

*Executive Order 12988: Civil Justice Reform*

The Department has reviewed the regulations in light of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order No. 12988 to eliminate ambiguity, minimize litigation, establish clear legal standards, and reduce burden.

*The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995*

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*, Federal agencies must obtain approval from OMB for most collections of information they conduct, sponsor, or require through regulation. The Department of State has determined that this rule does not require new collection of information for purposes of the PRA.

**List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 7**

Board of Appellate Review.

**List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 50**

Citizenship, Nationality, Loss of Nationality.

■ Accordingly, under the authority of 22 U.S.C. 2651a, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Department amends 22 CFR chapter I as follows:

**PART 7—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]**

■ 1. Part 7 is removed and reserved.

**PART 50—NATIONALITY PROCEDURES—[AMENDED]**

■ 2. The authority citation for part 50 is revised to read as follows:

**Authority:** 22 U.S.C. 2651a; 8 U.S.C. 1104 and 1401 through 1504.

■ 3. Revise § 50.51 to read as follows:

**§ 50.51 Review of finding of loss of nationality.**

(a) There are no prescribed “procedures for administrative appeal” of issuance of a Certificate of Loss of Nationality for purposes of § 358 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1501) and no mandatory administrative review procedure prior to resort to judicial processes under § 360 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1503). Nevertheless, the Department may in its discretion review determinations of loss of nationality at any time after approval of issuance of the Certificate of Loss of Nationality to ensure consistency with governing law (see INA §§ 349 and 356, 8 U.S.C. 1481 and 1488). Such reconsideration may be initiated at the request of the person concerned or another person determined in accordance with guidance issued by the Department to have a legitimate interest.

(b) The primary grounds on which the Department will consider reversing a finding of loss of nationality and vacating a Certificate of Loss of Nationality are:

(1) The law under which the finding of loss was made has been held unconstitutional; or

(2) A major change in the interpretation of the law of expatriation is made as a result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision; or

(3) A major change in the interpretation of the law of expatriation is made by the Department, or is made by a court or another agency and adopted by the Department; and/or

(4) The person presents substantial new evidence, not previously considered, of involuntariness or absence of intent at the time of the expatriating act.

(c) When the Department reverses a finding of loss of nationality, the person concerned shall be considered not to have lost U.S. nationality as of the time the expatriating act was committed, and the Certificate of Loss of Nationality shall be vacated.

(d) Requesting the Department to reverse a finding of loss of nationality and vacate a Certificate of Loss of Nationality is not a prescribed “procedure for administrative appeal” for purposes of § 358 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1501). The Department’s decision in response to such a request is not a prescribed “procedure for administrative appeal” for purposes of § 358 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1501). The issuance of a Certificate of Loss of Nationality by the Department is a “final administrative determination” and “final administrative denial” for purposes of §§ 358 and 360 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1501 and 1503), respectively.

Dated: July 9, 2008.

**Janice L. Jacobs,**

*Assistant Secretary of State, Consular Affairs, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. E8-16247 Filed 7-17-08; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**22 CFR Part 122**

**[Public Notice 6300]**

**RIN 1400-AC50**

**Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Renewal of Registration**

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of State is amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) by revising the validity period for registration and by limiting the time frame in which a registration may be renewed.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* This rule is effective on July 18, 2008.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Patricia Slygh, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, (202) 663-2830 or FAX (202) 261-8199; E-mail [DDTCResponseTeam@state.gov](mailto:DDTCResponseTeam@state.gov), ATTN: Regulatory Change, ITAR Part 122.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) is revising 22 CFR 122.3 to limit the registration period to one year, instead of up to two years for both new registrants and for those renewing their registration. Registrants will be required to submit renewal packages no more than 60 days prior to their current expiration date.

**Regulatory Analysis and Notices**

*Administrative Procedure Act:* This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and, therefore, is not subject to the procedures contained in 5 U.S.C. 553 and 554.

*Regulatory Flexibility Act:* Because this rule is exempt from notice and comment rulemaking under 5 U.S.C. 553, it is exempt from the regulatory flexibility analysis requirements set forth in sections 603 and 604 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 603 and 604).

*Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995:* This amendment 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 amendment has not been found to be a major rule within the meaning of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996.

*Executive Orders 12372 and 13132:* This amendment will not have substantial 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 amendment does not have sufficient federalism implications to require consultations or warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement. Executive Order 12372, regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities, does not apply to this amendment.

*Executive Order 12866:* This amendment is exempt from the review under Executive Order 12866, but has been reviewed internally by the Department of State to ensure consistency with the purposes thereof.

*Executive Order 12988:* The Department of State has reviewed the proposed regulations 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.

*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 122

Arms and munitions, Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, Title 22, Chapter I, Subchapter M, Part 122 is amended as follows:

#### PART 122—REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 122 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Secs. 2 and 38, Public Law 90-629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311, 1977 Comp. p. 79, 22 U.S.C. 2651a.

■ 2. Section 122.3 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

##### § 122.3 Registration fees.

(a) A person who is required to register may do so for a period of 1 year upon submission of a completed Form DS-2032, transmittal letter and payment of \$1,750.

(b) *Expiration of registration.* A registrant must submit its request for registration renewal at least 30 days but no earlier than 60 days prior to the expiration date.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: July 3, 2008.

**John C. Rood,**

*Acting Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, Department of State.*  
[FR Doc. E8-16537 Filed 7-17-08; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Internal Revenue Service

#### 26 CFR Part 1

[TD 9391]

RIN 1545-BF85

#### Source Rules Involving U.S. Possessions and Other Conforming Changes; Correction

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Correcting amendment.

**SUMMARY:** This document contains a correction to final regulations (TD 9391) that were published in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, April 9, 2008 (73 FR 19350) providing rules under section 937(b) of the Internal Revenue Code for determining whether income is derived from sources within a U.S. possession or territory specified in section 937(a)(1) (generally referred to in this preamble as a “territory”) and whether income is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within a territory.

**DATES:** This correction is effective July 18, 2008, and is applicable on April 9, 2008.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** J. David Varley, (202) 622-7790 (not a toll-free number).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The final regulations and removal of temporary regulations that are the subjects of this document are under sections 1, 170A, 861, 871, 876, 881, 884, 901, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 937, 957, 1402, 6012, 6038, 6046, 6688, and 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code.

##### Need for Correction

As published, final regulations (TD 9391) contain an error that may prove to be misleading and is in need of clarification.

##### List of Subject in 26 CFR Part 1

Income taxes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

##### Correction of Publication

■ Accordingly, 26 CFR part 1 is corrected by making the following correcting amendment:

#### PART 1—INCOME TAXES

■ **Paragraph 1.** The authority citation for part 1 continues to read, in part, as follows:

**Authority:** 26 U.S.C. 7805 \* \* \*

#### § 1.881-5T [Removed]

■ **Par. 2.** Section 1.881-5T is removed.

**LaNita Van Dyke,**

*Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Legal Processing Division, Associate Chief Counsel, (Procedure and Administration).*

[FR Doc. E8-16305 Filed 7-17-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

#### 27 CFR Parts 7, 16, and 25

[TTB Ruling 2008-3]

#### Classification of Brewed Products as “Beer” Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and as “Malt Beverages” Under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act

**AGENCY:** Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury.

**ACTION:** Ruling on the classification of brewed products.

**SUMMARY:** This document reproduces a ruling issued by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau on July 7, 2008, to clarify that that certain brewed products classified as “beer” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 do not meet the definition of a “malt beverage” under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

**DATES:** The ruling was effective on July 7, 2008.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ramona Hupp, Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 1310 G Street, NW., Room 200-East, Washington, DC 20220; telephone (202) 927-2166.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On July 7, 2008, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) issued TTB Ruling 2008-3 to clarify that certain brewed products classified as “beer” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 do not meet the definition of a “malt beverage” under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. We made this ruling available through the TTB Web site on July 8, 2008. This ruling is reproduced below:

#### TTB Ruling 2008-3

*Classification of Brewed Products as “Beer” Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and as “Malt Beverages” Under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act*

In recent months, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB)