or any class or classes of persons, securities, or transactions from any provisions of the Act, or any rule thereunder, if such relief is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the Act. Applicants believe that the requested relief meets this standard because, as further

[1] Applicants request relief with respect to the named Applicants, as well as to any future series of the Trust and any other existing or future registered open-end management investment company or series thereof that intends to rely on the requested order in the future and that: (a) Is advised by the Adviser, its successors, and any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser or its successors (each, an ''Adviser''); (b) uses the multi-manager structure described in the application; and (c) complies with the terms and conditions set forth in the application (each, a ''Sub-Advised Series''). For purposes of the requested order, ''successor'' is limited to an entity that results from a reorganization into another jurisdiction or a change in the type of business organization.

[2] A ''Sub-Adviser'' for a Sub-Advised Series is (1) an indirect or direct ''wholly-owned subsidiary'' (as such term is defined in the Act) of the Adviser for that Series, or (2) a sister company of the Adviser for that Series that is an indirect or direct ''wholly-owned subsidiary'' of the same entity that, indirectly or directly, wholly owns the Adviser (each of (1) and (2) a ''Wholly-Owned Sub-Adviser'' and collectively, the ''Wholly-Owned Sub-Advisers''), or (3) an investment sub-adviser for that Series that is not an ''affiliated person'' (as such term is defined in section 2(a)(3) of the Act) of the Trust, Sub-Advised Series or the Adviser, except to the extent that an affiliation arises solely because the Sub-Adviser serves as a sub-adviser to one or more Sub-Advised Series (''Non-Affiliated Sub-Advisers'').

[3] The requested relief will not extend to any sub-adviser, other than a Wholly-Owned Sub-Adviser, who is an affiliated person, as defined in Section 2(a)(3) of the Act, of the Sub-Advised Series, the Trust or of the Adviser, other than by reason of serving as a sub-adviser to one or more of the Sub-Advised Series (''Affiliated Sub-Adviser'').

explained in the application, the Investment Advisory Agreements will remain subject to shareholder approval while the role of the Sub-Advisers is substantially similar to that of individual portfolio managers, so that requiring shareholder approval of Sub-Advisory Agreements would impose unnecessary delays and expenses on the Sub-Advised Series. Applicants believe that the requested relief from the Disclosure Requirements meets this standard because it will improve the Adviser's ability to negotiate fees paid to the Sub-Advisers that are more advantageous for the Sub-Advised Series.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08528 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–85707; File No. SR–CBOE–2019–021]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Extend the Operation of Its Flexible Exchange Options Pilot Program Regarding Permissible Exercise Settlement Values for Flexible Exchange Index Options

April 23, 2019.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on April 10, 2019, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''Cboe Options'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a ''non-controversial'' proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act[3] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[4] The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''Cboe Options'') proposes to extend the operation of its Flexible Exchange Options (''FLEX Options'') pilot program regarding permissible exercise settlement values for FLEX Index Options. [The [sic] text of the proposed rule change is provided below. (additions are *italicized;* deletions are [bracketed])

* * * * *

Rules of Cboe Exchange, Inc.

* * * * *

Rule 24A.4. Terms of FLEX Options

(a)–(c) (No change).

. . . *Interpretations and Policies:*

.01 FLEX Index Option PM Settlements Pilot Program: Notwithstanding subparagraph (a)(2)(iv) above, for a pilot period ending the earlier of [May 6]*November 4,* 2019 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis, a FLEX Index Option that expires on an Expiration Friday may have any exercise settlement value that is permissible pursuant to subparagraph (b)(3) above.

.02 (No change).

* * * * *

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Exchange's website (*http://www.cboe.com/AboutCBOE/CBOELegalRegulatoryHome.aspx*), at the Exchange's Office of the Secretary, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

On January 28, 2010, the Exchange received approval of a rule change that, among other things, established a pilot program regarding permissible exercise settlement values for FLEX Index Options.[5] The Exchange has extended the pilot period seven times, which is currently set to expire on the earlier of May 6, 2019 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis.[6] The purpose of this rule change filing is to extend the pilot program through the earlier of November 4, 2019 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis. This filing simply seeks to extend the operation of the pilot program and does not propose any substantive changes to the pilot program.

Under Rule 24A.4, *Terms of FLEX Options,* a FLEX Option may expire on any business day specified as to day,

[5] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 61439 (January 28, 2010), 75 FR 5831 (February 4, 2010) (SR–CBOE–2009–087) (''Approval Order''). The initial pilot period was set to expire on March 28, 2011, which date was added to the rules in 2010. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 61676 (March 9, 2010), 75 FR 13191 (March 18, 2010) (SR–CBOE–2010–026).

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 64110 (March 23, 2011), 76 FR 17463 (March 29, 2011) (SR–CBOE–2011–024) (extending the pilot program through the earlier of March 30, 2012 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on the permanent basis); 66701 (March 30, 2012), 77 FR 20673 (April 5, 2012) (SR–CBOE–2012–027) (extending the pilot through the earlier of November 2, 2012 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis); 68145 (November 2, 2012), 77 FR 67044 (November 8, 2012) (SR–CBOE–2012–102) (extending the pilot program through the earlier of November 2, 2013 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis); 70752 (October 24, 2013), 78 FR 65023 (October 30, 2013) (SR–CBOE–2013–099) (extending the pilot program through the earlier of November 3, 2014 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis); 73460 (October 29, 2014), 79 FR 65464 (November 4, 2014) (SR–CBOE–2014–080) (extending the pilot program through the earlier of May 3, 2016 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis); 77742 (April 29, 2016), 81 FR 26857 (May 4, 2016) (SR–CBOE–2016–032) (extending the pilot program through the earlier of May 3, 2017 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis); 80443 (April 12, 2017), 82 FR 18331 (April 18, 2017) (SR–CBOE–2017–032), 83 FR 21808 (May 10, 2018) (extending the pilot program through the earlier of May 3, 2018 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis); 83175 (May 4, 2018), 83 FR 21808 (May 10, 2018) (SR–CBOE–2018–037); and 84537 (November 5, 2018), 83 FR 56113 (November 9, 2018) (SR–CBOE–2018–071). At the same time the permissible exercise settlement values pilot was established for FLEX Index Options, the Exchange also established a pilot program eliminating the minimum value size requirements for all FLEX Options. *See* Approval Order, *supra* note 5. The pilot program eliminating the minimum value size requirements was extended twice pursuant to the same rule filings that extended the permissible exercise settlement values (for the same extended periods) and was approved on a permanent basis in a separate rule change filing. *See id.* and Securities Exchange Act Release No. 67624 (August 8, 2012), 77 FR 48580 (August 14, 2012) (SR–CBOE–2012–040).

month and year, not to exceed a maximum term of fifteen years. In addition, the exercise settlement value for a FLEX Index Option can be specified as the index value determined by reference to the reported level of the index as derived from the opening or closing prices of the component securities (''a.m. settlement'' or ''p.m. settlement,'' respectively) or as a specified average, provided that the average index value must conform to the averaging parameters established by the Exchange.[7] However, prior to the initiation of the exercise settlement values pilot, only a.m. settlements were permitted if a FLEX Index Option expired on, or within two business days of, a third Friday-of-the-month expiration (''Expiration Friday'').[8]

Under the exercise settlement values pilot, this restriction on p.m. and specified average price settlements in FLEX Index Options was eliminated.[9] The exercise settlement values pilot is currently set to expire on the earlier of May 6, 2019 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis.

Cboe Options is proposing to extend the pilot program through the earlier of November 4, 2019 or the date on which the pilot program is approved on a permanent basis. Cboe Options believes the pilot program has been successful and well received by its Trading Permit Holders and the investing public for the period that it has been in operation as a pilot. In support of the proposed extension of the pilot program, and as required by the pilot program's Approval Order, the Exchange has submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') pilot program reports regarding the pilot, which detail the Exchange's experience with the program. Specifically, the Exchange provided the Commission with annual reports analyzing volume and open interest for each broad-based FLEX Index Options class overlying an Expiration Friday, p.m.-settled FLEX Index Options series.[10] The annual reports also contained information and analysis of FLEX Index Options trading patterns. The Exchange also provided the Commission, on a periodic basis, interim reports of volume and open interest. In providing the pilot reports to the Commission, the Exchange has previously requested confidential treatment of the pilot reports under the Freedom of Information Act (''FOIA'').[11]

The Exchange believes there is sufficient investor interest and demand in the pilot program to warrant its extension. The Exchange believes that, for the period that the pilot has been in operation, the program has provided investors with additional means of managing their risk exposures and carrying out their investment objectives. Furthermore, the Exchange believes that it has not experienced any adverse market effects with respect to the pilot program, including any adverse market volatility effects that might occur as a result of large FLEX exercises in FLEX Option series that expire near Non-FLEX expirations and use a p.m. settlement (as discussed below).

In that regard, based on the Exchange's experience in trading FLEX Options to date and over the pilot period, Cboe Options continues to believe that the restrictions on exercise settlement values are no longer necessary to insulate Non-FLEX expirations from the potential adverse market impacts of FLEX expirations.[12] To the contrary, Cboe Options believes that the restriction actually places the Exchange at a competitive disadvantage to its OTC counterparts in the market for customized options, and unnecessarily limits market participants' ability to trade in an exchange environment that offers the added benefits of transparency, price discovery, liquidity, and financial stability.

The Exchange also notes that certain position limit, aggregation and exercise limit requirements continue to apply to FLEX Index Options in accordance with Rules 24A.7, *Position Limits and Reporting Requirements* and 24A.8, *Exercise Limits.* Additionally, all FLEX Options remain subject to the position reporting requirements in paragraph (a) of Cboe Options Rule 4.13, *Reports Related to Position Limits*.[13] Moreover, the Exchange and its Trading Permit Holder organizations each have the

[7] *See* Rule 24A.4(b)(3); *see also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 31920 (February 24, 1993), 58 FR 12280 (March 3, 1993) (SR–CBOE–92–017). The Exchange has determined to limit the averaging parameters to three alternatives: The average of the opening and closing index values on the expiration date; the average of intra-day high and low index values on the expiration date; and the average of the opening, closing, and intra-day high and low index values on the expiration date. Any changes to the averaging parameters established by the Exchange would be announced to Trading Permit Holders via circular.

[8] For example, prior to the pilot, the exercise settlement value of a FLEX Index Option that expires on the Tuesday before Expiration Friday could have an a.m., p.m. or specified average settlement. However, the exercise settlement value of a FLEX Index Option that expires on the Wednesday before Expiration Friday could only have an a.m. settlement.

[9] No change was necessary or requested with respect to FLEX Equity Options. Regardless of the expiration date, FLEX Equity Options are settled by physical delivery of the underlying.

[10] The annual reports also contained certain pilot period and pre-pilot period analyses of volume and open interest for Expiration Friday, a.m.-settled FLEX Index series and Expiration Friday Non-FLEX Index series overlying the same index as an Expiration Friday, p.m.-settled FLEX Index option.

[11] 5 U.S.C. 552.

[12] In further support, the Exchange also notes that the p.m. and specified average price settlements are already permitted for FLEX Index Options on any other business day except on, or within two business days of, Expiration Friday. The Exchange is not aware of any market disruptions or problems caused by the use of these settlement methodologies on these expiration dates (or on the expiration dates addressed under the pilot program). The Exchange is also not aware of any market disruptions or problems caused by the use of customized options in the over-the-counter (''OTC'') markets that expire on or near Expiration Friday and have a p.m. or specified average exercise settlement value. In addition, the Exchange believes the reasons for limiting expirations to a.m. settlement, which is something the SEC has imposed since the early 1990s for Non-FLEX Options, revolved around a concern about expiration pressure on the New York Stock Exchange (''NYSE'') at the close that are no longer relevant in today's market. Today, the Exchange believes stock exchanges are able to better handle volume. There are multiple primary listing and unlisted trading privilege (''UTP'') markets, and trading is dispersed among several exchanges and alternative trading systems. In addition, the Exchange believes that surveillance techniques are much more robust and automated. In the early 1990s, it was also thought by some that opening procedures allow more time to attract contra-side interest to reduce imbalances. The Exchange believes, however, that today, order flow is predominantly electronic and the ability to smooth out openings and closes is greatly reduced (*e.g.,* market-on-close procedures work just as well as openings). Also, other markets, such as the NASDAQ Stock Exchange, do not have the same type of pre-opening imbalance disseminations as NYSE, so many stocks are not subject to the same procedures on Expiration Friday. In addition, the Exchange believes that NYSE has reduced the required time a specialist has to wait after disseminating a pre-opening indication. So, in this respect, the Exchange believes there is less time to react in the opening than in the close. Moreover, to the extent there may be a risk of adverse market effects attributable to p.m. settled options (or certain average price settled options related to the closing price) that would otherwise be traded in a non-transparent fashion in the OTC market, the Exchange continues to believe that such risk would be lessened by making these customized options eligible for trading in an exchange environment because of the added transparency, price discovery, liquidity, and financial stability available.

[13] Cboe Options Rule 4.13(a) provides that ''[i]n a manner and form prescribed by the Exchange, each Trading Permit Holder shall report to the Exchange, the name, address, and social security or tax identification number of any customer who, acting alone, or in concert with others, on the previous business day maintained aggregate long or short positions on the same side of the market of 200 or more contracts of any single class of option contracts dealt in on the Exchange. The report shall indicate for each such class of options, the number of option contracts comprising each such position and, in the case of short positions, whether covered or uncovered.'' For purposes of Rule 4.13, the term ''customer'' in respect of any Trading Permit Holder includes ''the Trading Permit Holder, any general or special partner of the Trading Permit Holder, any officer or director of the Trading Permit Holder, or any participant, as such, in any joint, group or syndicate account with the Trading Permit Holder or with any partner, officer or director thereof.'' Rule 4.13(d).

authority, pursuant to Cboe Options Rule 12.10, *Margin Required is Minimum,* to impose additional margin as deemed advisable. Cboe Options continues to believe these existing safeguards serve sufficiently to help monitor open interest in FLEX Option series and significantly reduce any risk of adverse market effects that might occur as a result of large FLEX exercises in FLEX Option series that expire near Non-FLEX expirations and use a p.m. settlement.

Cboe Options is also cognizant of the OTC market, in which similar restrictions on exercise settlement values do not apply. Cboe Options continues to believe that the pilot program is appropriate and reasonable and provides market participants with additional flexibility in determining whether to execute their customized options in an exchange environment or in the OTC market. Cboe Options continues to believe that market participants benefit from being able to trade these customized options in an exchange environment in several ways, including, but not limited to, enhanced efficiency in initiating and closing out positions, increased market transparency, and heightened contra-party creditworthiness due to the role of the Options Clearing Corporation as issuer and guarantor of FLEX Options.

If, in the future, the Exchange proposes an additional extension of the pilot program, or should the Exchange propose to make the pilot program permanent, the Exchange will submit, along with any filing proposing such amendments to the pilot program, an annual report (addressing the same areas referenced above and consistent with the pilot program's Approval Order) to the Commission at least two months prior to the expiration date of the program. The Exchange will also continue, on a periodic basis, to submit interim reports of volume and open interest consistent with the terms of the exercise settlement values pilot program as described in the pilot program's Approval Order. Additionally, the Exchange will provide the Commission with any additional data or analyses the Commission requests because it deems such data or analyses necessary to determine whether the pilot program is consistent with the Exchange Act. The Exchange is in the process of making public on its website data and analyses previously submitted to the Commission under the pilot program, and will make public any data and analyses it submits to the Commission under the pilot program in the future.

As noted in the pilot program's Approval Order, any positions established under the pilot program would not be impacted by the expiration of the pilot program.[14]

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act'') and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.[15] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [16] requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [17] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the Exchange believes that the proposed extension of the pilot program, which permits additional exercise settlement values, would provide greater opportunities for investors to manage risk through the use of FLEX Options. Further, the Exchange believes that it has not experienced any adverse effects from the operation of the pilot program, including any adverse market volatility effects that might occur as a result of large FLEX exercises in FLEX Option series that expire near Non-FLEX expirations and use a p.m. settlement. The Exchange also believes that the extension of the exercise settlement values pilot does not raise any unique regulatory concerns. In particular, although p.m. settlements may raise questions with the Commission, the Exchange believes that, based on the Exchange's experience in trading FLEX Options to date and over the pilot period, market impact and investor protection concerns will not be raised by this rule change. The Exchange also believes that the proposed rule change would continue to provide Trading Permit Holders and investors with additional opportunities to trade customized options in an exchange environment (which offers the added benefits of transparency, price discovery, liquidity, and financial stability as compared to the over-the-counter market) and subject to exchange-based rules, and investors would benefit as a result.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

Cboe Options does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange believes there is sufficient investor interest and demand in the pilot program to warrant its extension. The Exchange believes that, for the period that the pilot has been in operation, the program has provided investors with additional means of managing their risk exposures and carrying out their investment objectives. Furthermore, the Exchange believes that it has not experienced any adverse market effects with respect to the pilot program, including any adverse market volatility effects that might occur as a result of large FLEX exercises in FLEX Option series that expire near Non-Flex expirations and use a p.m. settlement. Cboe Options believes that the restriction actually places the Exchange at a competitive disadvantage to its OTC counterparts in the market for customized options, and unnecessarily limits market participants' ability to trade in an exchange environment that offers the added benefits of transparency, price discovery, liquidity, and financial stability. Therefore, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the proposed rule change does not (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public

[14] For example, a position in a p.m.-settled FLEX Index Option series that expires on Expiration Friday in January 2019 could be established during the exercise settlement values pilot. If the pilot program were not extended (or made permanent), then the position could continue to exist. However, the Exchange notes that any further trading in the series would be restricted to transactions where at least one side of the trade is a closing transaction. *See* Approval Order at footnotes 9 and 10, *supra* note 5.

[15] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[16] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[17] *Id.*

interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [18] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[19]

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b–4(f)(6) [20] normally does not become operative for 30 days after the date of filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii),[21] the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. The Exchange states that such waiver will allow the Exchange to extend the pilot program prior to its expiration on May 6, 2019, and maintain the status quo, thereby reducing market disruption.

The Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, as it will allow the pilot program to continue uninterrupted, thereby avoiding investor confusion that could result from a temporary interruption in the pilot program. For this reason, the Commission designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.[22]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[19] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires the Exchange to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

[20] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[21] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

[22] For purposes only of waiving the operative delay for this proposal, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov*. Please include File Number SR–CBOE–2019–021 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number *SR–CBOE–2019–021.* This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–CBOE–2019–021 and should be submitted on or before May 20, 2019.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[23]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08500 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[23] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12) and (59).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Small Business Administration.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) is publishing this notice to comply with requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) requires agencies to submit proposed reporting and recordkeeping requirements to OMB for review and approval, and to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** notifying the public that the agency has made such a submission. This notice also allows an additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Comments should refer to the information collection by name and/or OMB Control Number and should be sent to: *Agency Clearance Officer,* Curtis Rich, Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20416; and *SBA Desk Officer,* Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Curtis Rich, Agency Clearance Officer, (202) 205–7030 *curtis.rich@sba.gov.*

Copies: A copy of the Form OMB 83–1, supporting statement, and other documents submitted to OMB for review may be obtained from the Agency Clearance Officer.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The servicing agent agreement is executed by the borrower, and the certified development company as the loan servicing agent. The agreement is primarily used by the certified development company as the loan servicing agent and acknowledges the imposition of various fees allowed in SBA's 504 loan program.

Title: Servicing Agent Agreement.

Description of Respondents: Certified Development Companies.

Form Number: 1506.

Estimated Annual Responses: 6,151.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 6,151.

Curtis Rich,

Management Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–08502 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #15937 and # 15938; KENTUCKY Disaster Number KY–00073]

Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of KENTUCKY

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a Notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of KENTUCKY (FEMA–4428–DR), dated 04/17/2019.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides.

Incident Period: 02/06/2019 through 03/10/2019.

DATES: Issued on 04/17/2019.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: 06/17/2019.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: 01/17/2020.

ADDRESSES: Submit completed loan applications to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Processing and Disbursement Center, 14925 Kingsport Road, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Escobar, Office of Disaster Assistance, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that as a result of the President's major disaster declaration on 04/17/2019, Private Non-Profit organizations that provide essential services of a governmental nature may file disaster loan applications at the address listed above or other locally announced locations.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Adair, Ballard, Bell, Boyd, Breathitt, Butler, Campbell, Carlisle, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Clay, Crittenden, Cumberland, Edmonson, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Grant, Greenup, Hancock, Harlan, Henderson, Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Livingston, Madison, Magoffin, Marion, Marshall, Martin, McCracken, McCreary, Metcalfe, Morgan, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Rockcastle, Russell, Trigg, Union, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Whitley, Wolfe.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere ...	2.750
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.750
For Economic Injury:	
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.750

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 15937B and for economic injury is 159380.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

James Rivera,

Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 2019–08548 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No. SSA–2019–0018]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Office of Program Law, Office of the General Counsel, Social Security Administration (SSA).

ACTION: Notice of a new system of records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act and our disclosure regulations we are issuing public notice of our intent to establish a new system of records entitled, Program Litigation File System (60–0278). This notice publishes details of the new system as set forth under the caption, **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The system of records notice (SORN) is applicable upon its publication in today's **Federal Register**, with the exception of the routine uses, which are effective May 29, 2019. We invite public comment on the routine uses or other aspects of this SORN. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4) and (e)(11), the public is given a 30-day period in which to submit comments. Therefore, please submit any comments by May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: The public, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress may comment on this publication by writing to the Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, Social Security Administration, Room G–401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235–6401, or through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov/*, please reference docket number SSA–2019–0018. All comments we receive will be available for public inspection at the above address and we will post them to *http://www.regulations.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marcia O. Midgett, Government Information Specialist, Privacy Implementation Division, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel, Social Security Administration, Room G–401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235–6401, telephone: (410) 966–3219, email: *Marcia.O.Midgett@ssa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 5.U.S.C. 5584 provides that a claim of the United States against a person arising out of an erroneous payment of pay or allowances, made on or after July 1, 1960, or arising out of an erroneous payment of travel, transportation or relocation expenses allowances, to an employee of the agency, may be waived in whole or in part by the authorized official, the head of the agency, and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The information we collect will enable the Office of the General Counsel to efficiently and effectively manage the records of benefit claim cases being litigated in court, to provide management information to the agency, and for research and statistical purposes.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), we have provided a report to OMB and Congress on this new system of records.

Mary Ann Zimmerman,

Acting Executive Director, Office of Privacy and Disclosure, Office of the General Counsel.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER

Program Litigation File System, 60–0278.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Social Security Administration, Office of the General Counsel, Office of Program Law, Room G–401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235; or Regional Chief Counsel offices in receipt of original

requests (See Appendix C—Regional Offices Addresses, 5. Regional Chief Counsel Addresses at *https://www.ssa.gov/privacy/sorn/app_c.htm* for address information).

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Social Security Administration, Office of the General Counsel, Associate General Counsel for Program Law, Room G–401 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235, *OGC.OPL.Controls@ssa.gov*.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The authorities for maintaining this system are the various statutes, regulations, rules, or orders pertaining to the subject matter of the litigation (*e.g.,* the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 405(g) and 1383(c), 28 U.S.C. 1291, Waiver of Overpayment of Pay Act, 5 U.S.C. 5584).

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

We will use this system to manage records involved in litigation related to challenges of the agency's policies and procedures, the constitutionality of provisions of the Social Security Act, and benefit determinations.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system maintains information about individuals who are involved in litigation with SSA (in matters within the jurisdiction of SSA) or with the United States as defendants in civil matters seeking Social Security Title II (Retirement, Survivors, Disability Insurance (RSDI)) payments, Title XVI (Supplemental Security Income (SSI)) payments and other types of relief in benefit determinations.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

This system consists of documents involved in court litigation related to the operation and administration of SSA's various programs under the Social Security Act, including but not limited to, litigation regarding RSDI and SSI payments, challenges of the agency's policies and procedures, and the constitutionality of provisions of the Social Security Act.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

We obtain information in this system from existing SSA records; legal pleadings, discovery, and other records exchanged between parties and their attorneys in litigation and pre-litigation; courts; State and local governments; other Federal agencies; and other individuals and entities with information relevant to cases involving SSA, its employees, the United States, or SSA records.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

We will disclose records pursuant to the following routine uses; however, we will not disclose any information defined as ''return or return information'' under 26 U.S.C. 6103 of the Internal Revenue Service Code, unless authorized by statute, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), or IRS regulations.

1. To a congressional office in response to an inquiry from that office made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of the record or third party acting on the subject's behalf.

2. To the Office of the President in response to an inquiry from that office made on behalf of, and at the request of, the subject of the record or a third party acting on the subject's behalf.

3. To the Department of Justice (DOJ), a court or other tribunal, or another party before such court or tribunal, when:

(a) SSA, or any component thereof; or

(b) any SSA employee in his/her official capacity; or

(c) any SSA employee in his/her individual capacity where DOJ (or SSA where it is authorized to do so) has agreed to represent the employee; or

(d) the United States or any agency thereof where SSA determines the litigation is likely to affect SSA or any of its components,

is a party to the litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and SSA determines that the use of such records by DOJ, a court or other tribunal, or another party before the tribunal is relevant and necessary to the litigation, provided; however, that in each case, the agency determines that disclosure of the records to DOJ, court or other tribunal, or another party is a use of the information contained in the records that is compatible with the purpose for which the records were collected.

4. To contractors and other Federal agencies, as necessary, for the purpose of assisting SSA in the efficient administration of its programs. We will disclose information under this routine use only in situations in which SSA may enter into a contractual or similar agreement with a third party to assist in accomplishing an agency function relating to this system of records.

5. To student volunteers, individuals working under a personal services contract, and other workers who technically do not have the status of Federal employees, when they are performing work for SSA, as authorized by law, and they need access to personally identifiable information (PII) in SSA records in order to perform their assigned agency functions.

6. To Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and private security contractors, as appropriate, information necessary:

(a) to enable them to protect the safety of SSA employees and customers, the security of the SSA workplace, and the operation of SSA facilities; or

(b) to assist in investigations or prosecutions with respect to activities that affect such safety and security or activities that disrupt the operation of SSA facilities.

7. To the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) under *44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.*

8. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when:

(a) SSA suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records;

(b) SSA has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach, there is a risk of harm to individuals, SSA (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and

(c) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connections with SSA's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

9. To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when SSA determines that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in:

(a) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach; or

(b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

10. To provide status of information on pending litigation and to manage the litigation workload. Records will be used in communicating with, among others, Federal and State agencies, private individuals, private attorneys, the United States Attorney, and other Federal officials.

11. To DOJ for the purpose of obtaining advice concerning disclosure of such information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552.

12. To a private firm under contract with SSA for the purpose of having that firm convert the records to machine-readable form, or collate, analyze, aggregate or otherwise refine the

information in the records. The contractor will be required to maintain Privacy Act (PA) safeguards with respect to such records.

13. To Federal, State, and local government agencies, private individuals, private attorneys, individual law enforcement officers, and other persons or entities with relevant information for the purpose of investigating, settling, or adjudicating claims of violation of law by SSA or its employees and assisting with a subsequent litigation.

14. To private attorneys or union representatives, prior to formal litigation proceedings, when SSA determines that due process requires disclosure.

15. To disclose information to officials of labor organizations recognized under 5 U.S.C. Chapter 71 when relevant and necessary to their duties or exclusive representation concerning personnel policies, practices, and matters affecting working conditions.

16. To an appropriate licensing organization or Bar association responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing or implementing standards for maintaining a professional licensing or Bar membership, if SSA becomes aware of a violation or potentional violation of professional licensing or Bar association standards or to respond to inquiries or actions from such association about SSA employee conduct.

17. To the Office of Personnel Management, Merit Systems Protection Board, or the Office of Special Consel in connection with appeals, special studies of the civil service and other merit systems, review of rules and regulations, investigations of alleged or possible prohibited personnel practices, and other such functions promulgated in 5 U.S.C. Chapter 12, or as may be required by law.

18. To the Equal Employment Opportunity Commision when requested in connection with investigations into alleged or possible discriminatory practices in the Federal sector, examination of Federal affirmative employment programs, compliance by Federal agencies with Uniformed Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures, or other functions vested in the Commission.

19. To disclose information to the Federal Labor Relations Authority (including its General Counsel) when requested in connection with investigation and resolution of allegations of unfair labor practices, in connection with the resolution of exceptions to arbitrator's awards when a question of material fact is raised, to investigate representation petitions and to conduct or supervise representation elections, and in connection with matters before the Federal Services Impasses Panel.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

We will maintain records in this system in paper and electronic form.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

We will retrieve records by the court docket number and the names of the parties.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

In accordance with NARA rules codified at *36 CFR 1225.16,* we maintain the program law litigation records in accordance with the approved NARA Agency-Specific Records Schedule N1–047–10–04. Periods of retention vary depending on the type of litigation record. See N1–047–10–04. The Office of the General Counsel reserves the right to retain for an indefinite period certain records that, in the judgement of that office are of precedential value.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

We retain electronic and paper files with personal identifiers in secure storage areas accessible only by our authorized employees and contractors who have a need for the information when performing their official duties. Security measures include, but are not limited to, the use of codes and profiles, personal identification number and password, and personal identification verification cards. We keep paper records in locked cabinets within secure areas, with access limited to only those employees who have an official need for access in order to perform their duties.

We annually provide our employees and contractors with appropriate security awareness training that includes reminders about the need to protect PII and the criminal penalties that apply to unauthorized access to, or disclosure of, PII (5 U.S.C. 552a(i)(1)). Furthermore, employees and contractors with access to databases maintaining PII must sign a sanctions document annually, acknowledging their accountability for inappropriately accessing or disclosing such information.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals may submit requests for information about whether this system contains a record about them by submitting a written request to the system manager at the above address, which includes their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them. Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, a record by mail must include (1) a notarized statement to us to verify their identity or (2) must certify in the request that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

Individuals requesting notification of, or access to, records in person must provide their name, SSN, or other information that may be in this system of records that will identify them, as well as provide an identity document, preferably with a photograph, such as a driver's license. Individuals lacking identification documents sufficient to establish their identity must certify in writing that they are the individual they claim to be and that they understand that the knowing and willful request for, or acquisition of, a record pertaining to another individual under false pretenses is a criminal offense.

These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Same as record access procedures. Individuals should also reasonably identify the record, specify the information they are contesting, and state the corrective action sought and the reasons for the correction with supporting justification showing how the record is incomplete, untimely, inaccurate, or irrelevant. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.65(a).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Same as record access procedures. These procedures are in accordance with our regulations at 20 CFR 401.40 and 401.45.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

None.

[FR Doc. 2019–07444 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 10752]

Meeting of the United States-Korea Environmental Affairs Council and Environmental Cooperation Commission

ACTION: Notice of the third meetings of the Environmental Affairs Council, established pursuant to the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement and of the Environmental Cooperation Commission established under the United States-Korea Environmental Cooperation Agreement, and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of State and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) are providing notice that the United States and the Republic of Korea (Korea) intend to hold the third meetings of the Environmental Affairs Council (EAC) and Environmental Cooperation Commission (ECC) in Washington, DC, on May 13 and 14, 2019.

DATES: The EAC and ECC meetings will be held on May 13–14, 2019, in Washington, DC, at the U.S. Department of State. Written comments and suggestions should be submitted no later than May 10, 2019, to facilitate consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and suggestions should be submitted to both: (1) Tiffany Prather, Office of Environmental Quality and Transboundary Issues, U.S. Department of State, by electronic mail to *PratherTA@state.gov* with the subject line ''U.S.-Korea EAC/ECC Meetings''; and

(2) Maureen Hinman, Office of Environment and Natural Resources, Office of the United States Trade Representative, by electronic mail to *Maureen.E.Hinman@ustr.eop.gov* with the subject line ''U.S.-Korea EAC/ECC Meetings.''

If you have access to the internet, you can view and comment on this notice by going to: *http://www.regulations.gov/#!home* and searching on its Public Notice number: [DOS–2019–0008].

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tiffany Prather, telephone (202) 647–4548, or Maureen Hinman, telephone (202) 395–9501.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: During the EAC meeting, the United States and Korea (collectively the Parties) will discuss their respective implementation of and progress under the Environment Chapter (Chapter 20) of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA). During the ECC meeting, the Parties will review the results of environmental cooperation under the 2016–2018 Work Program. The Parties also expect to approve a new 2019–2021 Work Program. All interested persons are invited to attend a public session on May 14, 2019, following the EAC and ECC meetings where they will have the opportunity to ask questions and discuss implementation of Chapter 20 and U.S.-Korean environmental cooperation with Council and Commission Members. For further information, please contact Tiffany Prather or Maureen Hinman.

The Department of State and USTR invite interested organizations and members of the public to submit written comments or suggestions regarding implementation of Chapter 20, the Work Programs, the meeting agendas, or any issues that should be discussed at the meetings. In preparing comments or suggestions, submitters are encouraged to refer to: (1) The Environment Chapter of the United States-Korea FTA; (2) the United States-Korea Environmental Cooperation Agreement (ECA); (3) the United States-Korea Environmental Cooperation Commission 2016–2018 Work Program; and (4) the Final Environmental Review of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement. These documents are available at *www.state.gov/e/oes/eqt/trade/c49687.htm*

Article 20.6.1 of the United States-Korea FTA establishes an EAC, which oversees implementation of Chapter 20. The United States and Korea established the ECC when they signed the ECA, negotiated in concert with the FTA, on January 23, 2012. In Articles 3 and 4 of the ECA, the Parties state that they plan to meet to develop and update, as appropriate, a Work Program for Environmental Cooperation. The Work Program will identify and outline environmental cooperation priorities, on-going efforts, and possibilities for future cooperation.

Please refer to the Department of State website at *www.state.gov/e/oes/eqt/trade/c49687.htm* and the USTR website at *www.ustr.gov* for more information.

Brian P. Doherty,

Director, Office of Environmental Quality and Transboundary Issues, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2019–08490 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 10753]

Notice of Public Meeting

SUMMARY: The Advisory Panel to the U.S. Section of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission will meet on May 10, 2019.

DATES: The meeting will take place via teleconference on May 10, 2019 from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. Eastern time.

ADDRESSES: The teleconference call-in number is toll-free 877–336–1831, passcode 6472335, and will have a limited number of lines for members of the public to access from anywhere in the United States. Callers will hear instructions for using the passcode and joining the call after dialing the toll-free number noted. Members of the public wishing to participate in the teleconference must contact the OES officer in charge as noted in the **FOR MORE INFORMATION** section below no later than close of business on Wednesday, May 8, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Staci MacCorkle, Office of Marine Conservation. Telephone (202) 647–3010, email address *MacCorkleSK@state.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, notice is given that the Advisory Panel to the U.S. Section of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) will meet on the date and time noted above. The Panel consists of members from the states of Alaska and Washington who represent the broad range of fishing and conservation interests in anadromous and ecologically related species in the North Pacific. Certain members also represent relevant state and regional authorities. The Panel was established in 1992 to advise the U.S. Section of the NPAFC on research needs and priorities for anadromous species, such as salmon, and ecologically related species occurring in the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean. The upcoming Panel meeting will focus on a review of the agenda for the 2019 annual meeting of the NPAFC (May 13–17, 2019; Portland, Oregon). Background material is available from the point of contact noted above and by visiting *www.npafc.org.*

This announcement might appear in the **Federal Register** less than 15 days prior to the meeting. The Department of State finds that there is an exceptional circumstance in that this advisory committee meeting must be held on May 10 in order to prepare for the

NPAFC annual meeting, to be convened on May 13, 2019.

David F. Hogan Jr,

Acting Director, Office of Marine Conservation Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2019–08615 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 10739]

Exercise of Authority Under Section 212(d)(3(B)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; Notice of Determination

Following consultations with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, the Secretary of State hereby concludes, as a matter of discretion in accordance with the authority granted by section 212(d)(3)(B)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(3)(B)(i), as amended, and considering the national security and foreign policy interests deemed relevant in these consultations, that INA section 212(a)(3)(B)(i), 8 U.S.C.1182(a)(3)(B)(i), excluding subclause (i)(II), shall not apply with respect to an alien, for purposes of any visa or other immigration-related application, for any activity or association relating to the Kataeb militias, provided that the alien satisfies the relevant agency authority that the alien:

(a) Is seeking a benefit or protection under the INA and has been determined to be otherwise eligible for the benefit or protection;

(b) Has undergone and passed all relevant background and security checks;

(c) Has fully disclosed, to the best of his or her knowledge, in all relevant applications and interviews with U.S. government representatives and agents, the nature and circumstances of all activities or associations falling within the scope of INA section 212(a)(3)(B)(i), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(i);

(d) Has not participated in, or knowingly provided material support to, terrorist activities that targeted noncombatant persons, or U.S. interests;

(e) Has not engaged in terrorist activity, not otherwise exempted, outside the context of the Lebanese civil war of 1975–1990;

(f) Poses no danger to the safety and security of the United States; and

(g) Warrants an exemption from the relevant inadmissibility provisions in the totality of the circumstances.

Implementation of this determination will be made by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) or by U.S. consular officers, as applicable, who shall ascertain, to their satisfaction, and in their discretion, that the particular applicant meets each of the criteria set forth above. The exercise of authority described herein may be revoked at any time as a matter of discretion and without notice. Any determination made under this exercise of authority as set out above can inform but shall not control a decision regarding any subsequent benefit or protection application, unless such exercise of authority has been revoked.

This exercise of authority shall not be construed to prejudice, in any way, the ability of the U.S. government to commence subsequent criminal or civil proceedings in accordance with U.S. law involving any beneficiary of this exercise of authority or any other person. This exercise of authority is not intended to create any substantive or procedural right or benefit that is legally enforceable by any party against the United States or its agencies or officers or any other person.

In accordance with section 212(d)(3)(B)(ii) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(3)(B)(ii), a report on the aliens to whom this exercise of authority is applied, on the basis of case-by-case decisions by the U.S. Department of Department of State or by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, shall be provided to the specified congressional committees not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year.

The foregoing determination is based on assessments related to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States as they apply to the particular category of persons described herein and shall not have any application with respect to any other persons or to other provisions of U.S. law.

Dated: April 19, 2019.

Michael R. Pompeo,

Secretary of State.

[FR Doc. 2019–08568 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Secretary

[Public Notice: 10738]

Exercise of Authority Under Section 212(d)(3)(B)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act

Following consultations with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, the Secretary of State hereby concludes, as a matter of discretion in accordance with the authority granted by section 212(d)(3)(B)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(3)(B)(i), as amended, and considering the national security and foreign policy interests deemed relevant in these consultations, that INA section 212(a)(3)(B)(i), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(i), excluding subclause (i)(II), shall not apply with respect to an alien, for purposes of any visa or other immigration-related application, for any activity or association relating to the Lebanese Forces militias, provided that the alien satisfies the relevant agency authority that the alien:

(a) Is seeking a benefit or protection under the INA and has been determined to be otherwise eligible for the benefit or protection;

(b) Has undergone and passed all relevant background and security checks;

(c) Has fully disclosed, to the best of his or her knowledge, in all relevant applications and interviews with U.S. government representatives and agents, the nature and circumstances of all activities or associations falling within the scope of INA section 212(a)(3)(B)(i), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(i);

(d) Has not participated in, or knowingly provided material support to, terrorist activities that targeted noncombatant persons, or U.S. interests;

(e) Has not engaged in terrorist activity, not otherwise exempted, outside the context of the Lebanese civil war of 1975–1990;

(f) Poses no danger to the safety and security of the United States; and

(g) Warrants an exemption from the relevant inadmissibility provisions in the totality of the circumstances.

Implementation of this determination will be made by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) or by U.S. consular officers, as applicable, who shall ascertain, to their satisfaction, and in their discretion, that the particular applicant meets each of the criteria set forth above. The exercise of authority described herein may be revoked at any time as a matter of discretion and without notice. Any determination made under this exercise of authority as set out above can inform but shall not control a decision regarding any subsequent benefit or protection application, unless such exercise of authority has been revoked.

This exercise of authority shall not be construed to prejudice, in any way, the ability of the U.S. government to commence subsequent criminal or civil proceedings in accordance with U.S. law involving any beneficiary of this exercise of authority or any other

person. This exercise of authority is not intended to create any substantive or procedural right or benefit that is legally enforceable by any party against the United States or its agencies or officers or any other person.

In accordance with section 212(d)(3)(B)(ii) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(3)(B)(ii), a report on the aliens to whom this exercise of authority is applied, on the basis of case-by-case decisions by the U.S. Department of Department of State or by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, shall be provided to the specified congressional committees not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year.

The foregoing determination is based on assessments related to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States as they apply to the particular category of persons described herein and shall not have any application with respect to any other persons or to other provisions of U.S. law.

Dated: April 19, 2019.

Michael R. Pompeo,

Secretary of State.

[FR Doc. 2019–08567 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–06–P

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Projects Approved for Consumptive Uses of Water

AGENCY: Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists the projects approved by rule by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission during the period set forth in ''**DATES**.''

DATES: March 1–31, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110–1788.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason E. Oyler, General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission, telephone: (717) 238–0423, ext. 1312; fax: (717) 238–2436; email: *joyler@srbc.net.* Regular mail inquiries may be sent to the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice lists the projects, described below, receiving approval for the consumptive use of water pursuant to the Commission's approval by rule process set forth in 18 CFR 806.22(e) and § 806.22(f) for the time period specified above:

Approvals by Rule Issued Under 18 CFR 806.22(f)

1. Beech Resources, LLC; Pad ID: Douglas C. Kinley Pad A, ABR–201903001; Lycoming Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 7, 2019.

2. Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: KLINE (01 125) R, ABR–201903002; Springfield Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 11, 2019.

3. Rockdale Marcellus, LLC; Pad ID: Hickok-114, ABR–201903003; Canton Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 2.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 11, 2019.

4. Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Gamble Pad O, ABR–201903009; Hepburn Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 14, 2019.

5. Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation; Pad ID: AbbottM P1, ABR–201903004; Bridgewater Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 18, 2019.

6. Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: DCNR Tract 007 Pad C, ABR–201903006; Delmar and Shippen Townships, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 18, 2019.

7. Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: CHOCONUT VALLEY FARMS (07 090), ABR–201403007.R1; Choconut Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 21, 2019.

8. SWN Production Company, LLC; Pad ID: JOHN GOOD WEST LU9 PAD; ABR–201403008.R1; Cogan House and Jackson Townships, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.9990 mgd; Approval Date: March 21, 2019.

9. Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Clermont Pad D, ABR–201403009.R1; Jones Township, Elk County; Shippen Township, Cameron County; and Sargeant Township, McKean County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 25, 2019.

10. Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation; Pad ID: BennerJ P1, ABR–201903005; Forest Lake Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 25, 2019.

11. SWN Production Company, LLC; PAD ID: WY–08 LEBER PAD, ABR–201903007; North Branch Township, Wyoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.9990 mgd; Approval Date: March 25, 2019.

12. JKLM Energy, LLC; PAD ID: Headwaters 141, ABR–201903008; Ulysses Township, Potter County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 3.0000 mgd; Approval Date: March 25, 2019.

Authority: Pub. L. 91–575, 84 Stat. 1509 *et seq.,* 18 CFR parts 806 and 808.

Dated: April 9, 2019.

Jason E. Oyler,

General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–08494 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7040–01–P

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Grandfathering (GF) Registration Notice

AGENCY: Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists Grandfathering Registration for projects by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission during the period set forth in **DATES**.

DATES: March 1–31, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110–1788.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason E. Oyler, General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission, telephone: (717) 238–0423, ext. 1312; fax: (717) 238–2436; email: *joyler@srbc.net.* Regular mail inquiries may be sent to the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice lists GF Registration for projects, described below, pursuant to 18 CFR 806, Subpart E for the time period specified above:

Grandfathering Registration Under 18 CFR part 806, subpart E

1. Mount Holly Springs Borough Authority, GF Certificate No. GF–201903017, South Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Pa.; Pine Road Heights Well; Issue Date: March 8, 2019.

2. Denver Borough, GF Certificate No. GF–201903018, Denver Borough, Lancaster County, Pa.; Well 1 (Smokestown); Issue Date: March 8, 2019.

3. Lebanon Country Club, GF Certificate No. GF–201903019, North Cornwall Township, Lebanon County, Pa.; Irrigation Well and Consumptive Use; Issue Date: March 8, 2019.

4. American Legion Country Club, GF Certificate No. GF–201903020, Wayne Township, Mifflin County, Pa.; Juniata River and On-Site Well; Issue Date: March 18, 2019.

5. Hampden Township—Armitage Golf Club, GF Certificate No. GF–

201903021, Hampden Township, Cumberland County, Pa.; Conodoguinet Creek; Issue Date: March 18, 2019.

6. Carson Family Enterprises, Inc. d.b.a. Canasawacta Country Club, GF Certificate No. GF–201903022, Towns of Plymouth and North Norwich, Chenango County, N.Y.; 15 Pond, 3 Pond, 7 Pond, and Consumptive Use; Issue Date: March 18, 2019.

7. Nittany Country Club, GF Certificate No. GF–201903023, Walker Township, Centre County, Pa.; the Reservoir on Little Fishing Creek and Consumptive Use; Issue Date: March 18, 2019.

8. Toftrees Golf Club, Inc. d/b/a Toftrees Hotel Resort and Conference Center, GF Certificate No. GF–201903024, Patton Township, Centre County, Pa.; Pond 9; Issue Date: March 18, 2019.

9. East Donegal Township Municipal Authority, GF Certificate No. GF–201903025, East Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pa.; Glatfelter Springs; Issue Date: March 15, 2019.

10. Hanover Country Club, GF Certificate No. GF–201903026, Abbottstown Borough, Adams County, and Paradise Township, York County, Pa.; Well 1, Well 2, and Irrigation Pond; Issue Date: March 15, 2019.

11. MARS, Incorporated—Mars Wrigley Confectionery US, LLC, GF Certificate No. GF–201903027, Elizabethtown Borough, Lancaster County, Pa.; Well 6; Issue Date: March 15, 2019.

12. Farmers Pride, Inc. dba Bell & Evans, GF Certificate No. GF–201903028, Bethel Township, Lebanon County, Pa.; Main Well and Consumptive Use; Issue Date: March 27, 2019.

13. State College Borough Water Authority, GF Certificate No. GF–201903029, College and Harris Townships, Centre County, Pa.; Wells 7, 8, 11, and 14 (Thomas Wells) and Well 25; Issue Date: March 27, 2019.

Authority: Public Law 91–575, 84 Stat. 1509 *et seq.,* 18 CFR parts 806 and 808.

Dated: April 22, 2019.

Jason E. Oyler,

General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–08503 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7040–01–P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Determination Regarding Waiver of Discriminatory Purchasing Requirements With Respects to Goods and Services of Australia

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States has agreed to waive discriminatory purchasing requirements for eligible products and suppliers of Australia beginning on May 5, 2019.

DATES: This notice is applicable on May 5, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kent Shigetomi, Office of WTO and Multilateral Affairs, at *Kent_Shigetomi@ustr.eop.gov* or 202–395–9581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 17, 2018, the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Government Procurement approved the accession of Australia to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). Australia submitted its instrument of accession to the Secretary General of the WTO on April 5, 2019. The GPA will enter into force for Australia on May 5, 2019. The United States, which also is a party to the GPA, has agreed to waive discriminatory purchasing requirements for eligible products and suppliers of Australia beginning on May 5, 2019.

II. Determination

Section 1–201 of Executive Order 12260 of December 31, 1980, delegated the functions of the President under sections 301 and 302 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Act) (19 U.S.C. 2511 and 2512) to the United States Trade Representative (Trade Representative).

In conformity with the Act and to carry out U.S. obligations under the GPA, the Trade Representative has determined that Australia is a party to the GPA and will provide appropriate reciprocal competitive government procurement opportunities to United States products and services and suppliers of such products and services. In accordance with section 301(b)(1) of the Act, the Trade Representative has so designated Australia for purposes of section 301(a) of the Act.

Accordingly, beginning on May 5, 2019, with respect to eligible products of Australia, *i.e.,* those goods and services covered under the GPA for procurement by the United States, and the suppliers of such products, the application of any law, regulation, procedure, or practice regarding government procurement that would, if applied to such products and suppliers, result in treatment less favorable than that accorded to United States products and suppliers of such products, or to eligible products of another foreign country or instrumentality that is a party to the GPA and suppliers of such products, is waived. This waiver shall be applied by all entities listed in United States Annexes 1 and 3 of GPA Appendix 1.

The Trade Representative may modify or withdraw this designation and the waiver.

Jamieson Greer,

Chief of Staff, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 2019–08543 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3290–F9–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Summary Notice No. PE–2019–5]

Petition for Exemption; Summary of Petition Received; Elbe Flugzeugwerke GmbH

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of petition for exemption received.

SUMMARY: This notice contains a summary of a petition seeking relief from specified requirements of Federal Aviation Regulations. The purpose of this notice is to improve the public's awareness of, and participation in, the FAA's exemption process. Neither publication of this notice nor the inclusion or omission of information in the summary is intended to affect the legal status of the petition or its final disposition.

DATES: Comments on this petition must identify the petition docket number and must be received on or before May 20, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by docket number FAA–2018–1055 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M–30; U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

• *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

• *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at 202–493–2251.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *http://www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at *http://www.dot.gov/privacy.*

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Forseth, AIR–673, Federal Aviation Administration, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198, phone and fax 206–231–3179, email *mark.forseth@faa.gov*; or Alphonso Pendergrass, ARM–200, Office of Rulemaking, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591, phone 202–267–4713, email *Alphonso.Pendergrass@faa.gov.* This notice is published pursuant to 14 CFR 11.85.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on April 19, 2019.

Victor Wicklund,

Manager, Transport Standards Branch.

Petition for Exemption

Docket No.: FAA–2018–1055.

Petitioner: Elbe Flugzeugwerke GmbH.

Section(s) of 14 CFR Affected: § 25.1447(c)(1).

Description of Relief Sought: Elbe Flugzeugwerke GmbH seeks relief from 14 CFR 25.1447(c)(1), which requires oxygen masks to be automatically presented to each passenger in an airplane, and 10 percent more masks than the maximum seating capacity of the airplane, as the rule applies to a flight-crew rest compartment, equipped with portable oxygen supplies for compartment occupants, in Airbus Model A330–300 and –200 passenger-to-freighter conversion airplanes.

[FR Doc. 2019–08612 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0062]

Request for Comments on the Renewal of a Previously Approved Information Collection: Determination of Fair and Reasonable Rates for Carriage of Agriculture Cargoes on U.S. Commercial Vessels

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Maritime Administration (MARAD) invites public comments on our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection. The information to be collected will be used by the Maritime Administration in determining fair and reasonable guideline rates for the carriage of preference cargoes on U.S.-flag vessels. In addition, U.S.-flag vessel operators are required to submit Post Voyage Reports to the Maritime Administration after completion of a cargo preference voyage. We are required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments [identified by Docket No. DOT–MARAD–2019–0062] through one of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Search using the above DOT docket number and follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

• *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.

• *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the Department's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for the Department to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Albert Bratton, Telephone Number: (202) 366–5769, Office of Business Finance, Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Determination of Fair and Reasonable Rates for Carriage of Agriculture Cargoes on U.S.-Commercial Vessels—46 CFR.

OMB Control Number: 2133–0514.

Type of Request: Renewal of a Previously Approved Information Collection.

Abstract: 46 U.S.C. 55305 and the Food Security Act of 1985 require that at least 50% of U.S. government sponsored agriculture bulk and packaged cargoes be shipped on U.S.-flag vessels to the extent that such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates. Pursuant to 46 CFR part 381, Government agencies must comply with the cargo preference laws and must submit data to the Maritime Administration (MARAD) on U.S. and foreign-flag carriage of preference cargoes under their control. Part 382 requires U.S. operators to submit specific data to MARAD regarding fair and reasonable guideline rates for the carriage of preference cargoes on U.S.-flag vessels. The collection of vessel data contributes toward the U.S. Department of Transportation's strategic goal of National Security.

In addition, this data collection requires U.S.-flag operators to submit vessel-operating costs and capital costs data to MARAD officials on an annual basis. This information is needed by MARAD to establish fair and reasonable guideline rates for carriage of specific cargoes on U.S. vessels.

Respondents: U.S. citizens who own and operate U.S.-flag vessels.

Affected Public: Business or other for profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 31.

Estimated Number of Responses: 56.

Annual Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 146.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

(Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.93.)

* * * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08515 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0067]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws: Vessel GRU'S (Power Boat); Invitation for Public Comments

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirements of the coastwise trade laws to allow the carriage of no more than twelve passengers for hire on vessels, which are three years old or more. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2019–0067 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Search MARAD–2019–0067 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is: U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2019–0067, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bianca Carr, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W23–453, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–9309, Email *Bianca.carr@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel GRU'S is:

—*Intended Commercial Use of Vessel:* ''I am planing to charter my boat primarily to my friends who are promoters and organize events and expressed interest in chartering my boat for some of their clients. I will also occasional charter it to other people if such situation arises. Charter will include day cruises on the Chicago river and Lake Michigan.''

—*Geographic Region Including Base of Operations:* ''Illinois and Indiana'' (Base of Operations: Chicago, IL)

—*Vessel Length and Type:* 30′ power boat

The complete application is available for review identified in the DOT docket as MARAD–2019–0067 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 12121 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388, that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in section 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

Go to the docket online at *http://www.regulations.gov.*, keyword search MARAD–2019–0067 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR–225, W24–220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121)

* * * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08524 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0059]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws: Vessel LA PAZ (Sailboat); Invitation for Public Comments

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirements of the coastwise trade laws to allow the carriage of no more than twelve passengers for hire on vessels, which are three years old or more. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2019–0059 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Search MARAD–2019–0059 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is: U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2019–0059, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the section entitled **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bianca Carr, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W23–453, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–9309, Email *Bianca.carr@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel LA PAZ is:

—*Intended Commercial Use of Vessel:* ''Full, half day or sunset classic sailing charters with usually no more than four passengers''

—*Geographic Region Including Base of Operations:* ''Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina'' (Base of Operations: Welaka, FL)

—*Vessel Length and Type:* 28′ sailboat

The complete application is available for review identified in the DOT docket as MARAD–2019–0059 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 12121 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388, that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in section 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

Go to the docket online at *http://www.regulations.gov,* keyword search MARAD–2019–0059 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see ADDRESSES for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR–225, W24–220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121)

* * * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08518 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0066]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws: Vessel REEL VIBRATIONS (Sport Fishing Boat); Invitation for Public Comments

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is

authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirements of the coastwise trade laws to allow the carriage of no more than twelve passengers for hire on vessels, which are three years old or more. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2019–0066 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Search MARAD–2019–0066 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is: U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2019–0066, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bianca Carr, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W23–453, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–9309, Email *Bianca.carr@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel REEL VIBRATIONS is:

—*Intended Commercial Use of Vessel:* ''OUPV Six Pack Charter Boat''
—*Geographic Region Including Base of Operations:* ''Maryland'' (Base of Operations: Ocean City, MD)
—*Vessel Length and Type:* 34′ sport fishing boat

The complete application is available for review identified in the DOT docket as MARAD–2019–0066 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 12121 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388, that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in section 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

Go to the docket online at *http://www.regulations.gov.,* keyword search MARAD–2019–0066 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR–225, W24–220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121) * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08520 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0058]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws: Vessel TACK–SEA–VATION (Motor Vessel); Invitation for Public Comments

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirements of the coastwise trade laws to allow the carriage of no more than twelve passengers for hire on vessels, which are three years old or more. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2019–0058 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Search

MARAD–2019–0058 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.

• *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is: U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2019–0058, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bianca Carr, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W23–453, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–9309, Email *Bianca.carr@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel TACK–SEA–VATION is:

—*Intended Commercial Use of Vessel:* ''Occasional charter use in Miami, Florida''

—*Geographic Region Including Base of Operations:* ''Florida'' (Base of Operations: Miami, FL)

—*Vessel Length and Type:* 49′ motor vessel

The complete application is available for review identified in the DOT docket as MARAD–2019–0058 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 12121 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388, that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in section 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

Go to the docket online at *http://www.regulations.gov.,* keyword search MARAD–2019–0058 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR–225, W24–220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121)

* * * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08523 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0063]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws: Vessel REGULUS (Motor Vessel); Invitation for Public Comments

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirements of the coastwise trade laws to allow the carriage of no more than twelve passengers for hire on vessels, which are three years old or more. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2019–0063 by any one of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Search MARAD–2019–0063 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.

• *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is: U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2019–0063, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email

address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bianca Carr, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W23–453, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–9309, Email *Bianca.carr@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel REGULUS is:

—*Intended Commercial Use of Vessel:* ''Teaching power boat courses to the public.''
—*Geographic Region Including Base of Operations:* ''California'' (Base of Operations: Newport Harbor, CA)
—*Vessel Length and Type:* 52′ motor vessel

The complete application is available for review identified in the DOT docket as MARAD–2019–0063 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 12121 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388, that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in section 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

Go to the docket online at *http://www.regulations.gov.,* keyword search MARAD–2019–0063 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR–225, W24–220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121) * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08521 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0064]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws: Vessel ISLAND TIME (Sailing Catamaran); Invitation for Public Comments

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirements of the coastwise trade laws to allow the carriage of no more than twelve passengers for hire on vessels, which are three years old or more. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2019–0064 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Search MARAD–2019–0064 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is: U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2019–0064, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bianca Carr, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W23–453,

Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–9309, Email *Bianca.carr@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel ISLAND TIME is:

—*Intended Commercial Use of Vessel:* ''Sailing charter, sailing passenger for hire''

—*Geographic Region Including Base of Operations:* ''Puerto Rico, Florida'' (Base of Operations: Cruz Bay, VI)

—*Vessel Length and Type:* 46′ sailing catamaran

The complete application is available for review identified in the DOT docket as MARAD–2019–0064 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 12121 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388, that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in section 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

Go to the docket online at *http://www.regulations.gov,* keyword search MARAD–2019–0064 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR–225, W24–220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121)

* * * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08517 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0065]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws: Vessel ALLENDE (Sailing Catamaran); Invitation for Public Comments

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirements of the coastwise trade laws to allow the carriage of no more than twelve passengers for hire on vessels, which are three years old or more. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2019–0065 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Search MARAD–2019–0065 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is: U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2019–0065, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bianca Carr, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W23–453, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–9309, Email *Bianca.carr@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel ALLENDE is:

—*Intended Commercial Use of Vessel:* ''This sailing catamaran offers luxury term charters of typically 1 week duration with Captain and Chef. Maximum 6 passengers in 3 guest cabins.''

—*Geographic Region Including Base of Operations:* ''Puerto Rico, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York (excluding New York Harbor), Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland'' (Base of Operations: St. Thomas, VI)

—*Vessel Length and Type:* 44′ sailing catamaran

The complete application is available for review identified in the DOT docket as MARAD–2019–0065 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 12121 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388, that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in section 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

Go to the docket online at *http://www.regulations.gov,* keyword search MARAD–2019–0065 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR–225, W24–220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121)

* * * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08516 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0060]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws: Vessel PERCEPTION (Motor Vessel); Invitation for Public Comments

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirements of the coastwise trade laws to allow the carriage of no more than twelve passengers for hire on vessels, which are three years old or more. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2019–0060 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Search MARAD–2019–0060 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is: U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2019–0060, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bianca Carr, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W23–453, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–9309, Email *Bianca.carr@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel PERCEPTION is:

—*Intended Commercial Use of Vessel:* ''commercial use is limited to carriage of not more than 12 passengers for hire within the Great Lakes geographic limited. No fish caught from this vessel are to be sold commercially.''

—*Geographic Region Including Base of Operations:* ''Michigan'' (Base of Operations: Northpoint, MI)

—*Vessel Length and Type:* 50′ motor vessel

The complete application is available for review identified in the DOT docket as MARAD–2019–0060 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 12121 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388, that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-

vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in section 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

Go to the docket online at *http://www.regulations.gov.,* keyword search MARAD–2019–0060 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR–225, W24–220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121) * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08519 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0068]

Requested Administrative Waiver of the Coastwise Trade Laws: Vessel SHANGRI–LA; Invitation for Public Comments

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to grant waivers of the U.S.-build requirements of the coastwise trade laws to allow the carriage of no more than twelve passengers for hire on vessels, which are three years old or more. A request for such a waiver has been received by MARAD. The vessel, and a brief description of the proposed service, is listed below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2019–0068 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Search MARAD–2019–0068 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is: U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2019–0068, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bianca Carr, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W23–453, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone 202–366–9309, Email *Bianca.carr@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As described by the applicant the intended service of the vessel SHANGRI–LA is:

—*Intended Commercial Use of Vessel:* ''I plan to offer small group charters of up to 6 guests (possibly 12 pending COI) for day and/or evening sailing, snorkeling, sightseeing trips for small groups and families.''

—*Geographic Region Including Base of Operations:* ''Florida, South Carolina, Delaware, New York (excluding New York Harbor), Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Washington State, Oregon, California'' (Base of Operations: Pacific City, OR)

—*Vessel Length and Type:* 42′ sailing catamaran

The complete application is available for review identified in the DOT docket as MARAD–2019–0068 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Interested parties may comment on the effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or businesses in the U.S. that use U.S.-flag vessels. If MARAD determines, in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 12121 and MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388, that the issuance of the waiver will have an unduly adverse effect on a U.S.-vessel builder or a business that uses U.S.-flag vessels in that business, a waiver will not be granted. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the waiver application, and address the waiver criteria given in section 388.4 of MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

Go to the docket online at *http://www.regulations.gov.,* keyword search MARAD–2019–0068 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR–225, W24–220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL–14 FDMS, accessible through *www.dot.gov/privacy.* To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves, all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121) * * *

Dated: April 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–08522 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Proposed Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Treasury; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board); and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Joint notice and request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the OCC, the Board, and the FDIC (the agencies) may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), of which the agencies are members, has approved the agencies' publication for public comment of a proposal to extend for three years, without revision, the Country Exposure Report (FFIEC 009) and the Country Exposure Information Report (FFIEC 009a), which are currently approved collections of information. At the end of the comment period for this notice, the FFIEC and the agencies will review any comments received to determine whether to modify the proposal in response to comments. As required by the PRA, the agencies will then publish a second **Federal Register** notice for a 30-day comment period and submit the final FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a to OMB for review and approval.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before June 28, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are invited to submit written comments to any or all of the agencies. All comments, which should refer to the OMB control number(s), will be shared among the agencies.

OCC: You may submit comments, which should refer to ''FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a,'' by any of the following methods:

- *Email: prainfo@occ.treas.gov.*
- *Mail:* Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Attention: 1557–0100, 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E–218, Washington, DC 20219.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E–218, Washington, DC 20219.

Instructions: You must include ''OCC'' as the agency name and ''1557–0100'' in your comment. In general, the OCC will publish comments on *www.reginfo.gov* without change, including any business or personal information provided, such as name and address information, email addresses, or phone numbers. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not include any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

You may review comments and other related materials that pertain to this information collection beginning on the date of publication of the second notice for this collection by any of the following methods:

- *Viewing Comments Electronically:* Go to *www.reginfo.gov.* Click on the ''Information Collection Review'' tab. Underneath the ''Currently under Review'' section heading, from the drop-down menu select ''Department of Treasury'' and then click ''submit''. This information collection can be located by searching by OMB control number ''1557–0100'' or ''FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a'']. Upon finding the appropriate information collection, click on the related ''ICR Reference Number.'' On the next screen, select ''View Supporting Statement and Other Documents'' and then click on the link to any comment listed at the bottom of the screen.
- For assistance in navigating *www.reginfo.gov,* please contact the Regulatory Information Service Center at (202) 482–7340.
- *Viewing Comments Personally:* You may personally inspect comments at the OCC, 400 7th Street SW, Washington, DC. For security reasons, the OCC requires that visitors make an appointment to inspect comments. You

may do so by calling (202) 649–6700 or, for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, TTY, (202) 649–5597. Upon arrival, visitors will be required to present valid government-issued photo identification and submit to security screening in order to inspect comments.

Board: You may submit comments, which should refer to ''FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a,'' by any of the following methods:

- *Agency website: http://www.federalreserve.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments at: *http://www.federalreserve.gov/generalinfo/foia/ProposedRegs.cfm.*
- Email: *regs.comments@federalreserve.gov.* Include ''FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a'' in the subject line of the message.
- *Fax:* (202) 452–3819 or (202) 452–3102.
- *Mail:* Ann E. Misback, Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551.

All public comments are available on the Board's website at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/foia/proposedregs.aspx* as submitted, unless modified for technical reasons. Accordingly, your comments will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information. Public comments may also be viewed electronically or in paper in Room 146, 1709 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays. For security reasons, the Board requires that visitors make an appointment to inspect comments. You may do so by calling (202) 452–3684. Upon arrival, visitors will be required to present valid government-issued photo identification and to submit to security screening in order to inspect and photocopy comments.

FDIC: You may submit comments, which should refer to ''FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a,'' by any of the following methods:

- *Agency website: https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/federal/.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments on the FDIC's website.
- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Email: comments@FDIC.gov.* Include ''FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a'' in the subject line of the message.
- *Mail:* Manuel E. Cabeza, Counsel, Attn: Comments, Room MB–3007, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20429.
- *Hand Delivery:* Comments may be hand delivered to the guard station at the rear of the 550 17th Street Building (located on F Street) on business days between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Public Inspection: All comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/federal/* including any personal information provided. Paper copies of public comments may be requested from the FDIC Public Information Center by telephone at (877) 275–3342 or (703) 562–2200.

Additionally, commenters may send a copy of their comments to the OMB desk officers for the agencies by mail to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503; by fax to (202) 395–6974; or by email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about the information collections discussed in this notice, please contact any of the agency staff whose names appear below. In addition, copies of the FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a reporting forms can be obtained at the FFIEC's website (*https://www.ffiec.gov/ffiec_report_forms.htm*).

OCC: Kevin Korzeniewski, Counsel, Chief Counsel's Office, (202) 649–5490, or for persons who are hearing impaired, TTY, (202) 649–5597.

Board: Nuha Elmaghrabi, Federal Reserve Board Clearance Officer, (202) 452–3884, Office of the Chief Data Officer, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551. Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) users may call (202) 263–4869.

FDIC: Manuel E. Cabeza, Counsel, (202) 898–3767, Legal Division, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20429.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The agencies are proposing to extend for three years, without revision, the FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a, which are currently an approved collection of information for each agency.

Report Titles: Country Exposure Report and Country Exposure Information Report.

Form Numbers: FFIEC 009 and FFIEC 009a.

Frequency of Response: Quarterly.

Affected Public: Business or other for profit.

OCC

OMB Number: 1557–0100.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 11 (FFIEC 009), 5 (FFIEC 009a).

Estimated Average Time per Response: 131 hours (FFIEC 009), 6 hours (FFIEC 009a).

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 5,764 hours (FFIEC 009), 120 hours (FFIEC 009a).

Board

OMB Number: 7100–0035.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 49 (FFIEC 009), 35 (FFIEC 009a).

Estimated Average Time per Response: 131 hours (FFIEC 009), 6 hours (FFIEC 009a).

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 25,676 hours (FFIEC 009), 840 hours (FFIEC 009a).

FDIC

OMB Number: 3064–0017.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 15 (FFIEC 009), 12 (FFIEC 009a).

Estimated Average Time per Response: 131 hours (FFIEC 009), 6 hours (FFIEC 009a).

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 7,860 hours (FFIEC 009), 288 hours (FFIEC 009a).

General Description of Reports

The Country Exposure Report (FFIEC 009) is filed quarterly with the agencies and provides information on international claims of U.S. banks, savings associations, bank holding companies, savings and loan holding companies, and intermediate holding companies (U.S. banking organizations) that is used for supervisory and analytical purposes. The information is used to monitor the foreign country exposures of reporting institutions to determine the degree of risk in their portfolios and assess the potential risk of loss. The Country Exposure Information Report (FFIEC 009a) is a supplement to the FFIEC 009 and provides publicly available information on material foreign country exposures (all exposures to a country in excess of 1 percent of total assets or 20 percent of capital, whichever is less) of U.S. banking organizations that file the FFIEC 009 report. As part of the Country Exposure Information Report, reporting institutions also must furnish a list of countries in which they have lending exposures above 0.75 percent of total assets or 15 percent of total capital, whichever is less.

Statutory Basis and Confidential Treatment

These information collections are mandatory under the following statutes: 12 U.S.C. 161 and 1817 (national banks), 12 U.S.C. 1464 (federal savings associations), 12 U.S.C. 248(a)(1) and (2), 1844(c), and 3906 (state member banks and bank holding companies); 12 U.S.C. 1467a(b)(2)(A) (savings and loan holding companies); 12 U.S.C. 5365(a)

(intermediate holding companies); and 12 U.S.C. 1817 and 1820 (insured state nonmember commercial and savings banks and insured state savings associations). The FFIEC 009 information collection is given confidential treatment (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4) and (b)(8)). The FFIEC 009a information collection is not given confidential treatment.

Request for Comment

The agencies invite comment on the following topics related to these collections of information:

(a) Whether the information collections are necessary for the proper performance of the agencies' functions, including whether the information has practical utility;

(b) The accuracy of the agencies' estimates of the burden of the information collections, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) Ways to minimize the burden of information collections on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and

(e) Estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Comments submitted in response to this joint notice will be shared among the agencies. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Dated: April 23, 2019.

Theodore J. Dowd,

Deputy Chief Counsel, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 12, 2019.

Ann Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

Dated at Washington, DC, on April 15, 2019.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–08504 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–33–P; 6210–01–P; 6714–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Multiemployer Pension Plan Application To Reduce Benefits

AGENCY: Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Board of Trustees of the Sheet Metal Workers Local Pension Fund, a multiemployer pension plan, has submitted an application to reduce benefits under the plan in accordance with the Multiemployer Pension Reform Act of 2014 (MPRA). The purpose of this notice is to announce that the application submitted by the Board of Trustees of the Sheet Metal Workers Local Pension Fund has been published on the website of the Department of the Treasury (Treasury), and to request public comments on the application from interested parties, including participants and beneficiaries, employee organizations, and contributing employers of the Sheet Metal Workers Local Pension Fund.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 13, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov,* in accordance with the instructions on that site. Electronic submissions through *www.regulations.gov* are encouraged.

Comments may also be mailed to the Department of the Treasury, MPRA Office, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 1224, Washington, DC 20220, Attn: Danielle Norris. Comments sent via facsimile or email will not be accepted.

Additional Instructions. All comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, will be made available to the public. Do not include any personally identifiable information (such as your Social Security number, name, address, or other contact information) or any other information in your comment or supporting materials that you do not want publicly disclosed. Treasury will make comments available for public inspection and copying on *www.regulations.gov* or upon request. Comments posted on the internet can be retrieved by most internet search engines.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information regarding the application from the Sheet Metal Workers Local Pension Fund, please contact Treasury at (202) 622–1534 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: MPRA amended the Internal Revenue Code to permit a multiemployer plan that is projected to have insufficient funds to reduce pension benefits payable to participants and beneficiaries if certain conditions are satisfied. In order to reduce benefits, the plan sponsor is required to submit an application to the Secretary of the Treasury, which must be approved or denied in consultation with the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) and the Department of Labor.

On March 29, 2019, the Board of Trustees of the Sheet Metal Workers Local Pension Fund submitted an application for approval to reduce benefits under the plan. As required by MPRA, that application has been published on Treasury's website at *https://www.treasury.gov/services/Pages/Plan-Applications.aspx.* Treasury is publishing this notice in the **Federal Register**, in consultation with PBGC and the Department of Labor, to solicit public comments on all aspects of the Sheet Metal Workers Local Pension Fund application.

Comments are requested from interested parties, including participants and beneficiaries, employee organizations, and contributing employers of the Sheet Metal Workers Local Pension Fund. Consideration will be given to any comments that are timely received by Treasury.

Dated: April 17, 2019.

David Kautter,

Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–08566 Filed 4–26–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–25–P

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 84 Monday,
No. 82 April 29, 2019

Part II

The President

Executive Order 13869—Transferring Responsibility for Background Investigations to the Department of Defense

Federal Register
Vol. 84, No. 82
Monday, April 29, 2019

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 13869 of April 24, 2019

Transferring Responsibility for Background Investigations to the Department of Defense

By the power vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Findings and Purpose.* Section 925 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 1564 note) provides that the Secretary of Defense has the authority to conduct security, suitability, and credentialing background investigations for Department of Defense personnel and requires the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to provide for a phased transition to the Department of Defense of the conduct of such investigations conducted by the National Background Investigations Bureau (NBIB). Implementing that legislative mandate while retaining the benefit of economies of scale in addressing the Federal Government's background investigations workload, avoiding unnecessary risk, promoting the ongoing alignment of efforts with respect to vetting Federal employees and contractors, and facilitating needed reforms in this critical area requires that the primary responsibility for conducting background investigations Government-wide be transferred from the Office of Personnel Management to the Department of Defense.

Sec. 2. *Transfer or Delegation of Background Investigation Functions; Further Amendments to Executive Order 13467 of June 30, 2008, as amended.* (a) The heading of section 2.6 of Executive Order 13467 of June 30, 2008, as amended, (Executive Order 13467) is revised to read as follows: ''*Roles and Responsibilities of the Department of Defense, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Office of Management and Budget.*''

(b) Section 2.6(a) of Executive Order 13467 is further amended by inserting '', until such functions are transferred or delegated, as applicable, to the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency'' before the colon, by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (9) as paragraphs (i) through (ix), by striking the period at the end of newly designated paragraph (ix) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and by inserting, after newly designated paragraph (ix), an undesignated paragraph to read as follows: ''except that throughout the transition period ending on or before September 30, 2019, as described in sections 2.6(d)(vi) and 2.6(e)(viii) of this order, the National Background Investigations Bureau and its personnel may continue to perform background investigations for the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.''

(c) Section 2.6(b) of Executive Order 13467 is revised by adding paragraphs (i) through (xi) to read as follows:

''(i) Pursuant to sections 113 and 191 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall rename the Defense Security Service (DSS) as the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA). Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense and as further described in subsections (b)(ii) through (b)(iv) of this section, the DCSA shall serve as the primary Federal entity for conducting background investigations for the Federal Government. The DCSA shall, as a continuation of the former DSS, serve as the primary Department of Defense component for the National Industrial Security Program and shall execute responsibilities relating to continuous vetting, insider threat programs, and any other responsibilities assigned to it by the Secretary of

Defense consistent with law. The Secretary of Defense may rename the DCSA and reassign any of its responsibilities to another Department of Defense component or components, provided, however, that the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Directors of National Intelligence, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Office of Management and Budget before renaming the DCSA or reassigning the responsibilities specified in section 2.6(b)(ii) and (iv) of this order to another Department of Defense component.''

''(ii) Pursuant to and consistent with section 3001(c) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(c)), sections 925(a)(1) and (d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 1564 note), and in accordance with subsection (d) of this section, no later than June 24, 2019, the DCSA shall serve as the primary entity for conducting effective, efficient, and secure background investigations for the Federal Government for determining whether covered individuals are or continue to be eligible for access to classified information or eligible to hold a sensitive position.''

''(iii) Pursuant to and consistent with sections 925(a)(1) and (d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 1564 note) and in accordance with subsection (d) of this section, no later than June 24, 2019, the DCSA shall serve as the primary entity for conducting effective, efficient, and secure background investigations for determining the suitability or, for employees in positions not subject to suitability, fitness for Department of Defense employment; fitness to perform work for or on behalf of the Department of Defense as a contractor; fitness to work as a nonappropriated fund employee, as defined in Executive Order 13488 of January 16, 2009, as amended; and authorization to be issued a Federal credential for logical and physical access to facilities or information systems controlled by the Department of Defense.''

''(iv) Consistent with and following an explicit delegation from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to section 1104 of title 5, United States Code, and consistent with subsection (e) of this section, no later than June 24, 2019, the DCSA shall serve as the primary entity for conducting effective, efficient, and secure background investigations for the Federal Government not described in subsections (b)(ii) and (b)(iii) of this section, for determining suitability or, for employees in positions not subject to suitability, fitness for Government employment; fitness to perform work for or on behalf of the Government as a contractor; fitness to work as a nonappropriated fund employee, as defined in Executive Order 13488 of January 16, 2009, as amended; and authorization to be issued a Federal credential for logical and physical access to federally controlled facilities or information systems.''

''(v) The DCSA shall conduct other background investigations as authorized by law, designation, rule, regulation, or Executive Order.''

''(vi) The DCSA shall provide information to the Council established by section 2.4 of this order regarding matters of performance, including timeliness and continuous improvement, capacity, information technology modernization, and other relevant aspects of its operations. The DCSA shall be subject to the oversight of the Security Executive Agent, including implementation of Security Executive Agent policies, procedures, guidance, and instructions, in conducting investigations for eligibility to access classified information or to hold a sensitive position. The DCSA, through the Secretary of Defense, also shall be subject to the oversight of the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent, including implementation of Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent policies, procedures, guidance, and instructions, and applicable Office of Personnel Management regulations, in conducting investigations of suitability or fitness and eligibility for logical and physical access.''

''(vii) The Secretary of Defense shall design, develop, deploy, operate, secure, defend, and continuously update and modernize, as necessary,

information technology systems that support all personnel vetting processes conducted by the Department of Defense. Design and operation of these information technology systems shall comply with applicable information technology standards and, to the extent practicable, ensure security and interoperability with other personnel vetting or related information technology systems. The Secretary of Defense shall maintain and safeguard the information relevant to the granting, denial, or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information, or eligibility for a sensitive position, or relevant to suitability, fitness, or credentialing determinations pertaining to military, civilian, or Government contractor personnel. The Secretary of Defense shall operate the database in the information technology systems containing appropriate data relevant to the granting, denial, or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility for a sensitive position pertaining to military, civilian, or Government contractor personnel, see section 3341(e) of title 50, United States Code, consistent with, as applicable, an explicit delegation from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to section 1104 of title 5, United States Code.''

''(viii) The Secretary of Defense shall, by June 24, 2019, execute a written agreement with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management designating the appropriate support functions to be transferred as part of the investigative mission, consistent with section 925(d)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 1564 note), and setting forth expectations for the transition period, including for detailing personnel, funding background investigations, using and safeguarding information technology, managing facilities and property, contracting, administrative support, records access, and addressing any claims.''

''(ix) The Secretary of Defense shall, upon finalization of the agreement described in paragraph (viii) of this subsection and in accordance with its terms:

(A) establish the Personnel Vetting Transformation Office within the Department of Defense, which will include personnel from the Department of Defense and other stakeholder agencies, as appropriate; and

(B) commence efforts to receive transferred or delegated functions and, as appropriate, associated Office of Personnel Management operations, resources, and personnel, to the DCSA.''

''(x) The Secretary of Defense shall:

(A) no later than June 24, 2019, and every 180 days thereafter until the transfer is complete, provide a report to the President, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, regarding the status of the transfer, including any resource or funding shortfall and gaps in authority;

(B) take necessary actions to enable the Department of Defense to receive any resources, including personnel, made available as a result of subsection (d) of this section; and

(C) notify the President upon completion of the transition period.''

''(xi) In the event the agreement described in paragraph (viii) of this subsection and section 2.6(e)(v) of this order is not executed by June 24, 2019, beginning on such date, the Secretary of Defense shall begin to take necessary actions to begin execution of paragraph (ix) until the agreement described in paragraph (viii) of this subsection is executed, at which time the Secretary of Defense shall ensure actions subject to such agreement under paragraph (ix) of this subsection are executed in accordance with its terms.''

(d) Section 2.6(c) of Executive Order 13467 is revised to read as follows:

''(c) Existing delegations of authority to conduct background investigations made by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, as the

Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent or as otherwise authorized by statute or Executive Order, to any agency relating to suitability, fitness, or credentialing determinations, existing designations made by the Director of National Intelligence, as the Security Executive Agent or as otherwise authorized by statute or Executive Order, relating to investigating persons who are proposed for access to classified information or for eligibility to hold a sensitive position, or existing delegations of authority to conduct background investigations made by the President to any other agency through any Executive Order shall remain in effect. Nothing in this order shall be construed to limit the authority of any agency to conduct its own background investigations when specifically authorized or directed to do so by statute or any preexisting delegation from the President.''

(e) New sections 2.6(d), 2.6(e), and 2.6(f) are added to Executive Order 13467 to read as follows:

''(d) Consistent with section 3503 of title 5, United States Code, subchapter I of chapter 83 of title 10, United States Code, and section 925(d)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 1564 note), the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Security Executive Agent, shall, consistent with applicable law, provide for the transfer of the functions described in sections 2.6(b)(ii) and (iii) of this order from the Office of Personnel Management's NBIB to DCSA, and any appropriate Office of Personnel Management-associated personnel and resources, including infrastructure and the investigation-related support functions. The transfer shall commence no later than June 24, 2019, and shall:

(i) be executed with the assistance of the Personnel Vetting Transformation Office established pursuant to paragraph (b)(ix) of this section, which shall, in providing such assistance, consider input from other stakeholder agencies, as appropriate;

(ii) be conducted in accordance with a risk management approach that is consistent with Office of Management and Budget Circular A–123;

(iii) include any appropriate funds that the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, determine to be available and necessary to finance and discharge the functions transferred;

(iv) be consistent with the transition from legacy information technology as required by subsection (b)(vii) of this section;

(v) build upon the implementation plan developed pursuant to section 951(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), which is being implemented pursuant to section 925 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 1564 note); and

(vi) permit NBIB to conduct background investigations for DCSA, as necessary, until September 30, 2019.''

''(e) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall:

(i) no later than June 24, 2019, take any steps necessary to make effective the delegation, pursuant to section 1104(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, of the functions described in subsection (b)(iv) of this section;

(ii) promptly establish appropriate performance standards and oversight as required by section 1104(b) of title 5, United States Code;

(iii) work in coordination with the Secretary of Defense to reassign appropriate resources, including personnel, to the DCSA and provide all necessary and appropriate support to the DCSA in a timely manner to enable it to fulfill its responsibilities under this order;

(iv) no later than June 24, 2019, provide the Secretary of Defense with a complete inventory of NBIB personnel, resources, and assets, and other Office of Personnel Management personnel and resources that primarily support NBIB;

(v) no later than June 24, 2019, execute a written agreement with the Secretary of Defense designating the appropriate support functions to be transferred as part of the investigative mission, consistent with section 925(d)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 1564 note), as described in section 2.6(b)(viii) of this order;

(vi) immediately upon the finalization of the agreement described in paragraph (v) of this subsection and section 2.6(b)(viii) of this order, commence efforts to transition transferred or delegated functions and, as appropriate, associated Office of Personnel Management authorities, operations, resources, and personnel, to the DCSA;

(vii) during the transition period, coordinate with the Department of Defense regarding any decisions concerning NBIB's personnel structure, finances, contracts, or organization to the extent provided in the written agreement described by paragraph (b)(viii) of this section;

(viii) no later than September 30, 2019, complete the transfer of all designated administrative and operational functions to the Department of Defense and revoke any applicable delegation or designation to NBIB of investigative or other authority; and

(ix) in the event the agreement described in paragraph (v) of this subsection and section 2.6(b)(viii) of this order is not executed by June 24, 2019, beginning on such date, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall begin to take necessary actions to begin execution of paragraphs (iii) through (viii) of this subsection until the agreement described in paragraph (v) of this subsection and section 2.6(b)(viii) of this order is executed, at which time the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall ensure actions subject to such agreement under paragraphs (iii) through (viii) of this subsection are executed in accordance with its terms.''

''(f) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall:

(i) facilitate an effective transfer of functions, including personnel and resources;

(ii) support the Department of Defense's efforts to establish a single, centralized funding capability for its background investigations, as required by section 925(e)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 1564 note);

(iii) mediate any disagreements between the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management that may arise during or outside of the transition period and facilitate resolution of the conflicting positions; and

(iv) develop, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, an appropriate funding plan for the activities undertaken pursuant to this order.''

(f) Sections 2.4(b) and 2.5(e)(vi) of Executive Order 13467 are further amended by striking ''National Background Investigations Bureau'' each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof ''Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.''

Sec. 3. *Amendment to Executive Order 12171 of November 18, 1979, as amended.*

(a) *Determinations.* Pursuant to section 7103(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, the DCSA, previously known as the DSS, is hereby determined to have as a primary function intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative, or national security work. It is further determined that chapter 71 of title

5, United States Code, cannot be applied to the DCSA in a manner consistent with national security requirements and considerations.

(b) *Exclusion.* Executive Order 12171 of November 18, 1979, as amended, is further amended by revising section 1–208 to read as follows: ''1–208. The Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency, Department of Defense.''

Sec. 4. *Conforming References to the Defense Security Service and the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.* Any reference to the Defense Security Service or NBIB in any Executive Order or other Presidential document that is in effect on the day before the date of this order shall be deemed or construed to be a reference to the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency or any other entity that the Secretary of Defense names, consistent with section 2(b)(i) of Executive Order 13467, and agencies whose regulations, rules, or other documents reference the Defense Security Service or NBIB shall revise any such respective regulations, rules, or other documents as soon as practicable to update them for consistency with this order.

Sec. 5. *Review of Vetting Policies.* No later than July 24, 2019, the Council Principals identified in section 2.4(b) of Executive Order 13467 shall review the laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and guidance relating to the Federal Government's vetting of Federal employees and contractors and shall submit to the President, through the Chair of the Council, a report recommending any appropriate legislative, regulatory, or policy changes, including any such changes to civil service regulations or policies, Executive Order 13467 or Executive Order 13488.

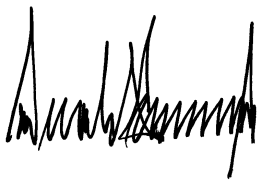
Sec. 6. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 24, 2019.

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Federal Register

Vol. 84, No. 82

Monday, April 29, 2019

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Presidential Documents	
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FEDERAL REGISTER PAGES AND DATE, APRIL

12047–12482 1
12483–12872 2
12873–13104 3
13105–13498 4
13499–13794 5
13795–13998 8
13999–14258 9
14259–14586 10
14587–14844 11
14845–15082 12
15083–15500 15
15501–15948 16
15949–16186 17
16187–16378 18
16379–16600 19
16601–16766 22
16767–17054 23
17055–17340 24
17341–17728 25
17729–17930 26
17931–18132 29

CFR PARTS AFFECTED DURING APRIL

At the end of each month the Office of the Federal Register publishes separately a List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA), which lists parts and sections affected by documents published since the revision date of each title.

2 CFR

910 12047

3 CFR

Proclamations:
9853 13487
9854 13489
9855 13491
9856 13493
9857 13495
9858 13793
9859 14583
9860 14585
9861 15081
9862 16187
9863 16379
9864 17339

Executive Orders:
12171 (Amended by EO 13869) 18125
13467 (Amended by EO 13869) 18125
13856 (Superseded by EO 13866) 12853
13866 12853
13867 15491
13868 15495
13869 18125

Administrative Orders:
Notices:
Notices of April 1, 2019 12871
Notice of April 10, 2019 14838
Memorandums:
Memorandum of March 27, 2019 12479
Memorandum of March 28, 2019 12867
Memorandum of April 1, 2019 13497
Permit: March 29, 2019 13101

5 CFR

337 12873
550 17931
900 16381

Proposed Rules:
1630 12954
2635 15146

6 CFR

5 17941
27 13499

7 CFR

52 16381
225 15501
271 15083
272 15083
273 15083
301 16189
354 17729
905 16195
944 16195
956 13513
985 17055
1000 12483
1209 17059

Proposed Rules:
271 13555
273 13814
278 13555
929 16217
932 17089
966 ..... 15528, 17091
1206 14026
1222 14891
1423 13562

8 CFR

217 13795
270 13499
274a 13499
280 13499

9 CFR

381 13516

Proposed Rules:
92 12955
310 14894
317 15989
327 14894
381 ..... 14894, 15989
424 14894
557 14894
590 14894

10 CFR

Ch. I 12483
50 ..... 12876, 14845
72 16201

Proposed Rules:
71 14898
430 ..... 12143, 12527, 17362
431 ..... 12527, 12528, 14027, 17004

12 CFR

Ch. II 12049
267 15502
327 15095
337 15095

Proposed Rules:
3 ..... 13814, 17094
6 17094
9 17967
34 17094
46 17094
150 17967
160 17094
161 17094
163 17094

167.....17094
217.....13814
324.....13814
330.....13143
360.....16620
370.....14814
611.....12959
615.....12959
621.....12959
701.....16796
1005.....17971

13 CFR

107.....12059
120.....12059
121.....14587
142.....12059
146.....12059

Proposed Rules:

120.....15147

14 CFR

21.....17942
23.....17731, 17733
25.....16601
39 .....12484, 12486, 12877, 12880, 13105, 13108, 13110, 13999, 14001, 14596, 14599, 14602, 14605, 14845, 15154, 15160, 15162, 15949, 16202, 16382, 16386, 16390, 16394, 16602, 16767, 17062, 17944
71 .....16205, 16396, 17736, 17737
73.....15952
91.....12062, 14607
95.....12488
97 .....14003, 14005, 16605, 16606
120.....16770
Ch. II.....15920
401.....15296
404.....15296
413.....15296
414.....15296
415.....15296
417.....15296
420.....15296
431.....15296
433.....15296
435.....15296
437.....15296
440.....15296
450.....15296
1264.....13114, 14608
1271.....13114, 14608

Proposed Rules:

21.....12529, 15992
25 .....13565, 13838, 15531, 17977
39 .....12143, 12530, 12532, 13148, 13571, 13840, 13843, 14038, 14041, 14626, 16628, 17102
71 .....12146, 13574, 13575, 13846, 16217
147.....15533
1206.....14628

15 CFR

744.....14608

16 CFR

316.....13115

Proposed Rules:

313.....13150
314.....13158
1205.....14043
1610.....16797

17 CFR

Ch. I.....12074, 12908
1.....12450, 12882
23.....12065, 12894
160.....17341
202.....12906
229 .....12674, 13796, 14448
230 .....12674, 13796, 14448
232 .....12073, 12674, 13796, 14448
239 .....12674, 13796, 14448
240 .....12674, 13796, 14448
243.....14448
249 .....12674, 13796, 14448
270 .....12674, 13796, 14448
274 .....12674, 13796, 14448
275.....12674, 13796

18 CFR

7.....17064
154.....17739
260.....17739
284.....17739
381.....14259

Proposed Rules:

40.....17105

19 CFR

4.....13499

20 CFR

655.....12380

21 CFR

4.....17081
73.....12081, 16205
112.....12490
117.....12490
310.....14847
507.....12490
510.....12491
520.....12491
522.....12491
524.....12491
528.....12491
556.....12491
558.....12491
600.....12505
806.....12083
866.....12083
868.....15096
876.....14865
878.....14865
886.....14865
888.....12088
1308 .....13796, 15505, 16397

Proposed Rules:

7.....17112
15.....12966, 12969
16.....12740
165.....12975
170.....17113
177.....17113
189.....17113
201.....16220, 16222
310.....16222
347.....16222
352.....16222
610.....12534
878.....17116
1000.....12147
1002.....12147
1010.....12147
1020.....12147
1040.....12147
1050.....12147
1107.....12740
1308.....13848

22 CFR

41.....16610
42.....16610
126.....16398

24 CFR

Proposed Rules:

5.....13177
14.....13177
75.....13177, 13199
91.....13177
92.....13177
93.....13177
135.....13177
266.....13177
570.....13177
576.....13177
578.....13177
905.....13177
964.....13177
983.....13177
1000.....13177

25 CFR

140.....15098
141.....15098
211.....15098
213.....15098
225.....15098
226.....15098
227.....15098
243.....15098
249.....15098

26 CFR

1 .....13121, 13520, 14006, 14260, 14261, 15953, 15954, 17082
53.....14008
301.....14009

Proposed Rules:

1 .....12169, 14634, 14901, 16415, 16799

27 CFR

16.....14614
478.....12093
479.....12093
555.....12095, 13798

28 CFR

0.....17750
16.....16775
20.....13520
22.....13520
36.....13520
61.....14011
68.....13520
71.....13520
76.....13520
85.....13520

29 CFR

1404.....16205
1910.....15102
2200.....14554
4022.....15107

Proposed Rules:

791.....14043

30 CFR

Proposed Rules:

935.....12979
938.....12981, 12983
948.....12984, 13853

31 CFR

27.....15955
34.....12929
50.....15955
579.....17950

32 CFR

54.....12932
269.....12098
310.....14728, 16210
552.....16402
726.....17082

Proposed Rules:

199.....13855
775.....12170

33 CFR

27.....13499
100 .....12099, 13525, 13526, 14262, 15956, 16402, 16777, 17751
105.....12102
110.....16778
117.....15511, 16777
147.....16777
165 .....12120, 12933, 13528, 13530, 14017, 14264, 14870, 14872, 15959, 16210, 16211, 16213, 16214, 16613, 16777, 16781, 16782, 17083, 17754, 17958

Proposed Rules:

100 .....12178, 14061, 16223
117.....17979
165 .....12538, 14064, 14336, 15165, 16419, 16630, 17756, 17758, 17760, 17981, 17984

34 CFR

Ch. II.....13204

Proposed Rules:

Ch. II.....13122

36 CFR

1236.....14265

37 CFR

6.....16406
201.....14242
202.....16784

38 CFR

1.....12122, 14874

Proposed Rules:

3.....16421
17.....13576

39 CFR

Proposed Rules:

551.....17124

40 CFR

9.....13531, 17345
52 .....12508, 12511, 13543, 13803, 13805, 14019, 14267, 14268, 14270, 14272, 14308, 14615, 14874, 14877, 14878, 14881, 15108, 16214, 16786, 17085

55 13132
60 15846
62 ..... 15961, 16406
70 14878
81 ..... 14883, 15108, 16214, 17085
147 15119
180 ..... 12513, 12516, 12520, 13551, 13805, 14617, 14883, 16789
271 ..... 12936, 12937, 16408
300 14312
721 ..... 13531, 17345

Proposed Rules:

52 ..... 13582, 14067, 14073, 14075, 14634, 14640, 14901, 14903, 14906, 16226, 16426, 16799, 17125, 17128, 17129, 17365, 17368, 17762, 17986
55 ..... 14078, 15549
63 15046
122 16810
174 16430
180 16430
260 12539
261 12539
266 12539
704 17692
710 16826
711 17692
712 17692
721 16432

42 CFR

59 14312
84 16408
414 ..... 16616, 16617
422 15680
423 15680
438 15680
447 12130
498 15680

Proposed Rules:

406 16834
407 16834
409 17620
412 ..... 16948, 17244
413 17620
418 17570
422 16834
423 16834
431 16834
438 16834
457 16834
482 16834
485 16834
493 13857
600 12552

44 CFR

64 ..... 12938, 15122
67 13138

45 CFR

5b 14622
146 17454
147 17454
148 17454
153 17454
155 17454
156 17454
670 16791
2105 15512

Proposed Rules:

170 16834
171 16834
302 17768
303 17768
307 17768
309 17768
1355 16572

47 CFR

1 16412
2 17360
25 ..... 13141, 17360
30 17360
52 14624
64 ..... 14624, 15124
73 ..... 13809, 15125, 16413

Proposed Rules:

0 17371
1 ..... 12566, 12987, 14080, 14641, 15167, 17371
2 ..... 12987, 14641
20 ..... 12987, 13211, 14641
22 14080
27 ..... 12987, 14641
32 14082
51 17371
54 14082
61 17371
63 17371
65 14082
69 17371
73 15167
90 ..... 12987, 14641

48 CFR

202 12137
204 12138
216 12139
225 12140
244 12140
252 ..... 12138, 12140, 12141
501 17030
511 14624
515 17030
516 14624
532 14624
538 ..... 14624, 17030
546 14624
552 ..... 14624, 17030
801 14625
2402 15128
2416 15128
2437 15128
2442 15128
2452 15128

Proposed Rules:

202 12179
204 12182
215 12182
216 12179
217 12179
219 12187
225 12179
226 12182
234 12179
235 12179
252 ..... 12182, 12187
927 16441
952 16441
970 16441
1419 17131
1603 12569
1652 12569

49 CFR

40 16770
199 16770
210 15142
238 16414
655 16770
1002 12940
1012 12940
1104 12940
1110 12940
1111 12940
1113 12940
1130 12940
1132 12940
1150 12940
1152 12940
1155 12940
1182 12940
1244 12940
1312 12940
1313 12940
1503 13499

Proposed Rules:

571 13222
1250 14907

50 CFR

11 15525
17 13809
92 12946
217 14314
218 15963
224 15446
300 17960
600 14886
622 ..... 14021, 15986
635 12524
648 ..... 15526, 17754, 17916, 17926
679 ..... 12952, 13142, 14887, 15987, 17966

Proposed Rules:

17 ..... 13223, 13237, 13587, 14909, 17768
18 13603
20 16152
216 ..... 13604, 15556
217 12330
223 16632
224 16632
300 15556
622 ..... 12573, 16233
648 16414
660 13858
679 15566

LIST OF PUBLIC LAWS

Note: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in today's **List of Public Laws**.

Last List April 24, 2019

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