

debarment are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in any activities that are subject to the ITAR.

In June 2010, Rocky Mountain Instrument Company ("RMI") pleaded guilty to violating the AECA. On September 8, 2010, the Department notified the public of a statutory debarment imposed on RMI pursuant to ITAR § 127.7(c) related to RMI's criminal conviction via notice in the **Federal Register** (75 FR 54692). The notice provided that RMI was "prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in the export of defense articles, including technical data, or in the furnishing of defense services for which a license or other approval is required." On May 9, 2016, the Department modified this statutory debarment to allow specific exceptions to the debarment of RMI without the submission of a transaction exception request as an element of the application, available to persons other than RMI but excluding persons acting for or on behalf of RMI in contravention of ITAR § 127.1(d).

In accordance with ITAR § 127.7(b) of the ITAR, reinstatement may only be approved after submission of a request by the debarred party. In response to such a request from RMI for reinstatement, the Department has conducted a thorough review of the circumstances surrounding the conviction, and has determined that RMI has taken appropriate steps to address the causes of the violations to warrant rescission of the notice of statutory debarment of RMI. Therefore, pursuant to ITAR § 127.7(b) the Department determines it is no longer in the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States to maintain the policy as applied to RMI, and the Department hereby rescinds the notice of RMI's statutory debarment.

The Department notes that the **Federal Register** notice of debarment for RMI stated that "export privileges may be reinstated only at the request of the debarred person followed by the necessary interagency consultations, after a thorough review of the circumstances surrounding the conviction, and a finding that appropriate steps have been taken to mitigate any law enforcement concerns, as required by Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA. Unless export privileges are reinstated, however, the person remains debarred." (75 FR 54693). The Department is no longer requiring that export privileges be reinstated pursuant to ITAR § 127.11 and § 38(g)(4) of the AECA prior to the rescission of statutory debarment. This change in policy

recognizes that the circumstances warranting statutory debarment may be different than those warranting the revocation of export privileges. The Department may find, as it does in this instance, that the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States are not advanced by maintaining the Department-imposed ITAR § 127.7(b) prohibition on persons convicted of violating or conspiring to violate the AECA from "participating directly or indirectly in any activities that are subject to [the ITAR]" and where the debarred person may not meet the requirements of ITAR § 127.11(b) (implementing the restrictions of § 38(g)(4) of the AECA).

This notice rescinds the statutory debarment of RMI but does not provide notice of reinstatement of export privileges for RMI pursuant to the statutory requirements of § 38(g)(4) of the AECA and ITAR § 127.11. As required by the statute, the Department may not issue a license directly to RMI except as may be determined on a case-by-case basis after interagency consultations, a thorough review of the circumstances surrounding the conviction, and a finding that appropriate steps have been taken to mitigate any law enforcement concerns. Any determination by the Department regarding the reinstatement of export privileges for RMI will be made in accordance with these statutory and regulatory requirements and will be the subject of a separate notice. All otherwise eligible persons may engage in exports of RMI manufactured defense articles, incorporate RMI manufactured items into defense articles for export, or otherwise engage in transactions subject to the ITAR without providing prior written notification of RMI's involvement as otherwise required by ITAR § 127.1(d) and the transaction exception requirements of the **Federal Register** notice of statutory debarment (75 FR 54693).

Dated: February 4, 2019.

Andrea L. Thompson,

Under Secretary, Arms Control and International Security, Department of State.
[FR Doc. 2019-03595 Filed 3-1-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA-2019-0128]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of a Renewed Approval of Information Collection: Notice of Landing Area Proposal

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection. The collection involves gathering information from airport sponsors about any establishment, construction, alteration, or change to the status or use of an airport. The FAA uses this information to conduct airport airspace analyses to understand the impact of proposed actions on existing and planned operating procedures, determine potential hazardous effects, and identify any mitigating measures needed to enhance safe air navigation. Additionally, the information updates the aeronautical charts and maps airports having emergency landing or landmark values.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by May 3, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket:
www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By mail: Raymond Zee, Airport Engineering Division (AAS-100), Office of Airport Safety and Standards, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591.

By fax: 202-267-5383.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA 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:
Raymond Zee by email at:

Raymond.Zee@faa.gov; phone: 202–267–7669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 2120–0036.

Title: Notice of Landing Area Proposal.

Form Numbers: FAA Form 7480–1.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 157, Notice of Construction, Alteration, Activation, and Deactivation of Airports, requires that each person who intends to establish, construct, deactivate, or change the status of an airport, runway, or taxiway notify the FAA of such activity. The FAA uses the information collected to determine the effect the proposed action will have on existing airports and on the safe and efficient use of airspace by aircraft, the effects on existing airspace or contemplated traffic patterns of neighboring airports, the effects on the existing airspace structure and projected programs of the FAA, and the effects that existing or proposed manmade objects (on file with the FAA) and natural objects within the affected area will have on the airport proposal. This information also updates aeronautical charts and maps airports having emergency landing or landmark values. The FAA collects this information via an online reporting tool available on the FAA website (FAA Form 7480–1).

Respondents: Approximately 350 applicants.

Frequency: Information is collected on occasion.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 1 hour.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 350 hours.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 26, 2019.

Raymond Zee,

Civil Engineer, Airport Engineering Division,
Office of Airport Safety and Standards.

[FR Doc. 2019–03724 Filed 3–1–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2019–0011]

Deepwater Port License Application: SPOT Terminal Services LLC (SPOT).

AGENCY: Maritime Administration,
Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: The Maritime Administration (MARAD) and the U.S. Coast Guard

(USCG) announce they have received an application for the licensing of a deepwater port and that the application contains information sufficient to commence processing. This notice summarizes the applicant's plans and the procedures that will be followed in considering the application.

DATES: The Deepwater Port Act of 1974, as amended, requires at least one public hearing on this application to be held in the designated Adjacent Coastal State(s) not later than 240 days after publication of this notice, and a decision on the application not later than 90 days after the final public hearing(s).

ADDRESSES: The public docket for the SPOT deepwater port license application is maintained by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Management Facility, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

The license application is available for viewing at the *Regulations.gov* website: <http://www.regulations.gov> under docket number MARAD–2019–0011.

We encourage you to submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. If you submit your comments electronically, it is not necessary to also submit a hard copy. If you cannot submit material using <http://www.regulations.gov>, please contact either Mr. Efrain Lopez, USCG or Ms. Yvette M. Fields, MARAD, as listed in the following **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document. This section provides alternate instructions for submitting written comments. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted. Anonymous comments will be accepted. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov> and will include any personal information you have provided. The Federal Docket Management Facility's telephone number is 202–366–9317 or 202–366–9826, the fax number is 202–493–2251.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Efrain Lopez, U.S. Coast Guard, telephone: 202–372–1437, email: Efrain.Lopez1@uscg.mil, or Ms. Yvette M. Fields, Maritime Administration, telephone: 202–366–0926, email: Yvette.Fields@dot.gov. For questions regarding viewing the Docket, call Docket Operations, telephone: 202–366–9317 or 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Receipt of Application

On January 31, 2019, MARAD and USCG received an application from SPOT Terminal Services LLC (SPOT) for Federal authorizations required for a license to own, construct, and operate a deepwater port for the export of oil as authorized by the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.* (the Act), and implemented under 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 148, 149, and 150. After a coordinated completeness review by MARAD, the USCG, and other cooperating Federal agencies, the application is deemed complete and contains information sufficient to initiate processing.

Background

The Act defines a deepwater port as any fixed or floating manmade structure other than a vessel, or any group of such structures, that are located beyond State seaward boundaries and used or intended for use as a port or terminal for the transportation, storage, and further handling of oil or natural gas for transportation to, or from, any State. A deepwater port includes all components and equipment, including pipelines, pumping or compressor stations, service platforms, buoys, mooring lines, and similar facilities that are proposed as part of a deepwater port to the extent they are located seaward of the high-water mark.

The Secretary of Transportation delegated to the Maritime Administrator authorities related to licensing deepwater ports (49 CFR 1.93(h)). Statutory and regulatory requirements for processing applications and licensing appear in 33 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.* and 33 CFR part 148. Under delegations from, and agreements between, the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Homeland Security, applications are jointly processed by MARAD and USCG. Each application is considered on its merits.

In accordance with 33 U.S.C. 1504(f) for all applications, MARAD and the USCG, working in cooperation with other involved Federal agencies and departments, shall comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration