

7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 5000 Class D Airspace.*

\* \* \* \* \*

**ANM WA D Lynden, WA [Amended]**

Abbotsford Airport, BC  
 (Lat. 49°01'31" N, long. 122°21'36" W)  
 Point in Space  
 (Lat. 49°01'31" N, long. 122°21'48" W)  
 Vancouver VORTAC  
 (Lat. 49°04'38" N, long. 123°08'57" W)  
 Vancouver International Airport, BC  
 (Lat. 49°11'41" N, long. 123°11'02" W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to 2,500 feet MSL beginning at lat. 48°57'59" N, long. 122°18'57" W, thence counterclockwise along the 4-mile radius of the Point in Space to lat. 49°00'05" N, long. 122°16'08" W, thence west along the U.S./Canadian border to lat. 49°00'05" N, long. 122°45'58" W, thence clockwise along the 16-mile arc of the Vancouver VORTAC to lat. 48°57'59" N, long. 122°47'12" W, thence east along lat. 48°57'59" N to the point of beginning, excluding the airspace below 1,500 feet MSL and west of long. 122°33'50" W, the airspace within the Vancouver International Airport Class C airspace area, and the airspace overlying the territory of Canada.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.*

\* \* \* \* \*

**ANM WA E5 Kendall, WA [Amended]**

Abbotsford Airport, BC  
 (Lat. 49°01'31" N, long. 122°21'36" W)  
 That airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface bounded by a line beginning at lat. 49°00'00" N, long. 122°15'00" W; thence east along the U.S./Canadian border to lat. 49°00'00" N, long. 121°20'15" W; thence south to lat. 48°51'40" N, long. 121°20'15" W; thence west to lat. 48°51'40" N, long. 122°15'00" W; thence back to the point of origination.

\* \* \* \* \*

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on December 5, 2024.

**B.G. Chew,**

*Group Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.*

[FR Doc. 2024-29085 Filed 12-10-24; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**Bureau of Industry and Security**

**15 CFR Part 744**

[Docket No. 241205-0313]

RIN 0694-AJ96

**Additions to the Entity List**

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** In this rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by adding 8 entities to the Entity List, under the destinations of Burma (2), China, People's Republic of (China) (2), and Russia (4). These entities have been determined by the U.S. Government to be acting contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

**DATES:** This rule is effective December 11, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Chair, End-User Review Committee, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, Phone: (202) 482-5991, Email: *ERC@bis.doc.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

*The Entity List*

The Entity List (supplement no. 4 to part 744 of the EAR (15 CFR parts 730-774)) identifies entities for which there is reasonable cause to believe, based on specific and articulable facts, that the entities have been involved, are involved, or pose a significant risk of being or becoming involved in activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States, pursuant to § 744.11(b). The EAR imposes additional license requirements on, and limits the availability of, most license exceptions for exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) when a listed entity is a party to the transaction. The license review policy for each listing is identified in the "License Review Policy" column on the Entity List, and the impact on the availability of license exceptions is described in the relevant **Federal Register** document that added the listing to the Entity List. BIS amends the Entity List pursuant to parts 744 (Control Policy: End-User and End-Use Based) and 746 (Embargoes and Other Special Controls) of the EAR.

The End-User Review Committee (ERC), composed of representatives of

the Departments of Commerce (Chair), State, Defense, Energy and, where appropriate, the Treasury, makes all decisions regarding additions to, removals from, or other modifications to the Entity List. The ERC makes all decisions to add an entry to the Entity List by majority vote and makes all decisions to remove or modify an entry by unanimous vote.

**Entity List Decisions**

*Additions to the Entity List*

The ERC determined to add Sky Aviator Company Limited and Synpex Shwe Company Ltd., under the destination of Burma, to the Entity List. These additions are being made because Sky Aviator Company Limited, and Synpex Shwe Company Ltd., have supplied the Burmese military with parts and components that have enabled the military to carry out human rights violations, including brutal aerial attacks against the civilian population. These activities are contrary to the foreign policy interests of the United States under § 744.11 of the EAR. Licenses to export, reexport or transfer (in-country) items subject to the EAR to both of these entities will be required for all items subject to the EAR, and license applications will be reviewed with a license review policy of presumption of denial.

The ERC determined to add Beijing Zhongdun Security Technology Group Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Uniview Technologies Co., Ltd., under the destination of China, to the Entity List. Beijing Zhongdun Security Technology Group Co., Ltd. is being added because it develops and sells products and services that enable China's public security establishment to carry out human rights violations. Zhejiang Uniview Technologies Co., Ltd. is being added because it enables human rights violations, including high-technology surveillance targeted at the general population, Uyghurs, and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups. These activities are contrary to the foreign policy interests of the United States under § 744.11 of the EAR. Licenses to export, reexport or transfer (in-country) items subject to the EAR to both of these entities will be required for all items subject to the EAR, and license applications will be reviewed with a license review policy of presumption of denial.

The ERC determined to add Aviasnab LLC and Joint Stock Company Gorizont, under the destination of Russia, to the Entity List. These additions are being made because Aviasnab LLC and Joint Stock Company Gorizont have supplied

the Burmese military with parts and components that have enabled the military to carry out human rights violations, including brutal aerial attacks against the civilian population. These activities are contrary to the foreign policy interests of the United States under § 744.11 of the EAR. Licenses to export, reexport or transfer (in-country) items subject to the EAR to both of these entities will be required for all items subject to the EAR, and license applications will be reviewed with a license review policy of presumption of denial.

The ERC determined to add NTechLab LLC and Technology Videoanalysis LLC, under the destination of Russia, to the Entity List. These additions are being made because NtechLab LLC and Technology Videoanalysis LLC develop and supply facial recognition software to the Russian government that uses these products and services to track and target peaceful protesters and activists. The products and services that these companies provide have become integral to Russia's mass-surveillance apparatus. These activities are contrary to the foreign policy interests of the United States under § 744.11 of the EAR. Licenses will be required for all items subject to the EAR. License applications will be reviewed with a license review policy of presumption of denial.

For the reasons described above, this final rule adds the following 8 entities including aliases where appropriate, to the Entity List:

#### Burma

- Sky Aviator Company Limited; and
- Synepex Shwe Company Ltd.

#### China

- Beijing Zhongdun Security Technology Group Co., Ltd.; and
- Zhejiang Uniview Technologies Co., Ltd.

#### Russia

- Aviasnab LLC;
- Joint Stock Company Gorizont;
- NtechLab LLC; and
- Technology Videoanalysis LLC.

#### Savings Clause

For the changes being made in this final rule, shipments of items removed from eligibility for a License Exception or export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) without a license (NLR) as a result of this regulatory action that were en route aboard a carrier to a port of export, reexport, or transfer (in-country), on December 11, 2024, pursuant to actual orders for export, reexport, or

transfer (in-country) to or within a foreign destination, may proceed to that destination under the previous eligibility for a License Exception or export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) without a license (NLR) before January 10, 2025. Any such items not actually exported, reexported or transferred (in-country) before midnight, on January 10, 2025, require a license in accordance with this final rule.

#### 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 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*, establishing and maintaining a list of foreign persons and end-uses that are determined to be a threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States pursuant to the policy set forth in section 1752(2)(A), and restricting exports, reexports, and in-country transfers of any controlled items to any foreign person or end-use so listed; 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.

#### Rulemaking Requirements

1. 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 or 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 regulation involves an information collection approved by OMB under control number 0694–0088, Simplified Network Application Processing System. BIS does not anticipate a change to the burden hours associated with this collection as a result of this rule.

Information regarding the collection, including all supporting materials, can be accessed at <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>.

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 the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, this action is exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (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 in 15 CFR Part 744

Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Terrorism.

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

#### PART 744—END-USE AND END-USER CONTROLS

■ 1. The authority citation for 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 7, 2023, 88 FR 62439 (September 11, 2023); Notice of November 1, 2023, 88 FR 75475 (November 3, 2023).

■ 2. Supplement no. 4 is amended by:

■ a. Under BURMA, adding entries in alphabetical order for “Sky Aviator Company Limited” and “Synepex Shwe Company Ltd.”

■ b. Under CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF adding entries in alphabetical order for “Beijing Zhongdun Security Technology Group Co., Ltd.” and “Zhejiang Uniview Technologies Co., Ltd.,” and

■ c. Under RUSSIA, adding entries in alphabetical order for “Aviasnab LLC”, “Joint Stock Company Gorizont”,

“NtechLab LLC”, and “Technology Videoanalysis LLC”.

**Supplement No. 4 to Part 744—Entity List**

The additions read as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

Country	Entity	License requirement	License review policy	Federal Register citation
Burma .....	<p>Sky Aviator Company Limited, a.k.a., the following four aliases:                      —Sky Aviator Company Ltd.;                      —Sky Aviator Co.;                      —Sky Aviator.; <i>and</i>                      —Sky Aviator Co. Ltd.                      No. (204/2), Myinthar 11th Street, 14/1 Ward, South Okkalarpa Township, Yangon Region, Burma; <i>and</i> No. 286, Bogyoke Street, Ward No. 2, Waibargi, North Okkalarpa Township, Yangon Region, Burma.</p> <p>Synpex Shwe Company Ltd., a.k.a., the following one alias:                      —SS Techniques Company Limited.                      Nat Yay Kann (1) Street, No.1259, (35) Quarter, North Dagon Township, Yangon Region, Burma.</p>	<p>For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR).</p> <p>For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR).</p>	<p>Presumption of denial.</p> <p>Presumption of denial.</p>	<p>89 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] AND December 11, 2024.</p> <p>89 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] AND December 11, 2024.</p>
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF.	<p>Beijing Zhongdun Security Technology Group Co., Ltd., a.k.a , the following one alias:                      —Beijing Zhongdun Security Technology Development Co.                      No. 1, Shouti South Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China; <i>and</i> No. 1 Capital Gymnasium South Road, Beijing, China.</p> <p>Zhejiang Uniview Technologies Co., Ltd., a.k.a., the following one alias:                      —Uniview.                      No. 369, Xietong Road, Xixing Sub-district, Binjiang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, 310051, China.</p>	<p>For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR).</p> <p>For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR).</p>	<p>Presumption of denial.</p> <p>Presumption of denial.</p>	<p>89 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] AND December 11, 2024.</p> <p>89 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] AND December 11, 2024.</p>
RUSSIA .....	<p>Aviasnab LLC, Leningradskaya Street, Khimki, Moscow Region, 141400, Russia.</p> <p>Joint Stock Company Gorizont, 2 “J” Omskaya Street, Rostov-on-Don, 344068, Russia.</p> <p>NtechLab LLC, a.k.a., the following two aliases:                      —NtechLab; <i>and</i>                      —ntech lab.                      Novolesnaya Ulitsa, Dom 2, Pomeshchenie 1/3, Moscow, 127055, Russia.</p> <p>Technology Videoanalysis LLC, a.k.a., the following two aliases:                      —Tevian; <i>and</i>                      —Technologii Videoanaliza.                      Skulptora Muchinoi Ulitsa, Dom 7, Floor 1 pomeshchenie II komnata 2v, Moscow, 119634, Russia.</p>	<p>For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR).</p> <p>For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR).</p> <p>For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR).</p> <p>For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR).</p>	<p>Presumption of denial.</p> <p>Presumption of denial.</p> <p>Presumption of denial.</p> <p>Presumption of denial.</p>	<p>89 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] AND December 11, 2024.</p> <p>89 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] AND December 11, 2024.</p> <p>89 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] AND December 11, 2024.</p> <p>89 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] AND December 11, 2024.</p>

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**Matthew S. Borman,**  
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for  
Strategic Trade and Technology Security.  
[FR Doc. 2024–29136 Filed 12–10–24; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

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**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**24 CFR Parts 203, 206 and 291**

[Docket No. FR–6051–F–03]

RIN 2502–AJ47

**Federal Housing Administration (FHA):  
Single Family Sale Program**

**AGENCY:** Office of the Assistant  
Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing  
Commissioner, HUD.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule amends the requirements for the sale of eligible single family mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) that have been assigned to the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in exchange for claim payments. The mortgage notes are sold, without FHA insurance, to qualified purchasers in a manner that seeks to maximize recoveries and strengthen HUD's Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund (MMIF) and to achieve HUD's operational goals for the MMIF. This rule transitions the pilot Single Family Sale Program from a demonstration to a permanent program and removes existing Disposition of HUD-Acquired and -Owned Single Family Property regulations, which provided for a retired program that handled the sale of HUD-held single family mortgage loans.

**DATES:** *Effective:* January 10, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John Lucey, Director, FHA Office of Asset Sales, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410–8000; telephone: (202) 708–2625 (this is not a toll-free number), or toll-free: (800) 481–9895. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as from individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Background**

Under section 204 of the National Housing Act,<sup>1</sup> HUD has general authority to pay insurance claims and dispose of mortgages and properties acquired under the FHA single family mortgage insurance programs. Section 204(g) specifically grants HUD broad discretion to implement a range of disposition alternatives. The National Housing Act also requires that HUD ensure the MMIF remains financially sound. HUD must effectively manage HUD's defaulted assets and minimize losses to the MMIF to carry out its fiduciary responsibility to ensure the financial soundness of the MMIF.

Since 2002, HUD has operated a demonstration program to implement its broad disposition authority with respect to mortgages and properties acquired under the FHA single family mortgage insurance programs. By notice published in the **Federal Register** on February 5, 2002, HUD announced the establishment of the Accelerated Claim and Asset Disposition (ACD) Demonstration to “address any programmatic concerns” and “assess its success and determine whether to implement the ACD process on a permanent basis, throughout the country.”<sup>2</sup> On October 29, 2002, HUD responded to public comments and conducted its first sale of defaulted mortgages through the ACD Demonstration.<sup>3</sup> HUD has continuously operated the ACD Demonstration for the purpose of paying insurance claims and disposing of mortgages and related properties acquired under the FHA single family mortgage insurance programs.

HUD has used various names to refer to the demonstration program, including the ACD Demonstration, the Single Family Loan Sales (SFLS) Program, and the Distressed Asset Stabilization Program (DASP). For purposes of this rule, HUD will refer to the demonstration as the “Single Family Sale Program,” which encompasses all of the iterations of Single Family Loan Sales, including any sales HUD designates as part of this program. The final rule applies to all Single Family Loan Sales by HUD.

<sup>1</sup> See 12 U.S.C. 1710 (2010), as amended by section 601 of the Fiscal Year 1999 Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 105–276, approved October 21, 1998) (“FY 1999 Appropriations Act”).

<sup>2</sup> See *Notice of FHA Accelerated Claim Disposition Demonstration*, 67 FR 5418 (February 5, 2002).

<sup>3</sup> See *Notice of FHA Accelerated Claim Disposition Demonstration*, 67 FR 66038 (October 29, 2002).

Absent the Single Family Sale Program, if a borrower is unable to resume their mortgage payments after loss mitigation, the mortgagee in most cases would be required to foreclose the defaulted loan to perfect an insurance claim. If the property cannot be sold to a third party at foreclosure or a second-chance auction, the mortgagee may file a conveyance claim, which gives the property to HUD in exchange for receiving the FHA mortgage insurance claim payment. Prior to filing the conveyance claim, the mortgagee will incur legal and holding costs for which the mortgagee may seek reimbursement from HUD through claim payment. A property conveyed to HUD increases HUD's Real Estate Owned (REO) inventory, posing an additional financial burden on the MMIF for asset management costs. As an alternative to filing a conveyance claim, for a forward loan that has been foreclosed, HUD will pay a claim without conveyance of title claim from the MMIF to the mortgagee if the borrower defaults and the mortgagee loses money after selling the house in a foreclosure or post-foreclosure sale. Disposing of delinquent forward mortgage loans shortens the period between default and claim payment, reducing the financial exposure to these insurance funds for costs incurred after default.

For a Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) that has been foreclosed, the mortgagee cannot file a conveyance claim but can sell the foreclosed property to a third party and receive claim payment if the mortgagee is owed more than it receives from such sale. For HECMs endorsed before 2009, HUD pays claims from the General Insurance (GI) Fund. For HECMs endorsed in 2009 or after, HUD pays claims from the MMIF.

HUD's sale of defaulted loans through the Program is generally intended to yield a recovery to the MMIF that meets or exceeds the recovery obtained as a result of a foreclosure-based claim.

When a borrower passes away after assignment of a HECM, HUD incurs costs associated with real property when it is vacant or abandoned. HUD's servicing tenure and attempts to foreclose can be delayed by title or jurisdictional issues and backlogs resulting from high volume. These issues result in higher servicing costs along with additional inspection and property preservation costs while the HECMs remain in HUD's portfolio. After foreclosure, HECMs that converted to REO are added to HUD's inventories, increasing asset management costs to protect and dispose of the properties. Disposition of eligible assigned HECMs,