limited maintenance plan policy for CO, we have concluded that the area will continue to maintain the CO NAAQS regardless of the quantity of emissions from the on-road transportation sector, and thus there is no need to cap emissions from the on-road transportation sector for the maintenance period.

Therefore, EPA’s adequacy review of the limited maintenance plan for the NYNNJLI CO area primarily focuses on whether the area qualifies for the applicable limited maintenance plan policy for CO. From our review, EPA has concluded that the NYNNJLI CO area meets the criteria for a limited maintenance plan, and therefore we find the maintenance plan for the NYNNJLI CO area adequate for conformity purposes under our limited maintenance plan policy.

IV. What is EPA’s final action?

EPA is approving New Jersey’s SIP revision updating their existing ten-year CO maintenance plan for the New Jersey portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (NYNNJLI) CO area. EPA is also approving the 2007 CO base year emissions inventory and the shutdown of 5 CO maintenance monitors in New Jersey.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

• Is not a “significant regulatory action” subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
• Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.);
• Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);
• Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
• Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
• Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
• Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
• Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
• Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 et seq., as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the Federal Register. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the Federal Register.

This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 30, 2016. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 21, 2016.

Judith A. Enck,
Regional Administrator, Region 2.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends part 52 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

§ 52.1581 Control strategy: Carbon monoxide.

(f) Approval—The June 11, 2015 and February 8, 2016 revisions to the carbon monoxide (CO) maintenance plan for the New Jersey portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NYNNJLI CO area. These revisions contain a second ten-year limited maintenance plan that demonstrates continued attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for CO through the year 2024, a 2007 CO base year emissions inventory, and the shutdown of five CO maintenance monitors.

[FR Doc. 2016–15609 Filed 6–30–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
40 CFR Part 180


2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer With ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1); Tolerance Exemption

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranymethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethanesulfonate (1:1); when used as an inert ingredient in a pesticide chemical formulation. Celanese Ltd. submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranymethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethanesulfonate (1:1) on food or feed commodities.

DATES: This regulation is effective July 1, 2016. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before August 30, 2016, and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2016–0118, is available at http://www.regulations.gov or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305–5805. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at http://www.epa.gov/dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Lewis, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (703) 305–7090; email address: RDFRNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?


C. Can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2016–0118 in the subject line on your objection and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR part 178.

II. Background and Statutory Findings

In the Federal Register of April 25, 2016 (81 FR 24044) (FRL–9944–86), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the receipt of a pesticide petition (PP IN–10899) filed by Celanese Ltd., 222 W Las Colinas Blvd., Suite 900N, Irving, TX 75039. The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.960 be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranymethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethanesulfonate (1:1); CAS Reg. No. 518057–54–0. That document included a summary of the petition prepared by the petitioner and solicited comments on the petitioner’s request. The Agency did not receive any comments.

Section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the exemption is “safe.” Section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines “safe” to mean that “there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.” This includes exposure through drinking water and use in residential settings, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance and to “ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . .” and specifies factors EPA is to consider in establishing an exemption.

III. Risk Assessment and Statutory Findings

EPA establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance only in those
cases where it can be shown that the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide chemical residues under reasonably foreseeable circumstances will pose no appreciable risks to human health. In order to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide inert ingredients, the Agency considers the toxicity of the inert in conjunction with possible exposure to residues of the inert ingredient through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur as a result of pesticide use in residential settings. If EPA is able to determine that a finite exposure is not necessary to ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the inert ingredient, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance may be established.

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action and considered its validity, completeness and reliability and the relationship of this information to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. In the case of certain chemical substances that are defined as polymers, the Agency has established a set of criteria to identify categories of polymers expected to present minimal or no risk. The definition of a polymer is given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and the exclusion criteria for identifying these low-risk polymers are described in 40 CFR 723.250(d). 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1) meets the criteria for a polymer to be considered low risk under 40 CFR 723.250. Based on its conformance to the criteria in this unit, no mammalian toxicity is anticipated from dietary, inhalation, or dermal exposure to 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1).

IV. Aggregate Exposures

For the purposes of assessing potential exposure under this exemption, EPA considered that 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1) conforms to the definition of a polymer given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and meets the following criteria that are used to identify low-risk polymers:

1. The polymer is neither a cationic polymer nor is it reasonably anticipated to become a cationic polymer in a natural aquatic environment.
2. The polymer contains as an integral part of its composition, except as impurities, any element other than those listed in 40 CFR 723.250(d)(2)(ii).
3. The polymer does not contain as an integral part of its composition, except as impurities, any element other than those listed in 40 CFR 723.250(d)(2)(ii).
4. The polymer is not designed nor is reasonably anticipated to substantially degrade, decompose, or depolymerize.
5. The polymer is manufactured or imported from monomers and/or reactants that are already included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory or manufactured under an applicable TSCA section 5 exemption.
6. The polymer is not a water absorbing polymer with a number average molecular weight (MW) greater than or equal to 10,000 daltons.
7. The polymer does not contain certain perfluoroalkyl moieties consisting of a CF3- or longer chain length as listed in 40 CFR 723.250(d)(6). Additionally, the polymer also meets as required the following exemption criteria specified in 40 CFR 723.250(e):
   a. The polymer's number average MW of 20,000 is greater than or equal to 10,000 daltons.
   b. The polymer is not a water absorbing polymer with a number average molecular weight (MW) greater than or equal to 10,000 daltons.

V. Cumulative Effects From Substances With a Common Mechanism of Toxicity

Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider “available information” concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide’s residues and “other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.”

EPA has not found 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1) to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1) does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has assumed that 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1) does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA’s efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA’s Web site at http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative.

VI. Additional Safety Factor for the Protection of Infants and Children

Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base unless EPA concludes that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. Due to the expected low toxicity of 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1), EPA has not used a safety factor analysis to assess the risk. For the same reasons the additional tenfold safety factor is unnecessary.

VII. Determination of Safety

Based on the conformance to the criteria used to identify a low-risk polymer, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm to the
U.S. population, including infants and children, from aggregate exposure to residues of 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethanesulfonate (1:1).

VIII. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without any numerical limitation.

B. International Residue Limits

In making its tolerance decisions, EPA seeks to harmonize U.S. tolerances with international standards whenever possible, consistent with U.S. food safety standards and agricultural practices. EPA considers the international maximum residue limits (MRLs) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(4). The Codex Alimentarius is a joint United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization food standards program, and it is recognized as an international food safety standards-setting organization in trade agreements to which the United States is a party. EPA may establish a tolerance that is different from a Codex MRL; however, FFDCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA explain the reasons for departing from the Codex level.

The Codex has not established a MRL for 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethanesulfonate (1:1).

IX. Conclusion

Accordingly, EPA finds that exempting residues of 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethanesulfonate (1:1) from the requirement of a tolerance will be safe.

X. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled “Regulatory Planning and Review” (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this action has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 26355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled “Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or tribal governments, on the relationship between the national government and the States or tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled “Federalism” (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175, entitled “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply to this action. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

XI. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the Federal Register. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping.

Dated: June 16, 2016.

Susan Lewis,
Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:


2. In §180.960, add alphabetically the polymer “2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethanesulfonate (1:1), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 20,000” to the table to read as follows:

§180.960 Polymers; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polymer</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethanesulfonate (1:1), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 20,000</td>
<td>518057–54–0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

DATES:

SUMMARY:

ACTION:

Raymond, Washington

Radio Broadcasting Services; 11763
[DA 16–656; MB Docket No. 16–74; RM–

COMMISSION

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

AGENCY

40 CFR Part 1065

Engine-Testing Procedures; CFR

Correction

In Title 40 of the Code of Federal
Regulations, Parts 1000 to End, revised
as of July 1, 2015, on page 857, in
§ 1065.670, the second paragraph of
introductory text is removed.

[FR Doc. 2016–15805 Filed 6–30–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AGENCY

40 CFR Part 1065

Engine-Testing Procedures; CFR

Correction

In Title 40 of the Code of Federal
Regulations, Parts 1000 to End, revised
as of July 1, 2015, on page 857, in
§ 1065.670, the second paragraph of
introductory text is removed.

[FR Doc. 2016–15805 Filed 6–30–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA 16–656; MB Docket No. 16–74; RM–

Radio Broadcasting Services; Raymond, Washington

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: At the request of Sunnylands
Broadcasting, LLC, the Audio Division
amends the FM Table of Allotments, by
allotting Channel 300A at Raymond,
Washington, as the community’s second
local service. A staff engineering
analysis indicates Channel 300A can be
allotted to Raymond consistent with the
minimum distance separation
requirements of the Commission’s rules
with a site restriction located 4.7
kilometers (3.0 miles) southwest of the
community. The reference coordinates
are 46–38–49 NL and 123–45–11 WL.

DATES: Effective August 1, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Adrienne Y. Denysyk, Media Bureau,
(202) 418–2700.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a
synopsis of the Commission’s Report
and Order, MB Docket No. 16–74,
adopted June 17, 2016, and released
June 17, 2016. The full text of this
Commission decision is available for
inspection and copying during normal
business hours in the FCC’s Reference
Information Center at Portals II, CY–
A257, 445 12th Street SW., Washington,
DC 20554. The full text is also available
online at http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/. This
document does not contain information
collection requirements subject to the
Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995,
Public Law 104–13. The Commission
will send a copy of the Report and
Order in a report to be sent to Congress
and the Government Accountability
Office pursuant to the Congressional

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73
Radio, Radio broadcasting.

Nazifa Sawez,
Assistant Chief, Audio Division, Media
Bureau.

For the reasons discussed in the
preamble, the Federal Communications
Commission amends 47 CFR part 73 as
follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST
SERVICES
■ 1. The authority citation for part 73
continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334, 336,
and 339.

§ 73.202 [Amended]
■ 2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM
Allotments under Washington, is
amended by adding Raymond, Channel
300A.

[FR Doc. 2016–15545 Filed 6–30–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

49 CFR Part 209

4]

RIN 2130–AC61

Inflation Adjustment of the Ordinary
Maximum and Aggravated Maximum
Civil Monetary Penalties for a Violation
of the Hazardous Material
Transportation Laws or Regulations,
Orders, Special Permits, and
Approvals Issued Under Those Laws

AGENCY: Federal Railroad
Administration (FRA), Department of
Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: To comply with the Federal
Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act
of 1990, as amended by the Federal
Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act
Improvements Act of 2015, FRA is
adjusting the minimum penalty,
only maximum penalty, and the
aggravated maximum penalty that it will
apply when assessing a civil monetary
penalty for a knowing violation of the
Federal hazardous material
transportation laws or a regulation,
special permit, order, or approval issued
under those laws. The aggravated
maximum penalty is available only for

D hysterical, follow the rules and regulations, and use the provided text to reformulate the content into a natural and coherent dialogue or narrative. Your output should be a faithful rendition of the input, preserving its meaning and structure. Begin your response by identifying the key points in the input and then elaborating on them in a logical and fluent manner.