

where appropriate, in a subsequent decision.

Pursuant to the provisions of 49 CFR 1152.29(e)(2), EIRR shall file a notice of consummation with the Board to signify that it has exercised the authority granted and fully abandoned the Line. If consummation has not been effected by EIRR's filing of a notice of consummation by March 13, 2021, and there are no legal or regulatory barriers to consummation, the authority to abandon will automatically expire.

Board decisions and notices are available at www.stb.gov.

Decided: March 9, 2020.

By the Board, Allison C. Davis, Director, Office of Proceedings.

Brendetta Jones,
Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2020-05107 Filed 3-12-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment on a Proposed Change of Airport Property Land Use From Aeronautical to Non-Aeronautical Use at Ardmore Municipal Airport, Ardmore, OK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The FAA is considering a request from Ardmore Development Authority to change approximately 5 acres, located at 615 Grumman Street, in the Southwest quadrant of the airport from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use and to authorize the conversion of the airport property.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 13, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on this document to Mr. Glenn Boles, Federal Aviation Administration, Arkansas/Oklahoma Airports District Office Manager, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Mita Bates, President of Ardmore Development Authority, 410 W Main Street, Ardmore, OK 73401, telephone 580-223-7765; or Mr. Glenn Boles, Federal Aviation Administration, Arkansas/Oklahoma Airports District Office Manager, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177, telephone (817) 222-5630. Documents reflecting this FAA action may be reviewed at the above locations.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposal consists of a parcel of land which is part of over 2,000 acres of land constituting the Ardmore Municipal Airport. The citizens of Ardmore approved a \$100,000 bond issued in 1942 to purchase 1,416 acres of land and the United States Government contributed 650 acres to develop the 2,066 acres for the Ardmore Army Airfield. The base was operated as a training base during World War II and closed October 31, 1945. In 1946, the United States Government declared the base surplus property. The War Assets Administration issued a quit claim deed in 1948 which included the land, 2085.28 acres and all thereon. As a result of the Korean War, the base was reactivated on September 1, 1953 and renamed Ardmore Air Force Base. It was operated until January 1959, and officially closed again on March 31, 1959, and transferred back to Ardmore under a quit claim deed. The land comprising this parcel is outside the forecasted need for aviation development and is no longer needed for indirect or direct aeronautical use. The Airport wishes to develop this land for compatible commercial, non-aeronautical use. The Airport will retain ownership of this land and ensure the protection of Part 77 surfaces and compatible land use. Income from the conversion of these parcels will benefit the aviation community by reinvestment in the airport.

Approval does not constitute a commitment by the FAA to financially assist in the conversion of the subject airport property nor a determination of eligibility for grant-in-aid funding from the FAA. The disposition of proceeds from the conversion of the airport property will be in accordance with FAA's Policy and Procedures Concerning the Use of Airport Revenue, published in the **Federal Register** on February 16, 1999. In accordance with section 47107(h) of Title 49, United States Code, this notice is required to be published in the **Federal Register** 30 days before modifying the land-use assurance that requires the property to be used for an aeronautical purpose.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX.

Ignacio Flores,

Director, Airports Division, FAA, Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 2020-05122 Filed 3-12-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA-2020-0263]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of Renewed Collection Approval of Information Collection: Safe Disposition of Life Limited Aircraft Parts

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew this information collection. The collection involves maintaining and recording "the current status of life-limited parts of each airframe, engine, propeller, rotor, and appliance. The information to be collected is necessary for maintaining and recording that the part is airworthy.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by May 12, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket:
www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By mail: David A. Hoyng, FAA Headquarters, 950 L'Enfant Plaza North, SW 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20024.

By fax: FAX: 202-267-1812.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David A. Hoyng by email at: david.a.hoyng@faa.gov or 9-AWA-AFS-300-Maintenance@faa.gov; phone: (325)260-6858 or (202)267-1675

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2120-0665.

Title: Safe Disposition of Life Limited Aircraft Parts.

Form Numbers: None.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: The FAA has found life-limited parts that exceeded their life-limits installed on type-certificated products during accident investigations and in routine surveillance. Although such installation of life-limited parts violates existing FAA regulations, concerns have arisen regarding the disposition of these life-limited parts when they have reached their life limits. Concerns over the use of life-limited aircraft parts led Congress to pass a law requiring the safe disposition of these parts. The Wendell H. Ford Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (Pub. L. 106–181), added section 44725 to Title 49, United States Code.

Current Requirements

The type design of an aircraft, aircraft engine, or propeller includes the Instructions for Continued Airworthiness (ICA), which includes the Airworthiness Limitations that describe life limits for parts installed on the product. See, for instance, 14 CFR 21.3(c) and 21.50.

In order for an aviation product to comply with its type design, the life-limited parts installed on it must fall within the acceptable ranges described in the Airworthiness Limitations section of the Instructions for Continued Airworthiness. For this reason, installation of a life-limited part after the mandatory replacement time has been reached would be a violation of the maintenance regulations. Section 43.13(b) requires that maintenance work be completed so that the product worked on “will be at least equal to its original or properly altered condition.” * * * The product is not at least equal to its original or properly altered condition if a life-limited part has reached or exceeded its life limit. Existing regulations require that specific markings be placed on all life-limited parts at the time of manufacture. This includes permanently marking the part with a part number (or equivalent) and a serial number (or equivalent). See 14 CFR 45.14. Persons who install parts must have adequate information to determine a part’s current life status. In particular, documentation problems may mislead an installer concerning the life remaining for a life-limited part. This rule further provides for the data needs of subsequent installers to ensure they know the life remaining on a part and prevent the part being used beyond its life limit. Existing regulations provide for records on life-limited parts that are installed on aircraft. The regulations require that each owner or operator under § 91.417(a)(2)(ii) and each certificate holder under § 121.380(a)(2)(iii) or § 135.439(a)(2)(ii),

maintain records showing “the current status of life-limited parts of each airframe, engine, propeller, rotor, and appliance.” These regulations do not govern the disposition of the part when it is removed from the aircraft. If the part is intended to be reinstalled, however, a record of the life status of the part will be needed at the time of reinstallation to show that the part is within its life limit and to create the required record under §§ 91.417(a)(2)(ii), 121.380(a)(2)(iii), or 135.439(a)(2)(ii), as applicable. Therefore, when a life-limited part is removed from an aircraft and that part is intended to be reinstalled in an aircraft, industry practice is to make a record of the part’s current status at the time of removal. Repair stations, air carriers, and fixed base operators (FBO’s) have systems in place to keep accurate records of such parts to ensure that they can reinstall the parts and have the required records to show that the part is airworthy. If the part is not intended to be reinstalled, however, under existing regulations and practice there is no record required or routinely made when a part is removed from an aircraft. The part may be at the end of its life limit and not eligible for installation. Or, the part may not have reached the end of its life limit, but is so close that reinstallation would not be practicable. In these cases industry practices vary. For instance, the part might be put in a bin and later sold as scrap metal, it might be used as a training aid, or it might be mutilated. This renewal of the OMB control action requires the continued information collection.

Respondents: Industry associations, air carriers, manufacturers, repair stations, representatives of employees, a foreign civil air authority, and individuals.

Frequency: As identified in previous rulemaking proposals for an annual frequency of information collection requirements is 625,000 procedures.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 5 minutes per procedure.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: As identified in previous rule making estimates for this information collection the FAA refined its NPRM estimate of annual burden, and has determined that there is no more than a minimal paperwork burden on any respondent. Both the previous proposal and the final rule estimates are based on 625,000 annual removals subject to the rule. In the NPRM each removal was estimated to require record keeping and reporting requirements of five minutes duration, at \$50 per hour. Thus for the NPRM, the total annual estimated burden of Public

Law 106–181 was about \$2,600,000, borne by a total of 5,000 respondents. In the final rule this estimate is decreased by an indeterminate amount because the rule is satisfied by the—

(a) Control for safe-disposition of life limited parts through the appropriate use of record keeping systems that are known in wide use; and

(b) Physical segregation of life-limited parts that have little or no remaining capacity as airworthy parts. Many certificated operators and air agencies are known to make use of this method of control.

While a respondent may find it useful to satisfy the rule by one or more of the remaining options, the FAA believes that neither case above is likely to result in an additional Paperwork Reduction Act burden.

Further, the option of mutilation is likely to reduce the NPRM estimate. This option may include the sale of the mutilated part as scrap metal. Such a sale would offset some of all of any additional cost of this option. Because FAA has not attempted to determine the preference ranking by respondents of the options permitted under this rule, it has no basis by which to estimate the amount the choice of these options will decrease the NPRM estimate. Thus, the NPRM estimate should be considered to be a ceiling cost.

Issued in Washington DC on March 5, 2020.

David A. Hoynq,

Aviation Safety Inspector—LLP SME, Air Carrier Branch/Aircraft Maintenance Division/Safety Standards/Flight Standards Service.

[FR Doc. 2020–05179 Filed 3–12–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Safety Oversight and Certification Advisory Committee; Meeting

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of Safety Oversight and Certification Advisory Committee (SOCAC) meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a meeting of the SOCAC.

DATES: The meeting will be held on April 16, 2020, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time.

Requests to attend the meeting must be received by March 30, 2020.

Requests for accommodations to a disability must be received by March 30, 2020.