

**Authority:** 29 U.S.C. 1302, 1322, 1322b, 1341(c)(3)(D), and 1344.  
 ■ 2. In appendix B to part 4022, Rate Set 125, as set forth below, is added to the

table. (The introductory text of the table is omitted.)

**Appendix B to Part 4022—Lump Sum Interest Rates For PBGC Payments**

\* \* \* \* \*

Rate set	For plans with a valuation date		Immediate annuity rate (percent)	Deferred annuities (percent)				
	On or after	Before		$i_1$	$i_2$	$i_3$	$n_1$	$n_2$
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
125	3-1-04	4-1-04	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	7	8

■ 3. In appendix C to part 4022, Rate Set 125, as set forth below, is added to the table. (The introductory text of the table is omitted.)

**Appendix C to Part 4022—Lump Sum Interest Rates For Private-Sector Payments**

\* \* \* \* \*

Rate set	For plans with a valuation date		Immediate annuity rate (percent)	Deferred annuities (percent)				
	On or after	Before		$i_1$	$i_2$	$i_3$	$n_1$	$n_2$
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
125	3-1-04	4-1-04	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	7	8

**PART 4044—ALLOCATION OF ASSETS IN SINGLE-EMPLOYER PLANS**

■ 4. The authority citation for part 4044 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 29 U.S.C. 1301(a), 1302(b)(3), 1341, 1344, 1362.

■ 5. In appendix B to part 4044, a new entry, as set forth below, is added to the table. (The introductory text of the table is omitted.)

**Appendix B to Part 4044—Interest Rates Used to Value Benefits**

\* \* \* \* \*

For valuation dates occurring in the month—	The values of $i_t$ are:					
	$i_t$	for $t =$	$i_t$	for $t =$	$i_t$	for $t =$
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
March 2004 .....	.0410	1-20	.0500	>20	N/A	N/A

Issued in Washington, DC, on this 10th day of February 2004.

**Joseph H. Grant,**  
*Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.*  
 [FR Doc. 04-3244 Filed 2-12-04; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 7708-01-P**

**PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION**

**29 CFR Part 4904**

**RIN 1212-AA99**

**Ethical Conduct of Employees**

**AGENCY:** Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.  
**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is removing its regulations on the ethical conduct of employees (Part 4904). The standards of ethical conduct issued by the Office of Government Ethics provide guidance for PBGC employees on this subject.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** February 13, 2004.  
**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Harold J. Ashner, Assistant General Counsel, or Thomas H. Gabriel, Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, PBGC, 1200 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005-4026; 202-326-4024. (For TTY/TDD users, call the Federal relay service toll-free at 1-800-877-8339 and ask to be connected to 202-326-4024.)

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On August 7, 1992 (57 FR 35006), the Office of Government Ethics published a final rule on Standards of Ethical Conduct for

Employees of the Executive Branch. The OGE standards (5 CFR part 2635), which took effect on February 3, 1993, establish uniform ethical conduct standards applicable to all executive branch personnel.

When OGE published the standards, it stated that although most existing individual agency standards of conduct would be superseded when the standards took effect, an agency's standards dealing with outside employment would be preserved for one year or until the agency issued a supplemental regulation, whichever occurred first. (The time period was subsequently extended, but has now expired for the PBGC.)

On January 14, 1993 (58 FR 4318), the PBGC issued a final rule that amended its regulations on the Ethical Conduct of

Employees (subpart A of 29 CFR part 2602) by removing all provisions other than those dealing with outside employment. These outside employment provisions, which are now codified at 29 CFR part 4904, have been superseded by OGE's government-wide regulations. Accordingly, the PBGC is removing part 4904 from its regulations.

Because this rule involves agency management and personnel (5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2)), general notice of proposed rulemaking and a delayed effective date are not required (5 U.S.C. 553(b), (d)).

Because no general notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply (5 U.S.C. 601(2)).

#### List of Subjects in 29 CFR Part 4904

Conflict of interests, Government employees, Penalties, Political activities (Government employees), Production and disclosure of information, Testimony.

■ For the reasons set forth above, 29 CFR chapter XL is amended as follows:

#### PART 4904—ETHICAL CONDUCT OF EMPLOYEES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 4904 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 29 U.S.C. 1302(b); E.O. 11222, 30 FR 6469; 5 CFR 735.104.

#### PART 4904—[REMOVED]

■ 2. Part 4904 is removed.

Issued in Washington, DC this 10th day of February, 2004.

**Steven A. Kandarian,**

*Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.*

[FR Doc. 04-3246 Filed 2-12-04; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Parts 19 and 27

[FRL-7623-5]

#### Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") is issuing this final Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule, as mandated by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, to adjust EPA's civil monetary penalties ("CMPs") for inflation on a periodic basis. The Agency is required

to review its penalties at least once every four years and to adjust them as necessary for inflation according to a formula specified in the statute. A complete version of Table 1 from the regulatory text, which lists all of the EPA's civil monetary penalty authorities, appears near the end of this rule.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** March 15, 2004.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** David Abdalla, Office of Regulatory Enforcement, Special Litigation and Projects Division, Mail Code 2248A, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 564-2413.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Pursuant to section 4 of 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, 31 U.S.C. 3701 note, ("DCIA"), each federal agency is required to issue regulations adjusting for inflation the maximum civil monetary penalties that can be imposed pursuant to such agency's statutes. The purpose of these adjustments is to maintain the deterrent effect of CMPs and to further the policy goals of the laws. The DCIA requires adjustments to be made at least once every four years following the initial adjustment. The EPA's initial adjustment to each CMP was published in the **Federal Register** on December 31, 1996, at (61 FR 69360) and became effective on January 30, 1997.

This rule adjusts the amount for each type of CMP that EPA has jurisdiction to impose in accordance with these statutory requirements. It does so by revising the table contained in 40 CFR 19.4. The table identifies the statutes that provide EPA with CMP authority and sets out the inflation-adjusted maximum penalty that EPA may impose pursuant to each statutory provision. This rule also revises the effective date provisions of 40 CFR 19.2 to make the penalty amounts set forth in 40 CFR 19.4 apply to all applicable violations that occur after the effective date of this rule.

The DCIA requires that the adjustment reflect the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index between June of the calendar year preceding the adjustment and June of the calendar year in which the amount was last set or adjusted. The DCIA defines the Consumer Price Index as the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor ("CPI-U"). As the initial adjustment was made and published on

December 31, 1996, the inflation adjustment for the CMPs set forth in this rule was calculated by comparing the CPI-U for June 1996 (156.7) with the CPI-U for June 2003 (183.7), resulting in an inflation adjustment of 17.23 percent. In addition, the DCIA's rounding rules require that an increase be rounded to the nearest multiple of: \$10 in the case of penalties less than or equal to \$100; \$100 in the case of penalties greater than \$100 but less than or equal to \$1,000; \$1,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$1,000 but less than or equal to \$10,000; \$5,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$10,000 but less than or equal to \$100,000; \$10,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$100,000 but less than or equal to \$200,000; and \$25,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$200,000.

The amount of each CMP was multiplied by 17.23 percent (the inflation adjustment) and the resulting increase amount was rounded up or down according to the rounding requirements of the statute. Certain CMPs were adjusted for the first time and were increased by only 10 percent without being subject to the rounding procedures as required by the DCIA. The table below shows the inflation-adjusted CMPs and includes only the CMPs as of the effective date of this rule. EPA intends to readjust these amounts in the year 2008 and every four years thereafter, assuming there are no further changes to the mandate imposed by the DCIA.

On June 18, 2002, the EPA published a direct final rule and a parallel proposed rule in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 41343). The direct final rule would have amended the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule, as mandated by the DCIA, to adjust EPA's civil monetary penalties for inflation. EPA stated in the direct final rule that if we received adverse comment by July 18, 2002, EPA would publish a timely notice of withdrawal on or before the August 19, 2002 effective date, and then address that comment in a subsequent final action based on the parallel proposal published at (67 FR 41363). EPA subsequently received one adverse comment on the direct final rule from the General Accounting Office ("GAO"), which asserted that EPA had misinterpreted the rounding formula provided in the DCIA. Accordingly, EPA withdrew the direct final rule on August 19, 2002 (67 FR 53743).

The formula for the amount of the penalty adjustment is prescribed by Congress in the DCIA and these changes are not subject to the exercise of discretion by EPA. However the