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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of Industry and Security
15 CFR Parts 730, 736 and 746
[Docket No. 150511438–5438–01]
RIN 0694–AG62

Updated Statements of Legal Authority for the Export Administration Regulations

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule updates the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) legal authority paragraphs in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to cite a Presidential notice extending an emergency declared pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. This is a procedural rule that only updates authority paragraphs of the EAR. It does not alter any right, obligation or prohibition that applies to any person under the EAR.

DATES: The rule is effective May 22, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Arvin, Regulatory Policy Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, Email william.arvin@bis.doc.gov, Telephone: (202) 482–2440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The authority for parts 730, 736 and 746 of the EAR (15 CFR parts 730, 736 and 744) rests, in part, on Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004—Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting the Export of Certain Goods to Syria (69 FR 26751, 3 CFR, 2004 Comp., p. 168) and on annual notices by the President continuing that emergency. This rule updates the authority paragraphs in 15 CFR parts 730, 736 and 746 to cite the Notice of May 6, 2015 (80 FR 26815, May 8, 2015), which continues that emergency. This rule is purely procedural and makes no changes other than to revise CFR authority citations to make them current. It does not change the text of any section of the EAR, nor does it alter any right, obligation or prohibition that applies to any person under the EAR.

Export Administration Act

Although the Export Administration Act expired on August 20, 2001, the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783 (2002), as amended by Executive Order 13637 of March 8, 2013, 78 FR 16129 (March 13, 2013) and as extended by the Notice of August 7, 2014, 79 FR 46959 (August 11, 2014), has continued the Export Administration Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701). BIS continues to carry out the provisions of the Export Administration Act, as appropriate and to the extent permitted by law, pursuant to Executive Order 13222 as amended by Executive Order 13637.

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). This rule does not impose any regulatory burden on the public and is consistent with the goals of Executive Order 13563. This rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be 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. This rule does not involve any collection of information.

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

4. The Department finds that there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) to waive the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act requiring prior notice and the opportunity for public comment because they are unnecessary. This rule only updates legal authority citations. It clarifies information and is non-discretionary. This rule does not alter any right, obligation or prohibition that applies to any person under the EAR. Because these revisions are not substantive changes, it is unnecessary to provide notice and opportunity for public comment. In addition, the 30-day delay in effectiveness otherwise required by 5 U.S.C. 553(d) is not applicable because this rule is not a substantive rule. Because neither the Administrative Procedure Act nor any other law requires that notice and an opportunity for public comment be given for this rule, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) are not applicable.

List of Subjects

15 CFR Part 730

Administrative practice and procedure, Advisory committees, Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Strategic and critical materials.

15 CFR Part 736

Exports.

15 CFR Part 746

Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, parts 730, 736 and 746 of the EAR (15 CFR parts 730–774) are amended as follows:

PART 730—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 730 is revised to read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Parts 738, 740, and 746

[Docket No. 150302205–5205–01]

RIN 0694–AG54

Russian Sanctions: Revisions and Clarifications for Licensing Policy for the Crimean Region of Ukraine

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) issues this final rule to amend the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to facilitate Internet-based communications with persons in the Crimean region of Ukraine. This final rule allows exports or reexports without a license to the Crimean region of Ukraine of software that is necessary to enable the exchange of personal communications over the Internet, provided that such software is designated EAR99, or is classified as mass market software under Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 5D992.c of the EAR, and provided further that such software is widely available to the public at no cost to the user. This final rule is being published simultaneously with the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issuance of General License No. 9, which authorizes the export or reexport from the United States or by U.S. persons to the Crimea region of Ukraine of certain services and software incident to the exchange of personal communications over the Internet.

BIS is publishing this final rule to address the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13685 of March 6, 2014, and Executive Order 13661 of March 16, 2014 and Executive Order 13662 of March 20, 2014, finding that the actions and policies of the Government of the Russian Federation with respect to Ukraine—including the deployment of Russian Federation military forces in the Crimea region of Ukraine—undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine; threaten its peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and contribute to the misappropriation of its assets, and thereby constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

In part, Executive Order 13685 prohibits certain transactions with respect to the Crimea region of Ukraine, including the export, reexport, sale or supply, directly or indirectly, from the United States, or by a U.S. person, of any goods, services or technology to the Crimea region of Ukraine. Under Section 10 of Executive Order 13665, all agencies of the United States Government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of the Order.

Permitted Exports and Reexports of Certain Software to the Crimean Region of Ukraine

This final rule published today makes additional changes to the EAR for the Crimean region of Ukraine. Specifically, in § 746.6, this final rule revises paragraph (a) (license requirements) to include “Russia” in the subject line.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 29, 2015, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) published the final rule Russian Sanctions: Licensing Policy for the Crimea Region of Ukraine (80 FR 4776) (hereinafter the “January 29 rule”). The January 29 rule imposed additional sanctions that implemented U.S. policy toward Russia.

Specifically, the January 29 rule imposed a license requirement for the export and reexport to the Crimea region of Ukraine, and the transfer within the Crimean region of Ukraine, of all items subject to the EAR, other than food and medicine designated as EAR99. The January 29 rule also added other provisions specific to the Crimea region of Ukraine. This action was consistent with the goals and objectives of Executive Order 13685.

Background for Executive Order 13685

This Order took additional steps to address the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014 (as expanded by Executive Order 13661 of March 16, 2014 and Executive Order 13662 of March 20, 2014), finding that the actions and policies of the Government of the Russian Federation with respect to Ukraine—including the deployment of Russian Federation military forces in the Crimea region of Ukraine—undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine; threaten its peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and contribute to the misappropriation of its assets, and thereby constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

In part, Executive Order 13685 prohibits certain transactions with respect to the Crimea region of Ukraine, including the export, reexport, sale or supply, directly or indirectly, from the United States, or by a U.S. person, of any goods, services or technology to the Crimean region of Ukraine. Under Section 10 of Executive Order 13665, all agencies of the United States Government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of the Order.

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