

delegation of authority does not impose a burden within the meaning of the PRA.

D. Cost-Benefit Analysis

Section 15(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act (“Act”), 7 U.S.C. 19(a), requires the Commission to consider the costs and benefits of its action before issuing new regulations under the Act. Section 15(a) does not require the Commission to quantify the costs and benefits of a new regulation or to determine whether the benefits of the regulation outweigh its costs. Nor does it require that each rule be analyzed in isolation when that rule is a component of a larger package of rules or rule revisions. Rather, section 15(a) requires the Commission to “consider the costs and benefits” of the subject regulation in light of five broad areas of market and public concern: (1) Protection of market participants and the public; (2) efficiency, competitiveness and financial integrity of futures markets; (3) price discovery; (4) sound risk management practices; and (5) other public interest considerations. The Commission may, in its discretion, give greater weight to any one of the five enumerated areas of concern and may, in its discretion, determine that notwithstanding its costs, a particular rule is necessary or appropriate to protect the public interest or to effectuate any of the provisions, or accomplish any of the purposes, of the Act.

The Commission considered the costs and benefits of this rule and has determined that amended Rule 12.26(c) will enhance efficiency by aligning the Commission’s staff more closely with its workload.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 12

Administrative practice and procedure, Commodity futures, Consumer protection.

Accordingly, 17 CFR Part 12 is amended as follows:

PART 12—RULES RELATING TO REPARATIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 12 continues to read as follows:
 Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2(a)(12), 12a(5) and 18.
- 2. Revise § 12.26(c) to read as follows:

§ 12.26 Commencement of a reparation proceeding.

* * * * *

(c) *Commencement of formal decisional proceeding.* Where the amount claimed as damages in the complaint or as counterclaims exceeds

\$30,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and either a complainant or a respondent in the complaint, answer or reply, has elected the formal decisional procedure pursuant to subpart E of this part, and has paid the filing fee required by § 12.25, the Director of the Office of Proceedings shall, if in his opinion the facts warrant taking such action, forward the pleadings and the materials of record to the Proceedings Clerk for a proceeding to be conducted in accordance with subpart E of this part. The Proceedings Clerk shall forthwith notify the parties of such action. Such notification shall be accompanied by an order issued by the Proceedings Clerk requiring the parties to complete all discovery, as provided in subpart B of this part, within 50 days thereafter. A formal decisional proceeding commences upon service of such notification and order. As soon as practicable after service of such notification, the Proceedings Clerk shall assign the case to a Judgment Officer. All provisions of this part that refer to and grant authority to or impose obligations upon an Administrative Law Judge shall be read as referring to and granting authority to and imposing obligations upon the Judgment Officer.

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 21, 2011, by the Commission.

David A. Stawick,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2011–25898 Filed 10–11–11; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

29 CFR Part 104

RIN 3142-AA07

Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act

AGENCY: National Labor Relations Board.

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: On August 30, 2011, the National Labor Relations Board (Board) published a final rule requiring employers, including labor organizations in their capacity as employers, subject to the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) to post notices informing their employees of their rights as employees under the NLRA. The Board hereby amends that rule to change the effective date from November 14, 2011, to January 31, 2012. The purpose of this delay is to allow for

enhanced education and outreach to employers.

DATES: The effective date of the final rule published at 76 FR 54006, August 30, 2011, is delayed from November 14, 2011 to January 31, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lester A. Heltzer, Executive Secretary, National Labor Relations Board, 1099 14th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20570, (202) 273–1067 (this is not a toll-free number), 1–866–315–6572 (TTY/TDD).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 30, 2011 (76 FR 54006), the National Labor Relations Board published a final rule requiring employers, including labor organizations in their capacity as employers, subject to the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) to post notices informing their employees of their rights as employees under the NLRA. The Board has determined that in the interest of ensuring broad voluntary compliance with the rule concerning notification of employee rights under the National Labor Relations Act, further public education and outreach efforts would be helpful. The Board has decided to change the effective date of the rule from November 14, 2011, to January 31, 2012, in order to allow time for such an education and outreach effort. Member Brian E. Hayes dissented from the adoption of the final rule. For this reason, he agrees with any postponement of the effective date of the rule. Member Craig Becker would not change the effective date of the rule, but agrees that if the date is to be changed it should be for purposes of public education and outreach.

Signed in Washington, DC, on October 6, 2011.

Mark Gaston Pearce,
Chairman.

[FR Doc. 2011–26369 Filed 10–11–11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Part 1952

Hawaii State Plan; Change in Level of Federal Enforcement: Military Installations

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document gives notice of OSHA’s approval of a change to the state of Hawaii’s occupational safety