

From	To	MEA
* 10,200—MCA GOFFS VORTAC NE ** 7,800—MOCA		

**§ 95.6566 VOR Federal Airway 566 Is Amended To Read in Part**

Works, TX FIX .....	Belcher, LA VORTAC .....	3,100
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From	To	MEA	MAA
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**§ 95.7001 Jet Routes****§ 95.7010 Jet Route No. 10 Is Amended To Read in Part**

Twentynine Palms, CA VORTAC .....	Hippi, AZ FIX .....	23000	40000
Hippi, AZ FIX .....	Flagstaff, AZ VOR/DME .....	23000	40000
Flagstaff, AZ VOR/DME .....	Farmington, NM VORTAC .....	18000	40000

**§ 95.7147 Jet Route No. 147 Is Amended To Read in Part**

Beckley, WV VORTAC .....	Greenbrier VOR/DME .....	18000	45000
Greenbrier VOR/DME .....	Casanova, VA VORTAC .....	18000	45000

[FR Doc. 03-19403 Filed 7-29-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE****22 CFR Part 126**

[Public Notice 4399]

RIN 1400-AB82

**Bureau of Political-Military Affairs;  
Amendment to the International Traffic  
in Arms Regulations: Partial Lifting of  
Embargo Against Rwanda**

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule amends the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) by removing Rwanda from the list of embargoed country examples in 22 CFR 126.1(a). It further clarifies that a policy of denial will remain in place for any new license applications, requests for approval, exports or imports of defense articles or defense services destined for or originating in Rwanda other than by the Government of Rwanda.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 30, 2003.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Mary Sweeney, Office of Defense Trade Controls Management, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State (202) 663-2700.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The President issued Executive Order 12918 (May 26, 1994) implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 918 (May 17, 1994). Due to the civil strife in Rwanda, Resolution 918 called upon all States to impose an embargo

upon Rwanda. Consequently, all licenses and other approvals authorizing the export or transfer of defense articles or services to Rwanda were suspended, and a denial policy was imposed upon all new applications or other requests for such exports or transfers to Rwanda by **Federal Register** notice of June 2, 1994. Effective August 17, 1994, section 126.1 of the ITAR was amended to add Rwanda to the exemplary list of embargoed countries.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1011 (August 16, 1995) lifted the arms embargo only with respect to the Government of Rwanda. That Resolution retained the restriction that all States “\* \* \* continue to prevent” transfers of “arms and related materiel of all types \* \* \* to Rwanda, or to persons in the States neighboring Rwanda if such sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or materiel within Rwanda, other than to the Government of Rwanda \* \* \*.”

Accordingly, the policy of denial will remain in place for exports or other transfers of defense articles and defense services covered by section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act for use or originating in Rwanda other than by the Government of Rwanda. This action precludes the use in connection with non-governmental end-users in Rwanda of any exemptions from licensing or other approval requirements. Also, arms exports and transfers to or imports from Rwanda or neighboring States for use by the Government of Rwanda will continue to receive strict case-by-case review.

To implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1011, section 126.1(a) of the ITAR is amended

and section 126.1(h) is added to set forth the policy of denial with respect to Rwanda except for the Government of Rwanda.

This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and therefore, is not subject to the procedures required by 5 U.S.C. 553 and 554. It is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 but has been reviewed internally by the Department to ensure consistency with the purposes thereof. This rule does not require analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act or the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. It has been found not to be a major rule within the meaning of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Act of 1996. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant application of Executive Orders 12372 and 13123. Interested parties are invited to submit written comments to the Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, Office of Defense Trade Controls Management, ATTN: Regulatory Change, Rwanda embargo, 12th Floor, SA-1, Washington, DC 20522-0112.

**List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 126**

Arms and munitions, Exports.

■ Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, title 22, chapter I, subchapter M, part 126, is amended as follows:

## PART 126—GENERAL POLICIES AND PROVISIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 126 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Secs. 2, 38, 40, 42, and 71, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2780, 2791, and 2797); 22 U.S.C. 2778; E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; 22 U.S.C. 287c; E.O. 12918, 59 FR 28205, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 899.

■ 2. Section 126.1 is amended by revising paragraph (a) and adding paragraph (h) to read as follows:

### § 126.1 Prohibited exports and sales to certain countries.

(a) *General.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles and defense services, destined for or originating in certain countries. This policy applies to Belarus, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Syria, and Vietnam. This policy also applies to countries with respect to which the United States maintains an arms embargo (e.g. Burma, China, Haiti, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan and Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire)) or whenever an export would not otherwise be in furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States. Information regarding certain other embargoes appears elsewhere in this section. Comprehensive arms embargoes are normally the subject of a State Department notice published in the **Federal Register**. The exemptions provided in the regulations in this subchapter, except §§ 123.17 and 125.4(b)(13) of this subchapter, do not apply with respect to articles originating in or for export to any proscribed countries, areas, or persons in this § 126.1.

\* \* \* \* \*

(h) *Rwanda.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles and defense services, destined for or originating in Rwanda except for the Government of Rwanda, which will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. UN Security Council Resolution 1011 (1995) lifted the embargo only with respect to the Government of Rwanda.

Dated: June 24, 2003.

**John R. Bolton,**

*Under Secretary, Arms Control and International Security, Department of State.*  
[FR Doc. 03–17602 Filed 7–29–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–25–P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### 25 CFR Part 11

RIN 1076–AE41

### Law and Order on Indian Reservations

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Final rule and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Indian Affairs is amending its regulations that govern law and order on Indian reservations. This rule removes the Paiute-Shoshone Indian Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony (Western Region, Nevada) from the listing of Courts of Indian Offenses. The tribe has reassumed tribal court function and has requested their removal from the list.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on July 30, 2003. Comments must be received on or before September 29, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments on this rule to Ralph Gonzales, Office of Tribal Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., MS 320–SIB, Washington, DC 20240.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sharlot Johnson, Tribal Government Officer, Western Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 400 N. Fifth Street, Phoenix, Arizona, 85004, (602) 379–6786; or Ralph Gonzales, Branch of Judicial Services, Office of Tribal Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., MS 320–SIB, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 513–7629.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The authority to issue this rule is vested in the Secretary of the Interior by 5 U.S.C. 301 and 25 U.S.C. 2 and 9; and 25 U.S.C. 13, which authorizes appropriations for “Indian judges.” See *Tillett v. Hodel*, 730 F. Supp. 381 (W.D. Okla. 1990), *aff’d*, 931 F.2d 636 (10th Cir. 1991) *United States v. Clapox*, 13 Sawy. 349, 35 F. 575 (D. Ore. 1888). This rule is published in exercise of the rulemaking authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

On September 18, 2001, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) published a temporary final rule (66 FR 48085) amending its regulations contained in 25 CFR part 11 to add the Paiute-Shoshone Indian Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony (Western Region, Nevada) to the list of Courts of Indian Offenses. This amendment established a Court of Indian Offenses for a period not to exceed one year. On September 24, 2002, the BIA published

a final rule (67 FR 59781) establishing the Court of Indian Offenses for an indefinite period. The purpose of establishing a Court of Indian Offenses at the Fallon Reservation and Colony was to protect persons, land, lives and property of people residing there until the tribe reassumed its Law and Order program. The tribe has reassumed the tribal court function and notified the BIA by Tribal Resolution No. 03–F–054 that it is operating the court in accordance with its Constitution, Article VI, Section 1(h), and requested the removal of their listing from 25 CFR 11.100(a).

### Determination To Publish a Final Rule Effective Immediately

In accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(B)), we have determined that publishing a proposed rule would be impractical because of the risk to public safety as well as further risk of exposure of the Federal Government to a lawsuit for failure to execute diligently its trust responsibility and to provide adequate judicial services for law enforcement on trust land. For this reason, an immediate effective date is in the public interest and in the interest of the tribe not to delay implementation of this amendment. We are therefore publishing this change as a final rule with request for comments.

BIA has determined it appropriate to make the rule effective immediately by waiving the 5 U.S.C. 553(d) requirement of publication 30 days in advance of the effective date. This is because of the critical need to ensure that uninterrupted court services are provided at the Fallon Reservation and Colony. Therefore, this final rule is effective immediately.

We invite comments on any aspect of this rule and we will revise the rule if comments warrant. Send comments on this rule to the address in the **ADDRESSES** section.

### Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Order 12866)

In accordance with the criteria in Executive Order 12866, this rule is not a significant regulatory action. OMB makes the final determination under Executive Order 12866.

(a) This rule will not have an annual economic effect of \$100 million or adversely affect an economic sector, productivity, jobs, the environment, or other units of government. A cost-benefit and economic analysis is not required. The operational cost of the tribal court is estimated to be less than \$200,000 annually. The cost associated with the operation of this court will be