

Dated: March 27, 2017.

Michael M. Grimm,

*Assistant Administrator for Mitigation,
Federal Insurance and Mitigation
Administration, Department of Homeland
Security, Federal Emergency Management
Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2017-06426 Filed 3-31-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

45 CFR Parts 500 and 510

[Docket No. FCSC 101]

Filing of Claims Under the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act

AGENCY: Foreign Claims Settlement
Commission of the United States,
Department of Justice.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request
for comments.

SUMMARY: The Guam World War II
Loyalty Recognition Act authorizes the
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
of the United States to adjudicate claims
and determine the eligibility of
individuals for payment for harms
suffered by residents of Guam resulting
from the occupation of Guam by
Imperial Japanese military forces during
World War II. This rule establishes
procedures for the filing and
adjudication of claims brought under
the Guam Loyalty Recognition Act. The
rule also provides definitions for the
statutory terms “severe personal injury”
and “personal injury,” and amends
regulations concerning the payment of
attorney’s fees.

DATES:

Effective date: This rule is effective
April 3, 2017.

Comment date: Written comments
must be submitted on or before June 2,
2017. Comments received by mail will
be considered timely if they are
postmarked on or before that date. The
electronic Federal Docket Management
System (FDMS) will accept comments
until midnight Eastern Time at the end
of that day.

ADDRESSES: Please address all
comments regarding this rule that are
submitted by U.S. mail to Jeremy R.
LaFrancois, Chief Administrative
Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement
Commission, 600 E Street NW., Room
6002, Washington, DC 20579. To ensure
proper handling, please reference FCSC
Docket No. 101 on your correspondence.
Comments may also be submitted

electronically through [http://
www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) using the electronic
comment form provided on that site. An
electronic copy of this document is also
available at the [http://
www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) Web site. The
Commission will accept attachments to
electronic comments in Microsoft Word,
WordPerfect, or Adobe PDF formats
only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian M. Simkin, Chief Counsel, Foreign
Claims Settlement Commission, 600 E
Street NW., Room 6002, Washington,
DC 20579, Tel. (202) 616-6975, FAX
(202) 616-6993.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments

The Commission is publishing this
interim final rule, effective April 3,
2017, in light of the statutory
requirements of the Act. The
Commission is providing a 60-day
period for public comment.

Posting of Public Comments

Please note that all comments
received are considered part of the
public record and made available for
public inspection online at [http://
www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Information made
available for public inspection includes
personal identifying information (such
as your name, address, etc.) voluntarily
submitted by the commenter.

If you wish to submit personal
identifying information (such as your
name, address, etc.) as part of your
comment, but do not wish it to be
posted online, you must include the
phrase “PERSONAL IDENTIFYING
INFORMATION” in the first paragraph
of your comment. You must also locate
all the personal identifying information
that you do not want posted online in
the first paragraph of your comment and
identify what information you want the
agency to redact. Personal identifying
information identified and located as set
forth above will be placed in the
agency’s public docket file, but not
posted online.

If you wish to submit confidential
business information as part of your
comment but do not wish it to be posted
online, you must include the phrase
“CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS
INFORMATION” in the first paragraph
of your comment. You must also
prominently identify confidential
business information to be redacted
within the comment. If a comment has
so much confidential business
information that it cannot be effectively
redacted, the agency may choose not to
post that comment (or to only partially
post that comment) on [http://](http://www.regulations.gov)

www.regulations.gov. Confidential
business information identified and
located as set forth above will not be
placed in the public docket file, nor will
it be posted online. If you wish to
inspect the agency’s public docket file
in person by appointment, please see
the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**
paragraph.

Background

Pursuant to the Guam War Claims
Review Commission Act, Public Law
107-333, 116 Stat. 2873 (2002), the
Guam War Claims Review Commission
(“GWCRC”) was established to evaluate
the war claims compensation program
conducted by the U.S. Navy on Guam
during and after World War II, and to
compare it with other compensation
programs covering claims of U.S.
nationals arising in other areas in the
Pacific attacked by Japanese forces
during the war. The GWCRC was
required to submit a report of its
findings and recommendations to the
Secretary of the Interior and specified
Congressional committees within nine
months of its establishment. Public Law
107-333, section 5(6).

In September 2003, the Secretary of
the Interior requested the Foreign
Claims Settlement Commission of the
United States (Commission) to provide
part-time technical assistance to
GWCRC. Between 2003 and 2004,
members of the Commission’s staff were
detailed to the GWCRC, where they
planned and organized GWCRC
meetings and conducted research on the
Guam claims program and the other
compensation programs with which it
was to be compared. The GWCRC held
hearings on Guam in December 2003, at
which it received testimony by
numerous residents of Guam who had
survived the 32-month Japanese
occupation of the island. The hearings
on Guam were followed by a legal
experts’ conference convened in
Washington, DC, in February 2004 to
discuss the nature and extent of the
United States Government’s legal
responsibility for the various types of
claims that arose out of World War II,
and the treatment the Government
accorded the claims of the people of
Guam as compared with that given to
the claims of United States nationals
elsewhere in the Pacific Ocean area.

The GWCRC’s Final Report, issued on
June 9, 2004, determined that, in some
respects, there was a lack of parity of
war claims paid to the residents of
Guam compared with awards made to
other similarly affected U.S. citizens or
nationals in territory occupied by the
Imperial Japanese military forces during
World War II. Based on this

determination, the GWCRC recommended that Congress enact legislation providing for additional compensation to compensate the people of Guam for death, personal injury, forced labor, forced march, and internment. As required by statute, the GWCRC terminated 30 days after submission of its report. Public Law 107–333, section 7.

Following from the findings and recommendations of the GWCRC, on December 23, 2016, the President signed into law the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, Title XVII, Public Law 114–328, 130 Stat. 2000, 2641–2647 (2016) (the “Guam Loyalty Recognition Act” or “Act”). The Act provides, *inter alia*, that “[t]he United States recognizes that, as described by the Guam War Claims Review Commission, the residents of Guam, on account of their United States nationality, suffered unspeakable harm as a result of the occupation of Guam by Imperial Japanese military forces during World War II, by being subjected to death, rape, severe personal injury, personal injury, forced labor, forced march, or internment.” The Act further recognizes that “[t]he United States forever will be grateful to the residents of Guam for their steadfast loyalty to the United States, as demonstrated by the countless acts of courage they performed despite the threat of death or great bodily harm they faced at the hands of the Imperial Japanese military forces that occupied Guam during World War II.” Public Law 114–328, section 1702. Pursuant to section 1705(a) of the Act, the Commission is authorized to adjudicate claims and determine the eligibility of individuals for payments under the Act, in recognition of harms suffered by residents of Guam as a result of the occupation of Guam by Imperial Japanese military forces during World War II.

The Commission is issuing this Interim Final Rule to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under the Act. Specifically, this rule adds a new subchapter to the Commission’s regulations—subchapter D, 45 CFR part 510—to establish procedures for the filing and adjudication of claims brought under the Act. Subchapter D also provides definitions for certain statutory terms (“severe personal injury” and “personal injury”), as required by the Act. Finally, miscellaneous amendments are made to the Commission’s existing regulations at 45 CFR part 500 (Appearance and practice) to reflect an attorney’s fees provision contained in the Act.

With respect to the filing of claims, as required by the Act, the Commission

intends to establish a claims filing deadline, and will publish notice of the deadline in the **Federal Register** and in newspaper, radio, and television media in Guam. This notice will be published on or before June 20, 2017 (*i.e.*, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Act). Thereafter, claimants will have one year from the date on which the Commission publishes this notice to file claims under the Act. See Public Law 114–328, section 1705(b)(2).

Regulatory Certifications

Administrative Procedure Act

The Commission’s implementation of this rule as an interim final rule, with provision for post-promulgation public comment, is based on Sections 553(b)(3)(A), 553(b)(3)(B) and 553(d) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553. Under Section 553(b)(3), an agency may issue a rule without notice of proposed rulemaking and the pre-promulgation opportunity for public comment where “good cause” exists or for “interpretive rules, general statements of policy, or rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice.”

The changes made by this interim final rule fit within the exceptions to the requirement for pre-promulgation opportunity for notice and comment set out in Section 553. An agency may find good cause to exempt a rule from provisions of the APA if it determines that those procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B). The Commission has determined that it is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to seek public comment prior to promulgating this interim final rule for several reasons. First, delaying the implementation of the rule would delay the determination and payment of appropriate compensation. Eligibility determinations and corresponding payments will not be issued until the rule is effective. Thus, eligible claimants would be harmed by any delay. Second, the interim rule will be subject to public comment before its final implementation. The Commission will consider any public comments made following publication of this interim final rule and make any appropriate adjustments or clarifications in the final rule. Finally, the deadline imposed by Congress to implement the regulations is strict and therefore the Commission has a limited period of time within which to promulgate the regulations.

Furthermore, several of the changes made by this interim final rule fit within the exceptions to the requirement for pre-promulgation opportunity for notice

and comment set out in Section 553 for “interpretive rules, general statements of policy, or rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice.” See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A). First, miscellaneous amendments are made to the Commission’s existing regulations at 45 CFR part 500 (Appearance and practice) to reflect the attorney’s fees provisions contained in the Guam Loyalty Recognition Act. These changes reflect general statements of policy; they serve only to advise the public that the Commission may exercise its discretionary power in certain ways regarding attorney appearance and practice before the Commission. Second, the interim final rule adds a new subchapter to the Commission’s regulations—subchapter D—to establish procedures for the filing and adjudication of claims under the Guam Loyalty Recognition Act. In this regard, the rule merely incorporates by reference the Commission’s existing procedures for the filing and adjudication of claims under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (subchapter C); thus, the new subchapter D is entirely procedural in nature.

The APA also permits an agency to make a rule effective upon date of publication in the **Federal Register** where “good cause” exists or for “interpretive rules and statements of policy.” 5 U.S.C. 553(d). As stated, the Commission has determined that it would be unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to engage in full notice and comment rulemaking before putting these interim final regulations into effect, and that it is in the public interest to promulgate interim final regulations. For the same reasons, the Commission has determined that there is good cause to make these interim final regulations effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with Section 553(d) of the APA (5 U.S.C. 553(d)). Therefore, waiver of the 30-day period prior to the rule’s effective date is appropriate here. The Commission welcomes public comments on the changes being made by this interim final rule, and will carefully review any comments to ensure that any substantive concerns or issues regarding these changes are addressed in the final rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This interim final rule implements the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, Title XVII, Public Law 114–328, which authorizes the Commission to adjudicate claims for certain harms suffered by Guam residents during

World War II. In order to be able to evaluate claims, the Commission will need to collect information from individuals (or personal representatives of deceased individuals) who suffered harm or who are survivors of a decedent who died as a result of the occupation of Guam by Japanese military forces. Accordingly, the Commission will submit an information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the emergency review procedures of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The Commission will also publish a Notice in the **Federal Register** soliciting public comment on the information collection associated with this rulemaking.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Commission, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 605(b), has reviewed this interim final rule and, by approving it, certifies that it will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule sets forth procedures by which the Commission will adjudicate claims for payments under the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act. In its adjudication of claims, the Commission will determine the eligibility of individuals, not entities. Moreover, under 5 U.S.C. 601(6), the term “small entity” does not include the Federal government. Because this rule is being adopted as an interim final rule, a Regulatory Flexibility analysis is not required.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

This interim final rule, which enables and is necessary for the Commission to carry out its functions under the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, has been drafted and reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review” section 1(b), Principles of Regulation, and in accordance with Executive Order 13563, “Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review” section 1(b), General Principles of Regulation.

The Commission has determined that this rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866, section 3(f), Regulatory Planning and Review, and accordingly this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Further, both Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 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, distributive 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. The Commission has assessed the costs and benefits of this regulation and believes that the regulatory approach selected maximizes net benefits.

Executive Order 12988

This interim final rule meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988 Civil Justice Reform to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize litigation, provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, and promote simplification and burden reduction.

Executive Order 13132

This interim final rule does not have federalism implications warranting the application of Executive Order 13132. The proposed rule does not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

Executive Order 13175

This interim final rule does not have tribal implications warranting the application of Executive Order 13175. It does not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This rule is not a major rule as defined by section 804 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This rule will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, a major increase in costs or prices, or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment,

productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic and export markets.

List of Subjects in 45 CFR Parts 500 and 510

Administrative practice and procedure, Foreign claims, War claims.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission amends 10 CFR parts 500 and 510 as follows:

PART 500—APPEARANCE AND PRACTICE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 500 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 2, Pub. L. 896, 80th Cong., 62 Stat. 1240, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2001); sec. 3, Pub. L. 455, 81st Cong., 64 Stat. 12, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1622); 18 U.S.C. 207; Sec. 1705(a)(2), Pub. L. 114–328, 114th Cong., 130 Stat. 2644.

■ 2. Amend § 500.3 by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 500.3 Fees.

* * * * *

(c) The amount of attorney’s fees that may be charged in connection with claims falling within the purview of subchapter D of this chapter is governed by the provisions of section 1705(b)(6) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, Title XVII, Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, Public Law 114–328.

■ 3. In § 500.4, revise paragraph (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 500.4 Suspension of attorneys.

(a) * * *

(3) To have violated sections 10 and 214 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, section 4(f) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, or section 1705(b)(6) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, Title XVII, Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act.

* * * * *

■ 4. Add subchapter D, consisting of part 510, to read as follows:

SUBCHAPTER D—RECEIPT, ADMINISTRATION, AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS UNDER THE GUAM WORLD WAR II LOYALTY RECOGNITION ACT

PART 510—FILING OF CLAIMS AND PROCEDURES THEREFOR

Sec.

510.1 Definitions.

510.2 Time for filing.

510.3 Applicability of administrative provisions concerning claims under the

International Claims Settlement Act of 1949.

Authority: Sec.1705(a)(2), Pub. L. 114–328, 114th Cong., 130 Stat. 2644.

§ 510.1 Definitions

For purposes of this subchapter:

Personal injury means a discernible injury (such as disfigurement, scarring, or burns) that is more serious than a superficial injury.

Severe personal injury means loss of a limb, dismemberment, paralysis, or any injury of a similar type or that is comparable in severity.

§ 510.2 Time for filing.

Claims for payments under the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act, Title XVII, Public Law 114–328 (the “Act”), must be filed not later than one year after the date on which the Commission publishes the notice described in section 1705(b)(2)(B) of the Act.

§ 510.3 Applicability of administrative provisions concerning claims under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949.

To the extent they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, the following provisions of subchapter C of this chapter shall be applicable to claims under this subchapter: §§ 509.2, 509.3, 509.4, 509.5, and 509.6.

Brian M. Simkin,
Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2017–06461 Filed 3–31–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–BA–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 54

[WC Docket Nos. 10–90, 14–58; CC Docket No. 01–92; FCC 16–33]

Connect America Fund, ETC Annual Reports and Certifications, Developing a Unified Inter-carrier Compensation Regime

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects errors in a **Federal Register** document that corrected errors to an original **Federal Register** document that adopted significant reforms to place the universal service program on solid footing for the next decade to “preserve and advance” voice and broadband service in areas served by rate-of-return carriers. The document was published in the **Federal Register** on March 20, 2017.

DATES: Effective April 3, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexander Minard, Wireline Competition Bureau, (202) 418–7400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This summary contains corrections to a **Federal Register** document, 82 FR 14338 (March 20, 2017).

Corrections

In final rule FR Doc. 2017–04715, published March 20, 2017 (82 FR 14338), make the following correction:

§ 54.303 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 14339, in the first column, amendatory instruction 3 is corrected to read “In § 54.303, revise paragraphs (a)(1), (b), (c)(2), (e), and (f)(1) to read as follows:”

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2017–06485 Filed 3–31–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

49 CFR Parts 209, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 270, and 272

[Docket No. FRA–2016–0021; Notice No. 2]

RIN 2130–AC65

Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act for a Violation of a Federal Railroad Safety Law, Federal Railroad Administration Safety Regulation or Order, or 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: 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, maximum, and aggravated maximum penalties it will apply when assessing a civil penalty for a violation of a railroad safety statute, regulation, or order under its authority. FRA is also adjusting the minimum penalty, ordinary maximum penalty,

and 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 under the hazardous material transportation laws is available only for a violation that results in death, serious illness, or severe injury to any person or substantial destruction of property.

DATES: This final rule is effective April 3, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Veronica Chittim, Trial Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, FRA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Mail Stop 10, Washington, DC 20590 (telephone 202–493–0273), veronica.chittim@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 2, 2015, President Barack Obama signed the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (the 2015 Inflation Act). Public Law 114–74, sec. 701. This amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Inflation Act) that required each agency to (1) adjust by regulation each maximum civil monetary penalty (CMP), or range of minimum and maximum CMPs, within that agency’s jurisdiction by October 23, 1996, and (2) adjust those penalty amounts once every four years thereafter, to reflect inflation. See Public Law 101–410, 104 Stat. 890, 28 U.S.C. 2461, note, as amended by sec. 31001(s)(1) of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Public Law 104–134, April 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 1321–373. Under the 2015 Inflation Act, agencies must make annual inflation adjustments, starting January 15, 2017, based on Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance.

In the 2015 Inflation Act, Congress recognized the important role CMPs play in deterring violations of Federal laws, regulations, and orders and determined that inflation has diminished the impact of these penalties. In the Inflation Act, Congress countered the effect that inflation has had on the CMPs by having the agencies charged with enforcement responsibility administratively adjust the CMPs.

FRA is authorized as the delegate of the Secretary of Transportation (Secretary) to enforce the Federal railroad safety statutes, regulations, and orders, including the civil penalty provisions codified primarily at 49 U.S.C. ch. 213. See 49 U.S.C. 103 and 49 CFR 1.89; 49 U.S.C. chs. 201–213. FRA currently has safety regulations in 34 parts of the CFR that contain