

Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1221e-3 and 3474; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, as amended by § 701 of Pub. L. 114-74, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Section 36.2 is amended by:

■ a. In the introductory text, removing “Table I” and adding “Table 1 of this section” in its place.

■ b. Redesignating Table I as Table 1 and revising newly redesignated Table 1.

■ c. Removing the parenthetical authority citation at the end of the section.

§ 36.2 Penalty adjustment.
* * * * *

The revision reads as follows:

TABLE 1 TO § 36.2—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS

Statute	Description	New maximum (and minimum, if applicable) penalty amount
20 U.S.C. 1015(c)(5) (Section 131(c)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA)).	Provides for a fine, as set by Congress in 1998, of up to \$25,000 for failure by an institution of higher education (IHE) to provide information on the cost of higher education to the Commissioner of Education Statistics.	\$39,229
20 U.S.C. 1022d(a)(3) (Section 205(a)(3) of the HEA).	Provides for a fine, as set by Congress in 2008, of up to 27,500 for failure by an IHE to provide information to the State and the public regarding its teacher-preparation programs.	32,676
20 U.S.C. 1082(g) (Section 432(g) of the HEA).	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1986, of up to 25,000 for violations by lenders and guaranty agencies of Title IV of the HEA, which authorizes the Federal Family Education Loan Program.	58,328
20 U.S.C. 1094(c)(3)(B) (Section 487(c)(3)(B) of the HEA).	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1986, of up to 25,000 for an IHE's violation of Title IV of the HEA, which authorizes various programs of student financial assistance.	58,328
20 U.S.C. 1228c(c)(2)(E) (Section 429 of the General Education Provisions Act).	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1994, of up to 1,000 for an educational organization's failure to disclose certain information to minor students and their parents.	1,722
31 U.S.C. 1352(c)(1) and (c)(2)(A)	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1989, of 10,000 to 100,000 for recipients of Government grants, contracts, etc. that improperly lobby Congress or the Executive Branch with respect to the award of Government grants and contracts.	20,489 to 204,892
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1) and (a)(2)	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1986, of up to 5,000 for false claims and statements made to the Government.	11,665

PART 668—STUDENT ASSISTANCE GENERAL PROVISIONS

■ 3. The authority citation for part 668 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1001-1003, 1070a, 1070g, 1085, 1087b, 1087d, 1087e, 1088, 1091, 1092, 1094, 1099c, 1099c-1, 1221e-3, and 3474; Pub. L. 111-256, 124 Stat. 2643; unless otherwise noted.

§ 668.84 [Amended]

■ 4. Section 668.84(a)(1) introductory text is amended by removing the number “\$57,317” and adding in its place the number “\$58,328”.

[FR Doc. 2020-00413 Filed 1-13-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000-01-P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 233

Inspection Service Authority; Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: This document updates postal regulations by implementing inflation adjustments to civil monetary penalties that may be imposed under consumer

protection and mailability provisions enforced by the Postal Service pursuant to the Deceptive Mail Prevention and Enforcement Act and the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act. These adjustments are required under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. This document includes the adjustments for 2020 for statutory civil monetary penalties subject to the 2015 Act.

DATES: *Effective date:* January 14, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Sultan, (202) 268-7385, SESultan@uspis.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (2015 Act), Public Law 114-74, 129 Stat. 584, amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (1990 Act), Public Law 101-410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note), to improve the effectiveness of civil monetary penalties and to maintain their deterrent effect. Section 3 of the 1990 Act specifically includes the Postal Service in the definition of “agency” subject to its provisions.

Beginning in 2017, the 2015 Act requires the Postal Service to make an annual adjustment for inflation to civil penalties that meet the definition of “civil monetary penalty” under the 1990 Act. The Postal Service must make the annual adjustment for inflation and publish the adjustment in the **Federal Register** by January 15 of each year. Each penalty will be adjusted as instructed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) from the most recent October. OMB has furnished detailed instructions regarding the annual adjustment for 2020 in memorandum M-20-05, *Implementation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2020, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015* (December 16, 2019), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/M-20-05.pdf>. This year, OMB has advised that an adjustment multiplier of 1.01764 will be used. The new penalty amount must be rounded to the nearest dollar.

The 2015 Act allows the interim final rule and annual inflation adjustments to be published without prior public

notice or opportunity for public comment.

Adjustments to Postal Service Civil Monetary Penalties

Civil monetary penalties may be assessed for postal offenses under sections 106 and 108 of the Deceptive Mail Prevention and Enforcement Act, Pub. L. 106–168, 113 Stat. 1811, 1814 (see, 39 U.S.C. 3012(a), (c)(1), (d), and 3017 (g)(2), (h)(1)(A)); and section 1008 of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act, Public Law 109–435, 120 Stat. 3259–3261 (see, 39 U.S.C. 3018 (c)(1)(A)). The statutory civil monetary penalties subject to the 2015 Act and the amount of each penalty after implementation of the annual adjustment for inflation are as follows:

39 U.S.C. 3012(a)—False representations and lottery orders.

Under 39 U.S.C. 3005(a)(1)–(3), the Postal Service may issue administrative orders prohibiting persons from using the mail to obtain money through false representations or lotteries. Persons who evade, attempt to evade, or fail to comply with an order to stop such prohibited practices may be liable to the United States for a civil penalty under 39 U.S.C. 3012(a). The regulations implemented pursuant to this section currently impose a \$72,669 penalty for each mailing less than 50,000 pieces, \$145,335 for each mailing of 50,000 to 100,000 pieces, and \$14,535 for each additional 10,000 pieces above 100,000 not to exceed \$2,906,718. The new penalties will be as follows: A \$73,951 penalty for each mailing less than 50,000 pieces, \$147,899 for each mailing of 50,000 to 100,000 pieces, and \$14,791 for each additional 10,000 pieces above 100,000 not to exceed \$2,957,993.

39 U.S.C. 3012(c)(1)—False representation and lottery penalties in lieu of or as part of an order.

In lieu of or as part of an order issued under 39 U.S.C. 3005(a)(1)–(3), the Postal Service may assess a civil penalty. Currently, the amount of this penalty, set in the implementing regulations to 39 U.S.C. 3012(c)(1), is \$36,334 for each mailing that is less than 50,000 pieces, \$72,669 for each mailing of 50,000 to 100,000 pieces, and an additional \$7,267 for each additional 10,000 pieces above 100,000 not to exceed \$1,453,359. The new penalties will be: \$36,975 for each mailing that is less than 50,000 pieces, \$73,951 for each mailing of 50,000 to 100,000 pieces, and an additional \$7,395 for each additional 10,000 pieces above 100,000 not to exceed \$1,478,996.

39 U.S.C. 3012(d)—Misleading references to the United States

Government; Sweepstakes and deceptive mailings.

Persons sending certain deceptive mail matter described in 39 U.S.C. 3001(h)–(k), including:

- Solicitations making false claims of Federal Government connection or approval;
 - Certain solicitations for the purchase of a product or service that may be obtained without cost from the Federal Government;
 - Solicitations containing improperly prepared “facsimile checks”; and
 - Certain solicitations for “skill contests” and “sweepstakes” sent to individuals who, in accordance with 39 U.S.C. 3017(d), have requested that such materials not be mailed to them;
- may be liable to the United States for a civil penalty under 39 U.S.C. 3012(d). Currently, under the implementing regulations, this penalty is not to exceed \$14,535 for each mailing. The new penalty will be \$14,791.

39 U.S.C. 3017(g)(2)—Commercial use of lists of persons electing not to receive skill contest or sweepstakes mailings.

Under 39 U.S.C. 3017(g)(2), the Postal Service may impose a civil penalty against a person who provides information for commercial use about individuals who, in accordance with 39 U.S.C. 3017(d), have elected not to receive certain sweepstakes and contest information. Currently, this civil penalty may not exceed \$2,906,718 per violation, pursuant to the implementing regulations. The new penalty may not exceed \$2,957,993 per violation.

39 U.S.C. 3017(h)(1)(A)—Reckless mailing of skill contest or sweepstakes matter.

Currently, under 39 U.S.C. 3017(h)(1)(A) and its implementing regulations, any promoter who recklessly mails nonmailable skill contest or sweepstakes matter may be liable to the United States in the amount of \$14,535 per violation for each mailing to an individual. The new penalty is \$14,791 per violation.

39 U.S.C. 3018(c)(1)(A)—Hazardous material.

Under 39 U.S.C. 3018(c)(1)(A), the Postal Service may impose a civil penalty payable into the Treasury of the United States on a person who knowingly mails nonmailable hazardous materials or fails to follow postal laws on mailing hazardous materials. Currently, this civil penalty is at least \$314, but not more than \$125,314 for each violation, pursuant to the implementing regulations. The new penalty is at least \$320, but not more than \$127,525 for each violation.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 233

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, Banking, Credit, Crime, Infants and children, Law enforcement, Penalties, Privacy, Seizures and forfeitures.

For the reasons set out in this document, the Postal Service amends 39 CFR part 233 as follows:

PART 233—INSPECTION SERVICE AUTHORITY

■ 1. The authority citation for 39 CFR part 233 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 39 U.S.C. 101, 102, 202, 204, 401, 402, 403, 404, 406, 410, 411, 1003, 3005(e)(1), 3012, 3017, 3018; 12 U.S.C. 3401–3422; 18 U.S.C. 981, 983, 1956, 1957, 2254, 3061; 21 U.S.C. 881; Pub. L. 101–410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note); Pub. L. 104–208, 110 Stat. 3009; Secs. 106 and 108, Pub. L. 106–168, 113 Stat. 1806 (39 U.S.C. 3012, 3017); Pub. L. 114–74, 129 Stat. 584.

§ 233.12 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 233.12:

■ a. In paragraph (a), remove “\$72,669” and add in its place “\$73,951”, remove “\$145,335” and add in its place “\$147,899”, remove “\$100,000 pieces” and add in its place “100,000 pieces”, remove “\$14,535” and add in its place “\$14,791”, and remove “\$2,906,718” and add in its place “\$2,957,993”.

■ b. In paragraph (b), remove “\$36,334” and add in its place “\$36,975”, remove “\$72,669” and add in its place “\$73,951”, remove “\$7,267” and add in its place “\$7,395”, and remove “\$1,453,359” and add in its place “\$1,478,996”.

■ c. In paragraph (c)(4), remove “\$14,535” and add in its place “\$14,791”.

■ d. In paragraph (d), remove “\$2,906,718” and add in its place “\$2,957,993”.

■ e. In paragraph (e), remove “\$14,535” and add in its place “\$14,791”.

■ f. In § 233.12(f), remove “\$314” and add in its place “\$320” and remove “\$125,314” and add in its place “\$127,525”.

Brittany M. Johnson,

Attorney, Federal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2020–00028 Filed 1–13–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P