

the vehicle. The powertrain will function only if the key code matches the unique identification key code previously programmed into the ECU or HFM. If the codes do not match, the powertrain engine/motor will be disabled.

Mitsubishi stated that its immobilizer system is further enhanced by several features that make it impossible to defeat, including encrypted communication between the transponder and the ECU (HFM). There are millions of different possible key codes for the new OSS 3 system making a successful key code duplication nearly impossible. Mitsubishi stated that the immobilizer device and the ECU or HFM share security data when first installed during vehicle assembly, making them a matched set. These matched modules will not function if taken out and reinstalled separately on other vehicles. Mitsubishi also stated that the device is extremely reliable and durable because there are no moving parts, the key does not require a separate battery and it is impossible to mechanically override the device and start the vehicle.

Mitsubishi stated that the Mitsubishi Outlander has been equipped with the immobilizer device since MY 2007. Mitsubishi also stated that the Eclipse, Galant, Endeavor, Lancer, Outlander Sport, I-MiEv, Mirage, and the Eclipse Cross vehicle lines have been equipped with a similar type of immobilizer device since January 2000, January 2004, April 2004, March 2007, September 2010, October 2011, July 2013 and December 2017 respectively, and they have all been granted parts-marking exemptions by the agency. Mitsubishi further stated that its Eclipse vehicle line has been equipped with a similar device since introduction of its MY 2000 vehicles. Mitsubishi further stated that the theft rate for the MY 2000 Eclipse decreased by almost 42% when compared with that of its MY 1999 Mitsubishi Eclipse (unequipped with an immobilizer device).

Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 33106 and 49 CFR 543.8(b), the agency grants a petition for exemption from the parts-marking requirements of part 541, either in whole or in part, if it determines that, based upon substantial evidence, the standard equipment antitheft device is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of part 541. In this case, Mitsubishi's petition is granted under 49 U.S.C. 33106(d) and 49 CFR 543.8(c), which state that if the Secretary of Transportation (NHTSA, by delegation) does not make a decision about a

petition within 120 days of the petition submission, the petition shall be deemed to be approved and the manufacturer shall be exempt from the standard for the line covered by the petition for the subsequent model year.

Separately, the agency finds that Mitsubishi has provided adequate reasons for its belief that the antitheft device for its vehicle line is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of the theft prevention standard. This conclusion is based on the information Mitsubishi provided about its antitheft device. NHTSA believes, based on the supporting evidence submitted by Mitsubishi and other information NHTSA has received about the effectiveness of antitheft devices, that the antitheft device for the confidential variant of the Outlander vehicle line is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of the theft prevention standard.

The agency concludes that Mitsubishi's antitheft device will continue to provide the five types of performance listed in § 543.6(a)(3): Promoting activation; attracting attention to the efforts of unauthorized persons to enter or operate a vehicle by means other than a key; preventing defeat or circumvention of the device by unauthorized persons; preventing operation of the vehicle by unauthorized entrants; and ensuring the reliability and durability of the device.

The agency notes that 49 CFR part 541, Appendix A-1, identifies those lines that are exempted from the theft prevention standard for a given model year. 49 CFR 543.8(f) contains publication requirements incident to the disposition of all part 543 petitions. Advanced listing, including the release of future product nameplates, the beginning model year for which the petition is granted and a general description of the antitheft device is necessary in order to notify law enforcement agencies of new vehicle lines exempted from the parts-marking requirements of the theft prevention standard.

If Mitsubishi decides not to use the exemption for this line, it must formally notify the agency. If such a decision is made, the line must be fully marked as required by 49 CFR parts 541.5 and 541.6 (marking of major component parts and replacement parts).

NHTSA notes that if Mitsubishi wishes in the future to modify the device on which this exemption is based, the company may have to submit

a petition to modify the exemption. Section 543.8(d) states that a part 543 exemption applies only to vehicles that belong to a line exempted under this part and equipped with the antitheft device on which the line's exemption is based. Further, section 543.10(c)(2) provides for the submission of petitions "to modify an exemption to permit the use of an antitheft device similar to but differing from the one specified in the exemption."

The agency wishes to minimize the administrative burden that section 543.10(c)(2) could place on exempted vehicle manufacturers and itself. The agency did not intend in drafting part 543 to require the submission of a modification petition for every change to the components or design of an antitheft device. The significance of many such changes could be de minimis. Therefore, NHTSA suggests that if Mitsubishi contemplates making any changes, the effects of which might be characterized as de minimis, it should consult the agency before preparing and submitting a petition to modify.

For the foregoing reasons, the agency hereby announces a grant in full Mitsubishi's petition to modify the exemption for the confidential variant of the Outlander vehicle line, beginning with its MY 2023 vehicles. NHTSA has determined that the modified device is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of 49 CFR part 541.

Jane Doherty,

Acting Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2021-18801 Filed 8-31-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Notice of OFAC Sanctions Action

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the name of one person that has been placed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN 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 this person are blocked, and U.S.

persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

DATES: See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for effective date(s).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

OFAC: Andrea Gacki, Director, tel.: 202-622-2490; 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; or the Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, tel.: 202-622-2490.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

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

Notice of OFAC Action

On August 23, 2021, OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following person are blocked under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.

Individual

1. WOLDEYOHANNES, Filipos (a.k.a. WELDEYOHANES, Philipos; a.k.a. WELDEYOHANNES, Filipos; a.k.a. WELDEYOHANNES, Phillipos; a.k.a. WELDEYOHANNES, Philipos; a.k.a. WOLDEYOHANES, Filipos; a.k.a. WOLDEYOHANES, Phillipos; a.k.a. WOLDEYOHANNES, Philipos), Shire, Tigray, Ethiopia; Eritrea; DOB 1955; POB Ts'elot, Asmara, Eritrea; nationality Eritrea; Gender Male (individual) [GLOMAG].

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(ii)(C)(1) of Executive Order 13818 of December 20, 2017, "Blocking the Property of Persons Involved in Serious Human Rights Abuse or Corruption," 82 FR 60839, 3 CFR, 2018 Comp., p. 399, (E.O. 13818) for being a foreign person who is or has been a leader or official of an entity, including any government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, serious human rights abuse relating to the leader's or official's tenure.

Dated: August 23, 2021.

Bradley T. Smith,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2021-18839 Filed 8-31-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-AL-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

[Docket Number OFAC-2021-0003]

Effectiveness of Licensing Procedures for Exportation of Agricultural Commodities, Medicine, and Medical Devices to Sudan and Iran; Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is soliciting comments on the effectiveness of OFAC's licensing procedures for the exportation of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices to Sudan and Iran for the time period between October 1, 2016, to September 30, 2018. Pursuant to the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000, OFAC is required to submit a biennial report to the Congress on the operation of licensing procedures for such exports.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before October 1, 2021, to be assured of consideration for the report.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Email: OFACreport@treasury.gov with Attn: Request for Comments (TSRA).

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and refer to Docket number OFAC-2021-0003. All comments, including attachments and other supporting materials, will become part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Sensitive personal information, such as account numbers or Social Security numbers, should not be included. Comments generally will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information about these licensing procedures should be directed to the Assistant Director for Licensing, 202-622-2480. Additional information about these licensing procedures is also available at www.treasury.gov/tsra.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The current procedures used by OFAC pursuant to the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (Title IX of Pub. L. 106-387, 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.*) (the "Act") for authorizing the export and reexport of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical

devices to Iran are set forth in 31 CFR 560.530, 560.532, and 560.533. Between October 22, 2012, and December 23, 2016, OFAC issued a series of general licenses and published amendments to the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 560, to expand the scope of these authorizations and to issue new or expanded authorizations, including authorizations related to training, replacement parts, software, and services for the operation, maintenance, and repair of medical devices, and items that are broken or connected to product recalls or other safety concerns to Iran. *See* 31 CFR 560.530(a)(2) through (6). Accordingly, specific licenses are no longer required for these exports and related activities.

Effective October 12, 2017, sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order (E.O.) 13067 of November 3, 1997, "Blocking Sudanese Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Sudan" (62 FR 59989, November 5, 1997), and E.O. 13412 of October 13, 2006, "Blocking Property of and Prohibiting Transactions With the Government of Sudan" (71 FR 61369, October 17, 2006), were revoked, pursuant to E.O. 13761 of January 13, 2017, "Recognizing Positive Actions by the Government of Sudan and Providing for the Revocation of Certain Sudan-Related Sanctions" (82 FR 5331, January 18, 2017), as amended by E.O. 13804 of July 11, 2017, "Allowing Additional Time for Recognizing Positive Actions by the Government of Sudan and Amending Executive Order 13761" (82 FR 32611, July 14, 2017). As a result of the revocation of these sanctions provisions, U.S. persons are no longer prohibited from engaging in transactions that were previously prohibited under these provisions, and the Sudanese Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 538, were revoked (83 FR 30539, June 29, 2018). However, pursuant to the Act, an OFAC license was required for exports and reexports to the Government of Sudan or any other entity in Sudan of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices prior to the Secretary of State's December 14, 2020, rescission of the designation of Sudan as a State Sponsor of Terrorism (85 FR 82565, December 18, 2020).

Under the provisions of section 906(c) of the Act, OFAC must submit a biennial report to the Congress on the operation, during the preceding two-year period, of the licensing procedures required by section 906 of the Act for the export of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices to Sudan and Iran. This report is to include:

(1) The number and types of licenses applied for;