

democratic and has a strong and storied tradition of a free press. But its libel laws are much more plaintiff-friendly. Some British papers reflect this in terms of the publisher's authority over the newsroom.

\* \* \* \* \*

At the end of the day, the Regulation creates substantial hurdles to everyday USAGM operations through its lack of clarity. Under the Regulation *any* decision that could engender controversy and could somehow be argued to violate Regulation, must go through a long and time consuming legal and operational review—no matter how minor the decision. This is contrary to the purposes of a regulation of internal agency procedure, which should be to clarify and facilitate agency operations. It also undermines the purpose of centralizing control of USAGM in a single CEO. These points strongly support repeal of the Regulation.

Repeal due to the Regulation's vagueness is also supported by another related fundamental factor—accountability. The Regulation's vagueness breaks and obfuscates clear lines of authority and accountability within the organization. For example, if United States Government employees can break a story by knowingly and willfully publishing classified information, the voters and Congress should know why, and most importantly, whose call it was. And if the President or his officers decide against taking such a risk, they should have the clear ability to do so and to ensure that the decision is carried out by the organization.

### Conclusion

The Regulation was voted on by the BBG via an email notation vote hours before the CEO was confirmed by the United States Senate. The putative statutory basis for the Regulation has existed for many years and USAGM: (1) Did not promulgate a regulation during that time; and (2) did not seem to suffer any major issues—on this point—for want of a regulation. The Regulation is repealed.

### Effective Date

Analogous to the immediate operation of the Regulation now being repealed, this repeal is already effective upon the Agency having been promulgated by the CEO. *Cf. Firewall and Highest Standards of Professional Journalism*, 85 FR 36151. Publication will codify the repeal into the **Federal Register**. Those provisions pertaining to non-supervisory employees deemed subject to collective bargaining requirements set

forth under the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute and the Agency's negotiated labor-management agreements would only become effective subject to the terms and conditions within those bargaining agreements.

### Rulemaking Requirements

1. This final rule has been determined to be exempt from review for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

2. This rule does not impose information collection and recordkeeping requirements. Consequently, it need not be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

3. This rule does not contain policies with federalism implications as this term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

4. The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553, *et seq.*) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, the opportunity for public participation, and a delay in effective date, are inapplicable because, just like the underlying regulation hereby being repealed (*Firewall and Highest Standards of Professional Journalism*, 85 FR at 36151), this rule involves a rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice. (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A)). Further, no other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this final rule. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under 5 U.S.C. or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, this rule is issued in final form. Although there is no formal comment period, public comments on this rule are welcome on a continuing basis. Comments should be submitted to Daniel Rosenholtz, 330 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20237 (email at: [Rule\\_Comments@usagm.gov](mailto:Rule_Comments@usagm.gov)).

### List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 531

Conflict of interest, Communications, News media.

### Authority and Issuance

For the foregoing reasons, pursuant to the Chief Executive Officer's authorities under the U.S. International Broadcast Act (22 U.S.C. 6201, *et seq.*), the United States Agency for Global Media amends 22 CFR chapter V as follows:

■ 1. Revise the heading for chapter V to read as follows:

## Chapter V—UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA

### PART 531—[Removed and Reserved]

■ 2. Remove and reserve part 531.

**Michael Pack,**

*Chief Executive Officer, U.S. Agency for Global Media.*

[FR Doc. 2020-24736 Filed 12-9-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8610-01-P

## POSTAL SERVICE

### 39 CFR Part 501

#### Authorization To Manufacture and Distribute Postage Evidencing Systems; Correction

**AGENCY:** Postal Service™.

**ACTION:** Correcting amendments.

**SUMMARY:** On December 4, 2020, the Postal Service published a final rule concerning decertifying and withdrawing all non-Intelligent Mail Indicia compliant Postage Evidencing Systems. That document incorrectly listed the date decertified indicia may not be recognized as valid postage for use or refunds in one section of the rule edits. This document corrects the final regulation.

**DATES:** This correcting amendment is effective December 10, 2020.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ezana Dessie, Principal Business Systems Analyst, [Ezana.Dessie@usps.gov](mailto:Ezana.Dessie@usps.gov), (202) 268-5686.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In the final rule published on December 4, 2020, 85 FR 78234, in § 501.20, the Postal Service listed the effective date that decertified indicia may not be recognized as valid postage for use or refunds as June 20, 2025. This should instead read June 30, 2025. The Postal Service makes this change below.

#### List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 501

Administrative practice and procedure, Postal Service.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Postal Service corrects 39 CFR part 501 by making the following correcting amendment:

### PART 501—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 501 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 39 U.S.C. 101, 401, 403, 404, 410, 2601, 2605; Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (Pub. L. 95-452, as amended); 5 U.S.C. App. 3.

■ 2. Amend § 501.20 by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

**§ 501.20 Discontinued Postage Evidencing Indicia.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) Effective December 31, 2024 all Postage Evidencing Systems that do not to produce Intelligent Mail Indicia (IMI) for evidence of pre-paid postage must be

withdrawn from service. Non-IMI indicia, which are not compliant with the then-current version of the IMI-PC, will be decertified and may not be used as a valid form of postage evidence. These decertified indicia may not be

recognized as valid postage for use or refunds, after June 30, 2025.

**Ruth Stevenson,**

*Attorney, Federal Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 2020-27100 Filed 12-7-20; 11:15 am]

**BILLING CODE P**