

regulations were last published under section 415.

DATES: This correction is effective May 23, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vernon S. Carter at (202) 622-6060 or Linda S. F. Marshall at (202) 622-6090 (not toll-free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The correction notice that is the subject of this document is under sections 401(a), 401(a)(4), 401(a)(9), 401(k), 402, 414(s), 415, 416, 457, and 924 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Need for Correction

As published, final regulations (TD 9319) contain an error that may prove to be misleading and is in need of clarification.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, the publication of the final regulations (TD 9319), which was the subject of FR Doc. E7-5750, is corrected as follows:

On page 16883, column 2, in the preamble, under the paragraph heading “*C. Determination of High-3 Average Compensation*”, first line from the bottom of the last paragraph of that heading, the language “participant in rehired.” is corrected to read “participant is rehired.”.

LaNita Van Dyke,

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

[FR Doc. E7-9878 Filed 5-22-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 593

Former Liberian Regime of Charles Taylor Sanctions Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury is adding new part 593 to chapter V of 31 CFR to carry out the purposes of Executive Order 13348 of July 22, 2004, “Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting the Importation of Certain Goods from Liberia.” These regulations implement targeted sanctions directed at the regime of former President Charles Taylor. The sanctions are not directed against the

country of Liberia, the Government of Liberia, or the Central Bank of Liberia.

DATES: *Effective Date:* May 23, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Assistant Director for Compliance, Outreach & Implementation, tel.: 202/622-2490, Assistant Director for Licensing, tel.: 202/622-2480, Assistant Director for Policy, tel.: 202/622-4855, Office of Foreign Assets Control, or Chief Counsel (Foreign Assets Control), tel.: 202/622-2410, Office of the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220 (not toll free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic and Facsimile Availability

This document and additional information concerning the Office of Foreign Assets Control (“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 July 22, 2004, the President, invoking the authority of, *inter alia*, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) (“IEEPA”) and section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287c), issued Executive Order 13348 (69 FR 44885, July 27, 2004) (“the Order”), effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on July 23, 2004. The Order also noted United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1521 of December 22, 2003, and 1532 of March 12, 2004, which, *inter alia*, called on member states to impose an asset freeze on certain senior members of former Liberian President Charles Taylor’s government and certain other persons and to prevent the importation into their territories of all round logs and timber products originating in Liberia.

Section 1(a) of the Order blocks, with certain exceptions, all property and interests in property that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, of: (1) The persons listed in an Annex to the Order; and (2) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State:

- To be or have been an immediate family member of Charles Taylor;
- To have been a senior official of the former Liberian regime headed by Charles Taylor or otherwise to have been or be a close ally or associate of Charles Taylor or the former Liberian regime;

- To have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the unlawful depletion of Liberian resources, the removal of Liberian resources from that country, and the secreting of Liberian funds and property by any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the Order; or

- To be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the Order.

In Section 1(b) of the Order, the President determined that the exemption from IEEPA regulation provided in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) for the making of donations of the types of articles specified in such section (*i.e.*, articles, such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering) by, to, or for the benefit of, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the Order would seriously impair his ability to deal with the national emergency declared in the Order, and prohibited such donations. Accordingly, the donation of such items is not exempted from the scope of these regulations and is prohibited, unless authorized by OFAC.

Section 1(c) of the Order provides that the blocking of property and interests in property includes, but is not limited to, the making or receiving of any contribution or provision of funds, goods or services by, to, or for the benefit of, any person listed in or designated pursuant to the Order, and the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Section 2 of the Order prohibits, with certain exceptions, the direct or indirect importation into the United States of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia.

Section 3 of the Order prohibits any transaction by a United States person that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in the Order, as well as any conspiracy formed to violate such prohibitions.

Section 6 of the Order authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Order. Acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of

the Treasury, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") is promulgating these Former Liberian Regime of Charles Taylor Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 593 (the "Regulations").

These regulations are promulgated in furtherance of the sanctions set forth in Executive Order 13348, which are targeted sanctions directed at the regime of former President Charles Taylor. The sanctions are not directed against the country of Liberia, the Government of Liberia, or the Central Bank of Liberia. They do not generally prohibit the provision of banking services to the country of Liberia, including the maintenance of correspondent banking relationships with Liberian banks, unless the bank in question, or any other person engaged in the transaction, is a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a). In addition, the importation into the United States of rough diamonds from Liberia is governed by the Rough Diamonds Control Regulations, 31 CFR part 592.

Subpart B of the Regulations implements the prohibitions contained in Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Order. *See* §§ 593.201, 593.205, and 593.206. Appendix A to 31 CFR chapter V has previously been amended to incorporate the names of persons set forth in the Annex to the Order. Persons identified in the Annex to the Order or designated by or under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the Order are referred to throughout the Regulations as "persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a)." Their names are or will be published on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List, which is accessible via OFAC's Web site, announced in the **Federal Register**, and incorporated on an ongoing basis into appendix A to 31 CFR chapter V, which lists persons who are the targets of various sanctions programs administered by OFAC.

Sections 593.202 and 593.203 of subpart B detail the effect of transfers of blocked property in violation of the Regulations and set forth the requirement to hold blocked funds, such as currency, bank deposits, or liquidated financial obligations, in interest-bearing blocked accounts. Section 593.204 of subpart B provides that all expenses incident to the maintenance of blocked physical property shall be the responsibility of the owners and operators of such property, and that such expenses shall not be met from blocked funds. The section further provides that blocked property may, in

the discretion of the Director of OFAC, be sold or liquidated and the net proceeds placed in a blocked interest-bearing account in the name of the owner of the property.

Section 593.205 sets forth the prohibition contained in Section 2 of the Order with respect to the importation into the United States of round logs or timber products from Liberia. However, in Resolution 1689 of June 20, 2006, the United Nations Security Council decided to lift the multilateral prohibition on importation of round logs and timber products set forth in paragraph 10 of Resolution 1521. In accordance with the decision of the Security Council in Resolution 1689, OFAC is issuing § 593.510, a general license authorizing the importation into the United States of round logs and timber products originating in Liberia.

Subpart C of part 593 defines key terms used throughout the Regulations, and subpart D sets forth interpretive sections regarding the general prohibitions contained in subpart B. Transactions otherwise prohibited under part 593 but found to be consistent with U.S. policy may be authorized by one of the general licenses contained in subpart E or by a specific license issued pursuant to the procedures described in subpart E of 31 CFR part 501.

Subpart F of part 593 refers to subpart C of part 501 for applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Subpart G describes the civil and criminal penalties applicable to violations of the Regulations, as well as the procedures governing the potential imposition of a civil monetary penalty.

Subpart H of part 593 refers to subpart D of part 501 for applicable provisions relating to administrative procedures. Subpart I of the Regulations sets forth a Paperwork Reduction Act notice.

Public Participation

Because the Regulations involve a foreign affairs function, the provisions of Executive Order 12866 and 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.

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 collections of information related to the Regulations are contained in 31 CFR part 501 (the "Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations").

Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), those collections of information have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1505–0164. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 593

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, Banking, Blocking of assets, Credit, Foreign trade, Imports, Liberia, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Securities.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Office of Foreign Assets Control adds part 593 to 31 CFR Chapter V to read as follows:

PART 593—FORMER LIBERIAN REGIME OF CHARLES TAYLOR SANCTIONS REGULATIONS

Subpart A—Relation of This Part to Other Laws and Regulations

Sec.

593.101 Relation of this part to other laws and regulations.

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- 593.601 Records and reports.

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- 593.701 Penalties.
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- 593.802 Delegation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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- 593.901 Paperwork Reduction Act notice.

Authority: 3 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 321(b); 50 U.S.C. 1601–1651, 1701–1706; 22 U.S.C. 287c; Pub. L. 109–177, 120 Stat. 192; E.O. 13348, 69 FR 44885, 3 CFR, 2004 Comp., p. 189.

Subpart A—Relation of This Part to Other Laws and Regulations

§ 593.101 Relation of this part to other laws and regulations.

This part is separate from, and independent of, the other parts of this chapter, with the exception of part 501 of this chapter, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements and license application and other procedures of which apply to this part. Actions taken pursuant to part 501 of this chapter with respect to the prohibitions contained in this part are considered actions taken pursuant to this part. Differing foreign

policy and national security circumstances may result in differing interpretations of similar language among the parts of this chapter. No license or authorization contained in or issued pursuant to any other provision of law or regulation authorizes any transaction prohibited by this part. No license contained in or issued pursuant to this part relieves the involved parties from complying with any other applicable laws or regulations.

Subpart B—Prohibitions

§ 593.201 Prohibited transactions involving blocked property.

(a) Except as authorized by regulations, orders, directives, rulings, instructions, licenses or otherwise, and notwithstanding any contracts entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date, property and interests in property that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, of the following persons are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(1) Any person listed in the Annex to Executive Order 13348 of July 22, 2004 (69 FR 44885, July 27, 2004); and

(2) Any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State:

(i) To be or have been an immediate family member of Charles Taylor;

(ii) To have been a senior official of the former Liberian regime headed by Charles Taylor or otherwise to have been or be a close ally or associate of Charles Taylor or the former Liberian regime;

(iii) To have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the unlawful depletion of Liberian resources, the removal of Liberian resources from that country, and the secreting of Liberian funds and property by any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this paragraph (a); or

(iv) To be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this paragraph (a).

Note to paragraph (a) of § 593.201. The names of persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section are published on the Office of Foreign Assets Control's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked

Persons List (the “SDN List”), which is accessible via the Office of Foreign Assets Control's Web site, announced in the **Federal Register**, and incorporated on an ongoing basis with the identifier [LIBERIA] into Appendix A to 31 CFR chapter V. In addition, section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) (“IEEPA”) explicitly authorizes the blocking of property and interests in property of a person or entity during the pendency of an investigation. The names of such persons also are published on the SDN List, announced in the **Federal Register**, and incorporated on an ongoing basis with the identifier [BPI–LIBERIA] into Appendix A to 31 CFR chapter V. Sections 501.806 and 501.807 of this chapter V describe the procedures to be followed by persons seeking, respectively, the unblocking of funds that they believe were blocked due to mistaken identity, or administrative reconsideration of their listing or designation pursuant to § 593.201(a).

(b) The blocking of property and interests in property pursuant to § 593.201(a) includes, but is not limited to, the prohibition of the making or receiving by a United States person of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a).

(c) Unless otherwise authorized by this part or by a specific license expressly referring to this section, any dealing in any security (or evidence thereof) held within the possession or control of a U.S. person and either registered or inscribed in the name of, or known to be held for the benefit of, or issued by, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) is prohibited. This prohibition includes but is not limited to the transfer (including the transfer on the books of any issuer or agent thereof), disposition, transportation, importation, exportation, or withdrawal of, or the endorsement or guaranty of signatures on, any such security on or after the effective date. This prohibition applies irrespective of the fact that at any time (whether prior to, on, or subsequent to the effective date) the registered or inscribed owner of any such security may have or might appear to have assigned, transferred, or otherwise disposed of the security.

§ 593.202 Effect of transfers violating the provisions of this part.

(a) Any transfer after the effective date that is in violation of any provision of this part or of any regulation, order, directive, ruling, instruction, or license issued pursuant to this part, and that involves any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a), is null and void and shall

not be the basis for the assertion or recognition of any interest in or right, remedy, power, or privilege with respect to such property or property interests.

(b) No transfer before the effective date shall be the basis for the assertion or recognition of any right, remedy, power, or privilege with respect to, or any interest in, any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a), unless the person with whom such property is held or maintained, prior to that date, had written notice of the transfer or by any written evidence had recognized such transfer.

(c) Unless otherwise provided, an appropriate license or other authorization issued by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control before, during, or after a transfer shall validate such transfer or make it enforceable to the same extent that it would be valid or enforceable but for the provisions of IEEPA, Executive Order 13348, this part, and any regulation, order, directive, ruling, instruction, or license issued pursuant to this part.

(d) Transfers of property that otherwise would be null and void or unenforceable by virtue of the provisions of this section shall not be deemed to be null and void or unenforceable as to any person with whom such property is or was held or maintained (and as to such person only) in cases in which such person is able to establish to the satisfaction of the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control each of the following:

(1) Such transfer did not represent a willful violation of the provisions of this part by the person with whom such property is or was held or maintained;

(2) The person with whom such property is or was held or maintained did not have reasonable cause to know or suspect, in view of all the facts and circumstances known or available to such person, that such transfer required a license or authorization issued pursuant to this part and was not so licensed or authorized, or, if a license or authorization did purport to cover the transfer, that such license or authorization had been obtained by misrepresentation of a third party or withholding of material facts or was otherwise fraudulently obtained; and

(3) The person with whom such property is or was held or maintained filed with the Office of Foreign Assets Control a report setting forth in full the circumstances relating to such transfer promptly upon discovery that:

(i) Such transfer was in violation of the provisions of this part or any

regulation, ruling, instruction, license, or other direction or authorization issued pursuant to this part;

(ii) Such transfer was not licensed or authorized by the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control; or

(iii) If a license did purport to cover the transfer, such license had been obtained by misrepresentation of a third party or withholding of material facts or was otherwise fraudulently obtained.

Note to paragraph (d) of § 593.202. The filing of a report in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d)(3) of this section shall not be deemed evidence that the terms of paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section have been satisfied.

(e) Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, unless licensed pursuant to this part, any attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process is null and void with respect to any property in which, on or since the effective date, there existed an interest of a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a).

§ 593.203 Holding of blocked funds in interest-bearing accounts; investment and reinvestment.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section, or as otherwise directed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, any U.S. person holding funds, such as currency, bank deposits, or liquidated financial obligations, subject to § 593.201(a) shall hold or place such funds in a blocked interest-bearing account located in the United States.

(b)(1) For purposes of this section, the term *blocked interest-bearing account* means a blocked account:

(i) In a federally-insured U.S. bank, thrift institution, or credit union, provided the funds are earning interest at rates that are commercially reasonable; or

(ii) With a broker or dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*), provided the funds are invested in a money market fund or in U.S. Treasury bills.

(2) For purposes of this section, a rate is commercially reasonable if it is the rate currently offered to other depositors on deposits or instruments of comparable size and maturity.

(3) Funds held or placed in a blocked account pursuant to this paragraph (b) may not be invested in instruments the maturity of which exceeds 180 days. If interest is credited to a separate blocked account or subaccount, the name of the account party on each account must be the same.

(c) Blocked funds held in instruments the maturity of which exceeds 180 days at the time the funds become subject to § 593.201(a) may continue to be held until maturity in the original instrument, provided any interest, earnings, or other proceeds derived therefrom are paid into a blocked interest-bearing account in accordance with paragraph (b) or (d) of this section.

(d) Blocked funds held in accounts or instruments outside the United States at the time the funds become subject to § 593.201(a) may continue to be held in the same type of accounts or instruments, provided the funds earn interest at rates that are commercially reasonable.

(e) This section does not create an affirmative obligation for the holder of blocked tangible property, such as chattels or real estate, or of other blocked property, such as debt or equity securities, to sell or liquidate such property at the time the property becomes subject to § 593.201(a). However, the Office of Foreign Assets Control may issue licenses permitting or directing such sales in appropriate cases.

(f) Funds subject to this section may not be held, invested, or reinvested in a manner that provides immediate financial or economic benefit or access to any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a), nor may their holder cooperate in or facilitate the pledging or other attempted use as collateral of blocked funds or other assets.

§ 593.204 Expenses of maintaining blocked physical property; liquidation of blocked account.

(a) Except as otherwise authorized, and notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date, all expenses incident to the maintenance of physical property blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) shall be the responsibility of the owners or operators of such property, which expenses shall not be met from blocked funds.

(b) Property blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) may, in the discretion of the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, be sold or liquidated and the net proceeds placed in a blocked interest-bearing account in the name of the owner of the property.

§ 593.205 Prohibition on the importation of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia.

Except as otherwise authorized by regulations, orders, directives, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this section, the importation into the United States, directly or indirectly, of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia is prohibited.

Note to § 593.205. See section 593.510, which authorizes transactions related to the importation of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia. This general license has been issued in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1689 of June 20, 2006.

§ 593.206 Evasions; attempts; conspiracies.

(a) Except as otherwise authorized, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date, any transaction by any U.S. person or within the United States on or after the effective date that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this part is prohibited.

(b) Except as otherwise authorized, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date, any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions set forth in this part is prohibited.

Subpart C—General Definitions**§ 593.301 Blocked account; blocked property.**

The terms *blocked account* and *blocked property* shall mean any account or property subject to the prohibitions in § 593.201 held in the name of a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a), or in which such person has an interest, and with respect to which payments, transfers, exportations, withdrawals, or other dealings may not be made or effected except pursuant to an authorization or license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control expressly authorizing such action.

§ 593.302 Effective date.

The term *effective date* refers to the effective date of the applicable prohibitions and directives contained in this part as follows:

(a) With respect to a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a)(1), or

with respect to the prohibitions set forth at § 593.205, 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, July 23, 2004;

(b) With respect to a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a)(2), the earlier of the date of actual or constructive notice of such person's designation.

§ 593.303 Entity.

The term *entity* means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

§ 593.304 Interest.

Except as otherwise provided in this part, the term interest, when used with respect to property (e.g., "an interest in property"), means an interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect.

§ 593.305 Licenses; general and specific.

(a) Except as otherwise specified, the term *license* means any license or authorization contained in or issued pursuant to this part.

(b) The term *general license* means any license or authorization the terms of which are set forth in subpart E of this part.

(c) The term *specific license* means any license or authorization not set forth in subpart E of this part but issued pursuant to this part.

Note to § 593.305. See § 501.801 of this chapter on licensing procedures.

§ 593.306 Originating in Liberia.

The term *originating in Liberia* means:

(a) Any product determined to be a good of Liberian origin pursuant to the rules of origin of U.S. Customs and Border Protection; or

(b) Any product that has entered into Liberian commerce.

§ 593.307 Person.

The term *person* means an individual or entity.

§ 593.308 Property; property interest.

The terms *property* and *property interest* include, but are not limited to, money, checks, drafts, bullion, bank deposits, savings accounts, debts, indebtedness, obligations, notes, guarantees, debentures, stocks, bonds, coupons, any other financial instruments, bankers acceptances, mortgages, pledges, liens or other rights in the nature of security, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, trust receipts, bills of sale, any other evidences of title, ownership or indebtedness, letters of credit and any documents relating to any rights or obligations there under, powers of attorney, goods, wares,

merchandise, chattels, stocks on hand, ships, goods on ships, real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, vendors' sales agreements, land contracts, leaseholds, ground rents, real estate and any other interest therein, options, negotiable instruments, trade acceptances, royalties, book accounts, accounts payable, judgments, patents, trademarks or copyrights, insurance policies, safe deposit boxes and their contents, annuities, pooling agreements, services of any nature whatsoever, contracts of any nature whatsoever, and any other property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, or interest or interests therein, present, future or contingent.

§ 593.309 Round log or timber product.

The term *round log or timber product* means any product classifiable in Chapter 44 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

§ 593.310 Transfer.

The term *transfer* means any actual or purported act or transaction, whether or not evidenced by writing, and whether or not done or performed within the United States, the purpose, intent, or effect of which is to create, surrender, release, convey, transfer, or alter, directly or indirectly, any right, remedy, power, privilege, or interest with respect to any property and, without limitation upon the foregoing, shall include the making, execution, or delivery of any assignment, power, conveyance, check, declaration, deed, deed of trust, power of attorney, power of appointment, bill of sale, mortgage, receipt, agreement, contract, certificate, gift, sale, affidavit, or statement; the making of any payment; the setting off of any obligation or credit; the appointment of any agent, trustee, or fiduciary; the creation or transfer of any lien; the issuance, docking, filing, or levy of or under any judgment, decree, attachment, injunction, execution, or other judicial or administrative process or order, or the service of any garnishment; the acquisition of any interest of any nature whatsoever by reason of a judgment or decree of any foreign country; the fulfillment of any condition; the exercise of any power of appointment, power of attorney, or other power; or the acquisition, disposition, transportation, importation, exportation, or withdrawal of any security.

§ 593.311 United States.

The term *United States* means the United States, its territories and possessions, and all areas under the jurisdiction or authority thereof.

§ 593.312 U.S. financial institution.

The term *U.S. financial institution* means any U.S. entity (including its foreign branches) that is engaged in the business of accepting deposits, making, granting, transferring, holding, or brokering loans or credits, or purchasing or selling foreign exchange, securities, commodity futures or options, or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent; including but not limited to, depository institutions, banks, savings banks, trust companies, securities brokers and dealers, commodity futures and options brokers and dealers, forward contract and foreign exchange merchants, securities and commodities exchanges, clearing corporations, investment companies, employee benefit plans, and U.S. holding companies, U.S. affiliates, or U.S. subsidiaries of any of the foregoing. This term includes those branches, offices and agencies of foreign financial institutions that are located in the United States, but not such institutions' foreign branches, offices, or agencies.

§ 593.313 United States person; U.S. person.

The term *United States person* or *U.S. person* means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Subpart D—Interpretations**§ 593.401 Reference to amended sections.**

Except as otherwise specified, reference to any provision in or appendix to this part or chapter or to any regulation, ruling, order, instruction, direction, or license issued pursuant to this part refers to the same as currently amended.

§ 593.402 Effect of amendment.

Unless otherwise specifically provided, any amendment, modification, or revocation of any provision in or appendix to this part or chapter or of any order, regulation, ruling, instruction, or license issued by or under the direction of the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control does not affect any act done or omitted, or any civil or criminal suit or proceeding commenced or pending prior to such amendment, modification, or revocation. All penalties, forfeitures, and liabilities under any such order, regulation, ruling, instruction, or license continue and may be enforced as if such

amendment, modification, or revocation had not been made.

§ 593.403 Termination and acquisition of an interest in blocked property.

(a) Whenever a transaction licensed or authorized by or pursuant to this part results in the transfer of blocked property (including any property interest) away from a person, such property shall no longer be deemed to be property blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a), unless there exists in the property another interest that is blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) or any other part of this chapter, the transfer of which has not been effected pursuant to license or other authorization.

(b) Unless otherwise specifically provided in a license or authorization issued pursuant to this part, if property (including any property interest) is transferred or attempted to be transferred to a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a), such property shall be deemed to be property in which that person has an interest and therefore blocked.

§ 593.404 Transactions ordinarily incident to a licensed transaction.

Any transaction ordinarily incident to a licensed transaction and necessary to give effect thereto is also authorized, except:

(a) An ordinarily incident transaction, not explicitly authorized within the terms of the license, by or with a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a); or

(b) An ordinarily incident transaction, not explicitly authorized within the terms of the license, involving a debit to a blocked account or a transfer of blocked property.

§ 593.405 Provision of services.

(a) The prohibitions on transactions involving blocked property contained in § 593.201 apply to services performed in the United States or by U.S. persons, wherever located, including by an overseas branch of an entity located in the United States:

(1) On behalf of or for the benefit of a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a); or

(2) With respect to property interests subject to § 593.201.

(b) *Example.* U.S. persons may not, except as authorized by or pursuant to this part, provide legal, accounting, financial, brokering, freight forwarding, transportation, public relations, or other services to a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a).

Note to § 593.405. See §§ 593.507 and 593.508, respectively, on licensing policy with regard to the provision of certain legal or medical services.

§ 593.406 Offshore transactions.

The prohibitions in § 593.201 on transactions involving blocked property apply to transactions by any U.S. person in a location outside the United States with respect to property held in the name of a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a), or property in which a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) has or has had an interest since the effective date.

§ 593.407 Payments from blocked accounts to satisfy obligations prohibited.

Pursuant to § 593.201, no debits may be made to a blocked account to pay obligations to U.S. persons or other persons, except as authorized by or pursuant to this part.

§ 593.408 Charitable contributions.

Unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Office of Foreign Assets Control by or pursuant to this part, no charitable contribution or donation of funds, goods, services, or technology, including those to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing or medicine, may be made by, to, or for the benefit of a person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to Sec. 593.201(a). For purposes of this part, a contribution or donation is made by, to, or for the benefit of a person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to Sec. 593.201(a) if made by, to, or in the name of such a person; if made by, to, or in the name of an entity or individual acting for or on behalf of, or owned or controlled by, such a person; or if made in an attempt to violate, to evade, or to avoid the bar on the provision of contributions or donations by, to, or for such a person.

§ 593.409 Credit extended and cards issued by U.S. financial institutions.

The prohibition in § 593.201 on dealing in property subject to that section prohibits U.S. financial institutions from performing under any existing credit agreements, including, but not limited to, charge cards, debit cards, or other credit facilities issued by a U.S. financial institution to a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a).

§ 593.410 Setoffs prohibited.

A setoff against blocked property (including a blocked account), whether

by a U.S. bank or other U.S. person, is a prohibited transfer under § 593.201 if effected after the effective date.

§ 593.411 Importation into the United States.

With respect to the prohibitions set forth in § 593.205, the term *importation into the United States* generally means the bringing of any such products into the United States. In the case of round logs or timber products originating in Liberia being transported by vessel, *importation into the United States* means the bringing of any such products into the United States with the intent to unlade. See also § 593.413 and § 593.510.

§ 593.412 Release of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia from a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone.

(a) The prohibitions in § 593.205 apply to importation into a bonded warehouse or a foreign trade zone in the United States.

(b) Section 593.205 does not prohibit the release from a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia imported into a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone either prior to the effective date or in a transaction authorized pursuant to this part on or after the effective date.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this section, any round log or timber product originating in Liberia in which persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) have an interest may not be released unless authorized by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Note to § 593.412. See § 593.510.

§ 593.413 Transshipment or transit through the United States prohibited.

Except as otherwise specified:

(a) The prohibitions in § 593.205 apply to the importation into the United States, for transshipment or transit to third countries, of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia.

(b) In the case of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia, the prohibitions in § 593.205 apply to the unloading in the United States and the intent to unlade in the United States of such products intended or destined for third countries.

Note to § 593.413. See § 593.510.

Subpart E—Licenses, Authorizations and Statements of Licensing Policy

§ 593.501 General and specific licensing procedures.

For provisions relating to licensing procedures, see part 501, subpart E of

this chapter. Licensing actions taken pursuant to part 501 of this chapter with respect to the prohibitions contained in this part are considered actions taken pursuant to this part.

§ 593.502 Effect of license or authorization.

(a) No license or other authorization contained in this part, or otherwise issued by or under the direction of the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, authorizes or validates any transaction effected prior to the issuance of such license or other authorization, unless specifically provided in such license or authorization.

(b) No regulation, ruling, instruction, or license authorizes any transaction prohibited under this part unless the regulation, ruling, instruction, or license is issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control and specifically refers to this part. No regulation, ruling, instruction, or license referring to this part shall be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by any provision of this chapter unless the regulation, ruling, instruction, or license specifically refers to such provision.

(c) Any regulation, ruling, instruction, or license authorizing any transaction otherwise prohibited under this part has the effect of removing a prohibition contained in this part from the transaction, but only to the extent specifically stated by its terms. Unless the regulation, ruling, instruction, or license otherwise specifies, such an authorization does not create any right, duty, obligation, claim, or interest in, or with respect to, any property which would not otherwise exist under ordinary principles of law.

§ 593.503 Exclusion from licenses.

The Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control reserves the right to exclude any person, property, or transaction from the operation of any license or from the privileges conferred by any license. The Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control also reserves the right to restrict the applicability of any license to particular persons, property, transactions, or classes thereof. Such actions are binding upon all persons receiving actual or constructive notice of the exclusions or restrictions.

§ 593.504 Payments and transfers to blocked accounts in U.S. financial institutions.

Any payment of funds or transfer of credit in which a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) has any interest that comes within the possession or control of a U.S. financial institution

must be blocked in an account on the books of that financial institution. A transfer of funds or credit by a U.S. financial institution between blocked accounts in its branches or offices is authorized, provided that no transfer is made from an account within the United States to an account held outside the United States, and further provided that a transfer from a blocked account may be made only to another blocked account held in the same name.

Note to § 593.504. Please refer to § 501.603 of this chapter for mandatory reporting requirements regarding financial transfers. See also § 593.203 concerning the obligation to hold blocked funds in interest-bearing accounts.

§ 593.505 Entries in certain accounts for normal service charges authorized.

(a) A U.S. financial institution is authorized to debit any blocked account held at that financial institution in payment or reimbursement for normal service charges owed it by the owner of that blocked account.

(b) As used in this section, the term *normal service charges* shall include charges in payment or reimbursement for interest due; cable, telegraph, internet, or telephone charges; postage costs; custody fees; small adjustment charges to correct bookkeeping errors; and, but not by way of limitation, minimum balance charges, notary and protest fees, and charges for reference books, photocopies, credit reports, transcripts of statements, registered mail, insurance, stationery and supplies, and other similar items.

§ 593.506 Investment and reinvestment of certain funds.

Subject to the requirements of § 593.203, U.S. financial institutions are authorized to invest and reinvest assets blocked pursuant to § 593.201, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The assets representing such investments and reinvestments are credited to a blocked account or subaccount which is held in the same name at the same U.S. financial institution, or within the possession or control of a U.S. person, but funds shall not be transferred outside the United States for this purpose;

(b) The proceeds of such investments and reinvestments shall not be credited to a blocked account or subaccount under any name or designation that differs from the name or designation of the specific blocked account or subaccount in which such funds or securities were held; and

(c) No immediate financial or economic benefit accrues (e.g., through pledging or other use) to a person whose

property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a).

§ 593.507 Provision of certain legal services authorized.

(a) The provision of the following legal services to or on behalf of persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) is authorized, provided that all receipts of payment of professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses must be specifically licensed:

(1) Provision of legal advice and counseling on the requirements of and compliance with the laws of any jurisdiction within the United States, provided that such advice and counseling are not provided to facilitate transactions in violation of this part;

(2) Representation of persons when named as defendants in or otherwise made parties to domestic U.S. legal, arbitration, or administrative proceedings;

(3) Initiation and conduct of domestic U.S. legal, arbitration, or administrative proceedings in defense of property interests subject to U.S. jurisdiction;

(4) Representation of persons before any Federal or State agency with respect to the imposition, administration, or enforcement of U.S. sanctions against such persons; and

(5) Provision of legal services in any other context in which prevailing U.S. law requires access to legal counsel at public expense.

(b) The provision of any other legal services to persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a), not otherwise authorized in this part, requires the issuance of a specific license.

(c) Entry into a settlement agreement affecting property and interests in property or the enforcement of any lien, judgment, arbitral award, decree, or other order through execution, garnishment, or other judicial process purporting to transfer or otherwise alter or affect property and interests in property blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) is prohibited unless specifically licensed in accordance with § 593.202(e).

§ 593.508 Authorization of emergency medical services.

The provision of nonscheduled emergency medical services in the United States to persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) is authorized, provided that all receipt of payment for such services must be specifically licensed.

§ 593.509 Transactions related to mail authorized.

All transactions by U.S. persons, including payment and transfers to common carriers, incident to the receipt or transmission of mail between a U.S. person and a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201(a) are authorized, provided the mail is limited to personal communications not involving a transfer of anything of value and not exceeding 12 ounces in weight.

§ 593.510 Transactions related to the importation of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia authorized.

Except as otherwise prohibited by § 593.201, all transactions that are prohibited by § 593.205 with respect to the importation into the United States of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia are authorized.

Subpart F—Reports

§ 593.601 Records and reports.

For provisions relating to required records and reports, see part 501, subpart C, of this chapter. Recordkeeping and reporting requirements imposed by part 501 of this chapter with respect to the prohibitions contained in this part are considered requirements arising pursuant to this part.

Subpart G—Penalties

§ 593.701 Penalties.

(a) Attention is directed to section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) (50 U.S.C. 1705), which is applicable to violations of the provisions of any license, ruling, regulation, order, direction, or instruction issued by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this part or otherwise under IEEPA.

(1) A civil penalty not to exceed the amount set forth in Section 206 of IEEPA, as amended, may be imposed on any person who violates or attempts to violate any license, order, or regulation issued under IEEPA;

Note to paragraph (a)(1) of § 593.701. As of May 23, 2007, the maximum civil penalty for a violation of IEEPA is \$50,000.

(2) Whoever willfully violates or willfully attempts to violate any license, order, or regulation issued under IEEPA, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$50,000, and if a natural person, may also be imprisoned for not more than 20 years; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such

violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

(b) Attention is directed to section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c(b)) (“UNPA”), which provides that any person who willfully violates or evades or attempts to violate or evade any order, rule, or regulation issued by the President pursuant to the authority granted in that section, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and, if a natural person, may also be imprisoned for not more than 10 years; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation or evasion shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both and any property, funds, securities, papers, or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, or vehicle, or aircraft, concerned in such violation shall be forfeited to the United States.

(c) Violations involving transactions described at section 203(b)(1), (3–4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3–4)) shall be subject only to the penalties set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d)(1) The civil penalties provided in IEEPA are subject to adjustment pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–410, as amended, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note).

(2) The criminal penalties provided in IEEPA and UNPA are subject to increase pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3571.

(e) Attention is also directed to 18 U.S.C. 1001, which provides that whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the United States, knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(f) Violations of this part may also be subject to relevant provisions of other applicable laws.

§ 593.702 Prepenalty notice.

(a) *When required.* If the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control has reason to believe that there has occurred a violation of any provision of this part or a violation of the provisions of any license, ruling, regulation, order, direction, or instruction issued by or pursuant to the direction or

authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this part or otherwise under IEEPA, and the Director determines that further proceedings are warranted, the Director shall notify the alleged violator of the agency's intent to impose a monetary penalty by issuing a prepenalty notice. The prepenalty notice shall be in writing. The prepenalty notice may be issued whether or not another agency has taken any action with respect to the matter.

(b) *Contents of notice.*—(1) *Facts of violation.* The prepenalty notice shall describe the violation, specify the laws and regulations allegedly violated, and state the amount of the proposed monetary penalty.

(2) *Right to respond.* The prepenalty notice also shall inform the respondent of the respondent's right to make a written presentation within the applicable 30-day period set forth in § 593.703 as to why a monetary penalty should not be imposed or why, if imposed, the monetary penalty should be in a lesser amount than proposed.

(c) *Informal settlement prior to issuance of prepenalty notice.* At any time prior to the issuance of a prepenalty notice, an alleged violator may request in writing that, for a period not to exceed 60 days, the agency withhold issuance of the prepenalty notice for the exclusive purpose of effecting settlement of the agency's potential civil monetary penalty claims. In the event the Director grants the request, under terms and conditions within the Director's discretion, the Office of Foreign Assets Control will agree to withhold issuance of the prepenalty notice for a period not to exceed 60 days and will enter into settlement negotiations of the potential civil monetary penalty claim.

§ 593.703 Response to prepenalty notice; informal settlement.

(a) *Deadline for response.* The respondent may submit a response to the prepenalty notice within the applicable 30-day period set forth in this paragraph. The Director may grant, at the Director's discretion, an extension of time in which to submit a response to the prepenalty notice. The failure to submit a response within the applicable time period set forth in this paragraph shall be deemed to be a waiver of the right to respond.

(1) *Computation of time for response.* A response to the prepenalty notice must be postmarked or date-stamped by the U.S. Postal Service (or foreign postal service, if mailed abroad) or courier service provider (if transmitted to the Office of Foreign Assets Control by

courier) on or before the 30th day after the postmark date on the envelope in which the prepenalty notice was mailed. If the prepenalty notice was personally delivered to the respondent by a non-U.S. Postal Service agent authorized by the Director, a response must be postmarked or date-stamped on or before the 30th day after the date of delivery.

(2) *Extensions of time for response.* If a due date falls on a Federal holiday or weekend, that due date is extended to include the following business day. Any other extensions of time will be granted, at the Director's discretion, only upon the respondent's specific request to the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

(b) *Form and method of response.* The response need not be in any particular form, but it must be typewritten and signed by the respondent or a representative thereof. A copy of the written response may be sent by facsimile, but the original also must be sent to the Office of Foreign Assets Control Civil Penalties Division by mail or courier and must be postmarked or date-stamped, in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Contents of response.* A written response must contain information sufficient to indicate that it is in response to the prepenalty notice and must identify the Office of Foreign Assets Control identification number listed on the prepenalty notice.

(1) A written response must include the respondent's full name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number, if available, or those of the representative of the respondent.

(2) A written response should either admit or deny each specific violation alleged in the prepenalty notice and also state if the respondent has no knowledge of a particular violation. If the written response fails to address any specific violation alleged in the prepenalty notice, that alleged violation shall be deemed to be admitted.

(3) A written response should include any information in defense, evidence in support of an asserted defense, or other factors that the respondent requests the Office of Foreign Assets Control to consider. Any defense or explanation previously made to the Office of Foreign Assets Control or any other agency must be repeated in the written response. Any defense not raised in the written response will be considered waived. The written response also should set forth the reasons why the respondent believes the penalty should not be imposed or why, if imposed, it should be in a lesser amount than proposed.

(d) *Failure to Respond.* If the Office of Foreign Assets Control receives no

response to a prepenalty notice within the applicable time period set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, a penalty notice generally will be issued, taking into account the mitigating and/or aggravating factors present in the record. If there are no mitigating factors present in the record, or the record contains a preponderance of aggravating factors, the proposed prepenalty amount generally will be assessed as the final penalty.

(e) *Informal settlement.* In addition to or as an alternative to a written response to a prepenalty notice, the respondent or respondent's representative may contact the Office of Foreign Assets Control's Civil Penalties Division as advised in the prepenalty notice to propose the settlement of allegations contained in the prepenalty notice and related matters. However, the requirements set forth in paragraph (g) of this section as to oral communication by the representative must first be fulfilled. In the event of settlement at the prepenalty stage, the claim proposed in the prepenalty notice will be withdrawn, the respondent will not be required to take a written position on allegations contained in the prepenalty notice, and the Office of Foreign Assets Control will make no final determination as to whether a violation occurred. The amount accepted in settlement of allegations in a prepenalty notice may vary from the civil penalty that might finally be imposed in the event of a formal determination of violation. In the event no settlement is reached, the time limit specified in paragraph (a) of this section for written response to the prepenalty notice will remain in effect unless additional time is granted by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

(f) *Guidelines.* Guidelines for the imposition or settlement of civil penalties by the Office of Foreign Assets Control are available on OFAC's Web site (<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>).

(g) *Representation.* A representative of the respondent may act on behalf of the respondent, but any oral communication with the Office of Foreign Assets Control prior to a written submission regarding the specific allegations contained in the prepenalty notice must be preceded by a written letter of representation, unless the prepenalty notice was served upon the respondent in care of the representative.

§ 593.704 Penalty imposition or withdrawal.

(a) *No violation.* If, after considering any response to the prepenalty notice and any relevant facts, the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control determines that there was no violation

by the respondent named in the prepenalty notice, the Director shall notify the respondent in writing of that determination and of the cancellation of the proposed monetary penalty.

(b) **Violation.** (1) If, after considering any written response to the prepenalty notice, or default in the submission of a written response, and any relevant facts, the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control determines that there was a violation by the respondent named in the prepenalty notice, the Director is authorized to issue a written penalty notice to the respondent of the determination of the violation and the imposition of the monetary penalty.

(2) The penalty notice shall inform the respondent that payment or arrangement for installment payment of the assessed penalty must be made within 30 days of the date of mailing of the penalty notice by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

(3) The penalty notice shall inform the respondent of the requirement to furnish the respondent's taxpayer identification number pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7701 and that such number will be used for purposes of collecting and reporting on any delinquent penalty amount.

(4) The issuance of the penalty notice finding a violation and imposing a monetary penalty shall constitute final agency action. The respondent has the right to seek judicial review of that final agency action in Federal district court.

§ 593.705 Administrative collection; referral to United States Department of Justice.

In the event that the respondent does not pay the penalty imposed pursuant to this part or make payment arrangements acceptable to the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control within 30 days of the date of mailing of the penalty notice, the matter may be referred for administrative collection measures by the Department of the Treasury or to the United States Department of Justice for appropriate action to recover the penalty in a civil suit in a Federal district court.

Subpart H—Procedures

§ 593.801 Procedures.

For license application procedures and procedures relating to amendments, modifications, or revocations of licenses; administrative decisions; rulemaking; and requests for documents pursuant to the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts (5 U.S.C. 552 and 552a), see part 501, subpart E, of this chapter.

§ 593.802 Delegation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any action that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take pursuant to Executive Order 13348 of July 22, 2004 (69 FR 44885, July 27, 2004), and any further Executive orders relating to the national emergency declared therein, may be taken by the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control or by any other person to whom the Secretary of the Treasury has delegated authority so to act.

Subpart I—Paperwork Reduction Act

§ 593.901 Paperwork Reduction Act notice.

For approval by the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507) of information collections relating to record keeping and reporting requirements, licensing procedures (including those pursuant to statements of licensing policy), and other procedures, see § 501.901 of this chapter. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

Dated: March 20, 2007.

Adam J. Szubin,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. E7-9822 Filed 5-22-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4811-42-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD01-07-049]

RIN 1625-AA87

Security Zone: Coast Guard Academy Commencement, New London, CT

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary security zone for the 2007 Coast Guard Academy Commencement Ceremony on Wednesday May 23, 2007. This zone will provide security in the waters of the Thames River adjacent to the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut during the 2007 Commencement Exercises. This temporary security zone is necessary to protect senior government officials, dignitaries, participants and guests attending the Commencement, members of the general public, and the

surrounding area from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, or other hazards of a similar nature. Entry into this security zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Long Island Sound, New Haven, Connecticut.

DATES: This rule is effective from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. on May 23, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket CGD01-07-049 and are available for inspection or copying at Sector Long Island Sound between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Douglas Miller, Waterways Management Division, Sector Long Island Sound at (203) 468-4596.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. The security zone was requested by the U.S. Secret Service for the Commencement Exercises as the attendance of several senior level government officials and other dignitaries, combined with the nature of and location of the Ceremonies, presents a target for terrorist activity. The sensitive and unpredictable schedules of several of the Commencement Ceremony attendees precluded sufficient notice to the Coast Guard that a security zone would be necessary.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. The delay in notification of the need for the security zone left insufficient time to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in advance of the effective date of this security zone. The delay in notification also does not allow 30 days between publication of the rule and its effective date. Making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication is necessary as this immediate action is needed to protect the senior government officials and dignitaries attending Commencement exercises, other participants and guests to the Coast Guard Academy Commencement, and the surrounding community from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, or other hazards of a similar nature.

Background and Purpose

Several senior United States government officials and other