Transmittal No. 16–74

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(l) of the Arms Export Control Act, as Amended

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO) in the United States

(ii) *Total Estimated Value:*

Major Defense Equipment*.	$47.5
Other	$100.0
Total	$147.5

(iii) *Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services Under Consideration for Purchase:*

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Fifty (50) AGM–88B High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARMs)
Ten (10) AGM–88B Training HARMs
Non-MDE includes:
HARM integration, LAU-l 18A Launchers, missile containers, spare and repair parts, support and test equipment, Joint Mission Planning System update, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) *Military Department:* Air Force (QBZ)

(v) *Prior Related Cases. if any:* None

(vi) *Sales Commission Fee. etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:* None

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:* See Attached Annex

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* 29 JUN 2017

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO) in the United States—AGM–88B High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM)

TECRO requested a possible sale of fifty (50) AGM–88B HARMs and ten (10) AGM–88B Training HARMs. This request also includes: HARM integration, LAU-l 18A Launchers, missile containers, spare and repair parts, support and test equipment, Joint Mission Planning System update, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated program cost is $147.5 million.

This proposed sale is consistent with U.S. law and policy as expressed in Public Law 96–8.

This proposed sale serves U.S. national, economic, and security interests by supporting the recipient's continuing efforts to modernize its armed forces and to maintain a credible defensive capability. The proposed sale will help improve the security of the recipient and assist in maintaining political stability, military balance, and economic progress in the region.

The proposed sale will improve the recipient's capability in current and future defensive efforts. The recipient will use the enhanced capability as a deterrent to regional threats and to strengthen homeland defense. The recipient will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

Currently, market research is being conducted to determine the viability of a qualified contractor in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulations. The purchaser typically requests offsets, but any offsets will be determined between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives outside the United States.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 16–74

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(l) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(iii) *Sensitivity of Technology:*

1. AGM–88B High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM) is a supersonic air-to-surface missile designed to seek and destroy enemy radar-equipped air defense systems. HARM has a proportional guidance system that hones in on enemy radar emissions through a fixed antenna and seeker head in the missile nose. The missile consists of four sections; guidance section, warhead, control section, and rocket motor.

2. The highest classification of the hardware to be exported is SECRET. The highest classification of the technical documentation to be exported is SECRET, but no radar cross section and infrared signature data nor U.S.-only tactics or tactical doctrine will be disclosed. The highest classification of the software to be exported is SECRET; however, no software source code will be disclosed. All reprogramming of missile microprocessor memories must be accomplished by U.S. Government personnel or U.S. Government approved contractors.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures which might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification. Moreover, the benefits to be derived from this sale, as outlined in the Policy Justification, outweigh the potential damage that could result if the sensitive technology were revealed to unauthorized persons. A determination has been made that the recipient country can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification and in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO) in the United States.

[FR Doc. 2017–15018 Filed 7–17–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number 84.063]

Annual Updates to the Income Contingent Repayment (ICR) Plan Formula for 2017—William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary announces the annual updates to the ICR plan formula for 2017, as required by 34 CFR 685.209(b)(1)(ii)(A), to give notice to Direct Loan borrowers and the public regarding how monthly ICR payment amounts will be calculated for the 2017–2018 year.

DATES: The adjustments to the income percentage factors for the ICR plan

formula contained in this notice are effective from July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2018, for any borrower who enters the ICR plan or has his or her monthly payment amount recalculated under the ICR plan during that period.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ian Foss, U.S. Department of Education, 830 First Street NE., Room 113H2, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 377–3681 or by email: *ian.foss@ed.gov.*

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or a text telephone (TTY), call the Federal Relay Service, toll free, at 1–800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program, borrowers may choose to repay their non-defaulted loans (Direct Subsidized Loans, Direct Unsubsidized Loans, Direct PLUS Loans made to graduate or professional students, and Direct Consolidation Loans) under the ICR plan. The ICR plan bases the borrower's repayment amount on the borrower's income, family size, loan amount, and the interest rate applicable to each of the borrower's loans.

ICR is one of several income-driven repayment plans. Other income-driven repayment plans include the Income-Based Repayment (IBR) plan, the Pay As You Earn Repayment (PAYE plan, and the Revised Pay As You Earn Repayment (REPAYE) plan. The IBR, PAYE, and REPAYE plans provide lower payment amounts than the ICR plan for most borrowers.

A Direct Loan borrower who repays his or her loans under the ICR plan pays the lesser of: (1) The amount that he or she would pay over 12 years with fixed payments multiplied by an income percentage factor; or (2) 20 percent of discretionary income.

Each year, to reflect changes in inflation, we adjust the income percentage factor used to calculate a borrower's ICR payment. We use the adjusted income percentage factors to calculate a borrower's monthly ICR payment amount when the borrower initially applies for the ICR plan or when the borrower submits his or her annual income documentation, as required under the ICR plan. This notice contains the adjusted income percentage factors for 2017, examples of how the monthly payment amount in ICR is calculated, and charts showing sample repayment amounts based on the adjusted ICR plan formula. This information is included in the following three attachments:

- *Attachment 1—Income Percentage Factors for 2017*
- *Attachment 2—Examples of the Calculations of Monthly Repayment Amounts*
- *Attachment 3—Charts Showing Sample Repayment* Amounts for Single and Married Borrowers

In Attachment 1, to reflect changes in inflation, we have updated the income percentage factors that were published in the **Federal Register** on April 4, 2016 (81 FR 19153). Specifically, we have revised the table of income percentage factors by changing the dollar amounts of the incomes shown by a percentage equal to the estimated percentage change between the not-seasonally-adjusted Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for December 2016 and December 2017.

The income percentage factors reflected in Attachment 1 may cause a borrower's payments to be lower than they were in prior years, even if the borrower's income is the same as in the prior year. However, the revised repayment amount more accurately reflects the impact of inflation on the borrower's current ability to repay.

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format (*e.g.,* braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) on request to the contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** in this section of the notice.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register.** Free internet access to the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations is available via the Federal Digital System at: *www.gpo.gov/fdsys.* At this site, you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register,** in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at: *www.federalregister.gov.* Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1087 *et seq.*

Dated: July 13, 2017.

Matthew D. Sessa,

Acting Chief Operating Officer, Federal Student Aid.

Attachment 1—Income Percentage Factors for 2017

INCOME PERCENTAGE FACTORS FOR 2017

Single		Married/Head of Household	
Income	% Factor	Income	% Factor
$11,668	55.00	$11,668	50.52
$16,055	57.79	$18,410	56.68
$20,658	60.57	$21,939	59.56
$25,366	66.23	$28,681	67.79
$29,862	71.89	$35,531	75.22
$35,531	80.33	$44,629	87.61
$44,629	88.77	$55,972	100.00
$55,973	100.00	$67,319	100.00
$67,319	100.00	$84,340	109.40
$80,910	111.80	$112,698	125.00
$103,602	123.50	$152,404	140.60
$146,735	141.20	$213,144	150.00
$168,245	150.00	$348,294	200.00
$299,673	200.00	.....	.....

Attachment 2—Examples of the Calculations of Monthly Repayment Amounts

General notes about the examples in this attachment:

- We have a calculator that borrowers can use to estimate what their payment amounts would be under the ICR plan. The calculator is called the ''Repayment Estimator'' and is available at StudentLoans.gov. This calculator provides a detailed, individualized assessment of a borrower's loans and repayment plan options, including the ICR plan.
- The interest rates used in the examples are for illustration only. The actual interest rates on an individual borrower's Direct Loans depend on the loan type and when the postsecondary institution first disbursed the Direct Loan to the borrower.
- The Poverty Guideline amounts used in the examples are from the 2017 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines for the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. Different Poverty Guidelines apply to residents of Alaska and Hawaii. The Poverty Guidelines for 2017 were published in the **Federal Register** on January 31, 2017 (82 FR 8831).
- All of the examples use an income percentage factor corresponding to an adjusted gross income (AGI) in the table in Attachment 1. If your AGI is not listed in the income percentage factors table in Attachment 1, calculate the applicable income percentage by following the instructions under the ''Interpolation'' heading later in this attachment.
- Married borrowers may repay their Direct Loans jointly under the ICR plan. If a married couple elects this option, we add the outstanding balance on the Direct Loans of each borrower and we add together both borrowers' AGIs to determine a joint ICR payment amount. We then prorate the joint payment amount for each borrower based on the proportion of that borrower's debt to the total outstanding balance. We bill each borrower separately.
- For example, if a married couple, John and Sally, has a total outstanding Direct Loan debt of $60,000, of which $40,000 belongs to John and $20,000 to Sally, we would apportion 67 percent of the monthly ICR payment to John and the remaining 33 percent to Sally. To take advantage of a joint ICR payment, married couples need not file taxes jointly; they may file separately and subsequently provide the other spouse's tax information to the borrower's Federal loan servicer.

Calculating the monthly payment amount using a standard amortization and a 12-year repayment period.

The formula to amortize a loan with a standard schedule (in which each payment is the same over the course of the repayment period) is as follows:

$M = P \times <(I \div 12) \div [1 - \{1 + (I \div 12)\}\wedge -N]>$

In the formula—

- M is the monthly payment amount;
- P is the outstanding principal balance of the loan at the time the calculation is performed;
- I is the annual interest rate on the loan, expressed as a decimal (for example, for a loan with an interest rate of 6 percent, 0.06); and
- N is the total number of months in the repayment period (for example, for a loan with a 12-year repayment period, 144 months).

For example, assume that Billy has a $10,000 Direct Unsubsidized Loan with an interest rate of 6 percent.

Step 1: To solve for M, first simplify the numerator of the fraction by which we multiply P, the outstanding principal balance. To do this divide I, the interest rate, as a decimal, by 12. In this example, Billy's interest rate is 6 percent. As a decimal, 6 percent is 0.06.

- $0.06 \div 12 = 0.005$

Step 2: Next, simplify the denominator of the fraction by which we multiply P. To do this divide I, the interest rate, as a decimal, by 12. Then, add one. Next, raise the sum of the two figures to the negative power that corresponds to the length of the repayment period in months. In this example, because we are amortizing a loan to calculate the monthly payment amount under the ICR plan, the applicable figure is 12 years, which is 144 months. Finally, subtract the result from one.

- $0.06 \div 12 = 0.005$
- $1 + 0.005 = 1.005$
- $1.005 \wedge -144 = 0.48762628$
- $1 - 0.48762628 = 0.51237372$

Step 3: Next, resolve the fraction by dividing the result from Step one by the result from Step two.

- $0.005 \div 0.51237372 = 0.0097585$

Step 4: Finally, solve for M, the monthly payment amount, by multiplying the outstanding principal balance of the loan by the result of Step 3.

- $\$10,000 \times 0.0097585 = \$97.59$

The remainder of the examples in this attachment will only show the results of the formula.

Example 1. Brenda is single with no dependents and has $15,000 in Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans. The interest rate on Brenda's loans is 6 percent, and she has an AGI of $29,862.

Step 1: Determine the total monthly payment amount based on what Brenda would pay over 12 years using standard amortization. To do this, use the formula that precedes Example 1. In this example, the monthly payment amount would be $146.38.

Step 2: Multiply the result of Step 1 by the income percentage factor shown in the income percentage factors table (see Attachment 1 to this notice) that corresponds to Brenda's AGI. In this example, an AGI of $29,862 corresponds to an income percentage factor of 71.89 percent.

- $0.7189 \times \$146.38 = \$105.23$

Step 3: Determine 20 percent of Brenda's discretionary income and divide by 12 (discretionary income is AGI minus the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a borrower's family size and State of residence). For Brenda, subtract the Poverty Guideline amount for a family of one from her AGI, multiply the result by 20 percent, and then divide by 12:

- $\$29,862 - \$12,060 = \$17,802$
- $\$17,802 \times 0.20 = \$3,560.40$
- $\$3,560.40 \div 12 = \$296.70$

Step 4: Compare the amount from Step 2 with the amount from Step 3. The lower of the two will be the monthly ICR payment amount. In this example, Brenda will be paying the amount calculated under Step 2 ($105.23).

Note: Brenda would have a lower payment under other income-driven repayment plans. Specifically, Brenda's payment would be $98.10 under the PAYE and REPAYE plans. However, Brenda's payment would be $147.15 under the IBR plan, which is higher than the payment she would have under the ICR plan.

Example 2. Joseph is married to Susan and has no dependents. They file their Federal income tax return jointly. Joseph has a Direct Loan balance of $10,000, and Susan has a Direct Loan balance of $15,000. The interest rate on all of the loans is 6 percent.

Joseph and Susan have a combined AGI of $84,340 and are repaying their loans jointly under the ICR plan (for general information regarding joint ICR payments for married couples, see the fifth and sixth bullets under the heading ''General notes about the examples in this attachment'').

Step 1: Add Joseph's and Susan's Direct Loan balances to determine their combined aggregate loan balance:

- $\$10,000 + \$15,000 = \$25,000$

Step 2: Determine the combined monthly payment amount for Joseph and Susan based on what both borrowers would pay over 12 years using standard amortization. To do this,

use the formula that precedes Example 1. In this example, the combined monthly payment amount would be $243.96.

Step 3: Multiply the result of Step 2 by the income percentage factor shown in the income percentage factors table (see Attachment 1 to this notice) that corresponds to Joseph and Susan's combined AGI. In this example, the combined AGI of $84,340 corresponds to an income percentage factor of 109.40 percent.

- 1.094 × $243.96 = $266.90

Step 4: Determine 20 percent of Joseph and Susan's combined discretionary income (discretionary income is AGI minus the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a borrower's family size and State of residence). To do this, subtract the Poverty Guideline amount for a family of two from the combined AGI, multiply the result by 20 percent, and then divide by 12:

- $84,340 − $ 16,240 = $68,100
- $68,100 × 0.20 = $13,620
- $13,620 ÷ 12 = $1,135.00

Step 5: Compare the amount from Step 3 with the amount from Step 4. The lower of the two will be Joseph and Susan's joint monthly payment amount. Joseph and Susan will jointly pay the amount calculated under Step 3 ($266.90).

Note: For Joseph and Susan, the ICR plan provides the lowest monthly payment of all of the income-driven repayment plans. Joseph and Susan would not be eligible for the IBR or PAYE plans, and would have a combined monthly payment under the REPAYE plan of $499.83.

Step 6: Because Joseph and Susan are jointly repaying their Direct Loans under the ICR plan, the monthly payment amount calculated under Step 5 applies to both Joseph's and Susan's loans. To determine the amount for which each borrower will be responsible, prorate the amount calculated under Step 4 by each spouse's share of the combined Direct Loan debt. Joseph has a Direct Loan debt of $10,000 and Susan has a Direct Loan debt of $15,000. For Joseph, the monthly payment amount will be:

- $10,000 ÷ ($10,000 + $15,000) = 40 percent
- 0.40 × $266.90 = $106.76

For Susan, the monthly payment amount will be:

- $15,000 ÷ ($10,000 + $15,000) = 60 percent
- 0.60 × $266.90 = $160.14

Example 3. David is single with no dependents and has $60,000 in Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans. The interest rate on all of the loans is 6 percent, and David's AGI is $35,531.

Step 1: Determine the total monthly payment amount based on what David would pay over 12 years using standard amortization. To do this, use the formula that precedes Example 1. In this example, the monthly payment amount would be $585.51.

Step 2: Multiply the result of Step 1 by the income percentage factor shown in the income percentage factors table (see Attachment 1 to this notice) that corresponds to David's AGI. In this example, an AGI of $35,531 corresponds to an income percentage factor of 80.33 percent.

- 0.8033 × $585.51 = $470.34

Step 3: Determine 20 percent of David's discretionary income and divide by 12 (discretionary income is AGI minus the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a borrower's family size and State of residence). To do this, subtract the Poverty Guideline amount for a family of one from David's AGI, multiply the result by 20 percent, and then divide by 12:

- $35,531 − $12,060 = $23,471
- $23,471 × 0.20 = $4,694.20
- $4,694.20 ÷ 12 = $391.18

Step 4: Compare the amount from Step 2 with the amount from Step 3. The lower of the two will be David's monthly payment amount. In this example, David will be paying the amount calculated under Step 3 ($379.68).

Note: David would have a lower payment under each of the other income-driven plans. Specifically, David's payment would be $145.34 under the PAYE and REPAYE plans and $218.01 under the IBR plan.

Interpolation. If an income is not included on the income percentage factor table, calculate the income percentage factor through linear interpolation. For example, assume that Joan is single with an income of $50,000.

Step 1: Find the closest income listed that is less than Joan's income ($50,000) and the closest income listed that is greater than Joan's income ($50,000).

Step 2: Subtract the lower amount from the higher amount (for this discussion we will call the result the ''income interval''):

- $55,773 − $44,629 = $11,114

Step 3: Determine the difference between the two income percentage factors that correspond to the incomes used in Step 2 (for this discussion, we will call the result the ''income percentage factor interval''):

- 100.00 percent − 88.77 percent = 11.23 percent

Step 4: Subtract from Joan's income the closest income shown on the chart that is less than Joan's income of $50,000:

- $50,000 − $44,629 = $5,371

Step 5: Divide the result of Step 4 by the income interval determined in Step 2:

- 5,371 ÷ 11,114 = 48.33 percent

Step 6: Multiply the result of Step 5 by the income percentage factor interval:

- 11.23 percent × 48.33 percent = 5.43 percent

Step 7: Add the result of Step 6 to the lower of the two income percentage factors used in Step 3 to calculate the income percentage factor interval for 50,000 in income:

- 5.43 percent + 88.77 percent = 94.20 percent (rounded to the nearest hundredth)

The result is the income percentage factor that we will use to calculate Joan's monthly repayment amount under the ICR plan.

Attachment 3—Charts Showing Sample Income-Driven Repayment Amounts for Single and Married Borrowers

Below are two charts that provide first-year payment amount estimates for a variety of loan debt sizes and incomes under all of the income-driven repayment plans and the 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan. The first chart is for single borrowers who have a family size of one. The second chart is for a borrower who is married or a head of household and who has a family size of three. The ICR plan calculations assume that the loan debt has an interest rate of 6 percent. For married borrowers, the calculations assume that the borrower files a joint Federal income tax return with his or her spouse and that the borrower's spouse does not have Federal student loans. A field with a ''-'' character indicates that the borrower in the example would not be eligible to enter the applicable repayment based plan based on the borrower's income, loan debt, and family size.

SAMPLE FIRST-YEAR MONTHLY REPAYMENT AMOUNTS FOR A SINGLE BORROWER

Family Size = 1							
	Income	Plan	$20,000	$40,000	$60,000	$80,000	$100,000
Initial Debt	20,000	ICR	$117	$165	$195	$217	$237
		IBR	24	-	-	-	-
		PAYE	16	183	-	-	-
		REPAYE	16	183	349	516	683
		10-Year Standard	222	222	222	222	222
	40,000	ICR	132	330	390	433	475
		IBR	24	274	-	-	-
		PAYE	16	183	349	-	-
		REPAYE	16	183	349	516	683
		10-Year Standard	444	444	444	444	444
	60,000	ICR	132	466	586	650	712
		IBR	24	274	524	-	-
		PAYE	16	183	349	516	-
		REPAYE	16	183	349	516	683
		10-Year Standard	666	666	666	666	666
	80,000	ICR	132	466	781	867	950
		IBR	24	274	524	774	-
		PAYE	16	183	349	516	683
		REPAYE	16	183	349	516	683
		10-Year Standard	888	888	888	888	888
	100,000	ICR	132	466	799	1,083	1,187
		IBR	24	274	524	774	1,024
		PAYE	16	183	349	516	683
		REPAYE	16	183	349	516	683
		10-Year Standard	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110

SAMPLE FIRST-YEAR MONTHLY REPAYMENT AMOUNTS FOR A MARRIED OR HEAD-OF-HOUSEHOLD BORROWER

Family size = 3							
	Income	Plan	$20,000	$40,000	$60,000	$80,000	$100,000
Initial Debt	20,000	ICR	$0	$159	$195	$209	$230
		IBR	0	117	-	-	-
		PAYE	0	78	-	-	-
		REPAYE	0	78	245	411	578
		10-Year Standard	222	222	222	222	222
	40,000	ICR	0	317	390	418	461
		IBR	0	117	367	-	-
		PAYE	0	78	245	411	-
		REPAYE	0	78	245	411	578
		10-Year Standard	444	444	444	444	444
	60,000	ICR	0	326	586	633	699
		IBR	0	117	367	617	-
		PAYE	0	78	245	411	578
		REPAYE	0	78	245	411	578
		10-Year Standard	666	666	666	666	666
	80,000	ICR	0	326	660	835	921
		IBR	0	117	367	617	867
		PAYE	0	78	245	411	578
		REPAYE	0	78	245	411	578
		10-Year Standard	888	888	888	888	888
	100,000	ICR	0	326	660	993	1,152
		IBR	0	117	367	617	867
		PAYE	0	78	245	411	578
		REPAYE	0	78	245	411	578
		10-Year Standard	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110

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