

MARAD's regulations at 46 CFR part 388.

### Public Participation

#### *How do I submit comments?*

Please submit your comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. Be advised that it may take a few hours or even days for your comment to be reflected on the docket. In addition, your comments must be written in English. We encourage you to provide concise comments and you may attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

#### *Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?*

Go to the docket online at <http://www.regulations.gov>, keyword search MARAD-2019-0081 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). We recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

#### *Will my comments be made available to the public?*

Yes. Be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

#### *May I submit comments confidentially?*

If you wish to submit comments under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Office of Legislation and Regulations, MAR-225, W24-220, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter setting forth with specificity the basis for any such claim and, if possible, a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

### Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), as described in the system of records notice, DOT/ALL-14 FDMS, accessible through [www.dot.gov/privacy](http://www.dot.gov/privacy). To facilitate comment tracking and response, we encourage commenters to provide their name, or the name of their organization; however, submission of names is completely optional. Whether or not commenters identify themselves,

all timely comments will be fully considered. If you wish to provide comments containing proprietary or confidential information, please contact the agency for alternate submission instructions.

**Authority:** 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 55103, 46 U.S.C. 12121. \* \* \*

Dated: May 23, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

**T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,**

*Secretary, Maritime Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2019-11135 Filed 5-28-19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-81-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA-2018-0085]

#### Denial of Motor Vehicle Defect Petition

**AGENCY:** National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

**ACTION:** Denial of petition for a defect investigation.

**SUMMARY:** This notice sets forth the reasons for the denial of a petition submitted on August 6, 2014, by Mr. Donald Friedman to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Office of Defects Investigation (ODI). The petition requests that the agency commence a proceeding to determine the existence of a defect related to motor vehicle safety with respect to the rollover crash performance of the model year (MY) 2010 Chevrolet Tahoe and similarly constructed General Motors (GM) vehicles. The petition alleges that the rollover side curtain air bag system in these vehicles is defectively designed and can allow second and third row occupants to be ejected in rollover crashes. In addition, the petition alleges that the side window glass, rear seat belts, and roof structure are defectively designed. After examination of the petition and available data relating to the rollover crash performance of the subject vehicles, NHTSA does not believe that a safety-related defect currently exists in the design of the rollover side curtain air bags in the MY 2010 Chevrolet Tahoe and other similarly designed Chevrolet Tahoe and GMC Yukon vehicles. The agency has accordingly denied the petition. The petition is hereinafter identified as DP15-004.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Michael Lee, Vehicle Defect Division C, Office of Defects Investigation, NHTSA,

1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20590.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** By letter dated August 6, 2014, Mr. Donald Friedman of Santa Barbara, CA, submitted a petition requesting that the agency investigate the rollover crash performance of the MY 2010 Chevrolet Tahoe. The petitioner alleges that the rollover side curtain air bag (RSCAB) system in the MY 2010 Chevrolet Tahoe and similarly constructed GM vehicles is defectively designed and can allow second and third row occupants to be ejected in rollover crashes when the RSCAB has deployed. The petitioner also broadly requested NHTSA's ODI to conduct an investigation of the "structural and consumer expectation defects in millions of General Motors vehicles that result in severe injury and death." In support of these claims, the petitioner submitted a two-page summary of his investigation and analysis of a rollover crash involving a MY 2010 Chevrolet Tahoe in which a second row passenger was fatally ejected, a summons and complaint from an ensuing lawsuit against GM, an electronic data recorder (EDR) readout from the vehicle, and his rebuttal of various expert opinions offered by GM during its defense of the lawsuit.

The petitioner alleges the following defects in the Chevrolet Tahoe allow ejection of second and third row occupants in rollover crashes despite a fully deployed RSCAB:

- **Safety Belts:** The safety belts in the second seating row of the Chevrolet Tahoe failed to restrain an occupant and allowed that occupant's ejection.
- **Roof Strength:** The roof design fails to provide sufficient structural integrity for the occupant compartment and allows the side windows to fracture. The fractured side windows become ejection portals through which occupants are ejected.
- **Containment/Glazing:** The petitioner states that readily available window glazing technology that would prevent side window fractures in a rollover should have been used in the Chevrolet Tahoe.

- **Window Curtain Tethers:** The RSCAB design employed in the Chevrolet Tahoe did not incorporate tethers that would have prevented occupants from being ejected.

On August 20, 2011, a MY 2010 Chevrolet Tahoe traveling on a highway in McAllen, Texas, rolled over several times in a grassy median after being hit by another vehicle. Of the eight occupants riding in the Chevrolet Tahoe, three were ejected. A 72-year-old

female, who was riding in the second row center seat, died as a result of head injuries due to contacting the ground during the crash event. There were no other fatalities.

Although the petitioner claims the fatal occupant was wearing her 3-point seat belt based on forensic and other evidence, the police accident report and GM's analysis indicate she and the two other ejected occupants were not restrained at the time of the crash. Based on the available information, including a review of all forensic evidence provided in the petition, ODI cannot reasonably determine whether or not the fatal occupant was wearing her seat belt and that any potential defect in the seat belt system exists.

The petition also states that the vehicle's roof was defectively designed in that it did not have sufficient strength to protect the occupants in the rollover crash. No data was submitted in support of this allegation. Instead, the petitioner provided his own historical account of GM's purported resistance to, and deceptive conduct in opposition of, increased roof strength standards for passenger vehicles. ODI was unable to draw any conclusions of inference about potential defects from this material.

Mr. Friedman's petition similarly alleged that the side window design was defective because the glazing fractured during the crash and the window opening provided an exit path through which occupants could leave the vehicle during a rollover. Again, no data was provided in support of this conclusory allegation, and ODI is unable to determine if, or how, this material supports the commencement of a defect investigation by NHTSA.

The central allegation in the petition is that the side curtain air bags in the MY 2010 Chevrolet Tahoe are defectively designed. GM began installing RSCABs in the Chevrolet Tahoe and its other full-size and large SUV vehicles with optional or standard third row seating starting in, or around, MY 2007 production. GM also refers to the RSCABs as "rollover-capable roof rail air bags." The RSCAB system in the MY 2007 to 2014 Chevrolet Tahoe and other GM SUVs includes a cushion/bag that covers the side windows from the A- to C-pillar (first and second row seats) and another smaller cushion covering the C- to D-pillar area (third row seat). The larger cushion is tethered to the A-pillar and the smaller cushion is tethered to the D-pillar.

According to NHTSA's report on ejection mitigation, the cushions and tethers in the MY 2007 (and newer) Chevrolet Tahoe appear to have been designed to the state of the art for the

mid-to-late 2000's time period.<sup>1</sup> It states the Chevrolet Tahoe's cushion has sufficient size or coverage and stays inflated for several seconds. The RSCABs are typically tethered to the front and rearmost positions but not always. Some designs only have tethers at the A-pillar.

Starting on September 1, 2013, and with a four-year phase-in schedule, all new passenger cars and light trucks must comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 226, *Ejection Mitigation* (49 CFR 571.226). This standard is designed to reduce the occurrences of ejections of vehicle occupants in crashes, especially rollover crashes. According to GM, all Chevrolet Tahoe vehicles manufactured on or after September 1, 2014 were certified to FMVSS No. 226. Although the MY 2010 Chevrolet Tahoe at issue in the petition was not certified as meeting FMVSS No. 226, data evaluating the performance of the MY 2007 Chevrolet Tahoe and peer vehicle RSCABs collected during the development of that standard exists and is relevant to the petitioner's claims.

The ejection mitigation testing specified in FMVSS No. 226 involves impacting a head-form mass into a deployed RSCAB in four locations at each side window and at different impact speeds and at different times after deployment.<sup>2</sup> The test requires that the impactor mass not displace in excess of 100 mm at each impact location. ODI's review of NHTSA's test results for the second and third row windows showed the MY 2007 Chevrolet Tahoe does not stand out from the other MY 2005–2008 vehicle models tested.<sup>3</sup> The Chevrolet Tahoe performed better than other vehicles in some tests while it performed worse in other tests.

ODI also examined complaint, claim, and crash data relating to the petitioner's claims. ODI's consumer complaint database does not contain any complaints of occupant ejections in crashes in any MY 2007–2015 Chevrolet Tahoe (and its similar GMC Yukon) or other similar-vintage, full-size SUV vehicles equipped with RSCABs, so-called peer vehicles.<sup>4</sup> Several complaints reported being in rollover

crashes but none reported a fatality or occupant ejection. Most of these reports also alleged the side curtain air bags did not deploy in the crash.

Early Warning Reporting (EWR) reports of death or injury incidents caused by an alleged defect were also examined by ODI. As of November 28, 2018, ODI received three ejection-related death reports on MY 2007–2015 Chevrolet Tahoe and GMC Yukon vehicles in GM's EWR data.

The first report states that a single-vehicle, single-occupant rollover crash resulted in the death of an unbelted driver. The RSCABs deployed in the MY 2015 Chevrolet Tahoe<sup>5</sup>, which rolled over several times. The driver was ejected from the vehicle. ODI reviewed the EDR data in this vehicle and did not find any anomalies in the data. This incident involves an ejection, but may be distinguished from the petitioner's claim, which alleges that the rear seat occupants were ejected.

The second report, like the first, was a single-vehicle, single-occupant rollover crash that resulted in an ejection death of an unbelted driver of a MY 2007 Chevrolet Tahoe. However, in this crash, the RSCABs allegedly did not deploy. While a non-deployment is a matter of concern, the defect alleged by Mr. Friedman's petition does not involve a failure to deploy.

The third report indicates a media reporter contacting a police department about "two rollover police fatalities" involving MY 2009 Chevrolet Tahoe vehicles. No other details were included in this report.

ODI conducted a review of crash data in evaluating this petition. NHTSA's Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) tracks all fatal crashes involving motor vehicles occurring on public roadways in the U.S. An analysis of fatal crashes of full-size SUVs, where the vehicle rolled over, indicates the fatal occupant ejection rate of the MY 2007–2014 Chevrolet Tahoe and GMC Yukon vehicles (subject vehicles) does not stand out from the similar-vintage peer vehicles. The Chevrolet Tahoe and GMC Yukon had fatal ejection rates of 15.2 and 6.1 per million registered vehicles, respectively, while five peer vehicle models had rates higher than the Chevrolet Tahoe, nine models had rates lower than the GMC Yukon, and four models had rates that were between the Chevrolet Tahoe and GMC Yukon rates.

NHTSA's National Automotive Sampling System (NASS) has records of a sampling of crashes and an analysis that may include, among other things,

<sup>1</sup> "FMVSS No. 226 Ejection Mitigation—Final Regulatory Impact Analysis," January 2011, NHTSA, pp 5, 19, and 139–143.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, pp 11–21.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, pp 25–29.

<sup>4</sup> Peer vehicles include 18 models: Audi Q7, Buick Enclave, Cadillac Escalade, Chevrolet Suburban, Chevrolet Traverse, GMC Acadia, Saturn Outlook, Dodge Durango, Jeep Commander, Ford Expedition, Lincoln Navigator, Mercedes-Benz GL-Class, Nissan Armada, Infiniti QX, Toyota Land Cruiser, Toyota Sequoia, Lexus GX, and Lexus LX.

<sup>5</sup> This vehicle was built in March 2014, prior to when the Tahoe was certified to FMVSS No. 226.

the number of vehicle rolls or turns. A review of this data did not show any fatalities in the subject and peer vehicles involved in rollover crashes. The NASS records contain four, non-fatal incidents involving the subject vehicles (two on Chevrolet Tahoe and two on GMC Yukon) and a total of 10 non-fatal incidents on the peer vehicles, again showing the subject vehicles did not stand out from the peers. The number of vehicle rolls ranged from one quarter turn to nine quarter turns.

### Conclusion

Based on the information available at the present time, NHTSA does not believe that a safety-related defect currently exists in the design of the rollover side curtain air bags in the MY 2010 Chevrolet Tahoe and other similarly designed Chevrolet Tahoe and GMC Yukon vehicles. Therefore, the petition is denied. However, the agency will take further action if warranted by changing future circumstances.

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 30162(d); delegations of authority at CFR 1.50 and 501.8.

**Jeffrey Mark Giuseppe,**

*Associate Administrator for Enforcement.*

[FR Doc. 2019–11188 Filed 5–28–19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–59–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Office of Foreign Assets Control

#### Notice of OFAC Sanctions Actions

**AGENCY:** Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names of one or more persons that have been placed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List based on OFAC's determination that one or more applicable legal criteria were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of these persons are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

**DATES:** See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

OFAC: Associate Director for Global Targeting, tel.: 202–622–2420; Assistant Director for Licensing, tel.: 202–622–2480; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, tel.: 202–622–4855; Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, tel.: 202–622–2490; or the Department of the Treasury's Office of

the General Counsel: Office of the Chief Counsel (Foreign Assets Control), tel.: 202–622–2410.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Electronic Availability

The Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website (<https://www.treasury.gov/ofac>).

##### Notice of OFAC Action(s)

On May 23, 2019, OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons are blocked under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.

##### Individuals

1. BRUNETTI, Luciano (a.k.a. “BIFF TANNEN”; a.k.a. “LUCHO”), Buenos Aires, Argentina; DOB 30 Aug 1988; POB Argentina; nationality Argentina; Gender Male; Passport AAC206993 (Argentina); D.N.I. 34142353 (Argentina) (individual) [SDNTK]. Designated pursuant to section 805(b)(3) of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (“Kingpin Act”), 21 U.S.C. 1904(b)(3), for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, the GOLDPHARMA DRUG TRAFFICKING & MONEY LAUNDERING ORGANIZATION, a foreign person identified as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker pursuant to the Kingpin Act.

2. FERRARI, Sergio David (a.k.a. “Yagy”), Chivilcoy 3157 Piso 2 Depto D, Buenos Aires 1417, Argentina; Buenos Aires, Argentina; DOB 10 Feb 1968; POB Buenos Aires, Argentina; nationality Argentina; Gender Male; Passport AAA760416 (Argentina); D.N.I. 20010866 (Argentina); C.U.I.T. 20200108664 (Argentina) (individual) [SDNTK] (Linked To: SMILE TECHNOLOGIES S.A.; Linked To: SMILE PROPERTY & TRAVEL LTD; Linked To: SMILEWALLET S.A.S.; Linked To: SMILE TECHNOLOGIES CANADA LTD). Designated pursuant to section 805(b)(3) of the Kingpin Act, 21 U.S.C. 1904(b)(3), for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, the GOLDPHARMA DRUG TRAFFICKING & MONEY LAUNDERING ORGANIZATION, a foreign person identified as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker pursuant to the Kingpin Act.

3. FRENZEL, Conrado Adolfo (a.k.a. “OTTO”), Buenos Aires, Argentina; DOB 07 Nov 1968; POB Buenos Aires, Argentina; nationality Argentina; Gender Male; Passport AAA435057 (Argentina); D.N.I. 20608046 (Argentina); C.U.I.T. 23206080469 (Argentina) (individual) [SDNTK] (Linked To: HIGH NUTRITION SOCIEDAD DE RESPONSABILIDAD LIMITADA; Linked To: B–WORK S.A.S.). Designated pursuant to section 805(b)(3) of the Kingpin Act, 21 U.S.C. 1904(b)(3), for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, the GOLDPHARMA DRUG TRAFFICKING & MONEY LAUNDERING

ORGANIZATION, a foreign person identified as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker pursuant to the Kingpin Act.

4. PAURA, Jorge Alejandro (a.k.a. “LARRY”), Buenos Aires, Argentina; DOB 31 Oct 1967; POB Buenos Aires, Argentina; nationality Argentina; Gender Male; Passport AAB376848 (Argentina); D.N.I. 18580686 (Argentina); C.U.I.T. 20185806864 (Argentina) (individual) [SDNTK] (Linked To: BAJER S.R.L.; Linked To: HIGH NUTRITION SOCIEDAD DE RESPONSABILIDAD LIMITADA). Designated pursuant to section 805(b)(3) of the Kingpin Act, 21 U.S.C. 1904(b)(3), for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, the GOLDPHARMA DRUG TRAFFICKING & MONEY LAUNDERING ORGANIZATION, a foreign person identified as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker pursuant to the Kingpin Act.

5. PAURA, Lucas Daniel, Buenos Aires, Argentina; DOB 04 Jan 1988; POB Buenos Aires, Argentina; nationality Argentina; Gender Male; Passport 33533978N (Argentina); D.N.I. 33533978 (Argentina) (individual) [SDNTK]. Designated pursuant to section 805(b)(3) of the Kingpin Act, 21 U.S.C. 1904(b)(3), for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, the GOLDPHARMA DRUG TRAFFICKING & MONEY LAUNDERING ORGANIZATION, a foreign person identified as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker pursuant to the Kingpin Act.

6. PEREZ SANTORO, Roberto Javier (a.k.a. PEREZ SANTORO, Javier), Buenos Aires, Argentina; DOB 10 Sep 1983; POB Buenos Aires, Argentina; nationality Argentina; Gender Male; Passport AAB523976 (Argentina); D.N.I. 30312556 (Argentina) (individual) [SDNTK] (Linked To: SMILE TECHNOLOGIES S.A.; Linked To: SMILE PROPERTY & TRAVEL LTD; Linked To: SMILEWALLET S.A.S.; Linked To: SMILEWALLET B.V.). Designated pursuant to section 805(b)(3) of the Kingpin Act, 21 U.S.C. 1904(b)(3), for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, the GOLDPHARMA DRUG TRAFFICKING & MONEY LAUNDERING ORGANIZATION, a foreign person identified as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker pursuant to the Kingpin Act.

7. TOMAGHELLI, Gaston, Buenos Aires, Argentina; DOB 17 Nov 1977; POB Argentina; nationality Argentina; Gender Male; Passport AAD186419 (Argentina); D.N.I. 26201272 (Argentina) (individual) [SDNTK] (Linked To: DTS CONSULTING S.A.). Designated pursuant to section 805(b)(3) of the Kingpin Act, 21 U.S.C. 1904(b)(3), for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, the GOLDPHARMA DRUG TRAFFICKING & MONEY LAUNDERING ORGANIZATION, a foreign person identified as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker pursuant to the Kingpin Act.

8. VIDEMATO, Santiago (a.k.a. “JAMES DUGGAN”; a.k.a. “RAMONA IBARRA”), Buenos Aires, Argentina; DOB 04 Oct 1983; POB Buenos Aires, Argentina; nationality Argentina; Gender Male; Passport AAA920679 (Argentina); D.N.I. 30555776 (Argentina) (individual) [SDNTK].