

paragraphs (g) and (h) are redesignated as paragraph (i) and (j), respectively.

Aaron Santa Anna,

Associate General Counsel, Office of Legislation and Regulations.

[FR Doc. 2024–29682 Filed 12–16–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[TD 10012]

RIN 1545–BR09

Election To Exclude Certain Unincorporated Organizations Owned by Applicable Entities From Application of the Rules on Partners and Partnerships; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final regulations; correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to TD 10012, which was published in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, November 20, 2024. TD 10012 contains final regulations that modify existing regulations to allow certain unincorporated organizations that are owned in whole or in part by applicable entities to be excluded from the application of partnership tax rules.

DATES: This correction is effective on January 19, 2025. For the date of applicability, see § 1.761–2(f).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Concerning the final regulations, contact Cameron Williamson at (202) 317–6684 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations (TD 10012) that are the subject of this correction are under sections 761(a), 6031(a), 6417(d) and (h), and 7805(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, FR Doc. 2024–26944 (TD 10012), appearing on page 91552 in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, November 20, 2024, is corrected as follows:

§ 1.761–2 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 91562, in the first column, in paragraph (a)(5)(ii), in the third line down from the top of the paragraph, the

language “§ 1.6417–1(c)” is corrected to read “§ 1.6417–1(k)”.

Kalle L. Wardlow,

Federal Register Liaison, Publications & Regulations Section, Associate Chief Counsel, (Procedure and Administration).

[FR Doc. 2024–29654 Filed 12–16–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

28 CFR Part 543

[BOP–1180–F]

RIN 1120–AB80

Federal Tort Claims Act—Technical Changes

AGENCY: Bureau of Prisons, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Bureau of Prisons (Bureau) finalizes minor revisions to our regulations regarding the Federal Tort Claims Act that clarify requirements for presenting claims and correct obsolete and/or incorrect references to Bureau offices.

DATES: This rule is effective December 17, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel J. Crooks III, Assistant General Counsel/Rules Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons at (202) 353–4885.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Discussion

This rule outlines how an individual (inmate, staff member, or civilian) presents an administrative claim under the Federal Tort Claims Act to the Bureau of Prisons and explains the Bureau’s procedures for processing such claims. After consideration of the one public comment, the Bureau finalizes the provisions of the interim rule and correcting amendment, while making minor edits to section 543.32(h).

A. Procedural History

On November 7, 2023, the Bureau published an interim final rule at 88 FR 76656 making minor revisions to regulations in 28 CFR part 543, subpart C—Federal Tort Claims Act, to clarify requirements for presenting claims and correct obsolete and/or correcting incorrect references to Bureau offices. On December 20, 2023, the Bureau published a correcting amendment at 88 FR 87903 to correct inadvertent errors and omissions in the interim rule. The correction was required for two reasons. First, we neglected to revise the

headings of three paragraphs in § 543.31 to conform with the statement-like form of other paragraph headings we amended in the interim rule. Thus, the correction changed the headings of paragraphs (a), (b), and (e) in § 543.31 so that they are declarative rather than interrogative. Second, the third instruction in the interim rule omitted paragraphs (g) and (h) in § 543.32, so the regulatory text was not updated. Accordingly, the correction revised the instructions to include those missing paragraphs, thereby appropriately updating the Code of Federal Regulations.

Before, the comment period for the rule closed on January 8, 2024, we received one comment.

B. Discussion of Single Comment Received

Comment: The commenter writes primarily about one of his own tort claims and argues in support of settlement of his claim. However, he makes two observations about the rule. First, he notes that the six-month investigatory period “might be a long time to let some problems fester.” Second, he suggests we add the following language in § 543.32: “The Associate General Counsel shall attempt to optimize any long-term benefits to prison operations and the public interest in reaching a settlement.”

Response: No response is required as to individualized disagreements with the general FTCA claim system, which are outside the scope of this rulemaking action, nor will the Bureau address the merits of any particular FTCA claim in this context.

The Bureau needs six months to fully investigate claims and to make informed decisions on whether to deny the claim or pursue settlement. This six-month period is provided by statute, 28 U.S.C. 2675(a), and applies to all FTCA administrative claims presented to the required appropriate federal agency, no matter the agency involved. We decline to amend the rule based on this first suggestion.

Regarding the second suggestion, we note that Bureau legal staff already consider many factors in the settlement of administrative FTCA claims, including factors not specifically included in the regulations. For example, in evaluating each claim individually for settlement, the Bureau considers all information provided by the claimant, the investigation, relevant records, and applicable policy and legal authority. We also decline to amend the rule based on this second suggestion.

C. Discussion of Minor Edits to Section 543.32(h)

Upon further review of § 543.32(h), we decided to make two changes to that section to clarify the language and ensure it more closely aligns with the FTCA. The language of the second sentence to that section currently in effect via the interim final rule reads: “If you have not received a letter either proposing a settlement or denying your claim within six months after the date your claim was presented, you may assume your claim is denied.” The revised language included in the final rule reads: “If you have not received a letter denying your claim within six months after the date your claim was presented, you may deem the absence of a response to your claim as a denial.”

The first change is to the first clause of the second sentence in section § 543.32(h). We changed the language by removing the phrase “either proposing a settlement or” because we do not want to imply the Bureau’s proposal of a settlement within six months precludes the option of the claimant deeming a claim denied. As discussed more in the next paragraph, what triggers the option for the claimant to deem a claim denied and to file suit is the failure of an agency to make a final disposition of a claim within six months. Since a settlement offer is not a “final disposition,” it cannot serve to preclude the claimant from filing suit.

The second change is to the second clause of the second sentence in § 543.32(h). In reviewing our draft of the final rule, we determined that use of the word “assume” in the second sentence to § 543.32(h) was unnecessary and confusing inasmuch as the statute itself, 28 U.S.C. 2675(a), does not mention “assumptions.” That language confers upon the claimant the “option” to deem their claim finally denied; the claimant is not required to “assume” that the sending of a settlement proposal means they are not entitled to file suit if six months have elapsed since presentment. Instead, the claimant retains the option to continue negotiating with no statute of limitations penalty, or they may opt instead to “deem” the claim denied and pursue a lawsuit in federal court.

II. Regulatory Analyses

Executive Orders 12866, 13563 and 14094. This rule does not fall within a category of actions that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined constitutes a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and, accordingly, it was not reviewed by OMB. The economic impact of this final

rule is limited to inmates in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Executive Order 13132. This rule will not have substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, under Executive Order 13132, the Bureau determines that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Regulatory Flexibility Act. The Director of the Bureau of Prisons, under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), reviewed this rule and by approving it certifies that it will not have a significant economic impact upon a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons: This rule pertains to the correctional management of offenders committed to the custody of the Attorney General or the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, and its economic impact is limited to the Bureau’s appropriated funds.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995. This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Congressional Review Act. This rule is a not major rule as defined by the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804.

List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 543

Prisoners.

Colette S. Peters,

Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Under rulemaking authority vested in the Attorney General in 5 U.S.C 301; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510 and delegated to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons in 28 CFR 0.96, the Bureau finalizes with minor changes, the interim rule published on November 7, 2023, (88 FR 76657) and the correction published on December 20, 2023 (88 FR 87903).

PART 543—LEGAL MATTERS

■ 1. The authority citation for 28 CFR part 543 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 3621, 3622, 3624, 4001, 4042, 4081, 4082 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987), 5006–5024 (Repealed October 12, 1984 as to Offenses committed after that date), 5039; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 1346(b), 2671–80; 28 CFR 0.95–0.99, 0.172, 14.1–11.

Subpart C—Federal Tort Claims Act

■ 2. Revise § 543.32(h) to read as follows:

§ 543.32 Processing the claim.

* * * * *

(h) *Response timeline.* Generally, you will receive a decision regarding your claim within six months of when you properly present the claim. If you have not received a letter denying your claim within six months after the date your claim was presented, you may deem the absence of a response to your claim as a denial. You may then proceed to file a lawsuit in the appropriate United States District Court.

[FR Doc. 2024–29691 Filed 12–16–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

28 CFR Part 543

[BOP–1175–F]

RIN 1120–AB75

Inmate Legal Activities: Visits by Attorneys

AGENCY: Bureau of Prisons, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Bureau of Prisons (“Bureau” or “BOP”) finalizes revisions to regulations related to attorney-client visits at BOP institutions.

DATES: Effective December 17, 2024, BOP adopts the interim final rule published at 89 FR 8330 on Feb. 7, 2024, as final without change.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel J. Crooks III, Assistant General Counsel/Rules Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons, at (202) 353–4885.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On February 7, 2024, BOP published an interim final rule that amended regulations related to attorney visits. 89 FR 8330 (Feb. 7, 2024). The comment period closed on April 8, 2024, and we received six comments. Of those six comments, only two were related to the rule; each of those comments is discussed more fully below. Of the four unrelated comments, one noted generally that BOP should review its regulations annually for improvement; one was mistakenly posted to this docket instead of to the docket for another BOP rulemaking; another laments the general treatment of January