DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 560

Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule; stay of effectiveness.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is indefinitely suspending five general licenses issued pursuant to the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations to align with changes in the foreign policy of the United States towards Iran.

DATES: Effective August 24, 2026, 31 CFR 560.544, 560.550, and 560.554 are stayed indefinitely.

As of August 24, 2026, the effectiveness of the Iran General Licenses F and G, published at 79 FR 11180 and 79 FR 49157, respectively, and available on OFAC's website (*https://ofac.treasury.gov*), are stayed indefinitely.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, 202–622–4855; or *https://ofac.treasury.gov/contact-ofac.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC's website: *https://ofac.treasury.gov.*

Background

On October 22, 2012, OFAC issued a final rule that amended the former Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR part 560 (ITR), and reissued them in their entirety as the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations (ITSR or ''the Regulations'') (77 FR 64664, October 22, 2012). Since then, OFAC has amended the Regulations on several occasions.

On February 27, 2014, OFAC published in the **Federal Register** General License F, which was issued pursuant to the Regulations on September 10, 2013 (79 FR 11180, February 27, 2014). On August 19, 2014, OFAC published in the **Federal Register** General License G, which was issued pursuant to the Regulations on March 19, 2014 (79 FR 49157, August 19, 2014). These general licenses were issued pursuant to the Regulations and are available on OFAC's website (*www.treasury.gov/ofac*).

Rules To Be Stayed

In response to Iran's continued disruptions to global energy markets, attacks on partners and allies in the Middle East, reconstitution of its conventional and nuclear weapons programs, efforts to monetize the Strait of Hormuz, and continued support to terrorist proxies, OFAC is indefinitely suspending the general licenses contained at 31 CFR 560.544, 560.550, and 560.554. These general licenses authorize, respectively, certain educational activities by U.S. persons in third countries; certain noncommercial, personal remittances to or from Iran; and the importation and exportation of services related to conferences in the United States or third countries. As a result of this suspension, any such transactions are no longer authorized by OFAC as of August 24, 2026.

In addition, OFAC is suspending indefinitely Iran General License F, published at 79 FR 11180, and Iran General License G, published at 79 FR 49157. These general licenses authorize, respectively, certain services in support of professional and amateur sports activities and exchanges involving the United and Iran, and certain academic exchanges and the exportation or importation of certain educational services. As a result of this suspension, any such transactions are no longer authorized by OFAC as of August 24, 2026.

Public Participation

Because the Regulations involve a foreign affairs function, the provisions of E.O. 12866 of September 30, 1993, ''Regulatory Planning and Review'' (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), as amended, and the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date, as well as the provisions of E.O. 14192 of January 31, 2025, ''Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation'' (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) and E.O. 14219 of February 19, 2025, ''Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President's 'Department of Government Efficiency' Deregulatory Initiative'' (90 FR 10583, February 25, 2025) 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.

Executive Order 14294

Section 5 of E.O. 14294 of May 9, 2025, ''Fighting Overcriminalization in Federal Regulations'' (90 FR 20367, May 14, 2025) directs that all future notices of proposed rulemaking (NPRMs) and final rules published in the **Federal Register**, the violation of which may constitute criminal regulatory offenses, should include a statement identifying that the rule or proposed rule is a criminal regulatory offense and the authorizing statute. E.O. 14294 directs agencies to draft this statement in consultation with the Department of Justice.

E.O. 14294 further directs that the regulatory text of all NPRMs and final rules with criminal consequences published in the **Federal Register** after May 9, 2025 should explicitly state a mens rea requirement for each element of a criminal regulatory offense, accompanied by citations to the relevant provisions of the authorizing statute.

Willful violations of the regulations set forth in this final rule may be subject to criminal penalties pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1705 and regulations promulgated thereunder. The statutory authority for criminal liability requires a mens rea of willfulness as an element pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1705(c). In drafting this statement, OFAC has consulted with the Department of Justice.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because this rule does not impose information collection requirements that would require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 560

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, banking, Blocking of assets, Credit, Foreign trade, Iran, Sanctions, Services.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, OFAC amends 31 CFR part 560 as follows:

PART 560—IRANIAN TRANSACTIONS AND SANCTIONS REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 560 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 3 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 2339B, 2332d; 22 U.S.C. 2349aa–9, 7201–7211, 8501–8551, 8701–8795; 31 U.S.C. 321(b); 50 U.S.C. 1601–1651, 1701–1706; Pub. L. 101–410, 104 Stat. 890, as amended (28 U.S.C. 2461 note); E.O. 12613, 52 FR 41940, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 256; E.O. 12957, 60 FR 14615, 3 CFR, 1995 Comp., p. 332; E.O. 12959, 60 FR 24757, 3 CFR, 1995 Comp., p. 356; E.O. 13059, 62 FR 44531, 3 CFR, 1997 Comp., p. 217; E.O. 13599, 77 FR 6659, 3 CFR, 2012 Comp., p. 215; E.O. 13846, 83 FR 38939, 3 CFR, 2018 Comp., p. 854.

Subpart E—Licenses, Authorizations, and Statements of Licensing Policy

§§ 560.544, 560.550, and 560.554 [Stayed]

■ 2. Sections 560.544, 560.550, and 560.554 are stayed indefinitely.

Bradley T. Smith,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket Number USCG–2026–0558]

RIN 1625–AA08

Special Local Regulation; Lake Erie, Kelleys Island, OH

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary special local regulation (SLR) for certain navigable waters of Lake Erie near Kelleys Island, OH. The SLR is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by a sailing race. This rulemaking prohibits persons and vessels from being in the regulated area during the enforcement period unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Detroit or their designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8:30 a.m. through 5 p.m. on August 29, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To view available documents go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for USCG–2026–0558.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this proposed rule, contact MST2 Jacob Allen, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Toledo; (419)–418–6050, *D09-SMB-MSUToledo-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background and Authority

On February 25, 2026, an organization notified the Coast Guard that they will be sponsoring a sailing race on Lake Erie near Kelleys Island, OH on August 29, 2026. The event will be held from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on August 29, 2026. The race will include approximately 50 participants and 3 spectator craft. On June 25, 2026, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) titled Special Local Regulation; Lake Erie, Kelleys Island, OH (91 FR 38351). In that NPRM, we stated why we issued the NPRM and invited comments on our proposed regulatory action related to this sailing race.

Under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70041, the COTP has determined that this rule is necessary to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards associated with the sailing race. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the regulated area without obtaining permission from the COTP or their designated representative.

Because of the hazards associated with this event, the Coast Guard finds that under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because it is impracticable. We must establish this regulated area by August 29, 2026, to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment.

III. Discussion of Comments and the Rule

During the comment period that ended on July 27, 2026, we received two duplicate comments from the same individual.

The commenter expressed several concerns with the SLR, largely centered on the structure of the SLR and its potential impact on the local business community. Specifically, the commenter was concerned with the potential difficulty of enforcing a moving SLR, suggesting boaters may not know when they are within the exclusionary zone; the duration of the SLR; potential safety risks posed by requiring non-participant vessels to detour around the route; and the potential impact of the restrictions on the local business community on a peak summer tourism Saturday. The commenter questioned whether the Coast Guard could have used less restrictive alternatives, such as patrol boat escorts, broadcast notice to mariners, designated spectator zones, and small buffers. Finally, the commenter felt that the Coast Guard did not provide adequate notice to the public of the proposed SLR, and that the NPRM should have contained more specific information, including the sponsoring organization's name. The commenter also believed that the NPRM was missing certain information, such as the number of participants and the racecourse coordinates.

The Coast Guard has complied with all applicable laws in establishing this SLR to protect vessels and property during a marine event. With respect to the structure of the SLR, a moving exclusion zone is common practice with sailing races. The public is on notice that this event is on August 29, 2026, and thus, should be mindful of where the participants and the exclusionary zone are located as they are transiting in the vicinity of the courses. The duration of the event is not set by the Coast Guard. It was provided by the sponsoring organization, and the time has been confirmed. The rule lasts only as long as the event.

Further, consistent with the ''Impact on Small Entities'' analysis in the NPRM, we expect limited economic impact on the Kelleys Island region. Although the course encompasses Kelleys Island, recreational vessels will be able to go around the event safely and easily as the regulated area is 100 yards around participants, not the entire course. The Coast Guard intends to have a patrol around the vessels. As noted in the NPRM, the Coast Guard will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF FM marine channel 16, which will allow small entities to adjust their transit plans, and the rule allows vessels to request permission to enter the regulated area from the COTP or the COTP's designated representative. The COTP determined a designated spectator zone is not necessary as the only spectators for the event are the designated safety boats provided by the event sponsor. The Coast Guard has utilized the least restrictive mechanism to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by a sailing race. This appropriately balances the interests of all entities while providing necessary protection for personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from the potential hazards of a sailing race.

The Coast Guard disagrees with the commenter's assertion that the public was not provided adequate notice of the rule. The Coast Guard provided notice of the event on June 25, 2026, and provided a reasonable period of time for public comment. The Coast Guard received only one comment, which was comprehensive in scope. The commenter does not indicate what