From	To	MEA
		MAA—45000

From	To	MEA	MAA
§ 95.7001 Jet Routes **§ 95.7070 Jet Route J70**			
BADGER, WI VOR/DME	PULLMAN, MI VOR/DME	18000	45000
PULLMAN, MI VOR/DME	SALEM, MI VORTAC	18000	45000
§ 95.7094 Jet Route J94 Is Amended To Delete			
DUBUQUE, IA VORTAC	NORTHBROOK, IL VOR/DME	18000	45000
NORTHBROOK, IL VOR/DME	PULLMAN, MI VOR/DME	18000	45000
PULLMAN, MI VOR/DME	FLINT, MI VORTAC	18000	45000
§ 95.7108 Jet Route J108 Is Amended To Read in Part			
TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES, NM VORTAC	WINK, TX VORTAC	UNUSABLE	
§ 95.7196 Jet Route J196 Is Amended To Read in Part			
BRYCE CANYON, UT VORTAC	RIFMN, UT FIX	36000	45000
RIFMN, UT FIX	MEEKER, CO VOR/DME	33000	45000
§ 95.7507 Jet Route J507 Is Amended To Read in Part			
U.S. CANADIAN BORDER	U.S. CANADIAN BORDER	22000	45000
§ 95.7547 Jet Route J547 Is Amended To Delete			
NORTHBROOK, IL VOR/DME	PULLMAN, MI VOR/DME	18000	45000
PULLMAN, MI VOR/DME	FLINT, MI VORTAC	18000	45000
§ 95.7548 Jet Route J548 Is Amended To Delete			
PULLMAN, MI VOR/DME	TRAVERSE CITY, MI VOR/DME	18000	45000

Airway segment		Changeover points	
From	To	Distance	From
§ 95.8003 VOR Federal Airway Changeover Point V39 Is Amended To Modify Changeover Point			
SOARS, CT FIX	ALBANY, NY VORTAC	24	SOARS
V170 Is Amended To Delete Changeover Point			
PULLMAN, MI VOR/DME	SALEM, MI VORTAC	61	PULLMAN
V487 Is Amended To Modify Changeover Point			
BRIDGEPORT, CT VOR/DME	ALBANY, NY VORTAC	46	BRIDGEPORT
V91 Is Amended To Modify Changeover Point			
BRIDGEPORT, CT VOR/DME	ALBANY, NY VORTAC	46	BRIDGEPORT

[FR Doc. 2026–11576 Filed 6–9–26; 8:45 am]

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SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

20 CFR Part 498

[Docket No. SSA–2022–0007]

RIN 0960–AI72

Penalty Inflation Adjustments for Civil Monetary Penalties

AGENCY: Social Security Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Section 701 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA) imposed new maximum civil monetary penalty (CMP) amounts for infractions of agency rules, and required federal agencies that impose CMPs to adjust these new maximum figures annually for inflation. This final rule adopts without change the regulatory text in the interim final rule that we published in the **Federal Register** on June 27, 2016.

DATES: This final rule is effective on June 10, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Harris, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Suite 20T45, Atlanta, GA 30303, 404–562–1010. For information on eligibility or filing for benefits, call the Social Security Administration's national toll-free number, 1–800–772–1213 or TTY 1–800–325–0778, or visit the Social Security Administration's internet site, Social Security Online, at *http://www.socialsecurity.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 701 of the BBA, referred to as the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Inflation Adjustment Act),[1] placed requirements on Federal agencies that impose CMPs, including: 1) adjusting the maximum level of CMPs via an initial ''catch-up'' adjustment, which was to be codified by interim final regulations to be effective no later than August 1, 2016; and 2) adjusting the penalties for inflation annually.[2]

Based on guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB),[3] we modified the penalty level or range that we identified as needing an initial catch-up based on the percent change between the not seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U) for the month of October in the year in which the penalty was established or previously adjusted and the October 2015 CPI–U.[4] We used OMB-published multipliers to make these initial adjustments, ensuring not to exceed 150 percent of the amount of that penalty as of the date of enactment of the Inflation Adjustment Act.[5] Based on the Inflation Adjustment Act, the annual inflation adjustment in subsequent years must be a cost-of-living adjustment based on any increases in the October CPI–U (not seasonally adjusted) each year, rounded to the nearest multiple of $1.[6]

On June 27, 2016, we published an interim final rule[7] implementing these changes to the maximum penalty amounts that may be imposed under the CMP program, pursuant to the Inflation Adjustment Act. This interim final rule provided notice of the initial ''catch-up'' adjustment in the maximum penalty amounts, and the calculation for the annual adjustment of these penalty amounts. As disclosed in the interim final rule, for any future adjustments of the maximum penalty assessed after 2016, we would publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing adjustment of the new amounts to account for inflation.[8] We have published annual notices in the **Federal Register** each year after 2016.[9] We did not request comments on the interim final rule.

For the 2024 annual notice, our adjustments to the existing maximum CMPs resulted in the new maximum penalties effective January 15, 2025: $9,704.00 for each violation under section 1129 of the Social Security Act for fraud facilitators in a position of trust (42 U.S.C. 1320a–8); $10,289.00 for each violation under section 1129 of the Social Security Act for all other violators (42 U.S.C. 1320a–8); $65,653.49 per broadcast or telecast under section 1140 of the Social Security Act; and $12,799.00 for all other violations under section 1140 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–10).[10]

As noted above, the interim final rule incorporated the penalty inflation adjustments for CMPs contained in sections 1129 and 1140 of the Social Security Act, and established that we will publish a notice of the maximum penalty in the **Federal Register** on an annual basis on or before January 15 of each calendar year. With this final rule, we are adopting without change the regulatory text from the interim final rule that was published in the **Federal Register** on June 27, 2016.

Regulatory Procedure

Good Cause for Exception to Rulemaking Procedure

Pursuant to sections 205(a), 702(a)(5), and 1631(d)(1) of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 405(a), 42 U.S.C. 902(a)(5), and 42 U.S.C. 1383(d)(1), we follow the Administrative Procedures Act (APA) rulemaking procedures specified in 5 U.S.C. 553 in the development of our regulations.

The APA provides exceptions to its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) procedures when an agency finds that there is good cause for dispensing with such procedures on the basis that they are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. In 2016, we dispensed with those procedures and published an interim final rule because Section 701(b)(1)(D) of the BBA 2015 required that we adjust CMPs through an interim final rulemaking and that we implement those adjustments not later than August 1, 2016. Because the adjustment was required without policy discretion, we find upon good cause that prior notice and other public procedure with respect to this action are not necessary.

In addition, we find that there is good cause for dispensing with the 30-day delay in the effective date of this final rule as provided by 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). As we explained above, this final rule codifies the existing statutory requirements in the CFR, as set forth in the interim final rule. We are making no other changes. Therefore, we find that it is unnecessary to delay the effective date of the final rule.

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, as Supplemented by E.O. 13563

We consulted with OMB and determined that this final rule does not meet the criteria for a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866 as supplemented by E.O. 13563. Thus, OMB did not review this final rule.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis (5 U.S.C. 603, 604) are not applicable to this final rule because we were not required to publish notice of proposed rulemaking under 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other law. Accordingly, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required when among other things the agency, for good cause, finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.

Nevertheless, while the increase in the civil monetary penalties provided

[1] Public Law 114–74, 129 Stat. 584, 599.

[2] Previously, the law required each agency to make inflationary adjustment for all applicable CMPs at least once every four years. See the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–410), as amended, and the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–134), as amended.

[3] On February 24, 2016, OMB published its memorandum ''Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015'' (OMB Memorandum M–16–06). The memorandum can be found at https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/legacy_drupal_files/omb/memoranda/2016/m-16-06.pdf. The memorandum provides guidance to implement the civil monetary penalty adjustment requirements of section 701 of Public Law 114–74.

[4] *Id.* at 3.

[5] *Id.* at 3, 6, and 8.

[6] *Id.* at 1 and 3.

[7] See 81 FR 41438.

[8] 20 CFR 498.103(g)(2)(iii).

[9] See 81 FR 41438 (2016), 81 FR 96161 (2017), 83 FR 1654 (2018), 84 FR 360 (2019), 85 FR 1369 (2020), 86 FR 1123 (2021), and 86 FR 73839 (2021), 87 FR 80245 (2022), 89 FR 1973 (2024), 89 FR 105674 (2024), 91 FR 33284 (2026).

[10] 89 FR 105674 (2024). The amounts effective January 15, 2025 are still in effect. 91 FR 33284 (2026).

for under sections 1129 and 1140 of the Act might have a slight impact on small entities, it is the nature of the violation and not the size of the entity that will result in an action by the Office of Inspector General. Additionally, the Social Security Act requires the consideration of individual factors, including the financial condition of the person or entity committing the offense, in determining the CMP amount. Therefore, we do not anticipate that small entities will be significantly affected.

Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801*et seq.*) this rule is not a ''major rule,'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).[11]

E.O. 14192

Based upon the criteria established in E.O. 14192 and OMB Memorandum M–25–20, this rule is not an ''E.O. regulatory action'' because it does not impose total costs greater than zero.[12]

Paperwork Reduction Act

These rules do not create any new or affect any existing collections and, therefore, do not require OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

List of Subjects in 20 CFR Part 498

Administrative practice and procedure, Fraud.

Mark Steffensen,

General Counsel, Social Security Administration.

PART 498—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES, ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDED EXCLUSIONS

■ The interim final rule amending 20 CFR part 498, which was published at 81 FR 41438 on June 27, 2016, is adopted as final without change.

[FR Doc. 2026–11585 Filed 6–9–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191–02–P

[11] A ''major rule'' means any rule that the Administrator of the Office of the Information and Regulatory Affairs at OMB finds has resulted in or is likely to result in (a) an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more; (b) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal agencies, State agencies, local government agencies, or geographic regions; or (c) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprise to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets (5 U.S.C. 804(2)).

[12] According to M–25–20, an '' 'E.O. 14192 regulatory action' is: (i) A significant regulatory action as defined in Section 3(f) of E.O. 12866 that has been finalized and that imposes total costs greater than zero; or (ii) A significant guidance document, broadly conceived, (*e.g.,* significant interpretive guidance) reviewed by OIRA under the procedures of E.O. 12866 that has been finalized and that imposes total costs greater than zero.''

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 874

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–6010]

Medical Devices; Ear, Nose, and Throat Devices; Classification of the Combined Acoustic and Electrical External Stimulation Device for the Relief of Tinnitus

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is classifying the combined acoustic and electrical external stimulation device for the relief of tinnitus into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for classification of the combined acoustic and electrical external stimulation device for the relief of tinnitus. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients' access to beneficial innovative devices, in part by reducing regulatory burdens.

DATES: This order is effective June 10, 2026. The classification was applicable on March 6, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shu-Chen Peng, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 1224, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–6481, *Shu-Chen.Peng@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA (the Agency or we) has classified the combined acoustic and electrical external stimulation device for the relief of tinnitus into class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified into, and remains within, class III and requires premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as ''postamendments devices'' because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or reclassify a device into class I or II. We may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(i)) to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through ''De Novo'' classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act (see also part 860, subpart D (21 CFR part 860, subpart D)). Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–144) modified the De Novo classification process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a premarket notification (510(k)) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2).

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a