

*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](mailto:rule-comments@sec.gov). Please include File Number SR-BX-2014-059 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-BX-2014-059. 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 Web site (<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 Web site 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 such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-BX-2014-059 and should be submitted on or before January 9, 2015.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.<sup>13</sup>

**Kevin M. O'Neill,**

*Deputy Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2014-29698 Filed 12-18-14; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8011-01-P**

## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

### Determination of Trade Surplus in Certain Sugar and Syrup Goods and Sugar-Containing Products of Chile, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia, and Panama

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with relevant provisions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice of its determination of the trade surplus in certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Chile, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia, and Panama. As described below, the level of a country's trade surplus in these goods relates to the quantity of sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products for which the United States grants preferential tariff treatment under (i) the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Chile FTA); (ii) the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (Morocco FTA); (iii) the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR); (iv) the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (Peru TPA); (v) the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (Colombia TPA), and (vi) the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement (Panama TPA).

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* January 1, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Inquiries may be mailed or delivered to Ronald Baumgarten, Director of Agricultural Affairs, Office of Agricultural Affairs, Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20508.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ronald Baumgarten, Office of Agricultural Affairs, telephone: (202) 395-6127 or facsimile: (202) 395-4579.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** *Chile:* Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108-77; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 7746 of December 30, 2003 (68 FR 75789) implemented the Chile FTA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Chile FTA.

Note 12(a) to subchapter XI of HTS chapter 99 provides that USTR is

required to publish annually in the **Federal Register** a determination of the amount of Chile's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in Harmonized System (HS) subheadings 1701.11, 1701.12, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.20, 1702.30, 1702.40, 1702.60, 1702.90, 1806.10, 2101.12, 2101.20, and 2106.90, except that Chile's imports of goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the Chile FTA are not included in the calculation of Chile's trade surplus. (HS subheading 1701.11 was reclassified as 1701.13 and 1701.14 by Proclamation 8771 of December 29, 2011, 77 FR 413.)

Note 12(b) to subchapter XI of HTS chapter 99 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Chile entered under subheading 9911.17.05 in an amount equal to the lesser of Chile's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

U.S. Note 12(c) to subchapter XI of HTS chapter 99 provides preferential tariff treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Chile entered under subheading 9911.17.10 through 9911.17.85 in an amount equal to the amount by which Chile's trade surplus exceeds the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

During calendar year (CY) 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, *Chile's* imports of sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 413,505 metric tons according to data published by the *Servicio Nacional de Aduana (Chile Customs)*. Based on this data, USTR determines that Chile's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 12(b) and U.S. Note 12(c) to subchapter XI of HTS chapter 99, goods of Chile are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9911.17.05 or at preferential tariff rates under subheading 9911.17.10 through 9911.17.85 in CY 2015.

*Morocco:* Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108-302; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 7971 of December 22, 2005 (70 FR 76651) implemented the Morocco FTA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Morocco FTA.

Note 12(a) to subchapter XII of HTS chapter 99 provides that USTR is required to publish annually in the **Federal Register** a determination of the amount of Morocco's trade surplus, by

<sup>13</sup> 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.11, 1701.12, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that Morocco's imports of U.S. goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the Morocco FTA are not included in the calculation of Morocco's trade surplus. (HS subheading 1701.11 was reclassified as 1701.13 and 1701.14 by Proclamation 8771 of December 29, 2011, 77 FR 413.)

Note 12(b) to subchapter XII of HTS chapter 99 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Morocco entered under subheading 9912.17.05 in an amount equal to the lesser of Morocco's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

Note 12(c) to subchapter XII of HTS chapter 99 provides preferential tariff treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Morocco entered under subheading 9912.17.10 through 9912.17.85 in an amount equal to the amount by which Morocco's trade surplus exceeds the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, Morocco's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 917,485 metric tons according to data published by its customs authority, the *Office des Changes*. Based on this data, USTR determines that Morocco's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 12(b) and U.S. Note 12(c) to subchapter XII of HTS chapter 99, goods of Morocco are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9912.17.05 or at preferential tariff rates under subheading 9912.17.10 through 9912.17.85 in CY 2015.

**CAFTA-DR:** Pursuant to section 201 of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 109-53; 19 U.S.C. 4031), Presidential Proclamation No. 7987 of February 28, 2006 (71 FR 10827), Presidential Proclamation No. 7991 of March 24, 2006 (71 FR 16009), Presidential Proclamation No. 7996 of March 31, 2006 (71 FR 16971), Presidential Proclamation No. 8034 of June 30, 2006 (71 FR 38509), Presidential Proclamation No. 8111 of February 28, 2007 (72 FR 10025), Presidential Proclamation No. 8331 of December 23, 2008 (73 FR 79585), and Presidential Proclamation No. 8536 of June 12, 2010 (75 FR 34311) implemented the

CAFTA-DR on behalf of the United States and modified the HTS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the CAFTA-DR.

Note 25(b)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 provides that USTR is required to publish annually in the **Federal Register** a determination of the amount of each CAFTA-DR country's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that each CAFTA-DR country's exports to the United States of goods classified under HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, and 1701.99 and its imports of goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the CAFTA-DR are not included in the calculation of that country's trade surplus. (HS subheading 1701.11 was reclassified as 1701.13 and 1701.14 by Proclamation 8771 of December 29, 2011, 77 FR 413.)

U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of each CAFTA-DR country entered under subheading 9822.05.20 in an amount equal to the lesser of that country's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that country and that calendar year.

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, Costa Rica's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 185,982 metric tons according to data published by the *Costa Rican Customs Department, Ministry of Finance*. Based on this data, USTR determines that Costa Rica's trade surplus is 185,982 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 for Costa Rica for CY 2015 is 12,980 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Costa Rica that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY 2015 is 12,980 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Costa Rica's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Costa Rica for CY 2015).

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, the Dominican Republic's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 89,483 metric tons according to data published by the *INAZUCAR; National Statistics Office (ONE); National Direction of Customs (DGA)*. Based on

this data, USTR determines that the Dominican Republic's trade surplus is 89,483 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 for the Dominican Republic for CY 2015 is 11,800 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of the Dominican Republic that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY 2015 is 11,800 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of the Dominican Republic's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for the Dominican Republic for CY 2015).

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, El Salvador's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 347,942 metric tons according to data published by the *Central Bank of El Salvador*. Based on this data, USTR determines that El Salvador's trade surplus is 347,942 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 for El Salvador for CY 2015 is 32,240 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of El Salvador that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY 2015 is 32,240 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of El Salvador's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for El Salvador for CY 2015).

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, Guatemala's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 1,864,408 metric tons according to data published by the *Asociación de Azucareros de Guatemala (ASAZGUA)*. Based on this data, USTR determines that Guatemala's trade surplus is 1,864,408 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 for Guatemala for CY 2015 is 43,680 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Guatemala that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY 2015 is 43,680 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Guatemala's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Guatemala for CY 2015).

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, Honduras' exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 73,807 metric tons

according to data published by the *Central Bank of Honduras*. Based on this data, USTR determines that Honduras' trade surplus is 73,807 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 for Honduras for CY 2015 is 9,440 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Honduras that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY 2015 is 9,440 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Honduras' trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Honduras for CY 2015).

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, *Nicaragua's* exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 318,531 metric tons according to data published by the *Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade (MIFIC)*. Based on this data, USTR determines that Nicaragua's trade surplus is 318,531 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 for Nicaragua for CY 2015 is 25,960 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Nicaragua that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY 2015 is 25,960 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Nicaragua's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Nicaragua for CY 2015).

*Peru*: Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 110-138; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8341 of January 16, 2009 (74 FR 4105) implemented the Peru TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Peru TPA.

Note 28(c) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 provides that USTR is required to publish annually in the **Federal Register** a determination of the amount of Peru's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that Peru's imports of U.S. goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Peru TPA and Peru's exports to the United States of goods classified under HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Peru's trade surplus. (HS subheading 1701.11 was reclassified as 1701.13 and 1701.14 by Proclamation 8771 of December 29, 2011, 77 FR 413.)

Note 28(d) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Peru entered under subheading 9822.06.10 in an amount equal to the lesser of Peru's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, *Peru's* imports of the sugar goods described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 80,808 metric tons according to data published by the *Superintendencia Nacional de Administracion Tributaria (SUNAT)*. Based on this data, USTR determines that Peru's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 28(d) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98, goods of Peru are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.06.10 in CY 2015.

*Colombia*: Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 112-42; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8818 of May 14, 2012 (77 FR 29519) implemented the Colombia TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Colombia TPA.

Note 32(b) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 provides that USTR is required to publish annually in the **Federal Register** a determination of the amount of Colombia's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40 and 1702.60, except that Colombia's imports of U.S. goods classified under subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Colombia TPA and Colombia's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91 and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Colombia's trade surplus. (HS subheading 1701.11 was reclassified as 1701.13 and 1701.14 by Proclamation 8771 of December 29, 2011, 77 FR 413.)

Note 32(c)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Colombia entered under subheading 9822.08.01 in an amount equal to the lesser of Colombia's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, *Colombia's* exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 296,515 metric tons according to data published by *Global Trade Atlas*. Based on this data, USTR

determines that Colombia's trade surplus is 296,515 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 32(c)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 for Colombia for CY 2015 is 52,250 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Colombia that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.08.01 in CY 2015 is 52,250 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Colombia's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Colombia for CY 2015).

*Panama*: Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 112-43; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8894 of October 29, 2012 (77 FR 66505) implemented the Panama TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Panama TPA.

Note 35(a) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 provides that USTR is required to publish annually in the **Federal Register** a determination of the amount of Panama's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40 and 1702.60, except that Panama's imports of U.S. goods classified under subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Panama TPA and Panama's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91 and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Panama's trade surplus. (HS subheading 1701.11 was reclassified as 1701.13 and 1701.14 by Proclamation 8771 of December 29, 2011, 77 FR 413.)

Note 35(c) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Panama entered under subheading 9822.09.17 in an amount equal to the lesser of Panama's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

During CY 2013, the most recent year for which data is available, *Panama's* imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 1,158 metric tons according to data published by *National Institute of Statistics and Census, Office of the General Comptroller of Panama*. Based on this data, USTR determines that Panama's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 35(c) to subchapter XII of HTS chapter 98, goods of Panama are not eligible to

enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.09.17 in CY 2015.

**Darci L. Vetter,**

*Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.*

[FR Doc. 2014-29786 Filed 12-18-14; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3290-F5-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Office of the Secretary

[Dockets DOT-OST-1997-3017 and DOT-OST-1997-3113]

#### Notice of Sky King, Inc. To Resume Operations

**AGENCY:** Department of Transportation.

**ACTION:** Notice of Order to Show Cause (Order 2014-12-8).

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Transportation is directing all interested persons to show cause why it should not issue an order finding Sky King, Inc., a U.S. citizen and fit, willing, and able to resume interstate and foreign charter air transportation of persons, property, and mail.

**DATES:** Persons wishing to file objections should do so no later than December 19, 2014.

**ADDRESSES:** Objections and answers to objections should be filed in Dockets DOT-OST-1997-3017 and DOT-OST-1997-3113 and addressed to the Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590 and should be served upon the parties listed in Attachment A to the order.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Damon D. Walker, Air Carrier Fitness Division, (X-56, Office W86-469), U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590, (202) 366-9721.

Dated: December 12, 2014.

**Susan L. Kurland,**

*Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 2014-29735 Filed 12-18-14; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-9X-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Transit Administration

[Docket No. FTA-2014-0025]

#### Notice of Proposed Buy America Waiver for Track Turnout Components

**AGENCY:** Federal Transit Administration, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed Buy America waiver and request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) is providing notice of a request from the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority's Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) to waive Buy America requirements for the purchase of components of high-speed track turnouts that do not meet FTA's Buy America requirements. The LIRR submitted the request in connection with three projects: (1) LIRR's 2015 State of Good Repair Program; (2) the East Side Access Project; and (3) LIRR's Jamaica Capacity Improvement Project. Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 5323(j)(3)(A), FTA is providing notice of the waiver request and is seeking public comment before deciding whether to grant the request. If granted, the waiver would apply only to the FTA-funded procurements in LIRR's 2015 State of Good Repair Program, the East Side Access Project, and LIRR's Jamaica Capacity Improvement Project, and only to the procurement of components—the turnouts will be manufactured in the United States.

This proposed Buy America waiver does not include the turnout components for the Northeast Corridor Congestion Relief Project at Harold Interlocking, which is being addressed in a separate waiver request published by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), as FRA funds are being used for that project.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by January 20, 2015. FTA will consider late-filed comments to the extent practicable.

**ADDRESSES:** Please submit your comments by one of the following means, identifying your submissions by docket number FTA-2014-0025:

1. *Web site:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments on the U.S. Government electronic docket site.
  2. *Fax:* (202) 493-2251.
  3. *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Docket Operations, M-30, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590-0001.
  4. *Hand Delivery:* U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Docket Operations, M-30, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590-0001 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- Instructions:* All submissions must make reference to the "Federal Transit Administration" and include docket number FTA-2014-0025. Due to the

security procedures in effect since October 2011, mail received through the U.S. Postal Service may be subject to delays. Parties making submissions responsive to this notice should consider using an express mail firm to ensure the prompt filing of any submissions not filed electronically or by hand. Note that all submissions received, including any personal information therein, will be posted without change or alteration to <http://www.regulations.gov>. For more information, you may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477), or you may visit <http://www.regulations.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Richard L. Wong, FTA Attorney-Advisor, at (202) 366-4011 or [Richard.Wong@dot.gov](mailto:Richard.Wong@dot.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** FTA seeks comment on whether it should grant a non-availability waiver for LIRR's procurements of turnouts needed for LIRR's 2015 State of Good Repair Program, the East Side Access Project, and LIRR's Jamaica Capacity Improvement Project, which are utilizing FTA funding.

With certain exceptions, FTA's Buy America requirements prevent FTA from obligating an amount that may be appropriated to carry out its program for a project unless "the steel, iron, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States." 49 U.S.C. 5323(j)(1). A manufactured product is produced in the United States if: (1) all of the manufacturing processes for the product take place in the United States; and (2) all of the components of the product are of U.S. origin. 49 CFR 661.5(d). A component is of U.S. origin if it is manufactured in the United States, regardless of the origin of its subcomponents. 49 CFR 661.5(d)(2). If FTA determines that "the steel, iron, and goods produced in the United States are not produced in a sufficient and reasonably available amount or are not of a satisfactory quality," then FTA may issue a non-availability waiver. 49 U.S.C. 5323(j)(2)(B); 49 CFR 661.7(c).

LIRR is requesting a non-availability waiver for its procurement of turnouts needed for LIRR's 2015 State of Good Repair Program, the East Side Access Project, and LIRR's Jamaica Capacity Improvement Project. The turnouts consist of multiple components, including Schwihag roller assemblies, Schwihag plates, ZU1-60 steel switch point rail sections, and movable point frogs, which LIRR asserts are not available and are not manufactured in the United States. The turnouts