

support equipment, and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) *Military Department*: Navy

(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any*: GY-P-GLC, GY-P-GLO, GY-P-GPN, GY-P-ALB

(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 Annex Attached

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress*: June 28, 2019

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

#### POLICY JUSTIFICATION

##### Germany — AGM-88E AARGM Missiles

The Government of Germany has requested to buy, through the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) acting as its Agent, up to ninety-one (91) AGM-88E Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) Tactical Missiles, and up to eight (8) AGM-88E AARGM Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM). Also included are up to six (6) telemetry/flight termination systems, Flight Data Recorders (FDR), U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services and miscellaneous support equipment, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated cost is \$122.86 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally, which is an important force for political and economic stability in Europe. It is vital to the U.S. national interests that Germany develops and maintains a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The AGM-88E AARGM is an upgrade to the older generation AGM-88B High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM), which Germany first purchased in 1988. The AGM-88E AARGMs in this case will be manufactured using a mixture of new components and older sections from Germany's existing stock of AGM-88Bs provided as Government Furnished Equipment (GFE). Germany will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and support into its armed forces.

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

Germany has requested that the NSPA act as its agent for the FMS procurement and case management to support the AARGM program. The principal U.S. contractor will be NGIS, Ridgecrest, CA.

The integration efforts will be via a Direct Commercial Sale (DCS), initiated by the Luftwaffe, between the Tornado Management Agency (NETMA) and the AARGM Original Equipment Manufacturer, Northrop Grumman Innovation Systems, formerly known as Orbital ATK (OA). There are no known offset agreements associated with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require five U.S. government personnel and three contractor representatives to travel to Germany to provide Program Management Reviews. Two visits are planned per year over the next five years.

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

Transmittal No. 19-24

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 AGM-88E Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) AGM-88E weapon system is an air-to-ground missile intended to suppress or destroy land or sea-based radar emitters associated with enemy air defenses and provides tactical air forces with a lethal countermeasure to enemy radar directed, surface-to-air missiles, and air defense artillery weapons systems. Destruction or suppression of enemy radars denies the enemy the use of air defense systems, thereby improving the survivability of our tactical aircraft. It uses a multimode seeker that incorporates global positioning system/inertial measurement unit (GPS/IMU) midcourse guidance, a radio frequency (RF) radiation homing receiver, an active millimeter. When assembled, the AGM-88E AARGM is classified SECRET. The AARGM Guidance Section (seeker hardware) and Control Section with the Target Detector is classified CONFIDENTIAL.

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

3. A determination has been made that the Government of Germany can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale supports the U.S. foreign policy and

national security objectives as outlined in the Policy Justification.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Germany.

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BILLING CODE 5001-06-P

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-9997-05-ORD]

#### Availability of Synthetic Turf Field Recycled Tire Crumb Rubber Research Under the Federal Research Action Plan Final Report: Part 1—Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of release of action plan part 1 final report.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the release of the *Synthetic Turf Field Recycled Tire Crumb Rubber Research Under the Federal Research Action Plan Final Report: Part 1—Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization*. In February 2016, EPA, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), and Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) launched the Federal Research Action Plan (FRAP) on Recycled Tire Crumb Used on Playing Fields and Playgrounds. The goal of this research effort under the FRAP is to characterize potential human exposures to the substances associated with recycled tire crumb rubber used on synthetic turf fields. Playgrounds are addressed separately by CPSC.

Results of the effort are being reported in two parts. Part 1 (this document) communicates the research objectives, methods, results and findings for the tire crumb rubber characterization research (*i.e.*, what is in the material). Part 2, to be released at a later date, will document efforts to characterize potential human exposures to the chemicals found in the tire crumb rubber material while using synthetic turf fields, and will include information from a biomonitoring study initiated by CDC/ATSDR. The timeline and information about the Part 2 report will be posted to the agency's website as it becomes available.

Neither Part 1 nor Part 2 of this study, separately or combined, will constitute an assessment of the risks associated with playing on synthetic turf fields

with recycled tire crumb rubber infill. The results of the research described in both Part 1 and Part 2 of this study should inform future risk assessments.

**DATES:** This announcement is effective July 25, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** The Synthetic Turf Field Recycled Tire Crumb Rubber Research Under the Federal Research Action Plan Final Report: Part 1—Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization, will be available via the internet at <https://www.epa.gov/tirecrumb>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For information on the *Synthetic Turf Field Recycled Tire Crumb Rubber Research Under the Federal Research Action Plan Final Report: Part 1—Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization*, contact Kelly Widener, ORD; telephone: 202–564–6737; or email: [Widener.Kelly@epa.gov](mailto:Widener.Kelly@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background Information on the Synthetic Turf Field Recycled Tire Crumb Rubber Research Under the Federal Research Action Plan Final Report: Part 1—Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization**

According to the Synthetic Turf Council, there are currently 12,000 to 13,000 synthetic turf fields in the United States, with 1,200 to 1,500 new installations each year. Fields often use recycled tire rubber as infill material, sometimes mixed with sand. Fields are at municipal and county parks; schools, colleges, and universities; professional sports stadiums and practice fields; and military installations. It is estimated that millions of people use or work at these fields each year.

Parents, athletes, schools, and communities have raised concerns about potential health effects. To help address these concerns, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ATSDR) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in collaboration with the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), launched a multi-agency research effort in February 2016.

This multi-agency research effort, known as the Federal Research Action Plan (FRAP) on Recycled Tire Crumb Used on Playing Fields and Playground. The specific FRAP research covered in this report is focused on assessing potential human exposure, which includes conducting research activities to characterize the chemicals associated with recycled tire crumb rubber and to identify the ways in which people may be exposed to those chemicals based on their activities on synthetic turf fields. Also, the research includes

characterizing emissions and bioaccessibility to differentiate what is present in the recycled tire crumb rubber from what people may actually be exposed to from recycled tire crumb rubber.

This research was designed to evaluate exposure. Results from this study can be used by others to inform potential risk. Prior to the FRAP being initiated, most studies examining these potential risks have been considered inconclusive or otherwise incomplete. Based upon available literature, this research effort represents the largest tire crumb rubber study conducted in the United States. The information and results from the effort will fill specific data gaps about the potential for human exposure to chemical constituents associated with recycled tire crumb rubber used in synthetic turf fields. The research is not intended to be a risk assessment.

*The FRAP includes:* (1) A Literature Review/Gap Analysis; (2) Tire Crumb Characterization research; (3) Exposure Characterization research; and (4) A Playground Study. A status report was previously released describing activities of the FRAP as of December 2016 (EPA/600/R–16/364, available at: <https://www.epa.gov/tirecrumb>). The status report included a summary of stakeholder outreach, an overview of the tire crumb rubber manufacturing industry, progress on the research activities, and the final peer-reviewed literature review/gaps analysis (LRGA) white paper.

This *Synthetic Turf Field Tire Crumb Rubber Research Under the Federal Research Action Plan Final Report: Part 1—Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization* summarizes the findings from the Tire Crumb Characterization research effort. While the research under the FRAP is not a risk assessment, the results of the research described in this and future reports will advance the understanding of exposure to inform the risk assessment process. The Part 1 report currently being posted has been through external peer review. A summary of these comments is included in Appendix V. A response-to-peer review comments document will be released along with Part 2.

More information is available at <https://www.epa.gov/tirecrumb> concerning the timeline of the report. Feedback about the study and report can be sent to [recycledtirecrumb@epa.gov](mailto:recycledtirecrumb@epa.gov). Information collected as part of the Exposure Characterization research under the FRAP (Part 2) will be released at a later date. Part 2 will include information from a biomonitoring study initiated by CDC/ATSDR to investigate

potential exposure to constituents in tire crumb rubber infill. The timeline and information about Part 2 will be posted to the agency's website as it becomes available. CPSC is also conducting the work on playgrounds and results from that effort will be reported separately.

Dated: July 8, 2019.

**Timothy Watkins,**  
Director, National Exposure Research Laboratory.

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**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**[FRL–9997–12–Region 8]**

**Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent: Richardson Flat Tailings Site, Park City, Summit County, Utah**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed agreement; request for public comment.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (“CERCLA”), notice is hereby given of the proposed settlement under CERCLA, between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), the U.S. Department of Interior (“DOI”), the State of Utah (“State”), the Florence J. Gillmor Foundation, the Estate of Florence J. Gillmor (collectively, “Owners”), Summit County, a political subdivision of the State of Utah, and the Snyderville Basin Recreation District, a Special District in the State of Utah (collectively, “Purchaser”) to settle liabilities at the Richardson Flat Tailings Site in Summit County, Utah.

For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, the Agency will receive written comments relating to the agreement. The Agency will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to the agreement if comments received disclose facts or considerations that indicate that the agreement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before August 26, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** The proposed agreement and additional background information relating to the agreement, as well as the Agency's response to any comments are or will be available for public inspection at the EPA Superfund Record Center, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver,