

amount, known as the “in-quota quantity,” and a different, higher tariff rate, known as the “over-quota tariff rate,” to imports of the product in excess of that amount.)

Appendix I of the Agreement establishes three tariff-rate quotas for imports of sugar from Panama.

USTR is providing notice that the United States, consistent with Note 6(a), and (e) of Appendix I, is administering two of the duty-free quantities of sugar established under the Agreement, the sugar and sugar-containing products (SCPs) tariff-rate quota and the raw sugar tariff-rate quota, through a certificate system substantially similar to that described in 15 CFR 2011.102(c) (2006).

Consistent with 15 CFR 2011.102(c), no sugar that is the product of Panama may be permitted entry under the in-quota tariff-rate established for imports of raw sugar or the in-quota tariff-rate established for imports of sugar and SCPs from Panama unless at the time of entry the person entering such sugar presents to the appropriate customs official a valid and properly executed certificate of quota eligibility for such sugar. The Secretary of Agriculture will issue such certificates of quota eligibility to the Government of Panama. These certificates, when duly executed and issued by the certifying authority of Panama, will authorize entry into the United States at the in-quota tariff-rate established under the Agreement.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements related to certificates for quota eligibility in accordance with 44 U.S.C. Chapter 25, and OMB control number 0551-0014 has been assigned with corresponding clearance effective through October 31, 2013.

USTR is also providing notice that the United States, consistent with Note 6(h) of Appendix I, is administering the duty-free quantities of specialty sugar established under the Agreement through a specialty sugar certificate system substantially similar to that described in 15 CFR 2011.202(b) (2006). Consistent with 15 CFR 2011.202(b), no specialty sugar that is the product of Panama may be permitted entry under the in-quota tariff-rate established for imports of specialty sugar from Panama unless at the time of entry the person entering such sugar presents to the appropriate customs official a valid and properly executed specialty sugar certificate for such sugar. The Secretary of Agriculture will issue such specialty sugar certificates. These certificates, when issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, will authorize entry into

the United States at the in-quota tariff-rate established under the Agreement.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements related to specialty sugar certificates in accordance with 44 U.S.C. Chapter 25, and OMB control number 0551-0025 has been assigned with corresponding clearance effective through March 31, 2015.

Ronald Kirk,

United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 2012-26431 Filed 10-25-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No: FAA-2005-22842]

Notice of Opportunity To Participate, Criteria Requirements and Application Procedure for Participation in the Military Airport Program

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of criteria and application procedures for designation or redesignation, in the Military Airport Program (MAP), for the fiscal year 2013.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the criteria, application procedures, and schedule to be applied by the Secretary of Transportation in designating or redesignating, and funding capital development for up to 15 current joint-use or former military airports seeking first time designation or redesignation to participate in the MAP.

The MAP allows the Secretary to designate current joint-use or former military airports to receive grants from the Airport Improvement Program (AIP). The Secretary is authorized to designate an airport (other than an airport designated before August 24, 1994) only if:

(1) The airport is a former military installation closed or realigned under the Title 10 U.S.C. Sec. 2687 (announcement of closures of large Department of Defense installations after September 30, 1977), or under Section 201 or 2905 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Acts; or

(2) The airport is a military installation with both military and civil aircraft operations.

The Secretary shall consider for designation only those current joint or former military airports, at least partly converted to civilian airports as part of

the national air transportation system, that will reduce delays at airports with more than 20,000 hours of annual delays in commercial passenger aircraft takeoffs and landings, or will enhance airport and air traffic control system capacity in metropolitan areas, or reduce current and projected flight delays (49 U.S.C. 47118(c)).

DATES: Applications must be received on or before December 26, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit an original and two copies of *Standard Form (SF) 424*, “Application for Federal Assistance,” prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-102, available at http://www.faa.gov/airports/resources/forms/media/aip_sf424_2010.pdf along with all supporting and justifying documentation required by this notice. Applicant should specifically request to be considered for designation or redesignation to participate in the fiscal year 2013 MAP. Submission should be sent to the Regional FAA Airports Division or Airports District Office that serves the airport. Applicants may find the proper office on the FAA Web site http://www.faa.gov/airports/news_information/contact_info/regional/ or may contact the office below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Kendall Ball (Kendall.Ball@faa.gov), Airports Financial Assistance Division (APP-500), Office of Airport Planning and Programming, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591, (202) 267-7436.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

General Description of the Program

The MAP provides capital development assistance to civil airport sponsors of designated current joint-use military airfields or former military airports that are included in the FAA’s National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). Airports designated to the MAP may obtain funds from a set-aside (currently four percent) of AIP discretionary funds for airport development, including certain projects not otherwise eligible for AIP assistance. These airports are also eligible to receive grants from other categories of AIP funding.

Number of Airports

A maximum of 15 airports per fiscal year (FY) may participate in the MAP, of which 3 may be general aviation (GA) airports. There are 6 slots available for designation or redesignation in FY 2013. There are no GA slots available in fiscal year 2013.

Term of Designation

The maximum term is five fiscal years following designation. The FAA can designate airports for a period of less than five years. The FAA will evaluate the conversion needs of the airport in its capital development plan to determine the appropriate length of designation.

Redesignation

Previously designated airports may apply for redesignation of an additional term not to exceed five years. Those airports must meet current eligibility requirements in 49 U.S.C. 47118(a) at the beginning of each grant period and have MAP eligible projects. The FAA will evaluate applications for redesignation primarily in terms of warranted projects fundable only under the MAP as these candidates tend to have fewer conversion needs than new candidates. The FAA's goal is to graduate MAP airports to regular AIP participation by successfully converting these airports to civilian airport operations.

Eligible Projects

In addition to eligible AIP projects, MAP can fund fuel farms, utility systems, surface automobile parking lots, hangars, and air cargo terminals up to 50,000 square feet. A designated or redesignated military airport can receive not more than \$7,000,000 each fiscal year to construct, improve, and repair terminal building facilities. In addition a designated or redesignated military airports can receive not more than \$7,000,000 each fiscal year for MAP eligible projects that include hangars, cargo facilities, fuel farms, automobile surface parking, and utility work.

Designation Considerations

In making designations of new candidate airports, the Secretary of Transportation may only designate an airport (other than an airport so designated before August 24, 1994) if it meets the following general requirements:

- (1) The airport is a former military installation closed or realigned under:
 - (A) Section 2687 of Title 10;
 - (B) Section 201 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC) (10 U.S.C. 2687 note); or
 - (C) Section 2905 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note); or
- (2) The airport is a military installation with both military and civil aircraft operations; and
- (3) The airport is classified as a commercial service or reliever airport in the NPIAS. (See 49 U.S.C. 47105(b)(2)).

Three of the designated airports, if included in the NPIAS, may be GA airports ("general aviation airport" means a public airport that is located in a State that, as determined by the Secretary: (A) does not have scheduled service; or (B) has scheduled service with less than 2,500 passenger boardings each year) that was a former military installation closed or realigned under BRAC, as amended, or 10 U.S.C. 2687. (See 49 U.S.C. 47118(g)). A GA airport must qualify under (1) above. However, as noted under "Number of Airports," there are no GA slots available in fiscal year 2013.

In designating new candidate airports, the Secretary shall consider if a grant will:

- (1) Reduce delays at an airport with more than 20,000 hours of annual delays in commercial passenger aircraft takeoffs and landings; or
- (2) Enhance airport and air traffic control system capacity in a metropolitan area or reduce current and projected flight delays.

The application for new designations will be evaluated in terms of how the proposed projects will contribute to reducing delays and/or how the airport will enhance air traffic or airport system capacity and provide adequate user services.

Project Evaluation

Recently realigned or closed military airports, as well as active military airfields with new joint-use agreements, have the greatest need of funding to convert to, or to incorporate, civil airport operations. Newly converted airports and new joint-use locations frequently have minimal capital development resources and will therefore receive priority consideration for designation and MAP funding. The FAA will evaluate the need for eligible projects based upon information in the candidate airport's five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

1. The FAA will evaluate candidate airports and/or the airports such candidate airports will relieve based on the following specific factors:

- Compatibility of airport roles and the ability of the airport to provide an adequate airport facility;
- The capability of the candidate airport and its airside and landside complex to serve aircraft that otherwise must use a congested airport;
- Landside surface access;
- Airport operational capability, including peak hour and annual capacities of the candidate airport;
- Potential of other metropolitan area airports to relieve the congested airport;

- Ability to satisfy, relieve, or meet air cargo demand within the metropolitan area;

- Forecasted aircraft and passenger levels, type of commercial service anticipated, i.e., scheduled or charter commercial service;

- Type and capacity of aircraft projected to serve the airport and level of operations at the congested airport and the candidate airport;

- The potential for the candidate airport to be served by aircraft or users, including the airlines, serving the congested airport;

- Ability to replace an existing commercial service or reliever airport serving the area; and

- Any other documentation to support the FAA designation of the candidate airport.

2. The FAA will evaluate the extent to which development needs funded through MAP will make the airport a viable civil airport that will enhance system capacity or reduce delays.

Application Procedures and Required Documentation

Airport sponsors applying for designation or redesignation must complete and submit an SF 424, Application for Federal Assistance, and provide supporting documentation to the appropriate FAA Airports regional or district office serving that airport.

Standard Form 424:

Sponsors may obtain this fillable form at http://www.faa.gov/airports/resources/forms/media/aip_sf424_2010.pdf.

Applicants should fill this form out completely, including the following:

- Mark Item 1, Type of Submission as a "pre-application" and indicate it is for "construction".

- Mark item 8, Type of Application as "new", and in "other", fill in "Military Airport Program".

- Fill in Item 11, Descriptive Title of Applicants Project. "Designation (or redesignation) to the Military Airport Program".

- In Item 15a, Estimated Funding, indicate the total amount of funding requested from the MAP during the entire term for which you are applying.

Supporting Documentation

(A) Identification as a Current or Former Military Airport. The application must identify the airport as either a current or former military airport and indicate whether it was:

- (1) Closed or realigned under Section 201 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act, and/or Section 2905 of the Defense Base Closure and

Realignment Act of 1990 (Installations Approved for Closure by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commissions), or

(2) Closed or realigned pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2687 as excess property (bases announced for closure by Department of Defense (DOD) pursuant to this title after September 30, 1977 (this is the date of announcement for closure)), or

(3) A military installation with both military and civil aircraft operations. A general aviation airport applying for the MAP may be joint-use but must also qualify under (1) or (2) above.

(B) Qualifications for MAP:

Submit documents for (1) through (8) below:

(1) Documentation that the airport meets the definition of a "public airport" as defined in 49 U.S.C. Sec. 47102(20).

(2) Documentation indicating the required environmental review for civil reuse or joint-use of the military airfield has been completed. This environmental review need not include review of the individual projects to be funded by the MAP. Rather, the documentation should reflect that the environmental review necessary to convey the property, enter into a long-term lease, or finalize a joint-use agreement has been completed. The military department conveying or leasing the property, or entering into a joint-use agreement, has the lead responsibility for this environmental review. To meet AIP requirements the environmental review and approvals must indicate that the operator or owner of the airport has good title, satisfactory to the Secretary, or assures that good title will be acquired.

(3) For a former military airport, documentation that the eligible airport sponsor holds or will hold satisfactory title, a long-term lease in furtherance of conveyance of property for airport purposes, or a long-term interim lease for 25 years or longer to the property on which the civil airport is being located. Documentation that an application for surplus or BRAC airport property has been accepted by the Federal Government is sufficient to indicate the eligible airport sponsor holds or will hold satisfactory title or a long-term lease.

(4) For a current military airport, documentation that the airport sponsor has an existing joint-use agreement with the military department having jurisdiction over the airport. For all first time applicants a copy of the existing joint-use agreement must be submitted with the application. This is necessary so the FAA can legally issue grants to the sponsor. Here and in (3) directly

above, the airport must possess the necessary property rights in order to accept a grant for its proposed projects during FY 2013.

(5) Documentation that the airport is classified as a "commercial service airport" or a "reliever airport" as defined in 49 U.S.C. 47102(7) and 47102(22).

(6) Documentation that the airport owner is an eligible airport "sponsor" as defined in 49 U.S.C. 47102(24).

(7) Documentation that the airport has an FAA approved airport layout plan (ALP) and a five-year capital improvement plan (CIP) indicating all eligible grant projects proposed to be funded either from the MAP or other portions of the AIP.

(8) For commercial service airports a business/marketing plan or equivalent must be submitted with the application. For general aviation airports other planning documents may be submitted.

(C) Evaluation Factors:

Submit information on the items below to assist in our evaluation:

(1) Information identifying the existing and potential levels of visual or instrument operations and aeronautical activity at the current or former military airport and, if applicable, the congested airport. Also, if applicable, information on how the airport contributes to air traffic system or airport system capacity. If served by commercial air carriers, the revenue passenger and cargo levels should be provided.

(2) A description of the airport's projected civil role and development needs for transitioning from use as a military airfield to a civil airport. Include how development projects would serve to reduce delays at an airport with more than 20,000 hours of annual delays in commercial passenger aircraft takeoffs and landings; or enhance capacity in a metropolitan area or reduce current and projected flight delays.

(3) A description of the existing airspace capacity. Describe how anticipated new operations would affect the surrounding airspace and air traffic flow patterns in the metropolitan area in or near the airport. Include a discussion of whether operations at this airport create airspace conflicts that may cause congestion or whether air traffic works into the flow of other air traffic in the area.

(4) A description of the airport's five-year CIP, including a discussion of major projects, their priorities, projected schedule for project accomplishment, and estimated costs. The CIP must specifically identify the safety, capacity, and conversion related projects, associated costs, and projected five-year

schedule of project construction, including those requested for consideration for MAP funding.

(5) A description of those projects that are consistent with the role of the airport and effectively contribute to the joint-use or conversion of the airfield to a civil airport. The projects can be related to various improvement categories depending on what is needed to convert from military to civil airport use, to meet required civil airport standards, and/or to provide capacity to the airport and/or airport system. The projects selected (e.g., safety-related, conversion-related, and/or capacity-related), must be identified and fully explained based on the airport's planned use. Those projects that may be eligible under MAP, if needed for conversion or capacity-related purposes, must be clearly indicated, and include the following information:

Airside

- Modification of airport or military airfield for safety purposes, including airport pavement modifications, marking, lighting, strengthening, drainage or modifying other structures or features in the airport environs to meet civil standards for approach, departure and other protected airport surfaces as described in 14 CFR part 77 or standards set forth in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5300-13.
- Construction of facilities or support facilities such as passenger terminal gates, aprons for passenger terminals, taxiways to new terminal facilities, aircraft parking, and cargo facilities to accommodate civil use.
- Modification of airport or military utilities (electrical distribution systems, communications lines, water, sewer, storm drainage) to meet civil standards. Also, modifications that allow utilities on the civil airport to operate independently, where other portions of the base are conveyed to entities other than the airport sponsor or retained by the Government.
- Purchase, rehabilitation, or modification of airport and airport support facilities and equipment, including snow removal, aircraft rescue, fire fighting buildings and equipment, airport security, lighting vaults, and reconfiguration or relocation of eligible buildings for more efficient civil airport operations.
- Modification of airport or military airfield fuel systems and fuel farms to accommodate civil aviation use.
- Acquisition of additional land for runway protection zones, other approach protection, or airport development.
- Cargo facility requirements.

- Modifications, which will permit the airfield to accommodate general aviation users.

Landside

- Construction of surface parking areas and access roads to accommodate automobiles in the airport terminal and air cargo areas and provide an adequate level of access to the airport.

- Construction or relocation of access roads to provide efficient and convenient movement of vehicular traffic to, on, and from the airport, including access to passenger, air cargo, fixed base operations, and aircraft maintenance areas.

- Modification or construction of facilities such as passenger terminals, surface automobile parking lots, hangars, air cargo terminal buildings, and access roads to cargo facilities to accommodate civil use.

(6) An evaluation of the ability of surface transportation facilities (e.g., road, rail, high-speed rail, and/or maritime) to provide intermodal connections.

(7) A description of the type and level of aviation and community interest in the civil use of a current or former military airport.

(8) One copy of the FAA-approved ALP for each copy of the application. The ALP or supporting information should clearly show capacity and conversion related projects. Other information such as project costs, schedule, project justification, other maps and drawings showing the project locations, and any other supporting documentation that would make the application easier to understand should also be included. You may also provide photos, which would further describe the airport, projects, and otherwise clarify certain aspects of this application. These maps and ALP's should be cross-referenced with the project costs and project descriptions.

Redesignation of Airports Previously Designated and Applying for up to an Additional Five Years in the Program

Airports applying for redesignation to the Military Airport Program must submit the same information required by new candidate airports applying for a new designation. On the SF 424, Application for Federal Assistance, prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-102, airports must indicate their application is for redesignation to the MAP. In addition to the information required for new candidates, airports requesting redesignation must also explain:

(1) Why a redesignation and additional MAP eligible project funding

is needed to accomplish the conversion to meet the civil role of the airport and the preferred time period for redesignation not to exceed five years;

(2) Why funding of eligible work under other categories of AIP or other sources of funding would not accomplish the development needs of the airport; and

(3) Why, based on the previously funded MAP projects, the projects and/or funding level were insufficient to accomplish the airport conversion needs and development goals.

In addition to the information requested above, airports applying for redesignation must provide a reanalysis of their original business/marketing plans (for example, a plan previously funded by the Office of Economic Adjustment or the original Master Plan for the airport) and prepare a report. If there is not an existing business/marketing plan a business/marketing plan or strategy must be developed. The report must contain:

(1) Whether the original business/marketing plan is still appropriate;

(2) Is the airport continuing to work towards the goals established in the business/marketing plan;

(3) Discuss how the MAP projects contained in the application contribute to the goals of the sponsor and their plans; and

(4) If the business/marketing plan no longer applies to the current goals of the airport, how has the airport altered the business/marketing plan to establish a new direction for the facility and how do the projects contained in the MAP application aid in the completion of the new direction and goals and by what date does the sponsor anticipate graduating from the MAP.

This notice is issued pursuant to Title 49 U.S.C. 47118.

Issued at Washington, DC, on October 3, 2012.

Benito DeLeon,

Director, Office of Airport Planning and Programming.

[FR Doc. 2012-26329 Filed 10-25-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Commercial Space Transportation Advisory Committee—Public Teleconference

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of Commercial Space Transportation Advisory Committee Teleconference.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, 5 U.S.C. App. 2), notice is hereby given of three teleconferences of the Systems Working Group of the Commercial Space Transportation Advisory Committee (COMSTAC). The teleconferences will take place on: Tuesday November 13, 2012, Tuesday December 18, 2012, and Tuesday January 15, 2013. All teleconferences will begin at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time and will last approximately one hour. Individuals who plan to participate should contact Paul Eckert, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), (the Contact Person listed below) by phone or email for the teleconference call-in number.

The purpose of these three teleconferences is to assist the FAA early in its development of regulations to protect occupants of commercial suborbital and orbital spacecraft. In a **Federal Register** notice dated July 30, 2012, the FAA announced its desire to engage with COMSTAC on a periodic basis, approximately once per month, on specific topics. The three teleconferences announced today are a continuation of the three announced in July.

As we noted in the July **Federal Register** notice, the FAA has not yet targeted a date for proposing regulations to protect the health and safety of crew and space flight participants. However, the FAA believes that the development of sound and appropriate regulations for human space flight can only be achieved with a deliberate, multi-year effort, and that early industry input into this regulatory effort before any formal proposal by the FAA is critical.

The topics for the first three teleconferences were: (1) What Level of Safety Should FAA Target? (2) What Should FAA Oversight Look Like? and (3) What Types of Requirements and Associated Guidance Material Should FAA Develop? The topics for three follow-on teleconferences are as follows:

(1) *Key Terms and Definitions for Commercial Human Space Flight Safety Regulations.* We would like to discuss key terms and definitions relevant to commercial human spaceflight regulations, and characterize their potential impacts to the various parties who have a vested interest in the industry. Terms that will be discussed include:

- Abort.
- Contingency.
- Emergency.
- Early Flight Return.
- Landing Site.

(2) *Aborts and Abort Systems.* Abort systems have in the past been an