

(8) 16 U.S.C. 971f(a), Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975,<sup>3</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(9) 16 U.S.C. 973f(a), South Pacific Tuna Act of 1988 (1988), violation, maximum from \$535,243 to \$541,570.

(10) 16 U.S.C. 1174(b), Fur Seal Act Amendments of 1983 (1983), violation, maximum from \$25,479 to \$25,780.

(11) 16 U.S.C. 1375(a)(1), Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (1972), violation, maximum from \$29,755 to \$30,107.

(12) 16 U.S.C. 1385(e), Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act,<sup>4</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(13) 16 U.S.C. 1437(d)(1), National Marine Sanctuaries Act (1992), violation, maximum from \$181,484 to \$183,629.

(14) 16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1), Endangered Species Act of 1973:

(i) Violation as specified (1988), maximum from \$53,524 to \$54,157.

(ii) Violation as specified (1988), maximum from \$25,691 to \$25,995.

(iii) Otherwise violation (1978), maximum from \$1,759 to \$1,780.

(15) 16 U.S.C. 1858(a), Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (1990), violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(16) 16 U.S.C. 2437(a), Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act of 1984,<sup>5</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(17) 16 U.S.C. 2465(a), Antarctic Protection Act of 1990,<sup>6</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(18) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a), Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (1981):

(i) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(1), violation, maximum from \$27,553 to \$27,879.

(ii) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(2), violation, maximum from \$689 to \$697.

(19) 16 U.S.C. 3606(b)(1), Atlantic Salmon Convention Act of 1982,<sup>7</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$194,047.

(20) 16 U.S.C. 3637(b), Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985,<sup>8</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(21) 16 U.S.C. 4016(b)(1)(B), Fish and Seafood Promotion Act of 1986 (1986); violation, minimum from \$1,166 to \$1,180; maximum from \$11,665 to \$11,803.

(22) 16 U.S.C. 5010, North Pacific Anadromous Stocks Act of 1992,<sup>9</sup>

violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(23) 16 U.S.C. 5103(b)(2), Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act,<sup>10</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(24) 16 U.S.C. 5154(c)(1), Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act,<sup>11</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(25) 16 U.S.C. 5507(a), High Seas Fishing Compliance Act of 1995 (1995), violation, maximum from \$167,433 to \$169,412.

(26) 16 U.S.C. 5606(b), Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995,<sup>12</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(27) 16 U.S.C. 6905(c), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act,<sup>13</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(28) 16 U.S.C. 7009(c) and (d), Pacific Whiting Act of 2006,<sup>14</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(29) 22 U.S.C. 1978(e), Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (1971):

(i) Violation, maximum from \$29,755 to \$30,107.

(ii) Subsequent violation, maximum from \$87,913 to \$88,952.

(30) 30 U.S.C. 1462(a), Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act (1980), violation, maximum, from \$75,867 to \$76,764.

(31) 42 U.S.C. 9152(c), Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act of 1980 (1980), violation, maximum from \$75,867 to \$76,764.

(32) 16 U.S.C. 1827a, Billfish Conservation Act of 2012,<sup>15</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(33) 16 U.S.C. 7407(b), Port State Measures Agreement Act of 2015,<sup>16</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(34) 16 U.S.C. 1826g(f), High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act,<sup>17</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(35) 16 U.S.C. 7705, Ensuring Access to Pacific Fisheries Act,<sup>18</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(36) 16 U.S.C. 7805, Ensuring Access to Pacific Fisheries Act,<sup>19</sup> violation, maximum from \$192,768 to \$195,047.

(g) *National Technical Information Service*. 42 U.S.C. 1306c(c), Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (2013), violation,

minimum from \$1,000 to \$1,012; maximum total penalty on any person for any calendar year, excluding willful or intentional violations from \$250,000 to \$252,955.

#### § 6.4 Effective date of adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

The Department of Commerce's 2021 adjustments for inflation made by § 6.3, of the civil monetary penalties there specified, are effective on January 15, 2021, and said civil monetary penalties, as thus adjusted by the adjustments for inflation made by § 6.3, apply only to those civil monetary penalties, including those whose associated violation predated such adjustment, which are assessed by the Department of Commerce after the effective date of the new civil monetary penalty level, and before the effective date of any future adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties thereto made subsequent to January 15, 2021 as provided in § 6.5.

#### § 6.5 Subsequent annual adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

The Secretary of Commerce or his or her designee by regulation shall make subsequent adjustments for inflation to the Department of Commerce's civil monetary penalties annually, which shall take effect not later than January 15, notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

[FR Doc. 2020-29024 Filed 1-8-21; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### 15 CFR Part 744

[Docket No. 201214-0340]

RIN 0694-AI39

#### Revisions to the Unverified List (UVL)

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is amending the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by removing three (3) persons from the Unverified List (UVL). The three persons are removed from the UVL on the basis that BIS was able to verify their *bona fides* (i.e., legitimacy and reliability relating to the end use and end user of items subject to the EAR) through successful end-use checks.

**DATES:** This rule is effective January 11, 2021.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>13</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>15</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>17</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>18</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>19</sup> See footnote 1.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Kevin Kurland, Director, Office of Enforcement Analysis, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, Phone: (202) 482-4255 or by email at [UVLRequest@bis.doc.gov](mailto:UVLRequest@bis.doc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Background**

The Unverified List (UVL), found in Supplement No. 6 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730 through 774) (EAR), contains the names and addresses of foreign persons who are or have been parties to a transaction, as such parties are described in § 748.5 of the EAR, involving the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) of items subject to the EAR, and whose *bona fides* the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) has been unable to verify through an end-use check. BIS may add persons to the UVL when BIS or federal officials acting on BIS's behalf have been unable to verify a foreign person's *bona fides* because an end-use check, such as a pre-license check (PLC) or a post-shipment verification (PSV), cannot be completed satisfactorily for reasons outside the U.S. Government's control.

There are a number of reasons why end-use checks cannot be completed. These include but are not limited to reasons unrelated to the cooperation of the foreign party subject to the end-use check. For example, BIS sometimes initiates end-use checks and cannot find a foreign party at the address indicated on export documents and cannot locate the party by telephone or email. Additionally, BIS sometimes is unable to conduct end-use checks when host government agencies do not respond to requests to conduct end-use checks, prevent the scheduling of such checks, or refuse to schedule them in a timely manner. Under these circumstances, although BIS has an interest in informing the public of its inability to verify the foreign party's *bona fides*, there may not be sufficient information to add the foreign person at issue to the Entity List (Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the EAR) under § 744.11 of the EAR (see paragraph (b), Criteria for revising the Entity List), or under another provision of the EAR. In such circumstances, BIS may add the foreign person to the UVL.

Furthermore, BIS sometimes is able to conduct end-use checks but cannot verify the *bona fides* of a foreign party. For example, BIS may be unable to verify *bona fides* if, during the conduct of an end-use check, a recipient of items subject to the EAR is unable to produce the items that are the subject of the end-use check for visual inspection or

provide sufficient documentation or other evidence to confirm the disposition of the items. The inability of foreign persons subject to end-use checks to demonstrate their *bona fides* raises concerns about the suitability of such persons as participants in future exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) of items subject to the EAR and indicates a risk that such items may be diverted to prohibited end uses and/or end users. However, in such circumstances, BIS may not have sufficient information to establish that such persons are involved in activities described in parts 744 or 746 of the EAR, therefore preventing the placement of the persons on the Entity List. In such circumstances, the foreign persons may be added to the UVL.

As provided in § 740.2(a)(17) of the EAR, the use of license exceptions for exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) involving a party or parties to the transaction who are listed on the UVL is suspended. Additionally, under § 744.15(b) of the EAR, there is a requirement for exporters, reexporters, and transferors to obtain (and keep a record of) a UVL statement from a party or parties to the transaction who are listed on the UVL before proceeding with exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) to such persons, when the exports, reexports and transfers (in-country) are not subject to a license requirement.

Requests for removal of a UVL entry must be made in accordance with § 744.15(d) of the EAR. Decisions regarding the removal or modification of UVL listings will be made by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement, based on a demonstration by the listed person of its *bona fides*.

**Changes to the EAR***Supplement No. 6 to Part 744 (“the Unverified List” or “UVL”)*

This rule removes three persons from the UVL. BIS is removing these persons pursuant to § 744.15(c)(2) of the EAR based on the successful completion of end-use checks that resulted in the verification of their *bona fides*. This final rule implements the decision of the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement to remove the following three persons located in Germany and Mexico from the UVL:

*Germany:*

- DMA Logistics GmbH, Max Planck-Strasse 1, Unna, Germany; and
  - Halm Elektronik GmbH, Burgstrasse 106, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- Mexico:*
- Integrated Production and Test Engineering, a.k.a. IPTE, Calle

Alambiques 975—9, Parque Industrial el Alamo, Guadalajara, Jalisco 44490, Mexico

**Export Control Reform Act of 2018**

On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which included the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (ECRA) (codified, as amended, at 50 U.S.C. 4801 through 4852). ECRA provides the legal basis for BIS's principal authorities and serves as the authority under which BIS issues this rule.

**Rulemaking Requirements**

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 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). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been designated as “not significant” for purposes of Executive Order 12866. This rule is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

Pursuant to section 1762 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4821) this action is exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requirements for notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date. The analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable because no general notice of proposed rulemaking was required for this action. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required, and none has been prepared.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor is subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number. This regulation involves collections previously approved by OMB under the

following control numbers: 0694–0088 (Simplified Network Application Processing+ System (SNAP+) and the Multipurpose Export License Application), 0694–0122 (Licensing Responsibilities and Enforcement), and 0694–0137 (License Exceptions and Exclusions). Collection 0694–0088 includes, among other things, license applications, and carries a burden estimate of 42.5 minutes for a manual or electronic submission for a total burden estimate of 31,878 hours.

This rule will not change public burden in a collection of information approved by OMB under control number 0694–0088. The restoration of license exceptions for listed persons on the Unverified List will result in decreased license applications being submitted to BIS by exporters. The removal of license exceptions for listed persons on the Unverified List will potentially result in increased license applications being submitted to BIS by exporters. Total burden hours associated with the Paperwork Reduction Act and OMB control number 0694–0088 are expected not to change, as the restoration of some license exceptions and the restriction of other license exceptions will only affect transactions involving persons removed from or added to the Unverified List and not all export transactions. Because license exception eligibility is restored for these entities removed from the UVL, this rule increases public burden in a collection of information approved by OMB under control number 0694–0137 minimally, as this will only affect specifically listed individual persons. The decreased burden under 0694–0088 is reciprocal to the increased burden under 0694–0137, and results in little or no change of burden to the public. This rule also decreases public burden in a collection of information under OMB control number 0694–0122, as a result of the exchange of UVL statements between private parties. The total change in burden hours associated with both of these collections is expected to be minimal, as it involves a limited number of persons listed on the UVL.

#### List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 744

Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Terrorism.

Accordingly, part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730 through 774) is amended as follows:

#### **PART 744—CONTROL POLICY: END-USER AND END-USE BASED**

■ 1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 744 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852; 50 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 3201 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 2139a; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 7210; E.O. 12058, 43 FR 20947, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 179; E.O. 12851, 58 FR 33181, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 608; E.O. 12938, 59 FR 59099, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 950; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13099, 63 FR 45167, 3 CFR, 1998 Comp., p. 208; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; E.O. 13224, 66 FR 49079, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 786; Notice of September 18, 2020, 85 FR 59641 (September 22, 2020); Notice of November 12, 2020, 85 FR 72897 (November 13, 2020).

#### **Supplement No. 6 to Part 744 [Amended]**

- 2. Supplement No. 6 to part 744 is amended in the table by:
  - a. Removing the entries for “DMA Logistics GmbH” and “Halm Elektronik GmbH” under “Germany”; and
  - b. Removing the entry for “Mexico”.

**Matthew S. Borman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2020–27931 Filed 1–8–21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–33–P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

### **Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board**

#### **20 CFR Part 501**

**RIN 1290–AA37**

#### **Rules of Practice and Procedure**

**AGENCY:** Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board, Department of Labor.  
**ACTION:** Direct Final Rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor (DOL or Department) is issuing this Direct Final Rule (DFR) to seek public comments on a proposal to require electronic filing (e-filing) and electronic service (e-service) for attorneys and lay representatives representing parties in proceedings before the Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board (the Board). These regulations establish e-filing and e-service rules of practice and procedure for the Board that would apply where a governing statute, regulation, or executive order does not establish contrary rules of practice or procedure. The rule mandates e-filing, makes e-service automatic of documents for parties represented by attorneys and duly authorized lay representatives unless good cause is shown justifying a different form of filing, and provides an option for pro se/self-represented parties to utilize these capabilities. It also allows the Board, in its discretion,

to hold oral arguments by videoconference.

**DATES:** This direct final rule will become effective February 25, 2021 without further action unless the Department receives significant adverse comment to this rule by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on February 10, 2021. If the Department receives significant adverse comment, it will publish a timely withdrawal of the final rule in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** You may send comments, identified by Regulatory Identification Number (RIN) 1290–AA37, only by the following method: Electronic Comments. Submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal <http://www.regulations.gov>. To locate the direct final rule, use docket number DOL–2020–0017 or key words such as “Administrative practice and procedure” or “Workers’ compensation.” Follow the instructions for submitting comments. All comments must be received by 11:59 p.m. on the date indicated for consideration in this rulemaking. **Instructions:** All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number or Regulatory Information Number (RIN) for this rulemaking. All comments received will generally be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. If you need assistance to review the comments or the direct final rule, the Department will consider providing the comments and the direct final rule in other formats upon request. For assistance to review the comments or obtain the direct final rule in an alternate format, contact Mr. Thomas Shepherd, Clerk of the Appellate Boards, at (202) 693–6319. Individuals with hearing or speech impairments may access the telephone number above by TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at (800) 877–8339.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Thomas Shepherd, Clerk of the Appellate Boards, at 202–693–6319 or [ECAB-Inquiries@dol.gov](mailto:ECAB-Inquiries@dol.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This preamble is divided into four sections: Section I explains the process of issuing a proposed rule concurrently with a companion direct final rule; Section II provides general background information on the development of the rulemaking; Section III is a section-by-section summary and discussion of the regulatory text; and Section IV covers the administrative requirements for this rulemaking.