2017 from the Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff entitled “Regulatory Freeze Pending Review.”

DATES: The effective date of the final rule amending 42 CFR parts 70 and 71 published January 19, 2017 (82 FR 6890) is delayed to March 21, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martin S. Cetron, M.D., Director, Division of Global Migration and Quarantine, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE., MS E–03, Atlanta, Georgia, 30329.

Phone: (404) 498–1600. Email: dgmpolicyoffice@cdc.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 27, 2017, HHS/CDC published a final rule titled “Control of Communicable Diseases” (82 FR 6890) with an effective date of February 21, 2017. With this document, HHS/CDC announces a new effective date for this final rule of March 21, 2017.

HHS/CDC bases this action on the Presidential directive expressed in the memorandum of January 20, 2017 from the Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff entitled “Regulatory Freeze Pending Review.” This memorandum directed the heads of Executive Departments and Agencies to temporarily postpone for sixty days from the date of the memorandum the effective dates of all regulations that had been published in the Federal Register but had not yet taken effect.


Norris Cochran,
Acting Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2017–03042 Filed 2–14–17; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

46 CFR Part 506

[Docket No. 17–01]

RIN 3072–4C67

Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.


DATES: This rule is effective on February 15, 2017, and is applicable beginning January 15, 2017.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule adjusts the civil monetary penalties assessable by the Commission in accordance with the 2015 Act, which became effective on November 2, 2015. The 2015 Act further amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (FCPIAIA), Public Law 101–410, 104 Stat. 890 (codified as amended at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note), in order to improve the effectiveness of civil monetary penalties and to maintain their deterrent effect.

The 2015 Act requires agencies to adjust CMPs under their jurisdiction by January 15, 2017, based on changes in the consumer price index (CPI–U) using data from October in the previous calendar year. On December 16, 2016, Office of Management and Budget published guidance stating that the CPI–U multiplier for October 2016 is 1.01636. In order to complete the adjustment for January 2017, agencies must multiply the most recent civil penalty amounts in 46 CFR part 506, i.e., those that include the catch-up adjustment required by the 2015 Act by 1.01636. For the Commission, this means applying the multiplier to the penalty amounts set forth in the Commissioner’s June 30, 2016 interim final rule, which went into effect on August 1, 2016.

Rulemaking Analyses and Notices

Notice and Effective Date

Adjustments under the FCPIAIA, as amended by the 2015 Act, are not subject to the procedural rulemaking requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553), including the requirements for prior notice, an opportunity for comment, and a delay between the issuance of a final rule and its effective date. As noted above, the 2015 Act requires that the Commission adjust its CMPs no later than January 15 of each year.

Congressional Review Act

The rule is not a “major rule” as defined by the Congressional Review Act, codified at 5 U.S.C. 801 et seq. The rule will not result in: (1) An annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more; (2) a major increase in costs or prices; or (3) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies. 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (codified as amended at 5 U.S.C. 601–612) provides that whenever an agency promulgates a final rule after being required to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking under the APA (5 U.S.C. 553), the agency must prepare and make available a final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA) describing the impact of the rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 604. As indicated above, this final rule is not subject to the APA’s notice and comment requirements, and the Commission is not required to prepare an FRFA in conjunction with this final rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521) requires an agency to seek and receive approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before collecting information from the public. 44 U.S.C. 3507. The agency must submit collections of information in rules to OMB in conjunction with the publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking. 5 CFR 1320.11. This final rule does not contain any collections of information, as defined by 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c).

Regulation Identifier Number

The Commission assigns a regulation identifier number (RIN) to each regulatory action listed in the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions (Unified Agenda). The Regulatory Information Service Center publishes the Unified Agenda in April and October of each year. You may use the RIN contained in the heading at the beginning of this document to find this action in the Unified Agenda, available at http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain.

List of Subjects in 46 CFR Part 506

Administrative practice and procedure, Penalties.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, Part 506 of title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:
PART 506—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY INFLATION ADJUSTMENT

1. The authority citation for part 506 continues to read as follows:


2. Amend § 506.4 by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 506.4 Cost of living adjustments of civil monetary penalties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States code citation</th>
<th>Civil monetary penalty description</th>
<th>Maximum penalty amount prior to January 15, 2017</th>
<th>Maximum penalty as of January 15, 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 42304</td>
<td>Adverse impact on U.S. carriers by foreign shipping practices</td>
<td>1,978,690</td>
<td>2,011,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 41107(a)</td>
<td>Knowing and Willful violation/Shipping Act of 1984, or Commission regulation or order.</td>
<td>56,467</td>
<td>57,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 41107(b)</td>
<td>Violation of Shipping Act of 1984, Commission regulation or order, not knowing and willful.</td>
<td>11,293</td>
<td>11,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 41108(b)</td>
<td>Operating in foreign commerce after tariff suspension</td>
<td>112,934</td>
<td>114,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 42104</td>
<td>Failure to provide required reports, etc./Merchant Marine Act of 1920</td>
<td>8,908</td>
<td>9,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 42106</td>
<td>Adverse shipping conditions/Merchant Marine Act of 1920</td>
<td>1,781,560</td>
<td>1,810,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 42108</td>
<td>Operating after tariff or service contract suspension/Merchant Marine Act of 1920.</td>
<td>89,078</td>
<td>90,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 44102</td>
<td>Failure to establish financial responsibility for non-performance of transportation.</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>22,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 44103</td>
<td>Failure to establish financial responsibility for death or injury</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1)</td>
<td>Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act/makes false claim</td>
<td>10,781</td>
<td>10,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(2)</td>
<td>Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act/giving false statement</td>
<td>10,781</td>
<td>10,957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Inflation adjustment. Maximum Civil Monetary Penalties within the jurisdiction of the Federal Maritime Commission are adjusted for inflation as follows

By the Commission.

Rachel E. Dickon,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2017–00271 Filed 2–14–17; 8:45 am]

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