§ 506.1 Scope and purpose.

The purpose of this Part is to establish a mechanism for the regular adjustment for inflation of civil monetary penalties and to adjust such penalties in conformity with the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Public Law 104–134, April 26, 1996, in order to maintain the deterrent effect of civil monetary penalties and to promote compliance with the law.


§ 506.2 Definitions.

(a) Commission means the Federal Maritime Commission.

(b) Civil Monetary Penalty means any penalty, fine, or other sanction that:

(1)(i) Is for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law; or

(ii) Has a maximum amount provided by Federal law;

(2) Is assessed or enforced by the Commission pursuant to Federal law;

and

(3) Is assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal Courts.

(c) Consumer Price Index means the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor.

§ 506.3 Civil monetary penalty inflation adjustment.

The Commission shall, not later than October 23, 1996, and at least once every 4 years thereafter—

(a) By regulation adjust each civil monetary penalty provided by law within the jurisdiction of the Commission by the inflation adjustment described in §506.4; and

(b) Publish each such regulation in the Federal Register.

§ 506.4 Cost of living adjustments of civil monetary penalties.

(a) The inflation adjustment under §506.3 shall be determined by increasing the maximum civil monetary penalty for each civil monetary penalty by the cost-of-living adjustment. Any increase determined under this subsection shall be rounded to the nearest:

(1) Multiple of $10 in the case of penalties less than or equal to $100;

(2) Multiple of $100 in the case of penalties greater than $100 but less than or equal to $1,000;

(3) Multiple of $1,000 in the case of penalties greater than $1,000 but less than or equal to $10,000;

(4) Multiple of $5,000 in the case of penalties greater than $10,000 but less than or equal to $100,000;

(5) Multiple of $10,000 in the case of penalties greater than $100,000 but less than or equal to $200,000; and

(6) Multiple of $25,000 in the case of penalties greater than $200,000.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, the term ‘cost-of-living adjustment’ means the percentage (if any) for each civil monetary penalty by which the Consumer Price Index for the month of June of the calendar year preceding the adjustment, exceeds the Consumer Price Index for the month of June of the calendar year in which the amount of such civil monetary penalty was last set or adjusted pursuant to law.

(c) Limitation on initial adjustment. The first adjustment of civil monetary penalty pursuant to §506.3 may not exceed 10 percent of such penalty.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States Code citation</th>
<th>Civil monetary penalty description</th>
<th>Current maximum penalty amount</th>
<th>New adjusted maximum penalty amount</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>1,175,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</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>30,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 41107(a)</td>
<td>Violation of Shipping Act of 1984, Commission regulation or order, not knowing and willful</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 41107(b)</td>
<td>Operating in foreign commerce after tariff suspension</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 U.S.C. 42104</td>
<td>Failure to provide required reports, etc./Merchant Marine Act of 1920</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 507.103

United States Code citation | Civil monetary penalty description | Current maximum penalty amount | New adjusted maximum penalty amount
--- | --- | --- | ---
46 U.S.C. 42106 | Adverse shipping conditions/Merchant Marine Act of 1920 | 1,175,000 | 1,500,000
46 U.S.C. 42108 | Operating after tariff or service contract suspension/Merchant Marine Act of 1920. | 60,000 | 75,000
46 U.S.C. 44102 | Failure to establish financial responsibility for non-performance of transportation. | 6,000 | 8,000
46 U.S.C. 44103 | Failure to establish financial responsibility for death or injury | 220 | 300
31 U.S.C. 3802(c)(1) | Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act/makes false claim | 6,000 | 8,000
31 U.S.C. 3802(c)(2) | Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act/giving false statement | 6,000 | 8,000


§ 506.5 Application of increase to violations.

Any increase in a civil monetary penalty under this part shall apply only to violations which occur after the date the increase takes effect.

PART 507—ENFORCEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF HANDICAP IN PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

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507.150 Program accessibility: Existing facilities.
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507.170 Compliance procedures.
507.171–507.999 [Reserved]


SOURCE: 51 FR 22895, 22896, June 23, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 507.101 Purpose.

This part effectuates section 119 of the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978, which amended section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to prohibit discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by Executive agencies or the United States Postal Service.

§ 507.102 Application.

This part applies to all programs or activities conducted by the agency.

§ 507.103 Definitions.

For purposes of this part, the term—
Assistant Attorney General means the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice.
Auxiliary aids means services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities conducted by the agency. For example, auxiliary aids useful for persons with impaired vision include readers, brailled materials, audio recordings, telecommunications devices and other similar services and devices. Auxiliary aids useful for persons with impaired hearing include telephone handset amplifiers, telephones compatible with hearing aids, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD’s), interpreters, notetakers, written materials, and other similar services and devices.