

listed in this document will be published subsequently in that Order.

The Rule

This action amends Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) Part 71 by modifying Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface to accommodate IFR aircraft executing RNAV (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures at Blythe Airport. Also, the boundary coordinates in the regulatory text for the Class E 1,200-foot airspace area is adjusted to be in concert with the FAA's aeronautical database. This action is necessary for the safety and management of IFR operations. With the exception of editorial changes and the changes noted above, this rule is the same as that proposed in the NPRM.

The FAA has determined this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this regulation: (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified this rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the U.S. Code. Subtitle 1, section 106 discusses the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in subtitle VII, part A, subpart I, section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it creates additional controlled airspace at Blythe Airport, Blythe, CA.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E. O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9V, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 9, 2011, and effective September 15, 2011 is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

AWP CA E5 Blythe, CA [Modified]

Blythe Airport, CA

(Lat. 33°37'09" N., long. 114°43'01" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.7-mile radius of the Blythe Airport, and within 4 miles south and 1.2 miles north of the 264° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.7-mile radius to 10 miles west of the airport. That airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within an area bounded by lat. 33°50'00" N., long. 114°21'00" W.; to lat. 33°42'00" N., long. 114°17'00" W.; to lat. 33°41'30" N., long. 114°07'30" W.; to lat. 33°27'00" N., long. 114°09'00" W.; to lat. 33°28'00" N., long. 114°13'00" W.; to lat. 33°28'28" N., long. 114°27'12" W., thence clockwise along the 15.8-mile radius of Blythe Airport to lat. 33°26'30" N., long. 114°57'00" W., to lat. 33°26'00" N., long. 115°04'00" W.; to lat. 33°53'00" N., long. 115°07'00" W.; to lat. 34°15'00" N., long. 114°50'00" W.; to lat. 34°15'00" N., long. 114°28'00" W.; to lat. 33°52'00" N., long. 114°29'00" W., thence to the point of beginning.

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on October 3, 2011.

John Warner,

Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2011-28931 Filed 11-8-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 748

[Docket No. 110804481-1527-01]

RIN 0694-AF32

Amendment to Existing Validated End-User Authorizations in the People's Republic of China: National Semiconductor Corporation and Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to remove National Semiconductor Corporation (National Semiconductor) from the list of "Validated End-Users" and "Eligible Destinations" in the People's Republic of China (PRC). BIS also removes one facility from the list of "Eligible Destinations" for Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC) in the PRC, the Semiconductor Manufacturing International (Chengdu) Corporation, Assembly and Testing (AT2) Facility (SMIC AT2 facility). These amendments are due to material changes in the ownership and control of National Semiconductor and the SMIC AT2 facility. These amendments are not the result of activities of concern by National Semiconductor or SMIC and do not establish any new license requirements or licensing policies for exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) of items to National Semiconductor, SMIC, or their facilities. **DATES:** This rule is effective November 9, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Karen Nies-Vogel, Chair, End-User Review Committee, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; by telephone: (202) 482-5991, by fax: (202) 482-3991, or email: ERC@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Authorization Validated End-User (VEU)

BIS amended the EAR in a final rule on June 19, 2007 (72 FR 33646), creating a new authorization for "validated end-users" (VEUs) located in eligible destinations to which eligible items may

be exported, reexported, or transferred (in-country) under a general authorization instead of a license, in conformance with section 748.15 of the EAR. VEUUs may obtain eligible items that are on the Commerce Control List, set forth in Supplement No. 1 to Part 774 of the EAR, without having to wait for their suppliers to obtain export licenses from BIS. Eligible items may include commodities, software, and technology, except those controlled for missile technology or crime control reasons.

The VEUUs listed in Supplement No. 7 to Part 748 of the EAR were reviewed and approved by the U.S. Government in accordance with the provisions of section 748.15 and Supplement Nos. 8 and 9 to Part 748 of the EAR.

Amendment to Existing Validated End-User Authorizations for the PRC

Removal of VEU Authorization for National Semiconductor Corporation (National Semiconductor)

In a rule published in the **Federal Register** on October 19, 2007 (72 FR 59164), BIS designated National Semiconductor as a VEU and identified three of its facilities (NSC VEU facilities) as “Eligible Destinations,” thus authorizing exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of certain eligible items to the three eligible facilities under Authorization VEU. Due to a material change in the ownership and control of National Semiconductor, National Semiconductor asked that its VEU authorization be ended. Accordingly, consistent with section 748.15 of the EAR, BIS now amends Supplement No. 7 to Part 748 of the EAR to remove National Semiconductor from the list of approved VEUUs and eligible destinations. As a result of this rule, National Semiconductor Corporation and the NSC VEU facilities at the following addresses are no longer authorized to receive items under Authorization VEU:

National Semiconductor Hong Kong Limited, Beijing Representative Office, Room 604, CN Resources Building, No. 8 Jianguomenbei A, Beijing, China, 100005.

National Semiconductor Hong Kong Limited, Shanghai Representative Office, Room 903–905 Central Plaza, No. 227 Huangpi Road North, Shanghai, China, 200003.

National Semiconductor Hong Kong Limited, Shenzhen Representative Office, Room 1709 Di Wang Commercial Centre, Shung Hing Square, 5002 Shenna Road East, Shenzhen, China, 518008.

This amendment is made due to a material change in the ownership and control of National Semiconductor and is not the result of activities of concern by National Semiconductor or the NSC VEU facilities. This action does not establish any new license requirements or licensing policies for exports, reexports or transfers (in-country) of items to National Semiconductor. Rather, the license requirements set forth in the EAR continue to apply to this entity and its facilities. Parties seeking to export, reexport or transfer (in-country) items under the EAR to National Semiconductor or these facilities may now have to obtain a license to do so, depending on the item at issue.

All conditions and restrictions that applied to transactions that were undertaken pursuant to Authorization VEU prior to the effective date of this amendment that involved National Semiconductor or the NSC VEU facilities continue to apply to those transactions. These restrictions and conditions include any that were imposed on National Semiconductor or the NSC VEU facilities in connection with its eligibility for Authorization VEU, as established by BIS in its communications authorizing National Semiconductor’s participation in the VEU program.

Removal of Semiconductor Manufacturing International (Chengdu) Corporation, Assembly and Testing (AT2) Facility (SMIC AT2 Facility) From the List of VEU Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation’s (SMIC’s) Approved Facilities in the PRC

In a rule published in the **Federal Register** on October 19, 2007 (72 FR 59164), BIS designated SMIC as a VEU, thus authorizing certain specific exports, reexports and transfers (in-country) to five listed facilities of the company, including the SMIC AT2 facility. Due to a material change in the ownership and control of the SMIC AT2 facility, SMIC has requested that BIS remove that facility’s VEU authorization. Accordingly, in this rule, BIS further amends Supplement No. 7 to Part 748 of the EAR to remove the SMIC AT2 facility and its address (8–8 Kexin Road, Export Processing Zone (West Area), Chengdu, China 611731) from the list of SMIC’s authorized VEU facilities. This change leaves three SMIC facilities that are approved to receive eligible items under SMIC’s VEU authorization.

As a result of this rule, the SMIC AT2 facility is no longer authorized to receive items under Authorization VEU. Thus, parties seeking to export,

reexport, or transfer (in-country) items under the EAR to the SMIC AT2 facility may now need to obtain a license to do so, depending on the item at issue.

This amendment is made due to a material change in the ownership and control at the SMIC AT2 facility and is not the result of activities of concern by the SMIC AT2 facility or SMIC. SMIC remains a qualified participant in the VEU program, and thus exports, reexports and transfers (in-country) of the items controlled under the ECCNs listed in SMIC’s entry in Supplement No. 7 to Part 748 of the EAR to the SMIC facilities listed in the same part may continue to be made under Authorization VEU. This action does not establish any new license requirements or licensing policies for exports, reexports or transfers (in-country) of items to the SMIC AT2 facility. Rather, the license requirements set forth in the EAR continue to apply to this entity and its facilities.

This amendment applies only to transactions under Authorization VEU involving the SMIC AT2 facility. All conditions and restrictions that applied to transactions that were undertaken pursuant to Authorization VEU prior to the effective date of this amendment, and that involved the SMIC AT2 facility, continue to apply to those transactions. These restrictions and conditions include any that were imposed on the SMIC AT2 facility in connection with its eligibility for Authorization VEU, as established by BIS in its communications authorizing the SMIC AT2 facility’s participation in the VEU program.

Saving Clause

Shipments of items removed from eligibility for export, reexport or transfer (in-country) under Authorization VEU (*i.e.*, under the designator VEU) as a result of this regulatory action that were on dock for loading, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or en route aboard a carrier to a port of export, on November 9, 2011, pursuant to actual orders for export, reexport or transfer (in-country) to an eligible destination, may proceed to that destination under the previously applicable Authorization so long as they are exported, reexported or transferred (in-country) before November 25, 2011. Any such items not actually exported, reexported or transferred (in-country) before midnight, on November 25, 2011, require an individual license or other applicable authorization under the EAR.

Since August 21, 2001, the Export Administration Act (the Act) has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17,

2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783 (2002)), as extended most recently by the Notice of August 12, 2011, 76 FR 50661 (August 16, 2011), has continued the EAR in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. BIS continues to carry out the provisions of the Act, as appropriate and to the extent permitted by law, pursuant to Executive Order 13222.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

2. This rule involves collections previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Control Number 0694-0088, "Multi-Purpose Application," which carries a burden hour estimate of 43.8 minutes to prepare and submit form BIS-748; and for recordkeeping, reporting and review requirements in connection with Authorization VEU, which carries an estimated burden of 30 minutes per submission. This rule is expected to result in a decrease in license applications submitted to BIS. Total burden hours associated with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA) and OMB Control Number 0694-0088 are not expected to increase significantly as a result of this rule.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person is required to respond or to be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the PRA, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined under Executive Order 13132.

4. There is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) to waive the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requiring prior notice and the opportunity for public comment because, specific to this rule, they are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest.

In determining whether to grant or revoke VEU designations, a committee of U.S. Government agencies evaluates a variety of information, the nature and terms of which are set forth in 15 CFR part 748, supplement No. 8. The criteria for evaluation by the committee are set forth in 15 CFR 748.15(a)(2). The information, commitments, and criteria for this extensive review were all established through the notice of proposed rulemaking and public comment process (71 FR 38313, July 2, 2006, and 72 FR 33646, June 19, 2007). Thus, authorization of a VEU is similar to granting a license: To receive authorization VEU, an application must be submitted on behalf of an entity; the entity must be found to meet certain previously identified criteria; and the application must be approved. Because the authorization granted by BIS pursuant to 15 CFR 748.15 is similar to that granted to exporters for individual licenses, which do not undergo public review when they are approved, denied, revoked, or amended, allowing public review and comments to this rule is unnecessary.

Publication of this rule in other than final form is unnecessary because the procedure for revocation of a VEU or facility from the Authorized VEU list is similar to the license revocation procedure, which does not undergo public review. During the revocation procedure, the U.S. Government analyzes confidential business information according to set criteria to determine whether a given authorized VEU entity remains eligible for VEU status. Revocation may, as in this case, be the result of a material change in circumstance at the VEU or the VEU's authorized facility. Examples of such a material change include changes in the operational status of a VEU facility or changes in the end-use of the products produced at the facility. Such changes may result in a VEU or VEU facility no longer meeting the eligibility criteria for Authorization VEU, and may thus lead the U.S. Government to modify or revoke VEU authorization. VEU or VEU facilities that undergo material changes that result in their no longer meeting the criteria to be eligible VEU's must, according to the VEU program, have their VEU status revoked. Here, National Semiconductor requested removal from the VEU program and SMIC requested that BIS remove the SMIC AT2 facility from the VEU program due to material changes in ownership and control. Consequently, BIS is removing National Semiconductor from the list of "Validated End-Users" and "Eligible Destinations" and removing the SMIC

AT2 facility from "Eligible Destinations" in the EAR. Public comments on whether to make these removals are unnecessary.

Additionally, allowing for prior public notice and comment on this rule may be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. The EAR advance U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic objectives by ensuring an effective export control system. In accordance with the pre-set criteria, the U.S. Government reviews each VEU and its facilities to ensure that exports, reexports and transfers (in-country) of specified items to these entities are consistent with such objectives. Accordingly, VEU's and their facilities may receive through export, reexport or transfer (in-country) items that would otherwise require a license and transaction-specific review, in part due to national security concerns. However, the VEU and listed facility here are no longer eligible to receive items under Authorized VEU, and in order to protect national security, the restrictions of the EAR must be in place as soon as possible. Allowing public comments on this rule would hinder the ability of BIS to enforce the EAR's restrictions on exports without a license to the listed facilities. Thus public comment on this rule is both impracticable, because allowing such comment would prevent BIS from undertaking its statutory duties, and contrary to the public's national security interests.

In addition, BIS finds good cause to waive the requirement of 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to delay the effectiveness of this regulation, because such a delay is contrary to the public's interest. When the U.S. Government has been notified of or has identified a material change in circumstances that warrants revocation or modification of VEU status for an end-user or a facility of an end-user, there is a need to quickly alert the public that the facility is no longer authorized as a recipient of items under Authorization VEU. Delaying this action's effectiveness could result in items that otherwise require licenses being exported, reexported, or transferred (in-country), license-free, to an ineligible facility, at risk to national security. Accordingly, it would be contrary to the public interest to delay this rule's effectiveness.

No other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this final rule. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under the APA or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the

Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable and no regulatory flexibility analysis has been prepared.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 748

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, part 748 of the EAR (15 CFR parts 730–774) is amended as follows:

PART 748—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 748 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 12, 2011, 76 FR 50661 (August 16, 2011).

■ 2. Supplement No. 7 to Part 748 is amended by:

■ a. Removing the entire entry for National Semiconductor Corporation; and

■ b. Removing “Semiconductor Manufacturing International (Chengdu) Corporation, Assembly and Testing (AT2) Facility, 8–8 Kexin Road, Export Processing Zone (West Area), Chengdu, China 611731” from the “Eligible Destinations” column in “China (People’s Republic of)”.

Dated: November 1, 2011.

Kevin J. Wolf,

Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 2011–28916 Filed 11–8–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 126

[Public Notice: 7682]

RIN 1400–AC93

Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Sudan

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of State is amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulations to include the Republic of the Sudan as a proscribed destination, pursuant to a United Nations Security Council arms embargo, and to clarify that this policy does not apply to the Republic of South Sudan.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This rule is effective November 9, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Charles B. Shotwell, Director, Office of

Defense Trade Controls Policy, U.S. Department of State, *telephone* (202) 663–2792, or *email* DDTCResponseTeam@state.gov. ATTN: Regulatory Change, Sudan.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 126.1(v) is added to set out U.S. policy on arms exports to the Republic of the Sudan, in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions imposing an arms embargo and recent political developments in Sudan. UNSC resolution 1556, adopted July 30, 2004, imposes an arms embargo on non-governmental entities and individuals operating in Darfur, with certain exceptions. Subsequently, UNSC resolution 1591, adopted on March 29, 2005, expanded the arms embargo to all parties to the N’djamena Ceasefire Agreement, including the Government of the Republic of Sudan. UNSC resolution 1945, adopted on October 14, 2010, reaffirmed and strengthened the arms embargo. Accordingly, 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 the Republic of the Sudan. The exceptions, as provided in the referenced resolutions, are for (1) Supplies and related technical training and assistance to monitoring, verification, or peace support operations, including those authorized by the UN or operating with the consent of the relevant parties; (2) supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian, human rights monitoring, or protective uses, and related technical training and assistance; (3) personal protective gear for the personal use of United Nations personnel, human rights monitors, representatives of the media, and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel; and (4) assistance and supplies provided in support of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Licenses submitted pursuant to these exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Sections 126.1(c) and (d) are revised to change “Sudan” to “The Republic of the Sudan.”

On July 9, 2011, the Republic of South Sudan declared independence from Sudan and was recognized as a sovereign state by the United States. The policy of denial as it applies to the Republic of the Sudan does not apply to the Republic of South Sudan. Licenses or other approvals for exports or imports of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in the

Republic of the South Sudan will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

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 the Department is of the opinion that 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 the Republic of the Sudan, notice and public procedure on this rule would be impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest; for the same reason, the rule will be effective immediately. *See* 5 U.S.C. 808(2).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Since this amendment is not subject to 5 U.S.C. 553, it does not require analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Unfunded Mandates 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.

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