

definition of “applicable schedule amount” in its regulations. In recent years, OFAC has adjusted its civil monetary penalties (CMPs) as required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act, as amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. While OFAC’s “applicable schedule amount” values are not civil monetary penalties that are required to be adjusted pursuant to such statute, OFAC is making technical changes to this definition to ensure the applicable schedule amount values continue to correspond appropriately to OFAC’s CMPs.

DATES: This rule is effective August 11, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

OFAC: Assistant Director for Licensing, tel.: 202-622-2480; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, tel.: 202-622-4855; or Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, tel.: 202-622-2490.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC’s website (www.treasury.gov/ofac).

Background

On September 8, 2008, OFAC issued as an interim final rule the “Economic Sanctions Enforcement Guidelines” (Enforcement Guidelines) as appendix A to the Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations at 31 CFR part 501 (73 FR 51933, September 8, 2008). On November 9, 2009, OFAC re-issued as a final rule the Enforcement Guidelines (74 FR 57593, November 9, 2009). OFAC’s Enforcement Guidelines provide a general framework for the enforcement of all economic sanctions programs administered by OFAC. Section V.B.2.a.ii. of the Enforcement Guidelines states that the base amount of a proposed civil penalty in a Pre-Penalty Notice shall be the “applicable schedule amount,” subject to certain caps noted in that section, where the case is deemed non-egregious and the apparent violation has come to OFAC’s attention by means other than a voluntary self-disclosure. Section I.B. of the Enforcement Guidelines provides a definition of “applicable schedule amount.”

Separately, as required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (1990 Pub. L. 101-410, 104 Stat. 890; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note), as amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of

2015 (Pub. L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note) (collectively, the FCPIA Act), OFAC has adjusted its CMPs five times since the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act went into effect on November 2, 2015: An initial catch-up adjustment on August 1, 2016 (81 FR 43070, July 1, 2016), and annual adjustments on February 10, 2017 (82 FR 10434, February 10, 2017), March 19, 2018 (83 FR 11876, March 19, 2018), June 14, 2019 (84 FR 27714, June 14, 2019), and April 9, 2020 (85 FR 19884, April 9, 2020).

OFAC’s applicable schedule amount values in the Enforcement Guidelines, while not required to be adjusted pursuant to the FCPIA Act, correspond in certain ways with OFAC’s CMPs. As a result, to correspond with OFAC’s recent CMP adjustments required by the FCPIA Act, OFAC is now amending the definition of “applicable schedule amount” in section I.B. of appendix A to 31 CFR part 501, to adjust applicable schedule amount values for transactions valued at \$100,000 or more. Specifically, OFAC is amending sections I.B.6. and I.B.7., such that in the case of transactions valued at \$100,000 or more but less than \$200,000, the applicable schedule amount is now \$200,000, and in the case of transactions valued at \$200,000 or more, the applicable schedule amount is now \$307,922, which corresponds with the current maximum CMP amount for a violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706, at 1705). These changes are not required pursuant to the FCPIA; however, OFAC is making these changes to ensure the applicable schedule amount values continue to correspond appropriately to OFAC’s CMPs as the CMPs are adjusted pursuant to the FCPIA annually. Additionally, OFAC is amending the authorities section of 31 CFR part 501 to shorten citations to conform to **Federal Register** guidance.

Public Participation

Because this final rule imposes no obligations on any person, but only amends OFAC’s enforcement policy and procedures based on existing substantive rules, provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date are inapplicable. Further, this final rule is not a significant regulatory action for purposes of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the provisions of Executive Order 13771 are inapplicable. Because no notice of proposed

rulemaking is required for this rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612) does not apply.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because this rule does not impose information collection requirements that would require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 501

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, banking, Blocking of assets, Exports, Foreign trade, Licensing, Penalties, Sanctions.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control amends 31 CFR part 501 as follows:

PART 501—REPORTING, PROCEDURES AND PENALTIES REGULATIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 501 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1189; 18 U.S.C. 2332d, 2339B; 19 U.S.C. 3901-3913; 21 U.S.C. 1901-1908; 22 U.S.C. 287c; 22 U.S.C. 2370(a), 6009, 6032, 7205; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 31 U.S.C. 321(b); 50 U.S.C. 1701-1706; 50 U.S.C. 4301-4341; 22 U.S.C. 8501-8551.

Appendix A to Part 501 [Amended]

- 2. Amend appendix A to part 501 as follows:
 - a. In section I.B.6., remove “\$170,000” in both places it appears and add in its place “\$200,000” in both places.
 - b. In section I.B.7., remove “\$250,000” and add in its place “\$307,922”, and remove “\$170,000” and add in its place “\$200,000”.

Dated: August 5, 2020.

Andrea Gacki,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 251

RIN 0596-AD36

Land Uses; Special Uses; Procedures for Operating Plans and Agreements for Powerline Facility Maintenance and Vegetation Management Within and Abutting the Linear Boundary of a Special Use Authorization for a Powerline Facility; Correction

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on July 10, 2020. The final rule amends existing special use regulations to implement section 512 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, as added by section 211 of division O, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (hereinafter “section 512”). Section 512 governs the development and approval of operating plans and agreements for maintenance and vegetation management of electric transmission and distribution line facilities (powerline facilities) on National Forest System (NFS) lands inside the linear boundary of special use authorizations for powerline facilities and on abutting NFS lands to remove or prune hazard trees.

DATES: Effective August 10, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Reggie Woodruff, Energy Program Manager, Lands and Realty Management, 202–205–1196 or reginal.woodruff@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR doc. 2020–13999 appearing on pages 41387–41394 in the **Federal Register** of Friday, July 10, 2020, the following corrections are made:

§ 251.51 [Corrected]

- 1. On page 41392, in the first column, in § 251.51, in amendment 2, the instruction is corrected to read as follows:
- 2. Amend § 251.51 by:
 - a. Adding in alphabetical order the definition of “Hazard tree”;
 - b. Revising the definition of “Linear right-of-way”; and
 - c. Adding in alphabetical order the definitions of “Maintenance,” “Maximum operating sag,” “Minimum vegetation clearance distance,” “Operating plan or agreement for a powerline facility,” “Owner or operator,” “Powerline facility,” and “Vegetation Management”.

The additions and revision read as follows:

- 2. On page 41392, in the second column, in § 251.51, the definition for “Linear right-of-way” is corrected to read as follows:

Linear right-of-way—an authorized right-of-way for a linear facility, such as a road, trail, pipeline, powerline facility, fence, water transmission facility, or fiber optic cable, whose linear boundary is delineated by its legal description.

- 3. On page 41394, in the first column, in § 251.56, paragraph (h)(5)(viii)(B) is corrected to read as follows:

§ 251.56 [Corrected]

- (h) * * *
- (5) * * *
- (viii) * * *

(B) *Emergency vegetation management*. Emergency vegetation management does not require prior written approval from the authorized officer. The owner or operator shall notify the authorized officer in writing of the location and quantity of the emergency vegetation management within 24 hours of initiating the response;

James E. Hubbard,

Under Secretary, Natural Resources and Environment.

[FR Doc. 2020–17462 Filed 8–7–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

RTID 0648–XA339

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfers From NC to MA and VA to RI

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notification of quota transfer.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the State of North Carolina is transferring a portion of its 2020 commercial summer flounder quota to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Commonwealth of Virginia is also transferring a portion of its 2020 summer flounder quota to the State of Rhode Island. These quota adjustments are necessary to comply with the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan quota transfer provisions. This announcement informs the public of the revised commercial quotas for North Carolina, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Rhode Island.

DATES: Effective August 10, 2020, through December 31, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Hansen, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9225.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Regulations governing the summer flounder fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.100 through 648.110. These regulations require annual specification of a commercial quota that is

apportioned among the coastal states from Maine through North Carolina. The process to set the annual commercial quota and the percent allocated to each state is described in § 648.102 and final 2020 allocations were published on October 9, 2019 (84 FR 54041).

The final rule implementing Amendment 5 to the Summer Flounder Fishery Management Plan (FMP), as published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1993 (58 FR 65936), provided a mechanism for transferring summer flounder commercial quota from one state to another. Two or more states, under mutual agreement and with the concurrence of the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Administrator, can transfer or combine summer flounder commercial quota under § 648.102(c)(2). The Regional Administrator is required to consider three criteria in the evaluation of requests for quota transfers or combinations: The transfer or combinations would preclude the overall annual quota from being fully harvested, the transfer addresses an unforeseen variation or contingency in the fishery, and the transfer is consistent with the objectives of the FMP and the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

North Carolina is transferring 6,965 pounds (lb) (3,519 kilograms (kg)) to Massachusetts. Virginia is transferring 6,417 lb (2,911 kg) to Rhode Island. These transfers are occurring through mutual agreement of the states. These transfers were requested to repay landings made by out-of-state permitted vessels under safe harbor agreements. The revised summer flounder quotas for fishing year 2020 are now: North Carolina, 3,134,764 lb (1,421,905 kg); Massachusetts 793,364 lb (359,864 kg); Rhode Island, 1,814,665 lb (823,118 kg); and Virginia, 2,474,181 lb (1,122,269 kg).

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: August 6, 2020.

Jennifer M. Wallace,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2020–17524 Filed 8–10–20; 8:45 am]

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