

zero during the time when respondents will not be completing and submitting the forms during the seven-year suspension. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

This final rule does not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large California dried prune handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

AMS has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this action.

A proposed rule concerning this action was published in the **Federal Register** on October 12, 2023 (88 FR 70608). Copies of the proposed rule were also mailed or sent via email to California prune handlers. A copy of the proposed rule was made available through the internet by AMS via <https://www.regulations.gov>. A 30-day comment period ending November 13, 2023, was provided for interested persons to respond to the proposal. AMS received two comments. The first comment was in support of the proposal. The second commenter presented an alternative to the proposed suspension to transfer all remaining marketing order provisions over to the State of California Department of Food and Agriculture. In response to the second comment, the Committee determined, and AMS agrees, that there is no value in funding the administrative duties prescribed under the Order when the handling regulations and reserve control provisions are not in effect. Additionally, AMS determined that the suspension period, as established herein, will provide ample time for the consideration of other marketing programs should the prune industry choose to seek out such alternatives and request that AMS terminate the Order prior to the end of the suspension period. However, if no such request to terminate early is submitted or, conversely, a petition for reinstatement is not received during the suspension period, AMS will proceed with terminating the Order at end of the 2029–2030 crop year.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/moa/small-businesses>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Richard Lower at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the information and recommendations submitted by the Committee and other available information, AMS has determined that this rule tends to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

#### List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 993

Marketing agreements, Plums, Prunes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Agricultural Marketing Service amends 7 CFR part 993 as follows:

#### PART 993—DRIED PRUNES PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA

- 1. The authority citation for part 993 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

- 2. Effective March 25, 2024, in part 993, lift the suspension of May 27, 2005, on §§ 993.21d, 993.41, 993.48, 993.49, 993.50, 993.51, 993.52, 993.53, 993.54, 993.55, 993.56, 993.57, 993.58, 993.59, 993.62, 993.65, 993.72, 993.73, 993.74, 993.75, 993.97, 993.104, 993.105, 993.106, 993.107, 993.108, 993.149, 993.150, 993.156, 993.157, 993.158, 993.159, 993.162, 993.165, 993.172, 993.173, 993.174, 993.400, 993.409, 993.501, 993.503, 993.504, 993.505, 993.506, 993.515, 993.516, 993.517, 993.518, 993.601, and 993.602.

#### PART 993—[STAYED]

- 3. Effective August 1, 2023, through July 31, 2030, stay part 993.

**Erin Morris,**

*Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.*

[FR Doc. 2024–03630 Filed 2–22–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–02–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 21

[Docket No. FAA–2022–1135]

#### Airworthiness Criteria: Special Class Airworthiness Criteria for the Blackshape S.p.A., Model BK160–200 Very Light Airplane

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

**ACTION:** Issuance of final airworthiness criteria.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA announces the airworthiness criteria for the Blackshape S.p.A., Model BK160–200 Very Light Airplane (VLA). This document sets forth the airworthiness criteria that the FAA finds to be appropriate and applicable for the VLA design.

**DATES:** These airworthiness criteria are effective February 23, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tara Fitzgerald, Certification Coordination Section, AIR–613, Certification Engagement Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration; telephone 781–238–7130; email [tara.fitzgerald@faa.gov](mailto:tara.fitzgerald@faa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) submitted an application to the FAA, on behalf of Blackshape S.p.A., on February 10, 2020, for a type certificate for the Model BK160–200 VLA. Under 14 CFR 21.17(b), VLA are a special class of aircraft that utilize airworthiness criteria the FAA finds to be appropriate to the specific type design.

The BK160–200 is a single reciprocating engine airplane (Lycoming IO–320–D1B with constant speed Hartzell propeller), full carbon composite low wing design, with a retractable tri-cycle landing gear. It has conventional control systems (elevator, aileron, rudder, flaps, and longitudinal trim) and provides seats for two persons in a tandem seat configuration with a maximum takeoff gross weight (MTGW) of 850 kilograms (kg) (1,874 pounds). It also has advanced avionic displays, a stall speed of 50 knots, a rechargeable lithium-ion battery, and will perform night visual flight rules (VFR) operations.

##### Discussion of Comments

The FAA issued a notice of proposed airworthiness criteria for the Blackshape

S.p.A., Model BK160–200 VLA, which published in the **Federal Register** on January 2, 2024 (89 FR 37). No comments were received, and the airworthiness criteria are adopted as proposed.

### Applicability

These airworthiness criteria, established under the provisions of § 21.17(b), are applicable to the Blackshape S.p.A. Model BK160–200 VLA. Should Blackshape S.p.A. apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another model, these airworthiness criteria would apply to that model as well, provided the FAA finds them appropriate in accordance with the requirements of subpart D to part 21.

### Conclusion

This action affects only the airworthiness criteria for the Blackshape S.p.A. Model BK160–200 VLA. It is not a rule of general applicability.

### Authority Citation

The authority citation for these airworthiness criteria is as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704.

### Airworthiness Criteria

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following airworthiness criteria are issued as part of the type certification basis for the Blackshape S.p.A. Model BK160–200 VLA. The FAA finds these criteria to be appropriate for the aircraft and applicable to the specific type design and provide an equivalent level of safety to existing airworthiness standards.

EASA Certification Specifications (CS) for Very Light Aeroplanes CS–VLA, Amendment 1, dated March 5, 2009, with additional requirements identified in “Policy for Type Certification of Very Light Airplanes as a Special Class of Aircraft” (88 FR 70344, October 11, 2023) for Advanced Avionic Displays, Night-VFR Operations, Increased Maximum Certificated Takeoff Weight and Increased Stall Speed, and Rechargeable Lithium Ion Battery.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 16, 2024.

**James David Foltz,**

*Manager, Technical Policy Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 2024–03728 Filed 2–22–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### 15 CFR Parts 740, 744, and 774

[Docket No. 240130–0027]

RIN 0694–AI45

#### Revision of License Requirements of Certain Cameras, Systems, or Related Components

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** With this final rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), which it maintains, by revising license requirements for certain cameras, systems, and related components. These revisions will better align controls with technological and commercial developments, such as the items’ global commercial availability, while recognizing the cooperative strategic relationship the United States has with our closest allies. In addition to these changes, BIS is adding controls on certain cameras that are not already controlled by either export control classification number (ECCN) 6A003 or 6A203. These new controls are detailed under new ECCN 6A293, which is a classification for temporary controls for which BIS is seeking multilateral agreement.

**DATES:** This rule is effective March 8, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For questions on the part 744 changes, contact John Varesi at (202) 482–1114 or [John.Varesi@bis.doc.gov](mailto:John.Varesi@bis.doc.gov).

For questions on the part 774 changes, contact Steve Clagett at (202) 482–1641 or [steven.clagett@bis.doc.gov](mailto:steven.clagett@bis.doc.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

BIS is amending the EAR (15 CFR parts 730–774) by revising the license requirements for cameras in part 744 and by adding an ECCN that controls additional cameras to part 774. Background regarding these changes is detailed below.

##### Part 744

##### Modification to Existing Camera License Requirements

This rule revises paragraph (a)(1) to § 744.9 of the EAR. Prior to the effective date of this rule, paragraph (a)(1) was divided into (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii). To help ensure the restrictions in this paragraph are easily understood, this

rule restructures the paragraph by adding (a)(1)(iii). The introductory text of (a)(1) will retain the same background information regarding applicable reasons for control, but the specific items discussed will be divided among (a)(1)(i) through (iii).

Paragraph (a)(1)(i) will pertain to commodities controlled by ECCN 6A003.a.3, 6A003.a.4, or 6A003.a.6 that will be or are intended to be used by a ‘military end-user,’ as defined in paragraph (d) of § 744.9, in all destinations except Canada. This is a structural change to the paragraph only; the policy regarding these items remains the same. Similarly, this rule does not remove the license requirement forth in new paragraph § 744.9(a)(1)(iii) for cameras, systems and related components being exported for incorporation into foreign ‘military commodities’ specified in ECCN 0A919.

Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) will revise the policy pertaining to the original items (other than those controlled in 6A003.a.3, 6A003.a.4, and 6A003.a.6) by adding the phrase ‘in all destinations except countries specified in Country Group A:1.’ This change will thereby more specifically focus the license requirement for the export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) on certain cameras, systems, and related components when destined for some of our closest allies. With this revision, BIS no longer requires a license for the cameras, systems, and related components described in ECCNs 0A504 (incorporating commodities controlled by ECCNs 6A002 or 6A003, or commodities controlled by 6A993.a that meet the criterion of Note 3.a to 6A003.b.4), 6A002, 6A003 (other than 6A003.a.3, 6A003.a.4, and 6A003.a.6), or 6A993.a (having a maximum frame rate equal to or less than 9 Hz and thus meeting the criteria of Note 3.a to 6A003.b.4), or 8A002.d when the items are intended to be used by a military end user in Country Group A:1 countries. Prior to publication of this rule, a license was required for such transactions to all destinations except Canada.

With the effective date of this rule, focal plane arrays will continue to require a license to countries specified in Country Groups A:1 under other provisions of the EAR; these items are controlled for Regional Stability (RS) reasons to countries specified in RS Column 1 on the Commerce Country Chart in supplement no. 1 to part 738 of the EAR, as well as other parts of the EAR (e.g., other sections in part 744 or sanctions provisions in part 746). BIS does not allow the use of License