noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30118, and a remedy for the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30120, should be granted.

The Daimler Vans complete petition and all supporting documents are available by logging onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at https://www.regulations.gov and following the online search instructions to locate the docket number listed in the title of this notice.

NHTSA notes that the statutory provisions (49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(b)) that permit manufacturers to file petitions for a determination of inconsequentiality allow NHTSA to exempt manufacturers only from the duties found in sections 30118 and 30120, respectively, to notify owners, purchasers, and dealers of a defect or noncompliance and to remedy the defect or noncompliance. Therefore, any decision on this petition only applies to the subject vehicles that Daimler Vans no longer controlled at the time it determined that the noncompliance existed. However, any decision on this petition does not relieve vehicle distributors and dealers of the prohibitions on the sale, offer for sale, or introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of the noncompliant vehicles under their control after Daimler Vans notified them that the subject noncompliance existed.


Otto G. Matheke III,
Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

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BILLING CODE 4910-99-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Office of Foreign Assets Control

Issuance of Russia-Related Directive Pursuant to Executive Order 13883 of August 1, 2019

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Issuance of directive.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) has issued a Russia-Related Directive under Executive Order 13883 of August 1, 2019.

DATES: OFAC’s action described in this notice was effective on August 26, 2019.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 6, 2018, the Secretary of State, acting pursuant to delegated authority under section 306(a) of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 5601 et seq. (CBW Act), determined that the Government of the Russian Federation (Russia) had used chemical weapons in violation of international law or had used lethal chemical weapons against its own nationals. On August 27, 2018, pursuant to his August 6, 2018 determination, the Secretary of State imposed an initial round of sanctions on Russia (83 FR 43723, August 27, 2018). Section 307(b)(1) of the CBW Act requires the imposition of additional sanctions on Russia unless, within three months after making such a determination, the Secretary of State finds Russia has met certain conditions. On November 6, 2018, the Secretary of State found that Russia had not met the required conditions. On August 2, 2019, the Secretary of State selected three additional sanctions to impose on Russia (84 FR 44671, August 26, 2019).

On August 1, 2019, the President, invoking the authority of, inter alia, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) (IEEPA) and the CBW Act, issued Executive Order (E.O.) 13883 (“Administration of Prohibition Sanctions and Amendment of Executive Order 12851”) (84 FR 38113, August 5, 2019). The President issued E.O. 13883 in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, as amended by and relied on for additional steps in subsequent Executive Orders. In E.O. 13883, the President directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take the following actions when necessary to implement certain sanctions set forth in E.O. 13883 and section 307(b)(2) of the CBW Act selected for imposition on a country by the President or the Secretary of State pursuant to section 307(b)(1) of the CBW Act: (i) Oppose, in accordance with section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262d), the extension of any loan or financial or technical assistance to that country by international financial institutions; and (ii) prohibit any United States bank from making any loan or providing any credit to the government of that country, except for loans or credits for the purpose of purchasing food or other agricultural commodities or products.

Accordingly, on August 2, 2019, pursuant to the Secretary of State’s August 2, 2019 decision to impose additional sanctions on Russia, E.O. 13883, and the Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR 544.802, the Director of OFAC issued the Russia-Related Directive Under Executive Order 13883 of August 1, 2019 (CBW Act Directive). OFAC made the CBW Act Directive available on its website on August 3, 2019. OFAC is publishing the CBW Act Directive in the Federal Register, updated to include the number of the Executive Order of August 1, 2019.


Pursuant to sections 1a(iii), 1(b), and 5 of Executive Order 13883 of August 1, 2019 “Administration of Proliferation Sanctions and Amendment of Executive Order 12851” (the “Order”) and 31 CFR 544.802, and following the Secretary of State’s selection of the sanction related to bank loans pursuant to delegated authority under section 307(b) of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991, as amended (22 U.S.C. 5605(b)), the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control has determined, in consultation with the Department of State, that the following activities by a U.S. bank, as defined below, including foreign branches, are prohibited, except to the extent provided by law or unless licensed or otherwise authorized by the Office of Foreign Assets Control: (1) Participation in the primary market for non-ruble denominated bonds issued by the Russian sovereign, as defined below, after August 26, 2019; and (2) lending non-ruble denominated funds to the Russian sovereign, as defined below, after August 26, 2019.

For purposes of this Directive, the term “U.S. bank” means, consistent with the Order and 31 CFR 544.311, any entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including its foreign branches), or any entity in the United States, 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. The term “U.S. bank” includes but is 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 and otherwise meet the definition of “U.S. bank” used in this Directive, but not such institutions’ foreign branches, offices, or agencies.

Furthermore, for purposes of this Directive, the term “Russian sovereign” means any ministry, agency, or sovereign fund of the Russian Federation, including the Central Bank of Russia, the National Wealth Fund, and the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation. This term does not include state-owned enterprises of the Russian Federation.

Except to the extent otherwise provided by law or unless licensed or otherwise authorized by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the following are also prohibited: (1) Any transaction that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, causes a violation of, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions contained in this Directive; and (2) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions in this Directive.

August 2, 2019
Andrea Gacki,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.
[FR Doc. 2019–19890 Filed 9–13–19; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Change of Publication Manner for Invention Licenses

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.
ACTION: Notice.
SUMMARY: Currently, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) publishes notices of prospective exclusive, co-exclusive, or partially-exclusive foreign licenses of Government-owned inventions in the Federal Register. VA is announcing that it will begin publishing such notices at the Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer (FLC) Business website (http://www.federallabs.org/licenses-list), providing opportunity for filing written objections within at least a 15-day period.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. John J. Kaplan, Ph.D., J.D., Director, VA Technology Transfer Program (10X2TT), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420; by email at John.Kaplan@va.gov; or by phone at (202) 632–7271 (this is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(i), an exclusive, co-exclusive, or partially-exclusive foreign license may be granted on Government owned inventions only if notice of a prospective license has been published in the Federal Register or other appropriate manner, providing opportunity for filing written objections within at least a 15-day period. VA provides notice that it will publish future notices of prospective exclusive, co-exclusive, or partially-exclusive domestic or foreign licenses on FLC Business website (http://www.federallabs.org/licenses-list), providing opportunity for filing written objections within at least a 15-day period.

Signing Authority
The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, or designee, approved this document and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Robert L. Wilkie, Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, approved this document on September 5, 2019, for publication.
Jeffrey M. Martin,
Assistant Director, Office of Regulation Policy & Management, Office of the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs.
[FR Doc. 2019–19952 Filed 9–13–19; 8:45 am]
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