

Country	Entity	License requirement	License review policy	Federal Register citation
	—Vserossiyskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Eksperimental'noy Fiziki; —Russian Federal Nuclear Center-VNIIEF (RFNC-VNIIEF); —Institute of Experimental Physics; —ARIEP (All Russian Institute for Experimental Physics); —Khariton Institute; —Sarov Nuclear Weapons Plant; —Avangard Electromechanical Plant; —Federal State Unitary Enterprise Russian Federal Nuclear Center—All Russian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Physics (FGUPRFNCs VNIIEF) —Arzamas-16, (Address: 37 Mira Ave. Sarov, Nizhny Novgorod Region, 607188 Russia); and any nuclear-related entities, institutes or centers located in Sarov (Kremlev)			***76 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER], 5/24/11.
*	*	*	*	*

Dated: May 19, 2011.

Kevin J. Wolf,

Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 2011-12803 Filed 5-23-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-33-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 126

RIN 1400-AC83

[Public Notice 7466]

Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Libya

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of State is amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to update the policy regarding Libya to reflect the United Nations Security Council arms embargoes adopted in February and March.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This rule is effective May 24, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicholas Memos, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy, Department of State, by *telephone:* (202) 663-2804; *fax:* (202) 261-8199; or *e-mail:* memosni@state.gov. *Attn:* Part 126, Libya.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 26, 2011, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1970, paragraph 9 of which provides that U.N. member states shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the sale, supply or

transfer of arms and related materiel of all types to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, with certain exceptions. Additionally, on March 17, 2011, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1973, paragraph 4 of which authorizes member states to take all necessary measures, notwithstanding the arms embargo established by paragraph 9 of Resolution 1970, to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in Libya. This rulemaking implements the Security Council's actions within the ITAR by adding Libya to § 126.1(c) and revising the previous policy on Libya contained in § 126.1(k) to announce a policy of denial for all requests for licenses or other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles and services to Libya, except where not prohibited under UNSC embargo and determined to be in the interests of the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

Regulatory Analysis and Notices

Administrative Procedure Act

The Department of State is of the opinion that controlling the import and export of defense articles and services is a foreign affairs function of the United States Government and that rules implementing this function are exempt from § 553 (Rulemaking) and § 554 (Adjudications) of the Administrative Procedure Act. Since this rule is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 553, it is the view of the Department of State that the provisions of § 553(d) do not apply to this rulemaking. Therefore, this rule is effective upon publication. The Department also finds that, given the national security issues surrounding U.S. policy towards Libya, that notice

and public procedure on this rule would be impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. See 5 U.S.C. 808(2).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Since this amendment is not subject to the notice-and-comment procedures of 5 U.S.C. 553, it does not require analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This amendment does not involve a mandate that will result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any year and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Executive Order 13175

The Department has determined that this rule will not have tribal implications, will not impose substantial direct compliance costs on Indian tribal governments, and will not pre-empt tribal law. Accordingly, the requirements of Section 5 of Executive Order 13175 do not apply to this rule.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This amendment has been found not to be a major rule within the meaning of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996.

Executive Orders 12372 and 13132

This amendment will not have substantial direct effects on the States,

on 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 Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this amendment does not have sufficient federalism implications to require consultations or warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities do not apply to this amendment.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

The Department of State does not consider this rule to be a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866, section 3(f), Regulatory Planning and Review. The Department is of the opinion that controlling the import and export of defense articles and services is a foreign affairs function of the United States Government and that rules governing the conduct of this function are exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 12866. Because this rulemaking concerns a foreign affairs function of the United States, the Department of State has determined that public participation in this rulemaking under Section 2 of Executive Order 13563 is not required.

Executive Order 12988

The Department of State has reviewed the amendment in light of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988 to eliminate ambiguity, minimize litigation, establish clear legal standards, and reduce burden.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not impose any new reporting or recordkeeping requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

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); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p.79; 22 U.S.C. 2651a; 22 U.S.C. 287c; E.O. 12918, 59 FR 28205; 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p.899; Sec. 1225, Pub. L. 108–375.

■ 2. Section 126.1 is amended by revising paragraphs (c) and (k) to read as follows:

§ 126.1 Prohibited exports and sales to certain countries.

* * * * *

(c) *Exports and sales prohibited by United Nations Security Council embargoes.* Whenever the United Nations Security Council mandates an arms embargo, all transactions that are prohibited by the embargo and that involve U.S. persons (see § 120.15 of this chapter) anywhere, or any person in the United States, and defense articles or services of a type enumerated on the United States Munitions List (22 CFR part 121), irrespective of origin, are prohibited under the ITAR for the duration of the embargo, unless the Department of State publishes a notice in the **Federal Register** specifying different measures. This would include, but is not limited to, transactions involving trade by U.S. persons who are located inside or outside of the United States in defense articles or services of U.S. or foreign origin that are located inside or outside of the United States. United Nations Arms Embargoes include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following countries:

- (1) Cote d'Ivoire.
 - (2) Democratic Republic of Congo (see also paragraph (i) of this section).
 - (3) Iraq.
 - (4) Iran.
 - (5) Lebanon.
 - (6) Liberia.
 - (7) Libya (see also paragraph (k) of this section).
 - (8) North Korea.
 - (9) Sierra Leone.
 - (10) Somalia.
 - (11) Sudan.
- * * * * *

(k) *Libya.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses or other approvals for exports or imports of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in Libya, except where it determines, upon case-by-case review, that the transaction (or activity) is not prohibited under applicable U.N. Security Council resolutions and that the transaction (or activity) is in furtherance of the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

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Dated: May 17, 2011.

Ellen O. Tauscher,
Under Secretary, Arms Control and International Security, Department of State.
[FR Doc. 2011–12621 Filed 5–23–11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

27 CFR Part 9

[Docket No. TTB–2010–0005; T.D. TTB–93; Ref: Notice No. 108]

RIN 1513–AB55

Establishment of the Antelope Valley of the California High Desert Viticultural Area

AGENCY: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule; Treasury decision.

SUMMARY: This Treasury decision establishes the 665-square mile "Antelope Valley of the California High Desert" American viticultural area in Los Angeles and Kern Counties, California. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau designates viticultural areas to allow vintners to better describe the origin of their wines and to allow consumers to better identify wines they may purchase.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 23, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elisabeth C. Kann, Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 1310 G St., NW., Room 200E, Washington, DC 20220; phone 202–453–2002.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background on Viticultural Areas

TTB Authority

Section 105(e) of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act), 27 U.S.C. 205(e), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations for the labeling of wine, distilled spirits, and malt beverages. The FAA Act requires that these regulations, among other things, prohibit consumer deception and the use of misleading statements on labels, and ensure that labels provide the consumer with adequate information as to the identity and quality of the product. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) administers the regulations promulgated under the FAA Act.

Part 4 of the TTB regulations (27 CFR part 4) allows the establishment of definitive viticultural areas and the use of their names as appellations of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements. Part 9 of the TTB regulations (27 CFR part 9) contains the list of approved viticultural areas.

Definition

Section 4.25(e)(1)(i) of the TTB regulations (27 CFR 4.25(e)(1)(i)) defines