

553(b)(B). Seeking public comment is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. The 90-day postponement of the effective date, until January 9, 2023, is required by court order in accordance with the court's authority to postpone a rule's effective date pending judicial review (5 U.S.C. 705). Seeking prior public comment on this postponement would have been impracticable, as well as contrary to the public interest in the orderly issuance and implementation of regulations.

Dated: December 3, 2021.

**Lauren K. Roth,**

*Associate Commissioner for Policy.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### 22 CFR Part 126

[Public Notice: 11601]

RIN 1400-AF47

#### International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Addition of Cambodia to List of Proscribed Countries

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of State is amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to add Cambodia in the list of countries for which it is the policy of the United States to deny licenses and other approvals for exports and imports of defense articles and defense services. This change reflects that it is the policy of the United States to deny all licenses and other approvals to export and import defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in Cambodia, except as otherwise provided herein.

**DATES:** The rule is effective on December 9, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Engda Wubneh, Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy, U.S. Department of State, telephone (202) 663-1809, or email [DDTCCustomerService@state.gov](mailto:DDTCCustomerService@state.gov). ATTN: Regulatory Change, ITAR Section 126.1 Cambodia.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On June 1, 2021, the Department expressed serious concerns about the People's Republic of China's (PRC's) military presence and other activities in Cambodia and emphasized that a PRC military base in Cambodia would undermine Cambodian sovereignty, threaten regional security,

and negatively impact U.S.-Cambodia relations. Senior officials at the Departments of State and Defense continue to voice these concerns but Cambodia continues to allow the PRC to expand its military presence and construct exclusive-use facilities on the Gulf of Thailand.

In response to significant credible evidence of corruption, human rights abuses, and an exclusive agreement with the People's Republic of China (PRC) on military expansion in Cambodia by the Cambodian government, effective immediately, the Department is amending ITAR § 126.1 by adding Cambodia in paragraph (o) and revising the country policy chart in paragraph (d)(2). The policy of denial applies to licenses or other approvals for exports and imports of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in Cambodia, with exceptions related to conventional weapons destruction and humanitarian demining activities. This action also precludes the use of exemptions from licensing or other approval requirements as described in that section.

#### 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 military or 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 (APA), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1). Since this rule is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 553, the provisions of section 553(d) do not apply to this rulemaking. Therefore, this rule is effective upon publication.

##### *Regulatory Flexibility Act*

Since this rule is exempt from the notice-and-comment provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b), 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 are deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

##### *Congressional Review Act*

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 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, the Department has 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 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, distributed impacts, and equity). Because the scope of this rule does not impose additional regulatory requirements or obligations, the Department believes costs associated with this rule will be minimal. This rule has not been designated a "significant regulatory action" by the Office and Information and Regulatory Affairs under Executive Order 12866.

##### *Executive Order 12988*

The Department of State has reviewed this rulemaking in light 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 preempt tribal law. Accordingly, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rulemaking.

##### *Paperwork Reduction Act*

This rulemaking does not impose or revise any information collections subject to 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

**List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 126**

Arms and munitions, Exports.

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:** 22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2780, 2791, and 2797; 22 U.S.C. 2651a; 22 U.S.C. 287c; 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 the table in paragraph (d)(2) and adding paragraph (o) to read as follows:

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

- \* \* \* \* \*
- (d) \* \* \*
- (2) \* \* \*

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (d)(2)

Country	Country specific paragraph location
Afghanistan .....	See also paragraph (g) of this section.
Cambodia .....	See also paragraph (o) of this section.
Central African Republic .....	See also paragraph (u) of this section.
Cyprus .....	See also paragraph (r) of this section.
Democratic Republic of Congo .....	See also paragraph (i) of this section.
Ethiopia .....	See also paragraph (n) of this section.
Eritrea .....	See also paragraph (h) of this section.
Haiti .....	See also paragraph (j) of this section.
Iraq .....	See also paragraph (f) of this section.
Lebanon .....	See also paragraph (t) of this section.
Libya .....	See also paragraph (k) of this section.
Russia .....	See also paragraph (l) of this section.
Somalia .....	See also paragraph (m) of this section.
South Sudan .....	See also paragraph (w) of this section.
Sudan .....	See also paragraph (v) of this section.
Zimbabwe .....	See also paragraph (s) of this section.

\* \* \* \* \*

(o) *Cambodia*. It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses or other approvals for exports and imports of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in Cambodia, except that a license or other approval may be issued, on a case-by-case basis, for defense articles and defense services in furtherance of conventional weapons destruction or humanitarian mine action activities.

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**Kevin E. Bryant,**

*Deputy Director, Office of Directives Management, U.S. Department of State.*  
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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**50 CFR Part 679**

[Docket No. 210210–0018; RTID 0648–XB240]

**Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Hook-and-Line Catcher/Processors in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; closure.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for Pacific cod by hook-and-line catcher/processors in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the 2021 Pacific cod total allowable catch apportioned to hook-and-line catcher/processors in the Western Regulatory Area of the GOA.

**DATES:** Effective 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), December 6, 2021, through 2400 hours, A.l.t., December 31, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Allyson Olds, 907–586–7228.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the GOA exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679. Regulations governing sideboard protections for GOA groundfish fisheries appear at subpart B of 50 CFR part 680.

The 2021 Pacific cod total allowable catch (TAC) apportioned to hook-and-line catcher/processors in the Western Regulatory Area of the GOA is 1,068 metric tons (mt), as established by the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications for groundfish of the GOA (86 FR 10184, February 19, 2021).

In accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(i), the Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Administrator) has determined that the 2021 Pacific cod TAC apportioned to hook-and-line catcher/processors in the Western Regulatory Area of the GOA will soon be reached. Therefore, the Regional Administrator is establishing a directed fishing allowance of 1,058 mt and is setting aside the remaining 10 mt as