

the Penalty Notice shall constitute final agency action. The violator has the right to seek judicial review of that final agency action in Federal district court.

§ 525.70 4 Administrative collection; referral to United States Department of Justice.

In the event that the violator does not pay the penalty imposed pursuant to this part or make payment arrangements acceptable to OFAC, 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.

§ 525.705 Findings of Violation.

(a) *When issued.* (1) OFAC may issue an initial Finding of Violation that identifies a violation if OFAC:

(i) Determines that there has occurred a violation of any provision of this part, or a violation of the provisions of any regulation, ruling, instruction, order, directive, or license issued by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this part or otherwise under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*);

(ii) Considers it important to document the occurrence of a violation; and

(iii) Based on the Guidelines contained in appendix A to part 501 of this chapter, concludes that an administrative response is warranted but that a civil monetary penalty is not the most appropriate response.

(2) An initial Finding of Violation shall be in writing and may be issued whether or not another agency has taken any action with respect to the matter. For additional details concerning issuance of a Finding of Violation, see appendix A to part 501 of this chapter.

(b) *Response*—(1) *Right to respond.* An alleged violator has the right to contest an initial Finding of Violation by providing a written response to OFAC.

(2) *Deadline for response; default determination.* A response to an initial Finding of Violation must be made within 30 days as set forth in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. The failure to submit a response within 30 days shall be deemed to be a waiver of the right to respond, and the initial Finding of Violation will become final and will constitute final agency action. The violator has the right to seek judicial review of that final agency action in federal district court.

(i) *Computation of time for response.* A response to an initial Finding of

Violation 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 OFAC by courier), or dated if sent by email, on or before the 30th day after the postmark date on the envelope in which the initial Finding of Violation was served or date the Finding of Violation was sent by email. If the initial Finding of Violation was personally delivered by a non-U.S. Postal Service agent authorized by OFAC, a response must be postmarked or date-stamped on or before the 30th day after the date of delivery.

(ii) *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 discretion of OFAC, only upon specific request to OFAC.

(3) *Form and method of response.* A response to an initial Finding of Violation need not be in any particular form, but it must be typewritten and signed by the alleged violator or a representative thereof (electronic signature is acceptable), contain information sufficient to indicate that it is in response to the initial Finding of Violation, and include the OFAC identification number listed on the initial Finding of Violation. The response must be sent to OFAC's Enforcement Division by mail or courier or email and must be postmarked or date-stamped in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(4) *Information that should be included in response.* Any response should set forth in detail why the alleged violator either believes that a violation of the regulations in this part did not occur and/or why a Finding of Violation is otherwise unwarranted under the circumstances, with reference to the General Factors Affecting Administrative Action set forth in the Guidelines contained in appendix A to part 501 of this chapter. The response should include all documentary or other evidence available to the alleged violator that supports the arguments set forth in the response. OFAC will consider all relevant materials submitted in the response.

(c) *Determination*—(1) *Determination that a Finding of Violation is warranted.* If, after considering the response, OFAC determines that a final Finding of Violation should be issued, OFAC will issue a final Finding of Violation that will inform the violator of its decision. A final Finding of Violation shall constitute final agency action. The violator has the right to seek judicial

review of that final agency action in federal district court.

(2) *Determination that a Finding of Violation is not warranted.* If, after considering the response, OFAC determines a Finding of Violation is not warranted, then OFAC will inform the alleged violator of its decision not to issue a final Finding of Violation.

Note 1 to paragraph (c)(2). A determination by OFAC that a final Finding of Violation is not warranted does not preclude OFAC from pursuing other enforcement actions consistent with the Guidelines contained in appendix A to part 501 of this chapter.

(d) *Representation.* A representative of the alleged violator may act on behalf of the alleged violator, but any oral communication with OFAC prior to a written submission regarding the specific alleged violations contained in the initial Finding of Violation must be preceded by a written letter of representation, unless the initial Finding of Violation was served upon the alleged violator in care of the representative.

Lisa M. Palluconi,
Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 242

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. FWS–R7–SM–2024–0017; 256D0102DM DS61900000 DMSN0000.000000 DX61901; 70101–1261–0000L6]

RIN 1018–BH67

Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska—Subpart B, Federal Subsistence Board Membership; Correction

AGENCY: Forest Service, Agriculture; Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture are correcting an amendatory instruction in the final rule that published in the **Federal Register** on October 17, 2024. That rule revises the regulations concerning the composition of the Federal Subsistence

Board, which has authority to administer the subsistence taking and uses of fish and wildlife on public lands in Alaska.

DATES: Effective November 18, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Crystal Leonetti, Acting Director, Office of Subsistence Management; 907-786-3888; or subsistence@ios.doi.gov. For questions specific to National Forest System lands, contact Gregory Risdahl, Regional Subsistence Program Leader, USDA, Forest Service, Alaska Region; 907-302-7354 or gregory.risdahl@usda.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, blind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the final rule that published in the **Federal Register** on October 17, 2024, at 89 FR 83622, on page 83628, in the first column, amendatory instruction 2 is corrected to read as follows:

2. In subpart B of 36 CFR part 242 and 50 CFR part 100, amend § ____ .10 by:
 - a. Revising paragraphs (a), (b), and (d)(2); and
 - b. Adding paragraphs (d)(11) through (14).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

Joan Mooney,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Exercising the Delegated Authority of the Assistant Secretary—Policy, Management and Budget, Department of the Interior.

Homer Wilkes,

Undersecretary, Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture.

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DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 79

RIN 2900-AR33

Legal Services for Homeless Veterans and Veterans At-Risk for Homelessness Grant Program

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs

ACTION: Final rule

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) adopts as final, with changes, an interim final rule (IFR) to implement a new authority requiring VA to award grants to eligible entities

that will provide certain legal services for homeless veterans and veterans at risk for homelessness.

DATES: This rule is effective December 13, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Madolyn Gingell, National Coordinator, Legal Services for Veterans, Veterans Justice Programs, Clinical Services, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20420, (239) 223-4681. (This is not a toll-free telephone number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In an IFR published in the **Federal Register** (FR) on June 1, 2022, (87 FR 33025), VA established, in new part 79 of title 38, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the Legal Services for Homeless Veterans and Veterans At-Risk for Homelessness Grant Program, required by section 2022A of title 38, United States Code (U.S.C.). VA provided a 60-day comment period, which ended on August 1, 2022. VA received 12 comments, which are discussed in further detail below. Based on the comments, VA is making changes to part 79, as explained in more detail below.

Comments

Definition of Veteran

Two commenters suggested VA revise its definition of veteran in 38 CFR 79.5, which adopts the definition of veteran in 38 U.S.C. 101(2). Section 101(2) defines veteran as a person who served in the active military, naval, air, or space service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable. These commenters were concerned that the definition is too limited and would exclude former servicemembers who need or would benefit from the legal assistance provided under this grant program and who this program was designed to serve (that is, as described by the commenters, those who need assistance with discharge upgrades).

Instead of using the definition of veteran in 38 U.S.C. 101, one of these commenters recommended VA use the definition of veteran in 38 U.S.C. 2002(b) (which is applicable to VA benefits for homeless veterans) or in the alternative, use a more inclusive definition. The definition of veteran in 38 U.S.C. 2002(b) is used for purposes of sections 2011, 2012, 2013, 2044, 2061 of title 38, as well as 42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(19)(D). Sections 2011, 2012, 2013, 2044, and 2061 apply to VA benefits for homeless veterans such as the supportive services for veteran families grant program and the homeless

providers grant and per diem program. Section 1437(o)(19)(D) of 42 U.S.C. authorizes rental vouchers for certain eligible homeless veterans.

The definition of veteran in 38 U.S.C. 2002 defines veteran to mean a person who served in the active military, naval, air, or space service, regardless of length of service, and who was discharged or released therefrom, and excludes a person who received a dishonorable discharge from the Armed Forces; or was discharged or dismissed from the Armed Forces by reason of the sentence of a general court-martial.

We acknowledge that the current definition of veteran in 38 CFR 79.5 limits those individuals who are eligible for legal services under the grant program, including legal services relating to requests to upgrade the characterization of a discharge. However, we are unable to revise the definition as this commenter recommends (e.g., by using the 38 U.S.C. 2002(b) definition of veteran or a more inclusive definition). Section 2022A does not define veteran. Title 38 has already provided a definition for veteran in section 101(2). Without indicating an alternate definition for the term in statute, Congress's use of "veteran" in section 2022A can only lead VA to surmise that it intended the legal services enumerated in section 2022A to be provided to veterans who meet the requirements of section 101(2), as well as other criteria for being homeless or at risk for homelessness. Thus, we must use the definition of veteran in section 101 rather than the definition in section 2002(b) or a more inclusive definition.

Furthermore, section 2002(b) explicitly limits its applicability to specific sections in chapter 20 (for example, sections 2011, 2012, 2013, 2044, and 2061) and does not include section 2022A. Given that Congress remained silent on the subject, "veteran" in section 2022A must be read as using the available definition in section 101(2). Short of future statutory change, the definition of veteran in 38 U.S.C. 2002(b) does not apply to this grant program authorized by 2022A.

We make no changes to the definition of veteran based on this comment.

The other commenter recommended that VA define veteran in the same way as the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, which defines veteran as all individuals who served in the military regardless of the length of service or their discharge status.

In defining veteran, section 101(2) refers to a person who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable. This excludes