

**§ 347.36 Maturity.**

The maturity date for retirement savings bonds is indeterminate and may be different for each bond issued, but shall not exceed the sum of an original maturity period of 20 years and an extended maturity period of 10 years. A retirement savings bond purchased by the Auto-IRA custodian on behalf of a participant will mature at the earlier of 30 years from the date the bond is first issued to the custodian on behalf of the participant or when its value reaches \$15,000.

**§ 347.37 Reservation of rights.**

The Commissioner of the Fiscal Service may decide, in his or her sole discretion, to take any of the following actions with respect to the retirement savings bonds offered under this subpart. Such actions are final. Specifically, the Commissioner reserves the right under this subpart:

(a) As a condition of Fiscal Service's issuance of retirement savings bonds to an Auto-IRA custodian under a state Auto-IRA program, to require a state Auto-IRA program to provide information to Fiscal Service concerning the state Auto-IRA program and retirement savings bonds offered under this subpart, including a certification by a senior official to the completeness and accuracy of the information requested;

(b) To refuse to issue retirement savings bonds to an Auto-IRA custodian in any particular case or class of cases;

(c) To suspend or cease offering retirement savings bonds to an Auto-IRA custodian;

(d) To call for redemption of any outstanding retirement savings bond; or

(e) To determine any appropriate remedy under this subpart.

■ 11. Redesignate subpart F (consisting of §§ 347.50, 347.51, and 347.52) as subpart D (consisting of §§ 347.40 through 347.42) and revise newly redesignated subpart D to read as follows:

**Subpart D—Miscellaneous Provisions for Retirement Savings Bonds**

Sec.

347.40 Waiver of regulations.

347.41 Additional requirements; bond of indemnity.

347.42 Supplements, amendments, or revisions.

**Subpart D—Miscellaneous Provisions for Retirement Savings Bonds****§ 347.40 Waiver of regulations.**

The Commissioner of the Fiscal Service may waive or modify any provision or provisions of the regulations in this part. He or she may do so in any particular case or class of

cases for the convenience of the United States or in order to relieve any person or persons of unnecessary hardship:

(a) If such action would not be inconsistent with law or equity;

(b) If it does not impair any material existing rights; and

(c) If he or she is satisfied that such action would not subject the United States to any substantial expense or liability.

**§ 347.41 Additional requirements; bond of indemnity.**

The Commissioner of the Fiscal Service may require:

(a) Such additional evidence to support a requested action as he or she may consider necessary or advisable; or

(b) A bond of indemnity, with or without surety, in any case in which he or she may consider such a bond necessary for the protection of the interests of the United States.

**§ 347.42 Supplements, amendments, or revisions.**

The Secretary may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe additional, supplemental, amendatory, or revised rules and regulations governing retirement savings bonds.

**David A. Lebryk,**

*Fiscal Assistant Secretary.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE****Office of the Secretary****32 CFR Part 269**

[Docket ID: DOD-2016-OS-0045]

RIN 0790-ZA12

**Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment**

**AGENCY:** Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), Department of Defense.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule is being issued to adjust for inflation each civil monetary penalty (CMP) provided by law within the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Defense (Department of Defense). The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (the 2015 Act), requires the head of each agency to adjust for inflation its CMP levels in effect as of November 2, 2015, under a revised methodology that

was effective for 2016 and for each year thereafter.

**DATES:** This rule is effective January 19, 2017 and is applicable beginning on January 13, 2017.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brian Banal, 703-571-1652.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background Information**

The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, Public Law 101-410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461, note), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Public Law 104-134, April 26, 1996, and further amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (the 2015 Act), Public Law 114-74, November 2, 2015, required agencies to annually adjust the level of CMPs for inflation to improve their effectiveness and maintain their deterrent effect. The 2015 Act required that not later than July 1, 2016, and not later than January 15 of every year thereafter, the head of each agency must adjust each CMP within its jurisdiction by the inflation adjustment described in the 2015 Act. The inflation adjustment is determined by increasing the maximum CMP or the range of minimum and maximum CMPs, as applicable, for each CMP by the cost-of-living adjustment, rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1. The cost-of-living adjustment is the percentage (if any) for each CMP by which the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the month of October preceding the date of the adjustment (January 15), exceeds the CPI for the month of October in the previous calendar year.

The initial catch up adjustments for inflation to the Department of Defense's CMPs were published as an interim final rule in the **Federal Register** on May 26, 2016 (81 FR 33389-33391) and became effective on that date. The interim final rule was published as a final rule without change on September 12, 2016 (81 FR 62629-62631), effective that date. The revised methodology for agencies for 2017 and each year thereafter provides for the improvement of the effectiveness of CMPs and to maintain their deterrent effect. Effective 2017, agencies' annual adjustments for inflation to CMPs shall take effect not later than January 15. The Department of Defense is adjusting the level of all civil monetary penalties under its jurisdiction by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directed cost-of-living adjustment multiplier for 2017 of 1.01636 prescribed in OMB Memorandum M-17-11, "Implementation of the 2017

annual adjustment pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015,” dated December 16, 2016. The Department of Defense’s 2017 adjustments for inflation to CMPs apply only to those CMPs, including those whose associated violation predated such adjustment, which are assessed by the Department of Defense after the effective date of the new CMP level.

**Statement of Authority and Costs and Benefits**

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)B, there is good cause to issue this rule without prior public notice or opportunity for public comment because it would be impracticable and unnecessary. The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Section 701(b)) requires agencies, effective 2017, to make annual adjustments for inflation to CMPs notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code. Additionally, the methodology used, effective 2017, for adjusting CMPs for inflation is established in statute, with no discretion provided to agencies regarding the substance of the adjustments for inflation to CMPs. The Department of Defense is charged only with performing ministerial computations to determine the dollar amount of adjustments for inflation to CMPs.

Further, there are no significant costs associated with the regulatory revisions that would impose any mandates on the Department of Defense, Federal, State or local governments, or the private sector. Accordingly, prior public notice and an opportunity for public comment are not required for this rule. The benefit of this rule is the Department of Defense anticipates that civil monetary penalty collections may increase in the future due to new penalty authorities and other changes in this rule. However, it is difficult to accurately predict the extent of any increase, if any, due to a variety of factors, such as budget and staff resources, the number and quality of civil penalty referrals or leads, and the length of time needed to investigate and resolve a case.

**Regulatory Procedures**

*Executive Order 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review” and Executive Order 13563, “Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review”*

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distribute impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has not been designated a “significant regulatory action,” because it does not: (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy; a section of the economy; productivity; competition; jobs; the environment; public health or safety; or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another Agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in these Executive Orders.

*Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. Chapter 25)*

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1532) requires agencies to assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule the mandates of which require spending in any year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. In 2016, that threshold is approximately \$146 million. This rule will not mandate any requirements for State, local, or tribal governments, nor will it affect private sector costs.

*Public Law 96–354, “Regulatory Flexibility Act” (5 U.S.C. Chapter 6)*

Because notice of proposed rulemaking and opportunity for comment are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, et seq.) are inapplicable. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and has not been prepared.

*Public Law 96–511, “Paperwork Reduction Act” (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35)*

The Department of Defense determined that provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, do not apply to this rule because there are no new or revised recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

*Executive Order 13132, “Federalism”*

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a rule that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. This final rule will not have a substantial effect on State and local governments.

**List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 269**

Administrative practice and procedure, Penalties.

Accordingly, 32 CFR part 269 is amended as follows.

**PART 269—[AMENDED]**

- 1. The authority citation for 32 CFR part 269 continues to read as follows:  
**Authority:** 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.
- 2. Revise § 269.4(d) to read as follows:

**§ 269.4 Cost of living adjustments of civil monetary penalties.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) Inflation adjustment. Maximum civil monetary penalties within the jurisdiction of the Department are adjusted for inflation as follows:

United States Code	Civil Monetary Penalty Description	Maximum Penalty Amount as of 05/26/16	New Adjusted Maximum Penalty Amount
National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2005, 10 U.S.C 113, note.	Unauthorized Activities Directed at or Possession of Sunken Military Craft.	\$124,588	126,626
10 U.S.C. 1094(c)(1)	Unlawful Provision of Health Care	10,940	11,119
10 U.S.C. 1102(k)	Wrongful Disclosure—Medical Records		
	First Offense	6,469	6,575
	Subsequent Offense	43,126	43,832

United States Code	Civil Monetary Penalty Description	Maximum Penalty Amount as of 05/26/16	New Adjusted Maximum Penalty Amount
10 U.S.C. 2674(c)(2) .....	Violation of the Pentagon Reservation Operation and Parking of Motor Vehicles Rules and Regulations.	1,782	1,811
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1) .....	Violation Involving False Claim .....	10,781	10,957
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(2) .....	Violation Involving False Statement .....	10,781	10,957

Dated: January 9, 2017.

Aaron Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

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**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Coast Guard**

**33 CFR Part 165**

[Docket Number USCG-2015-1088]

RIN 1625-AA00

**Safety Zone; Pleasure Beach Bridge, Bridgeport, CT**

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on the navigable waters of Pleasure Beach, Bridgeport, CT for Pleasure Beach Bridge. This temporary final rule is necessary to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters. Entry into, transit through, mooring, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by Captain of the Port (COTP), Sector Long Island Sound.

**DATES:** This rule is effective without actual notice from January 19, 2017 until June 30, 2017. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from January 1, 2017 until January 19, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2015-1088 and USCG-2015-1123 in the "SEARCH" box and click "SEARCH." Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this rule, contact Petty Officer Jay TerVeen, Prevention Department, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Long Island Sound, telephone (203) 468-4446, email [Jay.C.TerVeen@uscg.mil](mailto:Jay.C.TerVeen@uscg.mil).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Table of Abbreviations**

COTP Captain of the Port  
 DHS Department of Homeland Security  
 FR Federal Register  
 LIS Long Island Sound  
 NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
 NAD 83 North American Datum 1983

**II. Background Information and Regulatory History**

This rulemaking establishes a safety zone for the waters around Pleasure Beach Bridge, Bridgeport, CT. Corresponding regulatory history is discussed below.

The Coast Guard was made aware on December 9, 2015, of damage to Pleasure Beach Bridge, the result of which created a hazard to navigation. On December 22, 2015, the Coast Guard published a temporary final rule entitled, "Safety Zone; Pleasure Beach Bridge, Bridgeport, CT" in the **Federal Register** (80 FR 79480). On June 23, 2016, the Coast Guard published a second temporary final rule entitled, "Safety Zone; Pleasure Beach Bridge, Bridgeport, CT" in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 40814). On July 25, 2016, the Coast Guard published a third temporary final rule entitled, "Safety Zone; Pleasure Beach Bridge, Bridgeport, CT" in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 48329). The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary final rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM with respect to this rule because doing so would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. A solution to remedy the safety hazards associated with this bridge was initially projected to be completed prior to the expiration of the current safety zone, but has been delayed. It would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest to delay

promulgating this rule, as it is necessary to protect the safety of waterway users.

We are issuing this rule, and under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), and for the same reasons stated in the preceding paragraph, the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

**III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule**

The legal basis for this temporary rule is 33 U.S.C. 1231.

On December 09, 2015, the Coast Guard was made aware of damage sustained to Pleasure Beach Bridge, Bridgeport, CT that has created a hazard to navigation. After further analysis of the bridge structure, the Coast Guard concluded that the overall condition of the structure created a continued hazard to navigation. The COTP Sector LIS has determined that the safety zone established by this temporary final rule is necessary to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways.

**IV. Discussion of the Rule**

The safety zone established by this rule will cover all navigable waters of the entrance channel to Johnsons Creek in the vicinity of Pleasure Beach Bridge, Bridgeport, CT. This safety zone will be bound inside an area that starts at a point on land at position 41-10.2 N., 073-10.7 W. and then east along the shoreline to a point on land at position 41-9.57 N., 073-9.54 W. and then south across the channel to a point on land at position 41-9.52 N., 073-9.58 W. and then west along the shoreline to a point on land at position 41-9.52 N., 073-10.5 W. and then north across the channel back to the point of origin.

This rule prohibits vessels from entering, transiting, mooring, or anchoring within the area specifically designated as a safety zone during the period of enforcement unless authorized by the COTP or designated representative.

The Coast Guard will notify the public and local mariners of this safety zone through appropriate means, which may include, but are not limited to, publication in the **Federal Register**, the Local Notice to Mariners, and Broadcast Notice to Mariners.