

subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number. Although this rule makes important changes to the EAR for items controlled for national security reasons, the overall decreases in burdens and costs associated with the following information collections due to this rule are estimated to decrease the number of submissions by 50, which will not require revision of the current approved estimated time burdens for completing related submissions described below.

- 0694–0088, “Simplified Network Application Processing System,” which carries a burden-hour estimate of 29.6 minutes for a manual or electronic submission;
- 0694–0137 “License Exceptions and Exclusions,” which carries a burden-hour estimate average of 1.5 hours per submission (Note: submissions for License Exceptions are rarely required);
- 0694–0096 “Five Year Records Retention Period,” which carries a burden-hour estimate of less than 1 minute; and
- 0607–0152 “Automated Export System (AES) Program,” which carries a burden-hour estimate of 3 minutes per electronic submission.

Additional information regarding these collections of information—including all background materials—can be found at <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain> and using the search function to enter either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number.

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

4. Pursuant to section 1762 of ECRA (50 U.S.C. 4821), this action is exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553) requirements for notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation and delay in effective date.

5. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required, and none has been prepared.

List of Subjects for 15 CFR Parts 740

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Incorporation by reference, Reporting and recordkeeping.

Accordingly, part 740 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730 through 774) is amended as follows:

PART 740—LICENSE EXCEPTIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 740 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852; 50 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *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.

- 2. Section 740.24 is amended by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 740.24 Implemented Export Controls (IEC).

* * * * *

(c) *Incorporation by reference. License Exception Implemented Export Controls (IEC) Eligible Items and Destinations*, last modified September 17, 2024, is incorporated by reference into this section with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. This material is available for inspection at the BIS and at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Contact BIS at: BIS Office of National Security Controls, phone: 202–482–0092; email: LicenseExceptionIEC@bis.doc; website: www.bis.gov. For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov. The material may be obtained from BIS and is available for inspection on the BIS website at www.bis.gov/IEC.

Thea D. Rozman Kendler,
Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 2024–23814 Filed 10–15–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 744

[Docket No. 241004–0262]

RIN 0694–AJ91

Revisions to the Unverified List

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is amending the Export

Administration Regulations (EAR) by adding eight persons to the Unverified List (UVL). Of the eight persons being added, three are under the destination of China, People’s Republic of (China); two are under the destination of Germany; one is under the destination of Pakistan; and two are under the destination of Türkiye. BIS is also amending the EAR by removing two persons from the UVL. Of the two persons being removed, one is under the destination of Saudi Arabia, and the other is under the destination of China.

DATES: This rule is effective October 16, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Deniz Muslu, Director, Office of Enforcement Analysis, Phone: (202) 482–4255, Email: UVLrequest@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Unverified List (UVL), found in supplement no. 6 to part 744 of the EAR (15 CFR parts 730–774), contains the names and addresses of foreign persons who are or have been parties to a transaction, as described in § 748.5 of the EAR, involving the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) of items subject to the EAR. These foreign persons are added to the UVL because BIS or federal officials acting on BIS’s behalf were unable to verify their *bona fides* (i.e., legitimacy and reliability relating to the end use and end user of items subject to the EAR) through the completion of an end-use check. Sometimes these checks, such as a pre-license check (PLC) or a post-shipment verification (PSV), cannot be completed satisfactorily for reasons outside the U.S. Government’s control.

There are any number of reasons why these checks cannot be completed to the satisfaction of the U.S. Government. The reasons include, but are not limited to: (1) reasons unrelated to the cooperation of the foreign party subject to the end-use check (e.g., BIS sometimes initiates end-use checks but is unable to complete them because the foreign party cannot be found at the address indicated on the associated export documents and BIS cannot contact the party by telephone or email); (2) reasons related to a lack of cooperation by a host government that fails to schedule and facilitate the completion of an end-use check (e.g., a host government agencies’ lack of responses to requests to conduct end-use checks, actions preventing the scheduling of such checks, or refusals to schedule checks in a timely manner); or (3) when, during the end-use check, a recipient of items subject to the EAR is

unable to produce the items that are the subject of the end-use check for visual inspection or provide sufficient documentation or other evidence to confirm the disposition of the items.

BIS's inability to confirm the *bona fides* of foreign persons subject to end-use checks raises concerns about the suitability of such persons as participants in future exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) of items subject to the EAR; an inability to confirm *bona fides* also indicates a risk that such items may be diverted to prohibited end uses and/or end users. Under such circumstances, there may not be sufficient information to add the foreign person at issue to the Entity List (supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR). Therefore, BIS may add the foreign person to the UVL.

As provided in § 740.2(a)(17) of the EAR, the use of license exceptions for exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) involving a party or parties to the transaction who are listed on the UVL is suspended. Additionally, under § 744.15(b) of the EAR, there is a requirement for exporters, reexporters, and transferors to obtain (and maintain a record of) a UVL statement from a party or parties to a transaction who are listed on the UVL before proceeding with exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) to such persons, when the items to be exported, reexported or transferred (in-country) are not subject to a license requirement. Finally, pursuant to § 758.1(b)(8), Electronic Export Information (EEI) must be filed in the Automated Export System (AES) for all exports of tangible items subject to the EAR where parties to the transaction, as described in § 748.5(d) through (f), are listed on the UVL.

Requests for the removal of a UVL entry must be made in accordance with § 744.15(d) of the EAR. Decisions regarding the removal or modification of UVL entry will be made by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement, based on a demonstration by the listed person of their *bona fides*. As provided in § 744.15(c)(2) of the EAR, BIS will remove a person from the UVL when BIS is able to verify the *bona fides* of the listed person.

Additions to the UVL

This rule adds eight persons to the UVL by amending supplement no. 6 to part 744 of the EAR to include their names and addresses. BIS is adding these persons pursuant to § 744.15(c) of the EAR. This final rule implements the decision to add the following eight persons located in the following destinations to the UVL: Hengye Technology Co., Ltd.; Skytop

Electronics Ltd.; and YXS Technology Co., Ltd., under the destination of China; Arabian Aviation Trade Group and Tiptrans Limited, under the destination of Germany; Marshal Traders, under the destination of Pakistan; and Pegasus Technic Services and Vast Polymers, Ambalaj Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi, under the destination of Türkiye.

Removals From the UVL

This rule removes two persons from the UVL because BIS was able to verify their *bona fides*. This rule removes the following two persons located in the following destinations from the UVL: Shengwei Technology Co., Ltd., under the destination of China; and Al Gihaz Co., Ltd. for Contracting and Trading, under the destination of Saudi Arabia. BIS is removing these persons pursuant to § 744.15(c)(2) of the EAR.

Export Control Reform Act of 2018

On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which included the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (ECRA), 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852. ECRA provides the legal basis for BIS's principal authorities and serves as the authority under which BIS issues this final rule. In particular, section 1753 of ECRA (50 U.S.C. 4812) authorizes the regulation of exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of items subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Further, section 1754(a)(1)–(16) of ECRA (50 U.S.C. 4813(a)(1)–(16)) authorizes, inter alia, requiring measures for compliance with the export controls established under ECRA; requiring and obtaining such information from U.S. persons and foreign persons as is necessary to carry out ECRA; apprising the public of changes in policy, regulations, and procedures; and any other action necessary to carry out ECRA that is not otherwise prohibited by law. Pursuant to section 1762(a) of ECRA (50 U.S.C. 4821(a)), these changes can be imposed in a final rule without prior notice and comment.

Savings Clause

Shipments (1) that are removed from license exception eligibility or that are now subject to requirements in § 744.15 of the EAR as a result of this regulatory action; (2) that were eligible for export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) without a license before this regulatory action; and (3) that were on dock for loading, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or enroute aboard a carrier to a port of export, on October 16, 2024, pursuant to actual orders, may

proceed to that UVL listed person under the previous license exception eligibility or without a license and pursuant to the export clearance requirements set forth in part 758 of the EAR that applied prior to this person being listed on the UVL, so long as the items have been exported from the United States, reexported or transferred (in-country) before November 15, 2024. Any such items not actually exported, reexported or transferred (in-country) before midnight on November 15, 2024 are subject to the requirements in § 744.15 of the EAR in accordance with this rule.

Executive Order Requirements

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, distribute 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 final rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866.

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

Paperwork Reduction Act Requirements

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor is subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number.

The UVL additions contain collections of information approved by OMB under the following control numbers:

- OMB Control Number 0694–0088—Simple Network Application Process and Multipurpose Application Form
- OMB Control Number 0694–0122—Miscellaneous Licensing Responsibilities and Enforcement
- OMB Control Number 0694–0134—Entity List and Unverified List Requests,
- OMB Control Number 0694–0137—License Exemptions and Exclusions.

BIS believes that the overall increases in burdens and costs will be minimal

and will fall within the already approved amounts for these existing collections. Additional information regarding these collections of information—including all background materials—can be found at <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain> by using the search function to enter either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number.

Administrative Procedure Act and Regulatory Flexibility Act Requirements

Pursuant to section 1762 of ECRA (50 U.S.C. 4821), this action is exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requirements for notice of proposed rulemaking and opportunity for public participation.

Further, no other law requires notice of proposed rulemaking or opportunity for public comment for this final rule. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required under the Administrative Procedure Act or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 744

Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Terrorism.

Accordingly, part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730 through 774) is amended as follows:

PART 744—CONTROL POLICY: END-USER AND END-USE BASED

■ 1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 744 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852; 50 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 3201 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 2139a; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 7210; E.O. 12058, 43 FR 20947, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 179; E.O. 12851, 58 FR 33181, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 608; E.O. 12938, 59 FR 59099, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 950; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13099, 63 FR 45167, 3 CFR, 1998 Comp., p. 208; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; E.O. 13224, 66 FR 49079, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 786; Notice of September 18, 2024, 89 FR 77011 (September 23, 2024).

■ 2. Supplement no. 6 to part 744 is amended:

■ a. Under CHINA, PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF, by:

- i. Adding the entry, in alphabetical order, for “Hengye Technology Co., Ltd.,”
- ii. Removing the entry for “Shengwei Technology Co., Ltd.,” *and*
- iii. Adding the entries, in alphabetical order, for “Skytop Electronics Ltd.” *and* “YXS Technology Co., Ltd.,”
- b. Under GERMANY, by adding entries, in alphabetical order, for “Arabian Aviation Trade Group” *and* “Tiptrans Limited;”
- c. Under PAKISTAN, by adding an entry, in alphabetical order, for “Marshal Traders;”
- d. Removing the entry for SAUDI ARABIA; *and*
- e. Under TÜRKIYE, by adding an entry, in alphabetical order, for “Pegasus Technic Services” *and* “Vast Polymers, Ambalaj Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi.”

The additions read as follows:

Supplement No. 6 to Part 744—Unverified List

* * * * *

Country	Listed person and address	Federal Register citation
CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF.	Hengye Technology Co., Ltd., 1602 Zhonghang Road, Dingcheng International Building, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.	89 FR [INSERT FEDERAL REGISTER PAGE NUMBER], October 16, 2024.
	Skytop Electronics Ltd., Room 619, Park Fook Industrial Building, 615–617 Tai Nan West Street, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong; <i>and</i> 7/F, MW Tower, 111 Bonham Strand, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong.	89 FR [INSERT FEDERAL REGISTER PAGE NUMBER], October 16, 2024.
	YXS Technology Co., Ltd., Room 608, 6/F, West Tower, Fiyta Building, Huaqian North Street, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.	89 FR [INSERT FEDERAL REGISTER PAGE NUMBER], October 16, 2024.
GERMANY	Arabian Aviation Trade Group, a.k.a. AAT, Wassmanstrasse 16, D30459 Hannover, Germany.	89 FR [INSERT FEDERAL REGISTER PAGE NUMBER], October 16, 2024.
	Tiptrans Limited, Hauptstrasse 22, D02727 Neugersdorf, Germany	89 FR [INSERT FEDERAL REGISTER PAGE NUMBER], October 16, 2024.
PAKISTAN	Marshal Traders, Office-5, 41st Street, Block-H Soan Garden, Islamabad, Pakistan; <i>and</i> Magnum Arcade, Apt #207, 2nd Floor North Strip Federation Markaz, Islamabad, Pakistan.	89 FR [INSERT FEDERAL REGISTER PAGE NUMBER], October 16, 2024.
TÜRKIYE	Pegasus Technic Services, a.k.a. Pegasus Teknik Servis and Air Technic Services, OBA Mah. Karakuslar Sk. Berfin Sitesi, B Blok No: 2B No: 2 Alanya, Antalya, Türkiye.	89 FR [INSERT FEDERAL REGISTER PAGE NUMBER], October 16, 2024.

Country	Listed person and address	Federal Register citation
	Vast Polymers, Ambalaj Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi, a.k.a. Novaroll, Atakoy 7–8–9–10, Kisim Mah. Cobancesme, E–5 Yan Yol Cad. A No: 22/1 Iç Kapi: 164 Bakirkoy, Istanbul, Türkiye.	89 FR [INSERT FEDERAL REGISTER PAGE NUMBER], October 16, 2024.
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Matthew S. Borman,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Strategic Trade and Technology Security.
[FR Doc. 2024–23638 Filed 10–15–24; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

27 CFR Part 9

[Docket No. TTB–2023–0002; T.D. TTB–197;
Ref: Notice No. 221]

RIN 1513–AC78

Establishment of the Crystal Springs of Napa Valley Viticultural Area; Modification of the Calistoga Viticultural Area

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

ACTION: Final rule; Treasury decision.

SUMMARY: The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) establishes the approximately 4,000-acre “Crystal Springs of Napa Valley” American viticultural area (AVA) in Napa County, California. The newly-established AVA is located entirely within the existing North Coast and Napa Valley viticultural areas. TTB also is modifying the existing Calistoga AVA in response to comments received during the comment period. TTB 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: This final rule is effective November 15, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen A. Thornton, Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 1310 G Street NW, Box 12, Washington, DC 20005; phone 202–453–1039, ext. 175.

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 provides that these regulations should, 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 FAA Act pursuant to section 1111(d) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, codified at 6 U.S.C. 531(d). The Secretary has delegated the functions and duties in the administration and enforcement of these provisions to the TTB Administrator through Treasury Order 120–01.

Part 4 of the TTB regulations (27 CFR part 4) authorizes TTB to establish definitive viticultural areas and regulate 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) sets forth standards for the preparation and submission to TTB of petitions for the establishment or modification of American viticultural areas (AVAs) and lists the approved AVAs.

Definition

Section 4.25(e)(1)(i) of the TTB regulations (27 CFR 4.25(e)(1)(i)) defines a viticultural area for American wine as a delimited grape-growing region having distinguishing features as described in part 9 of the regulations and, once approved, a name and a delineated boundary codified in part 9 of the regulations. These designations allow vintners and consumers to attribute a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic of a wine made from grapes grown in an area to the wine’s geographic origin. The establishment of AVAs allows vintners to describe more accurately the origin of their wines to consumers and helps consumers to identify wines they may purchase. Establishment of an AVA is neither an approval nor an endorsement by TTB of the wine produced in that area.

Requirements

Section 4.25(e)(2) of the TTB regulations (27 CFR 4.25(e)(2)) outlines the procedure for proposing an AVA and allows any interested party to

petition TTB to establish a grape-growing region as an AVA. Section 9.12 of the TTB regulations (27 CFR 9.12) prescribes standards for petitions to establish or modify AVAs. Petitions to establish an AVA must include the following:

- Evidence that the area within the proposed AVA boundary is nationally or locally known by the AVA name specified in the petition;
- An explanation of the basis for defining the boundary of the proposed AVA;
- A narrative description of the features of the proposed AVA affecting viticulture, such as climate, geology, soils, physical features, and elevation, that make the proposed AVA distinctive and distinguish it from adjacent areas outside the proposed AVA;
- If the proposed AVA is to be established within, or overlapping, an existing AVA, an explanation that both identifies the attributes of the proposed AVA that are consistent with the existing AVA and explains how the proposed AVA is sufficiently distinct from the existing AVA and therefore appropriate for separate recognition;
- The appropriate United States Geological Survey (USGS) map(s) showing the location of the proposed AVA, with the boundary of the proposed AVA clearly drawn thereon; and
- A detailed narrative description of the proposed AVA boundary based on USGS map markings.

Crystal Springs of Napa Valley Petition

TTB received a petition from Steven Burgess, president of Burgess Cellars, Inc., proposing to establish the “Crystal Springs of Napa Valley” AVA. Mr. Burgess submitted the petition on behalf of local vineyard owners and winemakers. The proposed AVA is located in Napa County, California, and lies entirely within the established North Coast (27 CFR 9.30) and Napa Valley (27 CFR 9.23) AVAs. Within the proposed AVA, there are approximately 30 commercial vineyards covering a total of approximately 230 acres. The distinguishing feature of the proposed Crystal Springs of Napa Valley AVA is its topography.

The petition describes the proposed AVA as an “all hillside” region with no