

In addressing the specific content requirements of 543.6, Chrysler provided information on the reliability and durability of the device. Chrysler conducted tests based on its own specified standards and stated its belief that the device meets the stringent performance standards prescribed. Specifically, Chrysler stated that its device must demonstrate a minimum of 95 percent reliability with 90 percent confidence. In addition to the design and production validation test criteria, Chrysler stated that the SKIS device also undergoes a daily short term durability test and 100 percent of its systems undergo a series of three functional tests for durability prior to being shipped from the supplier to the vehicle assembly plant for installation in its vehicles.

Chrysler also stated that each ignition key used in the SKIS device has an integral transponder chip included on the circuit board beneath the cover of the integral Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter. Chrysler further stated that in addition to having to be cut to match the mechanical coding of the ignition lock cylinder and programmed for operation of the RKE system, each new Sentry Key has a unique transponder identification code that is permanently programmed into it by the manufacturer, and must be programmed into the SKREEM to be recognized by the SKIS device as a valid key. Chrysler stated that once a transponder key has been programmed to a particular vehicle, it cannot be used on any other vehicle.

Chrysler stated that while there is no theft data available for the Fiat 500 because it is a new vehicle line introduction, the theft rate experience of the Jeep Grand Cherokee which has been installed with the SKIS immobilizer device since MY 1999 indicates that it is projected to have a theft rate lower than the median theft rate. Chrysler stated that NHTSA's theft rate data for the Jeep Grand Cherokee indicates that the inclusion of a standard immobilizer system has resulted in a 52.3 percent net average reduction in vehicle thefts for the Jeep Grand Cherokee vehicle line. The average theft rate for the Jeep Grand Cherokee vehicle for four model years prior to installation of an immobilizer device as standard equipment (1995–1998) was 5.3574, which is significantly higher than the 1990/1991 median theft rate of 3.5826. However, the average theft rate for the six model years after installation of the standard immobilizer device (1999–2005) was 2.5492, which is significantly lower than the median. The Jeep Grand Cherokee vehicle line

was granted an exemption from the parts-marking requirements beginning with MY 2004. Chrysler stated that it expects Fiat 500 vehicles equipped with standard ignition immobilizer systems to mirror the results achieved by the Jeep Cherokee vehicles when ignition immobilizer devices were included as standard equipment.

Based on the supporting evidence submitted by Chrysler on the Jeep Grand Cherokee, the agency believes that the antitheft device for the Fiat 500 vehicle line is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard (49 CFR 541). The agency concludes that the device will provide four of the five types of performance listed in § 543.6(a)(3): Promoting activation; preventing defeat or circumvention of the device by unauthorized persons; preventing operation of the vehicle by unauthorized entrants; and ensuring the reliability and durability of the device.

Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 33106 and 49 CFR 543.7 (b), the agency grants a petition for exemption from the parts-marking requirements of Part 541, either in whole or in part, if it determines that, based upon supporting evidence, the standard equipment antitheft device is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of Part 541. The agency finds that Chrysler has provided adequate reasons for its belief that the antitheft device for the Fiat 500 vehicle line is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard (49 CFR Part 541). This conclusion is based on the information Chrysler provided about its device.

For the foregoing reasons, the agency hereby grants in full Chrysler's petition for an exemption for the MY 2012 Fiat 500 vehicle line from the parts-marking requirements of 49 CFR Part 541. The agency notes that 49 CFR Part 541, Appendix A–1, identifies those lines that are exempted from the Theft Prevention Standard for a given model year. 49 CFR Part 543.7(f) contains publication requirements with respect to the disposition of all Part 543 petitions. Advanced listing, including the release of future product nameplates, the beginning model year for which the petition is granted and a general description of the antitheft device is necessary in order to notify law enforcement agencies of new vehicle lines exempted from the parts-

marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard.

If Chrysler decides not to use the exemption for this vehicle line, it must formally notify the agency. If such a decision is made, the vehicle line must be fully marked as required by 49 CFR Parts 541.5 and 541.6 (marking of major component parts and replacement parts).

NHTSA notes that if Chrysler wishes in the future to modify the device on which this exemption is based, the company may have to submit a petition to modify the exemption. Part 543.7(d) states that a Part 543 exemption applies only to vehicles that belong to a line exempted under this part and equipped with the anti-theft device on which the line's exemption is based. Further, § 543.9(c)(2) provides for the submission of petitions to modify an exemption to permit the use of an antitheft device similar to but differing from the one specified in that exemption.

The agency wishes to minimize the administrative burden that Part 543.9(c)(2) could place on exempted vehicle manufacturers and itself. The agency did not intend Part 543 to require the submission of a modification petition for every change to the components or design of an antitheft device. The significance of many such changes could be *de minimis*. Therefore, NHTSA suggests that if the manufacturer contemplates making any changes the effects of which might be characterized as *de minimis*, it should consult the agency before preparing and submitting a petition to modify.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 33106; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50.

Issued on: August 26, 2010.

Joseph S. Carra,
Acting Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2010–21758 Filed 8–30–10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

August 25, 2010.

The Department of the Treasury will submit the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13 on or after the date of publication of this notice. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be

addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 11000, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before September 30, 2010 to be assured of consideration.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB)

OMB Number: 1513-0005.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: Letterhead applications and notices filed by brewers TTB REC 5130/2.

Form: TTB F 5130.10.

Abstract: The Internal Revenue Code requires brewers to file a notice of intent to operate a brewery. TTB F 5130.10 is similar to a permit and, when approved by TTB, is a brewer's authorization to operate. Letterhead applications and notices are necessary to identify brewery activities so that TTB may ensure that proposed operations do not jeopardize Federal revenues.

Respondents: Private Sector: Businesses or other for-profits.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 10,593 hours.

Clearance Officer: Gerald Isenberg, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Room 200 East, 1310 G Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005; (202) 453-2097

OMB Reviewer: Shagufta Ahmed, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503; (202) 395-7873.

Celina M. Elphage,

Treasury PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2010-21669 Filed 8-30-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Designation of One Individual Pursuant to Executive Order 13224

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") is publishing the names of one newly-designated individual whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions

With Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, or Support Terrorism."

DATES: The designation by the Director of OFAC of the individual identified in this notice, pursuant to Executive Order 13224, is effective on August 24, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Assistant Director, Compliance Outreach & Implementation, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220, tel.: 202/622-2490.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic and Facsimile Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available from OFAC's Web site (<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>) or via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on-demand service, tel.: 202/622-0077.

Background

On September 23, 2001, the President issued Executive Order 13224 (the "Order") pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701-1706, and the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, 22 U.S.C. 287c. In the Order, the President declared a national emergency to address grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon. The Order imposes economic sanctions on persons who have committed, pose a significant risk of committing, or support acts of terrorism. The President identified in the Annex to the Order, as amended by Executive Order 13268 of July 2, 2002, 13 individuals and 16 entities as subject to the economic sanctions. The Order was further amended by Executive Order 13284 of January 23, 2003, to reflect the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.

Section 1 of the Order blocks, with certain exceptions, all property and interests in property that are in or hereafter come within the United States or the possession or control of United States persons, of: (1) Foreign persons listed in the Annex to the Order; (2) foreign persons determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States; (3) persons determined by the Director of OFAC, in consultation with

the Departments of State, Homeland Security and Justice, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of those persons listed in the Annex to the Order or those persons determined to be subject to subsection 1(b), 1(c), or 1(d)(i) of the Order; and (4) except as provided in section 5 of the Order and after such consultation, if any, with foreign authorities as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, deems appropriate in the exercise of his discretion, persons determined by the Director of OFAC, in consultation with the Departments of State, Homeland Security and Justice, to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, such acts of terrorism or those persons listed in the Annex to the Order or determined to be subject to the Order or to be otherwise associated with those persons listed in the Annex to the Order or those persons determined to be subject to subsection 1(b), 1(c), or 1(d)(i) of the Order.

On August 24, 2010 the Director of OFAC, in consultation with the Departments of State, Homeland Security, Justice and other relevant agencies, designated, pursuant to one or more of the criteria set forth in subsections 1(b), 1(c) or 1(d) of the Order, one individual whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13224.

The designee is as follows:

1. ABU-AL-KHAYR, Muhammad Abdallah Hasan (a.k.a. ABU-AL-KHAYR, Muhammad Bin-'Abdullah Bin-Hamd; a.k.a. ABUL-KHAIR, Mohammed Abdullah Hassan; a.k.a. AL-HALABI, Abdullah; a.k.a. AL-HALABI, HALABI, Abdullah; a.k.a. AL-HALABI, Abu 'Abdallah; a.k.a. AL-JADDAWI, Muhannad; a.k.a. AL-MADANI, 'Abdallah al-Halabi; a.k.a. AL-MADANI, Abu Abdallah; a.k.a. AL-MAKKI, Abdullah; a.k.a. EL HALABI, Abdullah); DOB 19 Jun 1975; alt. DOB 18 Jun 1975; POB Al-Madinah al-Munawwarah, (Medina) Saudi Arabia; National ID No. 1006010555 (Saudi Arabia); Passport A741097 (Saudi Arabia) issued 14 Nov 1995 expires 19 Sep 2000 (individual) [SDGT].

Dated: August 24, 2010.

Barbara C. Hammerle,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2010-21670 Filed 8-30-10; 8:45 am]

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