

exclusions from those license requirements.

(1) *Product scope of the Iran FDP rule.* The product scope applies if a foreign-produced item meets the conditions of either paragraph (j)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) “*Direct product*” of “*technology*” or “*software*.” A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (j)(1)(i) if the foreign-produced item meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is the “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR that is specified in any ECCN in product groups D or E in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is identified in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the EAR or is specified in any ECCN on the CCL in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL; or

(ii) *Product of a complete plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is a ‘direct product.’* A foreign-produced item meets the product scope of this paragraph (j)(1)(ii) if it meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The foreign-produced item is produced by any plant or ‘major component’ of a plant that is located outside the United States, when the plant or ‘major component’ of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a “direct product” of U.S.-origin “technology” or “software” subject to the EAR that is specified in any ECCN in product groups D or E in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL; and

(B) The foreign-produced item is identified in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the EAR or is specified in any ECCN on the CCL in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL.

(2) *Destination and end-use scope of the Iran FDP rule.* A foreign-produced item meets the scope of this paragraph (j)(2) if there is “knowledge” that the foreign-produced item:

(i) Is destined to Iran; or

(ii) Will be incorporated into or used in the “production” or “development” of any “part,” “component,” or “equipment,” including any modified or designed “components,” “parts,” “accessories,” and “attachments” therefor, identified in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the EAR or specified in any ECCN in Categories 3 through 9 of the CCL, and located in or destined to Iran.

(3) *End-user scope of the Iran FDP rule.* A transaction meets the end-user scope of this paragraph (j)(3) if the reexporter or transferor has “knowledge” that the Government of

Iran is a party to any transaction involving the foreign-produced item, e.g., as a “purchaser,” “intermediate consignee,” “ultimate consignee,” or “end-user.”

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PART 746—EMBARGOS AND OTHER SPECIAL CONTROLS

■ 3. The authority citation for part 746 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. 287c; Sec 1503, Pub. L. 108–11, 117 Stat. 559; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note; 22 U.S.C. 6004; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 7210; E.O. 12854, 58 FR 36587, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 614; E.O. 12918, 59 FR 28205, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 899; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; E.O. 13338, 69 FR 26751, 3 CFR, 2004 Comp., p. 168; Presidential Determination 2003–23, 68 FR 26459, 3 CFR, 2004 Comp., p. 320; Presidential Determination 2007–7, 72 FR 1899, 3 CFR, 2006 Comp., p. 325; Notice of May 8, 2024, 89 FR 40355 (May 9, 2024); Pub. L. 118–50.

■ 4. Section 746.7 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(1)(iii) and (iv) to read as follows:

§ 746.7 Iran.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) *Foreign-produced items subject to the EAR under § 734.9(j) of the EAR (Iran FDP rule).* Except as described in paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section, a license is required to reexport or export from abroad to, or transfer (in-country) within Iran any foreign-produced item subject to the EAR under the Iran FDP rule that is located in or destined to Iran. A Department of Commerce license is not required for transactions described in this paragraph (a)(1)(iii) that would have otherwise met all of the terms and conditions of an OFAC general license or other authorization if the transactions had been subject to OFAC jurisdiction.

(iv) *Exclusion from license requirements under paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.* (A) Exports from abroad or reexports from the countries described in supplement no. 3 to this part are not subject to the license requirements described in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section, unless a limit to the exclusion is described in the “Scope” column in supplement no. 3 to this part.

(B) An item is excluded from license requirements under paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section if the item is any of the following:

(1) Food, “medicine,” or “medical devices” designated as EAR99;

(2) Necessary and ordinarily incident to communications, designated as EAR99 or specified in ECCN 5A992.c or 5D992.c, and classified in accordance with § 740.17 of the EAR; and would otherwise meet all of the terms and conditions of an OFAC general license or other authorization if the transaction were subject to OFAC jurisdiction.

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Thea D. Rozman Kendler,

Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 42

[Public Notice: 12462]

RIN 1400–AF53

Visas: Immigrant Visas; Correction

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: The Department of State (the Department) is correcting a regulation that was amended by a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on July 14, 2023. This final rule made a typographical error in the immigrant visa classification symbols and incorrectly listed the IB1 classification for “Self-petition Spouse of U.S. Citizen” as “IBI” rather than “IB1.” This mistake could cause confusion.

DATES: Effective on July 26, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jami Thompson, Senior Regulatory Coordinator, Visa Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, 600 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20522, (202) 485–7586, VisaRegs@state.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 2023–14538, at 88 FR 45072 in the **Federal Register** of Friday, July 14, 2023, in table 1 to § 42.11, the symbol for the class “Self-petition Spouse of U.S. Citizen” is changed from “IBI” to “IB1.”

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 42

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Fees, Foreign officials, Immigration passports and visas.

Accordingly, 22 CFR part 42 is corrected by making the following correcting amendment:

PART 42—VISAS: DOCUMENTATION OF IMMIGRANTS UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, AS AMENDED

■ 1. The authority citation for part 42 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1104 and 1182; Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681; Pub. L. 108–449, 118 Stat. 3469; The Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (done at the Hague, May 29, 1993), S. Treaty Doc. 105–51 (1998), 1870 U.N.T.S. 167 (Reg. No. 31922 (1993)); 42 U.S.C. 14901–14954 (Pub. L. 106–279, 114 Stat. 825); 8 U.S.C. 1101 (Pub. L. 117–31, 135 Stat. 309); 8 U.S.C. 1154 (Pub. L. 109–162, 119 Stat. 2960); 8 U.S.C. 1201 (Pub. L. 114–70, 129 Stat. 561).

■ 2. In § 42.11, in table 1, remove the entry “IB1” and add the entry “IB1” in its place to read as follows:

§ 42.11 Classification symbols.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO § 42.11

Symbol	Class	Section of law
IB1	Self-petition Spouse of U.S. Citizen.	INA 204(a)(1)(A)(iii).

Julie M. Stuftt,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services, Consular Affairs, Department of State.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 51

[Public Notice: 12461]

RIN 1400–AF71

Passports: Form DS–3053 Statement of Consent

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Department of State regulations, all parents or legal guardians of a U.S. passport applicant under 16 years old must appear in person to execute the minor’s passport application unless the applying parent can demonstrate sole authority to obtain the passport. If one parent or legal guardian is unable to appear in person to execute the minor’s application, such parent must provide a notarized statement/affidavit giving consent to the issuance of a U.S. passport to the minor. The Department will now allow a non-

applying parent to sign the statement of consent before a notary public, or a passport specialist at one of the public passport agency/center counters located within the United States in circumstances that will be outlined by Department policy. This alternative to signing before a notary public will provide more flexibility for the non-applying parent, will improve the customer experience, and eliminate the added burden, time, and cost to the customer of seeking the services of a notary public. Department of State Form DS–3053, which is used to obtain the written consent from the parent or legal guardian of a minor passport applicant when they cannot be present at the time the application is executed, is being revised to be consistent with this rulemaking.

DATES: The final rule becomes effective August 26, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Tinianow, Office of Adjudication, Passport Services, (202) 485–6437, or email *PassportOfficeofAdjudicationGeneral@state.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department published a proposed rule with a request for comments, Public Notice 11299 at 87 FR 63739, October 20, 2022 (the NPRM), RIN 1400–AF10, to amend 22 CFR 51.28(a)(3)(i), (a)(4)(i) and (ii) to allow the non-applying parent or legal guardian to sign a statement of consent before a passport specialist at one of the public passport counters located within the United States as an alternative to signing it before a notary public. This counter service will be offered free of charge. The Department intends to issue policy to authorize signing of the consent form in front of a passport specialist at a passport agency/center initially to those cases in which there is a passport application pending or other emergency circumstance, as appropriate. As Department systems and procedures evolve, it may be possible to expand use of this regulation in the future.

When applying for a U.S. passport on behalf of a minor under the age of 16, the minor’s parents or legal guardians must both execute the passport application, unless the applying parent or legal guardian can demonstrate sole authority to obtain the passport. If one of the parents or legal guardians does not execute the passport application, that non-applying parent or legal guardian must submit an original notarized statement/affidavit consenting to the issuance of a passport for the minor, along with a photocopy of their identification. Currently, if the non-

applying parent or legal guardian appears at a passport agency/center counter to complete the statement of consent, they must be turned away and sent to a notary public. Feedback from parents and legal guardians indicates that obtaining and mailing the notarized document can be a difficult requirement to meet and adds more time and expense to the application process.

This amendment will allow the non-applying parent or legal guardian to execute an original DS–3053 consent form in front of a passport specialist when authorized by Department policy as an alternative to signing to before a notary public, enabling them to immediately correct any deficiencies in any previously-submitted consent forms.

This change in procedure can help in emergencies and/or urgent travel situations when it is not always possible for the non-applying parent or legal guardian to deliver the original consent form to the Department. Currently, in these cases, the Department may accept a photocopy of the notarized consent form and issue a passport with limited validity to enable the minor applicant to complete their urgent or emergency travel. While limited validity passports may often be replaced with full validity passports at no further cost, the process is burdensome for both the Department and the applicant, as it requires the applicant to complete another application form and submit photographs, the limited passport, and an original notarized consent form within one year from the date that the limited passport was issued. Under the new procedures, when a parent or legal guardian signs the consent form in front of a passport specialist, the Department will have direct access to the original completed form and can issue a full validity passport immediately.

In the NPRM, the Department further proposed to amend § 51.28(a)(4)(ii) to clarify that when one parent authorizes a person to apply in loco parentis on behalf of a minor, they must demonstrate that they have sole legal authority to execute the passport application on behalf of that minor or that exigent or special family circumstances exist.

The Department also proposed to amend 22 CFR 51.28(a)(3)(ii) by removing from the list of acceptable documentary evidence of sole authority/custody a Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) listing only the applying parent because a CRBA is a citizenship document and not by itself evidence of sole authority/custody. This piece of the NPRM was already finalized in a separate final rule on 06/23/2023,