encrypted device permitting both receipt of PPS signals and the benefit of preventing potential adversaries from spoofing the system to display incorrect location information. The SAASM capability within the DAGR is sensitive but UNCLASSIFIED. The SAASM capabilities are sensitive due to the system’s ability to access restricted PPS GPS satellite signals and to prevent spoofing. While sensitive, the ability of potential adversaries to exploit the system are limited. The SAASM chip goes through a special process of loading encryption signals and unique access codes keyed to the customer country. These processes are strictly controlled by the US Air Force. If the DAGR is compromised, the US Air Force can cut off the device access to PPS signals and the anti-spoofing capability.

e. The same SAASM capabilities resident in the DAGR are also resident in the AN/TPQ–53(V) KN–4083 Inertial Navigation System (INS). The KN–4083 is a SAASM enhanced INS capability with a 3-axis Monolithic Ring Laser Gyro allowing extremely accurate location as well as 3-axis accelerometer to provide angular information regarding the radar position (i.e. pitch, roll, and azimuth data). While inertial navigation and accelerometer capabilities are well-known, the SAASM capability within the system makes it sensitive but UNCLASSIFIED. As with the DAGR, the US Air Force can cut off access to PPS signals and anti-spoofing capabilities, minimizing impacts should a potential adversary obtain the system.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific radar hardware and software elements, the information could be used to identify ways of countering the detection capabilities of the AN/TPQ–53(V) Radar System or improve the performance of their radar systems. Testing and identification of methods to defeat the AN/TPQ–53(V) ECCM capabilities would lead to improvements in the overall effectiveness of an adversary’s system and improve their survivability.

3. A determination has been made that Saudi Arabia can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the 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.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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Transmittal No. 17–40

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: The Government of the Netherlands

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Defense Equipment</td>
<td>$30.0 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-MDE</td>
<td>$28.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$58.2 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case NE–B–WGC for Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE) for the Netherlands’ AH–64D Apache helicopters, was below the congressional notification threshold at $8.2M (all non-MDE) and included a total of thirty-three (33) AN/AVR–2B laser detecting sets and communications, logistics and support equipment. The Netherlands has requested the case be amended to include the Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS). This amendment, which will add $30M of MDE and $20M of non-MDE, will push the current case above the congressional notification threshold, requiring notification of the entire case before the amendment can be offered.

- Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
  - Thirty-two (32) AN/AAR–57A(V)7 Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS)

- Non-MDE:
  - Thirty-three (33) AN/AVR–2B laser detecting sets, mission equipment, hardware and services required to implement customer unique post modifications, communications and navigation equipment, special tools and test equipment, ground support equipment, technical data, publications, MWO/ECP, technical assistance, and training, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (XX–B–WGC Amend 1)

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: NE–B–WES

(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: July 10, 2017

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Government of the Netherlands—AN/AAR–57A(V)7 Common Missile Warning System (CMWS)

The Government of the Netherlands has requested the possible sale of thirty-two (32) AN/AAR–57A(V)7 Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS). This would be in addition to the thirty-three (33) AN/AVR–2B laser detecting sets with various support elements included in an earlier FMS case valued at $8.2M. Also included in the amended FMS case would be mission equipment, hardware and services required to implement customer unique post modifications, communications and navigation equipment, special tools and test equipment, ground support equipment,
technical data, publications, MWO/ECP, technical assistance, and training, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total case value is $58.2 million.

This proposed sale will enhance the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of the Netherlands which has been, and continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist the Netherlands to develop and maintain a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The proposed sale will improve the Netherlands’ capability to meet current and future threats and will be employed on the Netherlands’ AH–64D Apache helicopters. The Netherlands will use the enhanced capability to strengthen its homeland defense, deter regional threats, and provide direct support to coalition and security cooperation operations. The Netherlands will have no difficulty absorbing these systems into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of these systems will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be BAE Systems, Nashua, NH. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government personnel or contractor representatives to the Netherlands.

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

Transmittal No. 17–40

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AN/AAR–57A(V)7 CMWS is the detection component of the suite of countermeasures designed to increase survivability of current generation combat aircraft and specialized special operations aircraft against the threat posed by infrared guided missiles.

2. The KIV–77, is a Common Crypto Applique for Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) that provides Mode 4/5 capability. The KIV–77 can be removed from the host and stored as an UNCLASSIFIED Controlled Cryptographic Item (CCI).

3. A determination has been made that the government of the Netherlands can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This proposed sale is necessary to the furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the policy justification.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of the Netherlands.

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Information Administration

Agency Information Collection Extension With Changes

AGENCY: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice and request for OMB review and comment.

SUMMARY: EIA has submitted an information collection request to OMB for extension under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The information collection requests a three-year extension with changes of its Petroleum Marketing Program, OMB Control Number 1905–0174. The Petroleum Marketing Program collects and publishes data on the nature, structure, and efficiency of petroleum markets at national, regional, and state levels. Through integration of the program’s seven surveys, EIA monitors petroleum volumes and prices as the commodity moves through various stages such as the importation of raw material, physical and financial transfer of material off extraction sites, refinement to finished products, transfer/distribution from refineries to retail outlets, and sales to ultimate consumers.

DATES: Comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 28, 2017. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, please advise the DOE Desk Officer at OMB of your intention to make a submission as soon as possible. The DOE Desk Officer may be telephoned at 202–395–4718.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Tammy Heppner, tammy.heppner@eia.gov, https://www.eia.gov/survey/notice/marketing2017.cfm.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This information collection request contains:

1. OMB No.: 1905–0174;
2. Information Collection Request Title: Petroleum Marketing Program. The surveys included in this information collection request are:

- EIA–14, Refiners’ Monthly Cost Report
- EIA–182, Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report
- EIA–821, Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report
- EIA–836, Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Acquisition Report
- EIA–863, Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey
- EIA–877, Winter Heating Fuels Telephone Survey
- EIA–878, Motor Gasoline Price Survey
- EIA–888, On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey
3. Type of Request: Three-year extension with changes;
4. Purpose: The purpose of the agency’s petroleum product price, supply, and market distribution information collection is to provide data pertaining to the nature, structure, and operating efficiency of petroleum markets. The surveys in this petroleum program collect volumetric and price information needed to determine supply and demand for crude oil and refined petroleum products.