

matrices, including both raw and cooked or baked products.

(d) *Preemption.* A State or political subdivision of a State may not establish or continue into effect any law, rule, regulation, or other requirement that is different from the requirements in this section for the definition and use of the claim “gluten-free,” as well as the claims “no gluten,” “free of gluten,” or “without gluten.”

Dated: July 30, 2013.

Leslie Kux,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 126

RIN 1400-AD41

[Public Notice 8409]

Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Libya and UNSCR 2095

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of State is amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to update the defense trade policy regarding Libya to reflect resolution 2095 adopted by the United Nations Security Council.

DATES: This rule is effective August 5, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Sarah J. Heidema, Acting Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy, U.S. Department of State, telephone (202) 663-2809, or email DDTCResponseTeam@state.gov. ATTN: Regulatory Change, Libya.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 14, 2013, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2095 (“UNSCR 2095”), which further modified the arms embargo against Libya put in place by the adoption in February and March of 2011 of resolutions 1970 and 1973, respectively, and modified by resolutions 2009 and 2016, adopted in September and October of 2011, respectively for previous ITAR amendments regarding Libya defense trade policy, *see* “Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Libya,” RIN 1400-AC83, 76 FR 30001, and “Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Libya and UNSCR 2009,” RIN 1400-AC97, 76 FR 68313).

UNSCR 2095 removed the requirement for member states to notify the Committee of the Security Council concerning Libya (“the Committee”) of exports of non-lethal military equipment, and the provision of any technical assistance or training, intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan government. It also removed the requirement to seek the approval of the Committee for exports of non-lethal military equipment, and related technical assistance or training, for humanitarian and protective use. The Department of State is amending ITAR § 126.1(k) accordingly.

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 sections 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 that the provisions of section 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, notice and public procedure on this rule would be impracticable or unnecessary; for this reason also, this rule is effective upon publication.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Since the Department is of the opinion that this rule is exempt from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, there is no requirement for an analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rulemaking 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 rulemaking 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 rulemaking 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 rulemaking 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 rulemaking.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess 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, distributed impacts, and equity). These executive orders stress the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been designated a “significant regulatory action,” although not economically significant, under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Executive Order 12988

The Department of State has reviewed this rulemaking 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.

Executive Order 13175

The Department of State has determined that this rulemaking 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 Executive Order 13175 do not apply to this rulemaking.

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); 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; Sec. 7089, Pub. L. 111–117; Pub. L. 111–266; Sections 7045 and 7046, Pub. L. 112–74; E.O. 13637, 78 FR 16129.

2. Section 126.1 is amended by revising paragraph (k) to read as follows:

§ 126.1 Prohibited exports, imports, and sales to or from certain countries.

(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 that a license or other approval may be issued, on a case-by-case basis, for:

(1) Arms and related materiel intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan government, notified to the Committee of the Security Council concerning Libya in advance and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such a notification;

(2) Non-lethal military equipment when intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan government;

(3) The provision of any technical assistance or training when intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan government;

(4) Small arms, light weapons, and related materiel temporarily exported to Libya for the sole use of United Nations personnel, representatives of the media, and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, notified to the Committee of the Security Council concerning Libya in advance and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such a notification;

(5) Non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training; or

(6) Other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in

advance by the Committee of the Security Council concerning Libya.

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Rose E. Gottemoeller,

Acting Under Secretary, Arms Control and International Security, Department of State.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Occupational Safety and Health Administration****29 CFR Part 1960**

[Docket No. OSHA–2013–0018]

Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health Programs and Related Matters; Subpart I for Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: OSHA is issuing a final rule amending the Basic Program Elements to require Federal agencies to submit their occupational injury and illness recordkeeping information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and OSHA on an annual basis. The information, which is already required to be created and maintained by Federal agencies, will be used by BLS to aggregate injury and illness information throughout the Federal government. OSHA will use the information to identify Federal establishments with high incidence rates for targeted inspection, and assist in determining the most effective safety and health training for Federal employees. The final rule also interprets several existing basic program elements in our regulations to clarify requirements applicable to Federal agencies, amends the date when Federal agencies must submit to the Secretary of Labor their annual report on occupational safety and health programs, amends the date when the Secretary of Labor must submit to the President the annual report on Federal agency safety and health, and clarifies that Federal agencies must include uncompensated volunteers when reporting and recording occupational injuries and illnesses.

DATES: This final rule becomes effective January 1, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Francis Yebesi, Director, Office of Federal Agency Programs, Occupational

Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room N–3622, Washington, DC 20210, telephone 202–693–2122, email: yebesi.francis@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Executive Summary for This Final Rule***A. Purpose*

Today's final rule establishes requirements directing Federal agencies to submit their occupational injury and illness recordkeeping information to the Secretary of Labor which will allow (1) BLS to analyze injury and illness data at Federal establishments, and (2) OSHA to better track injury trends at Federal agencies, and to better target inspections at the most hazardous Federal establishments.

B. Summary of Major Provisions

- *Revisions to update existing regulatory language:* Since the basic program elements were originally published in 1980, changes have occurred that make the existing language out of date.

- *The United States Postal Service:* The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) was amended to make it applicable to the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) in the same manner as any other private sector employer. Therefore, language in the basic program elements has been modified to indicate that the USPS is not included in the definition of "agency."

- *Financial management:* The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulars referenced in the original regulations are no longer in use. Therefore the language has been revised to reference only relevant OMB regulations and documents.

- *Abatement of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions:* Abatement requirements have been changed to follow private sector procedures.

- *Records retention:* A section of the basic program elements addressing retention and access of employee records was inadvertently deleted in a prior revision and is now being reinserted in this rulemaking.

- *Changes are being made to require Federal agencies to annually submit their OSHA required injury and illness data.*

- *Modifying dates to reflect the collection of calendar year data, rather than fiscal year data:* We have modified the due date when Federal agencies must submit their annual report on safety and health to OSHA, and the report from OSHA to the President, to