

Administration Order JO 7400.11H, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 11, 2023, and effective September 15, 2023, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

ASO FL E5 Milton, FL [Established]

Whiting Field Naval Air Station, FL
(Lat 30°42'41" N, long 87°01'30" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface within a 10-mile radius of Whiting Field Naval Air Station.

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on March 15, 2024.

Andree C. Davis,

Manager, Airspace & Procedures Team South, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Parts 1264 and 1271

[NASA Document Number: NASA-24-019]

RIN 2700-AE73

Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act and Adjustment of Amounts for 2024

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has adopted a final rule making inflation adjustments to civil monetary penalties within its jurisdiction. This final rule represents the annual 2024 inflation adjustments of monetary penalties. These adjustments are required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015.

DATES: This final rule is effective March 21, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bryan R. Diederich, Office of the General Counsel, NASA Headquarters, (202) 358-0216.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Inflation Adjustment Act, as amended by the 2015 Act, required Federal agencies to adjust the civil

penalty amounts within their jurisdiction for inflation by July 1, 2016. Subsequent to the 2016 adjustment, Federal agencies were required to make an annual inflation adjustment by January 15 every year thereafter.¹ Under the amended Act, any increase in a civil penalty made under the Act will apply to penalties assessed after the increase takes effect, including penalties whose associated violation predated the increase.² The inflation adjustments mandated by the Act serve to maintain the deterrent effect of civil penalties and to promote compliance with the law.

Pursuant to the Act, adjustments to the civil penalties are required to be made by January 15 of each year. The annual adjustments are based on the percent change between the United States Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the month of October preceding the date of the adjustment and the CPI-U for October of the prior year (28 U.S.C. 2461 note, section (5)(b)(1)). Based on that formula, the cost-of-living adjustment multiplier for the 2024 adjustment is 1.03241. Pursuant to the 2015 Act, adjustments are rounded to the nearest dollar.

II. The Final Rule

This final rule makes the required adjustments to civil penalties for 2024. Applying the 2024 multiplier above, the adjustments for each penalty are summarized below.

Law	Penalty description	2023 Penalty	Penalty adjusted for 2024
Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986	Maximum Penalties for False Claims	\$13,508	\$13,946
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989, Public Law 101-121, sec. 319.	Minimum Penalty for use of appropriated funds to lobby or influence certain contracts.	23,727	24,496
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989, Public Law 101-121, sec. 319.	Maximum Penalty for use of appropriated funds to lobby or influence certain contracts.	237,268	244,958
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989, Public Law 101-121, sec. 319.	Minimum penalty for failure to report certain lobbying transactions.	23,727	24,496
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989, Public Law 101-121, sec. 319.	Maximum penalty for failure to report certain lobbying transactions.	237,268	244,958

This rule codifies these civil penalty amounts by amending parts 1264 and 1271 of title 14 of the CFR.

III. Legal Authority and Effective Date

NASA issues this rule under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990,³ as amended

by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996,⁴ and further amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015,⁵ which requires NASA to adjust the civil penalties within its jurisdiction

for inflation according to a statutorily prescribed formula.

Section 553 of title 5 of the United States Code generally requires an agency to publish a rule at least 30 days before its effective date to allow for advance notice and opportunity for public comments.⁶ After the initial adjustment

¹ See 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

² Inflation Adjustment Act section 6, *codified at* 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

³ Public Law 101-410, 104 Stat. 890 (1990).

⁴ Public Law 104-134, section 31001(s)(1), 110 Stat. 1321, 1321-373 (1996).

⁵ Public Law 114-74, section 701, 129 Stat. 584, 599 (2015).

⁶ See 5 U.S.C. 533(d).

for 2016, however, the Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act requires agencies to make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation “notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code.” Moreover, the 2024 adjustments are made according to a statutory formula that does not provide for agency discretion. Accordingly, a delay in effectiveness of the 2024 adjustments is not required.

IV. Regulatory Requirements

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866 and was not reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not require an initial or final regulatory flexibility analysis.⁷

Paperwork Reduction Act

No collections of information pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act are contained in the final rule.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Parts 1264 and 1271

Claims, Lobbying, Penalties.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, NASA amends 14 CFR parts 1264 and 1271 as follows:

PART 1264—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL PENALTIES ACT OF 1986

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1264 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 31 U.S.C. 3809, 51 U.S.C. 20113(a).

§ 1264.102 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 1264.102, remove the number “\$13,508” wherever it appears and add in its place the number “\$13,946.”

⁷ 5 U.S.C. 603(a), 604(a).

PART 1271—NEW RESTRICTIONS ON LOBBYING

■ 3. The authority citation for part 1271 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Section 319, Pub. L. 101–121 (31 U.S.C. 1352); Pub. L. 97–258 (31 U.S.C. 6301 *et seq.*)

§ 1271.400 [Amended]

■ 4. In § 1271.400:

■ a. In paragraphs (a) and (b), remove the text “not less than \$23,727 and not more than \$237,268” and add in its place the text “not less than \$24,496 and not more than \$244,958.”

■ b. In paragraph (e), remove “\$23,727” wherever it appears and add in its place “\$24,496” and remove “\$237,268” and add in its place “\$244,958.”

Appendix A to Part 1271 [Amended]

■ 5. In appendix A to part 1271:

■ a. Remove the number “\$23,727” wherever it appears and add in its place the number “\$24,496.”

■ b. Remove the number “\$237,268” wherever it appears and add in its place the number “\$244,958.”

Nanette Smith,

Team Lead, NASA Directives and Regulations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Parts 740, 744 and 746

[Docket No. 240308–0076]

RIN 0694–AI82

Export Administration Regulations End-User Controls: Imposition of Restrictions on Certain Persons Identified on the List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List)

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this final rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) makes changes to the end-user controls of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to add end-user controls, and in certain cases expand existing end-user controls, on certain persons identified on the List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List) maintained by the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

DATES: This rule is effective on March 21, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions on this final rule, contact W. Collmann Griffin, Senior Policy Advisor, International Policy Office, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, Phone: 202–482–1430, Email: william.griffin@bis.doc.gov.

For emails, include “EAR requirements for SDNs” in the subject line.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The U.S. Government has a number of list-based tools to restrict economic activities of individuals and entities to protect U.S. national security or foreign policy interests. BIS employs end-user controls under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), 15 CFR parts 730–774, including the Entity List (Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the EAR), to impose license requirements for the export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) of items subject to the EAR. End-user requirements and Entity List additions allow for the monitoring of items subject to the EAR, including less-sensitive items. In the context of the Entity List, BIS maintains stringent license review policies and restrictions on the use of EAR license exceptions specific to each listed entity.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) maintains the List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List) to identify persons whose property or interests in property that are or come within the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons, wherever located, are blocked (see appendix A to 31 CFR chapter V and <https://www.treas.gov/sdn>). These targeted economic sanctions tools enable the U.S. Government to escalate economic pressure and promote deterrence while mitigating unintended economic effects on the United States and our partners and allies.

After reviewing categories of end users and global activities that implicate both financial and export control concerns, BIS has determined to implement EAR license requirements for all items subject to the EAR for all persons blocked under eleven OFAC-administered sanctions programs. BIS will also continue to apply license requirements involving all items subject to the EAR in connection with persons sanctioned under three OFAC-administered sanctions programs. The EAR restrictions involving these