

SUMMARY: This action withdraws the FAA's interpretation of the special rule for model aircraft. That interpretation no longer is valid or necessary because Congress repealed the special rule for model aircraft.

DATES: The interpretation published on June 25, 2014 (79 FR 36172) is withdrawn as of April 11, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan W. Cross, Regulations Division, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone 202-267-7173; email: jonathan.cross@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 336 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (FMRA) established the special rule for model aircraft (Pub. L. 112-95, Feb. 14, 2012). On June 25, 2014, the FAA published an interpretation of that special rule with a request for comments (79 FR 36172). The interpretation clarified, among other things, that: (1) Model aircraft must satisfy all criteria of section 336(a) to qualify as model aircraft and be exempt from future FAA rulemaking; and (2) the FAA retains enforcement authority against operators who endanger the safety of the national airspace system. The FAA received more than 18,000 comments from organizations and individuals to the interpretation.

Section 349 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 repealed section 336 of FMRA and replaced it with a new exception to conduct limited recreational operations of unmanned aircraft without FAA certification or operating authority (Pub. L. 115-254, Oct. 5, 2018).

As a result of the repeal of the special rule for model aircraft, the FAA's June 25, 2014, interpretation is no longer valid or necessary. Accordingly, the FAA is withdrawing the interpretation. Because that interpretation is withdrawn, the FAA will take no further action to respond to any comments to the interpretation.

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 12, 2019.

Daniel K. Elwell,

Acting Administrator.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Parts 1264 and 1271

RIN 2700-AE48

[Document Number NASA-19-003: Docket Number-NASA-2019-0002]

Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act and Adjustment of Amounts for 2019

Correction

In rule document 2019-06555 appearing on pages 13114-13115 in the issue of April 4, 2019, make the following correction:

§ 1264.102 [Corrected]

■ On page 13115, in the second column, in amendatory instruction 2, the fifth line “(b)(1)(iii)” should read “(b)(1)(ii)”.

[FR Doc. C1-2019-06555 Filed 4-10-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 744

[Docket No. 190130021-9021-01]

RIN 0694-AH73

Revisions to the Unverified List (UVL)

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is amending the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by adding fifty (50) persons to the Unverified List (“UVL”), removing ten (10) persons, and adding an additional address for one (1) person currently listed on the UVL. The fifty persons are added to the UVL on the basis that BIS could not verify their *bona fides* because an end-use check could not be completed satisfactorily for reasons outside the U.S. Government's control. BIS is adding a new address for one person as BIS has determined that this person is receiving exports from the United States at an additional address.

DATES: *This rule is effective:* April 11, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Kurland, Director, Office of Enforcement Analysis, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, Phone: (202) 482-4255 or by email at UVLRequest@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Unverified List, found in Supplement No. 6 to Part 744 to the EAR, contains the names and addresses of foreign persons who are or have been parties to a transaction, as that such parties are described in § 748.5 of the EAR, involving the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) of items subject to the EAR, and whose *bona fides* (i.e., legitimacy and reliability relating to the end use and end user of items subject to the EAR) BIS has been unable to verify through an end-use check. BIS may add persons to the UVL when BIS or federal officials acting on BIS's behalf have been unable to verify a foreign person's *bona fides* because an end-use check, such as a pre-license check (PLC) or a post-shipment verification (PSV), cannot be completed satisfactorily for such purposes for reasons outside the U.S. Government's control.

There are occasions where, for a number of reasons, end-use checks cannot be completed. These include reasons unrelated to the cooperation of the foreign party subject to the end-use check. For example, BIS sometimes initiates end-use checks and cannot find a foreign party at the address indicated on export documents and cannot locate the party by telephone or email. Additionally, BIS sometimes is unable to conduct end-use checks when host government agencies do not respond to requests to conduct end-use checks, are prevented from scheduling such checks by a party to the transaction other than the foreign party that is the proposed subject of the end-use check, or refuse to schedule them in a timely manner. Under these circumstances, although BIS has an interest in informing the public of its inability to verify the foreign party's *bona fides*, there may not be sufficient information to add the foreign person at issue to the Entity List under § 744.11 of the EAR (Criteria for revising the Entity List). In such circumstances, BIS may add the foreign person to the UVL.

Furthermore, BIS sometimes conducts end-use checks but cannot verify the *bona fides* of a foreign party. For example, BIS may be unable to verify *bona fides* if during the conduct of an end-use check a recipient of items subject to the EAR is unable to produce those items for visual inspection or provide sufficient documentation or other evidence to confirm the disposition of those items. The inability of foreign persons subject to end-use checks to demonstrate their *bona fides* raises concerns about the suitability of such persons as participants in future exports, reexports, or transfers (in-