

benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). E.O. 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. E.O. 14094 (Executive Order on Modernizing Regulatory Review) supplements and reaffirms the principles, structures, and definitions governing contemporary regulatory review established in E.O. 12866 of September 30, 1993 (Regulatory Planning and Review), and E.O. 13563 of January 18, 2011 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review). The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that this rulemaking is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866, as amended by E.O. 14094. The Regulatory Impact Analysis associated with this rulemaking can be found as a supporting document at www.regulations.gov.

Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

The Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, is not applicable to this rulemaking because notice of proposed rulemaking is not required. 5 U.S.C. 601(2), 603(a), 604(a).

Unfunded Mandates

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires, at 2 U.S.C. 1532, that agencies prepare an assessment of anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. This final rule will have no such effect on State, local, and tribal governments, or on the private sector.

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This final rule contains no provisions constituting a collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521).

Assistance Listing

The Assistance Listing numbers and titles for the programs affected by this document are 64.104, Pension for Non-Service-Connected Disability for Veterans; 64.109, Veterans Compensation for Service-Connected Disability; and 64.110, Veterans Dependency and Indemnity

Compensation for Service-Connected Death.

Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this rule as not a major rule, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 38 CFR Part 4

Disability benefits.

Signing Authority

Denis McDonough, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, signed and approved this document on December 18, 2023, and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Luvenia Potts,

Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy & Management, Office of General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, VA adopts as final the interim final rule published on April 14, 2023, at 88 FR 22914.

[FR Doc. 2023–28241 Filed 12–26–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 19

[FRL–5906.8–01–OECA]

Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is promulgating this final rule to adjust the level of the maximum (and minimum) statutory civil monetary penalty amounts under the statutes the EPA administers. This action is mandated by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended through the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (“the 2015 Act”). The 2015 Act prescribes a formula for annually adjusting the statutory maximum (and minimum) amount of civil monetary penalties to reflect inflation, maintain the deterrent effect of statutory civil monetary penalties, and promote compliance with the law. The rule does not establish specific civil monetary penalty amounts

the EPA may seek in particular cases. The EPA calculates those amounts, as appropriate, based on the facts of particular cases and applicable agency penalty policies. The EPA’s civil penalty policies, which guide enforcement personnel on how to exercise the EPA’s discretion within statutory penalty authorities, take into account a number of fact-specific considerations, *e.g.*, the seriousness of the violation, the violator’s good faith efforts to comply, any economic benefit gained by the violator as a result of its noncompliance, and the violator’s ability to pay.

DATES: This final rule is effective December 27, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Smith-Watts, Office of Civil Enforcement, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Mail Code 2241A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460, telephone number: (202) 564–4083; smith-watts.david@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The 2015 Act¹ requires each Federal agency to adjust the statutory civil monetary penalties under the laws implemented by that agency annually, to account for inflation. Section 4 of the 2015 Act requires each Federal agency to publish these adjustments by January 15 of each year. The purpose of the 2015 Act is to maintain the deterrent effect of civil monetary penalties by translating originally enacted statutory civil penalty amounts to today’s dollars and rounding statutory civil penalties to the nearest dollar.

Since January 15, 2017, the EPA has made seven annual adjustments: (1) on January 12, 2017, effective on January 15, 2017 (82 FR 3633); (2) on January 10, 2018, effective on January 15, 2018 (83 FR 1190); (3) on February 6, 2019, effective the same day (84 FR 2056), with a subsequent correction on February 25, 2019 (84 FR 5955); (4) on January 13, 2020, effective the same day (85 FR 1751); (5) on December 23, 2020, effective the same day (85 FR 83818); (6) on January 12, 2022, effective the same day (87 FR 1676); and (7) on January 6, 2023, effective the same day (88 FR 986). This rule implements the eighth annual adjustment mandated by the 2015 Act.

¹ The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Section 701 of Pub. L. 114–74) was signed into law on November 2, 2015, and amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990.

The 2015 Act provides a formula for calculating the adjustments. Each statutory maximum and minimum² civil monetary penalty, as currently adjusted, is multiplied by the cost-of-living adjustment multiplier, which is the percentage by which the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the month of October 2023 exceeds the CPI-U for the month of October 2022.³

With this rule, the new statutory maximum and minimum penalty levels listed in the third column of Table 1 of 40 CFR 19.4 will apply to all civil monetary penalties assessed on or after December 27, 2023, for violations that occurred after November 2, 2015, the date the 2015 Act was enacted. The former maximum and minimum statutory civil monetary penalty levels, which are in the fourth column of Table 1 to 40 CFR 19.4, will now apply only to violations that occurred after November 2, 2015, where the penalties were assessed on or after January 6, 2023, but before December 27, 2023. The statutory civil monetary penalty levels that apply to violations that occurred on or before November 2, 2015, are codified at Table 2 to 40 CFR 19.4. The fifth column of Table 1 and the seventh column of Table 2 display the statutory civil monetary penalty levels as originally enacted.

The formula for determining the cost-of-living or inflation adjustment to statutory civil monetary penalties consists of the following steps:

Step 1: The cost-of-living adjustment multiplier for 2024 is the percentage by which the CPI-U of October 2023 (307.671) exceeds the CPI-U for the month of October 2022 (298.012), which is 1.03241.⁴ Multiply 1.03241 by the

current penalty amount. This is the raw adjusted penalty value.

Step 2: Round the raw adjusted penalty value. Section 5 of the 2015 Act states that any adjustment shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1. The result is the final penalty value for the year.

II. The 2015 Act Requires Federal Agencies To Publish Annual Penalty Inflation Adjustments Notwithstanding Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act

Pursuant to section 4 of the 2015 Act, each Federal agency is required to publish adjustments no later than January 15 each year. In accordance with section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, most rules are subject to notice and comment and are effective no earlier than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. However, section 4(b)(2) of the 2015 Act provides that each agency shall make the annual inflation adjustments “notwithstanding section 553” of the APA. Consistent with the language of the 2015 Act, this rule is not subject to notice and an opportunity for public comment and will be effective on December 27, 2023.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive orders can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders>.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 14094: Modernizing Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094, and was therefore not subject to a requirement for Executive Order 12866 review.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA. This rule merely increases the level of statutory civil monetary penalties that can be imposed in the context of a Federal civil administrative

percentage (if any) for each civil monetary penalty by which—

(A) the Consumer Price Index for the month of October preceding the date of the adjustment, exceeds

(B) the Consumer Price Index for the month of October 1 year before the month of October referred to in subparagraph (A).

Because the CPI-U for October 2023 is 307.671 and the CPI-U for October 2022 is 298.012, the cost-of-living multiplier is 1.03241 (307.671 divided by 298.012).

enforcement action or civil judicial case for violations of EPA-administered statutes and their implementing regulations.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This action is not subject to the RFA. The RFA applies only to rules subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other statute. Because the 2015 Act directs Federal agencies to publish this rule notwithstanding section 553 of the APA, this rule is not subject to notice and comment requirements or the RFA.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action is required by the 2015 Act, without the exercise of any policy discretion by the EPA. This action also imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or tribal governments or the private sector. Because the calculation of any increase is formula-driven pursuant to the 2015 Act, the EPA has no policy discretion to vary the amount of the adjustment.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175. This rule merely reconciles the real value of current statutory civil monetary penalty levels to reflect and keep pace with the levels originally set by Congress when the statutes were enacted or amended. The calculation of the increases is formula-driven and prescribed by statute, and the EPA has no discretion to vary the amount of the adjustment to reflect any views or suggestions provided by commenters. Accordingly, this rule will not have a substantial direct effect on tribal governments, 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. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

² Under Section 3(2)(A) of the 2015 Act, a “civil monetary penalty” [is] any penalty, fine or other sanction that is for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law; or has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law.” EPA-administered statutes generally refer to statutory maximum penalties, with the following exceptions: Section 311(b)(7)(D) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(7)(D), refers to a minimum penalty of “not less than \$100,000. . .”; Section 104b(d)(1)(A) of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, 33 U.S.C. 1414b(d)(1)(A), refers to an exact penalty of \$600 “[f]or each dry ton (or equivalent) of sewage sludge or industrial waste dumped or transported by the person in violation of this subsection in calendar year 1992. . .”; and Section 325(d)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S.C. 11045(d)(1), refers to an exact civil penalty of \$25,000 for each frivolous trade secret claim.

³ Current and historical CPI-U’s can be found on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ websites here: <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/supplemental-files/historical-cpi-u-202309.pdf> and <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf>.

⁴ Section 5(b) of the 2015 Act provides that the term “cost-of-living adjustment” means the

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of “covered regulatory action” in section 2-202 of the Executive order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not concern an environmental health risk or safety risk. Since this action does not concern human health, EPA’s Policy on Children’s Health also does not apply.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

The rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations and Executive Order 14096: Revitalizing Our Nation’s Commitment to Environmental Justice for All

The EPA believes that this type of action does not concern human health or environmental conditions and therefore cannot be evaluated with respect to potentially disproportionate and adverse effects on communities with environmental justice concerns. As mandated by the 2015 Act, this rule adjusts for inflation the statutory civil monetary penalty amounts of the statutes administered by the EPA.

EPA acknowledges that the annual mandatory increase in civil penalty amounts to account for inflation may result in further deterrents of environmental violations that may trigger civil penalties. Detering violations has the benefit of promoting the overarching purpose of

environmental enforcement and may have a positive impact on the human health or environment of all populations including communities with environmental justice concerns.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The CRA allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and comment rulemaking procedures are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest (5 U.S.C. 808(2)). The EPA finds that the APA’s notice and comment rulemaking procedures are unnecessary because the 2015 Act directs Federal agencies to publish their annual penalty inflation adjustments “notwithstanding section 553 [of the APA].”

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 19

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Penalties.

Michael S. Regan,
Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the EPA amends title 40, chapter I, part 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 19—ADJUSTMENT OF CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES FOR INFLATION

■ 1. The authority citation for part 19 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Pub. L. 101–410, Oct. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 890, as amended by Pub. L. 104–134, title III, sec. 31001(s)(1), Apr. 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 1321–373; Pub. L. 105–362, title XIII, sec. 1301(a), Nov. 10, 1998, 112 Stat. 3293; Pub. L. 114–74, title VII, sec. 701(b), Nov. 2, 2015, 129 Stat. 599.

■ 2. Revise § 19.2 to read as follows:

§ 19.2 Effective date.

(a) The statutory civil monetary penalty levels set forth in the third column of Table 1 of § 19.4 apply to all violations which occur or occurred after November 2, 2015, where the penalties are assessed on or after December 27,

2023. The statutory civil monetary penalty levels set forth in the fourth column of Table 1 of § 19.4 apply to all violations which occurred after November 2, 2015, where the penalties were assessed on or after January 6, 2023, but before December 27, 2023.

(b) The statutory monetary penalty levels in the third column of Table 2 to § 19.4 apply to all violations which occurred after December 6, 2013, through November 2, 2015, and to violations occurring after November 2, 2015, where penalties were assessed before August 1, 2016. The statutory civil monetary penalty levels set forth in the fourth column of Table 2 of § 19.4 apply to all violations which occurred after January 12, 2009, through December 6, 2013. The statutory civil monetary penalty levels set forth in the fifth column of Table 2 of § 19.4 apply to all violations which occurred after March 15, 2004, through January 12, 2009. The statutory civil monetary penalty levels set forth in the sixth column of Table 2 of § 19.4 apply to all violations which occurred after January 30, 1997, through March 15, 2004.

■ 3. Revise the section heading, introductory text, and Table 1 of § 19.4 to read as follows:

§ 19.4 Statutory civil monetary penalties, as adjusted for inflation, and tables.

Table 1 of this section sets out the statutory civil monetary penalty provisions of statutes administered by the EPA, with the third column setting out the latest operative statutory civil monetary penalty levels for violations that occur or occurred after November 2, 2015, where penalties are assessed on or after December 27, 2023. The fourth column displays the operative statutory civil monetary penalty levels where penalties were assessed on or after January 6, 2023, but before December 27, 2023. Table 2 of this section sets out the statutory civil monetary penalty provision of statutes administered by the EPA, with the operative statutory civil monetary penalty levels, as adjusted for inflation, for violations that occurred on or before November 2, 2015, and for violations that occurred after November 2, 2015, where penalties were assessed before August 1, 2016.

TABLE 1 OF § 19.4—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS

U.S. Code citation	Environmental statute	Statutory civil monetary penalties for violations that occur or occurred after November 2, 2015, where penalties are assessed on or after December 27, 2023	Statutory civil monetary penalties for violations that occurred after November 2, 2015, where penalties were assessed on or after January 6, 2023, but before December 27, 2023	Statutory civil monetary penalties, as enacted
7 U.S.C. 136(a)(1)	FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA).	\$24,255	\$23,494	\$5,000
7 U.S.C. 136(a)(2) ¹	FIFRA	3,558/2,293/3,558	3,446/2,221/3,446	1,000/500/1,000
15 U.S.C. 2615(a)(1)	TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA).	48,512	46,989	25,000
15 U.S.C. 2647(a)	TSCA	13,946	13,508	5,000
15 U.S.C. 2647(g)	TSCA	11,524	11,162	5,000
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1)	PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL REMEDIES ACT (PFCRA).	13,946	13,508	5,000
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(2)	PFCRA	13,946	13,508	5,000
33 U.S.C. 1319(d)	CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)	66,712	64,618	25,000
33 U.S.C. 1319(g)(2)(A)	CWA	26,685/66,712	25,847/64,618	10,000/25,000
33 U.S.C. 1319(g)(2)(B)	CWA	26,685/333,552	25,847/323,081	10,000/125,000
33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(6)(B)(i)	CWA	23,048/57,617	22,324/55,808	10,000/25,000
33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(6)(B)(ii)	CWA	23,048/288,080	22,324/279,036	10,000/125,000
33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(7)(A)	CWA	57,617/2,304	55,808/2,232	25,000/1,000
33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(7)(B)	CWA	57,617	55,808	25,000
33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(7)(C)	CWA	57,617	55,808	25,000
33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(7)(D)	CWA	230,464/6,913	223,229/6,696	100,000/3,000
33 U.S.C. 1414b(d)(1)(A)	MARINE PROTECTION, RESEARCH, AND SANCTUARIES ACT (MPRSA).	1,535	1,487	600
33 U.S.C. 1415(a)	MPRSA	242,550/319,953	234,936/309,909	50,000/125,000
33 U.S.C. 1901 note (see 1409(a)(2)(A)).	CERTAIN ALASKAN CRUISE SHIP OPERATIONS (CACSO).	17,683/44,206	17,128/42,818	10,000/25,000
33 U.S.C. 1901 note (see 1409(a)(2)(B)).	CACSO	17,683/221,026	17,128/214,087	10,000/125,000
33 U.S.C. 1901 note (see 1409(b)(1)).	CACSO	44,206	42,818	25,000
33 U.S.C. 1908(b)(1)	ACT TO PREVENT POLLUTION FROM SHIPS (APPS).	90,702	87,855	25,000
33 U.S.C. 1908(b)(2)	APPS	18,139	17,570	5,000
42 U.S.C. 300g-3(b)	SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 300g-3(g)(3)(A)	SDWA	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 300g-3(g)(3)(B)	SDWA	13,946/48,586	13,508/47,061	5,000/25,000
42 U.S.C. 300g-3(g)(3)(C)	SDWA	48,586	47,061	25,000
42 U.S.C. 300h-2(b)(1)	SDWA	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 300h-2(c)(1)	SDWA	27,894/348,671	27,018/337,725	10,000/125,000
42 U.S.C. 300h-2(c)(2)	SDWA	13,946/348,671	13,508/337,725	5,000/125,000
42 U.S.C. 300h-3(c)	SDWA	24,255/51,744	23,494/50,120	5,000/10,000
42 U.S.C. 300i(b)	SDWA	29,154	28,239	15,000
42 U.S.C. 300i-1(c)	SDWA	169,700/1,697,012	164,373/1,643,738	100,000/1,000,000
42 U.S.C. 300j(e)(2)	SDWA	12,127	11,746	2,500
42 U.S.C. 300j-4(c)	SDWA	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 300j-6(b)(2)	SDWA	48,586	47,061	25,000
42 U.S.C. 300j-23(d)	SDWA	12,799/127,983	12,397/123,965	5,000/50,000
42 U.S.C. 4852d(b)(5)	RESIDENTIAL LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD REDUCTION ACT OF 1992.	21,699	21,018	10,000
42 U.S.C. 4910(a)(2)	NOISE CONTROL ACT OF 1972	45,850	44,411	10,000
42 U.S.C. 6928(a)(3)	RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA).	121,275	117,468	25,000
42 U.S.C. 6928(c)	RCRA	73,045	70,752	25,000
42 U.S.C. 6928(g)	RCRA	90,702	87,855	25,000
42 U.S.C. 6928(h)(2)	RCRA	73,045	70,752	25,000
42 U.S.C. 6934(e)	RCRA	18,139	17,570	5,000
42 U.S.C. 6973(b)	RCRA	18,139	17,570	5,000
42 U.S.C. 6991e(a)(3)	RCRA	73,045	70,752	25,000
42 U.S.C. 6991e(d)(1)	RCRA	29,221	28,304	10,000
42 U.S.C. 6991e(d)(2)	RCRA	29,221	28,304	10,000
42 U.S.C. 7413(b)	CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)	121,275	117,468	25,000
42 U.S.C. 7413(d)(1)	CAA	57,617/460,926	55,808/446,456	25,000/200,000
42 U.S.C. 7413(d)(3)	CAA	11,524	11,162	5,000
42 U.S.C. 7524(a)	CAA	57,617/5,761	55,808/5,580	25,000/2,500
42 U.S.C. 7524(c)(1)	CAA	460,926	446,456	200,000
42 U.S.C. 7545(d)(1)	CAA	57,617	55,808	25,000
42 U.S.C. 9604(e)(5)(B)	COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA).	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 9606(b)(1)	CERCLA	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 9609(a)(1)	CERCLA	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 9609(b)	CERCLA	69,733/209,202	67,544/202,635	25,000/75,000
42 U.S.C. 9609(c)	CERCLA	69,733/209,202	67,544/202,635	25,000/75,000
42 U.S.C. 11045(a)	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA).	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 11045(b)(1)(A)	EPCRA	69,733	67,544	25,000

TABLE 1 OF § 19.4—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS—Continued

U.S. Code citation	Environmental statute	Statutory civil monetary penalties for violations that occur or occurred after November 2, 2015, where penalties are assessed on or after December 27, 2023	Statutory civil monetary penalties for violations that occurred after November 2, 2015, where penalties were assessed on or after January 6, 2023, but before December 27, 2023	Statutory civil monetary penalties, as enacted
42 U.S.C. 11045(b)(2)	EPCRA	69,733/209,202	67,544/202,635	25,000/75,000
42 U.S.C. 11045(b)(3)	EPCRA	69,733/209,202	67,544/202,635	25,000/75,000
42 U.S.C. 11045(c)(1)	EPCRA	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 11045(c)(2)	EPCRA	27,894	27,018	10,000
42 U.S.C. 11045(d)(1)	EPCRA	69,733	67,544	25,000
42 U.S.C. 14304(a)(1)	MERCURY-CONTAINING AND RE-CHARGEABLE BATTERY MANAGEMENT ACT (BATTERY ACT)	19,437	18,827	10,000
42 U.S.C. 14304(g)	BATTERY ACT	19,437	18,827	10,000

¹ Note that 7 U.S.C. 136(a)(2) contains three separate statutory maximum civil penalty provisions. The first mention of \$1,000 and the \$500 statutory maximum civil penalty amount were originally enacted in 1978 (Pub. L. 95–396), and the second mention of \$1,000 was enacted in 1972 (Pub. L. 92–516).

* * * * *
 [FR Doc. 2023–28555 Filed 12–26–23; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 231219–0311]

RIN 0648–BM60

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; 2024 Specifications and Management Measures Corrections

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule corrects 2024 harvest specifications for several species of groundfish where the numerical values were mathematically calculated incorrectly and do not accurately reflect the harvest policy recommendations of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council). These harvest specifications are for groundfish caught in the U.S. exclusive economic zone seaward of Washington, Oregon, and California, consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) and the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (PCGFMP). This rule revises harvest limits or allocations that were previously calculated based on incorrect annual catch limits (ACLs). This action implements corrected

numerical values that align with the Council’s intended harvest policy decisions and considers the most recent fishery information available at the time those policies were recommended.

DATES: This final rule is effective December 27, 2023.

ADDRESSES: This rule is accessible via the internet at the Office of the Federal Register website at <https://www.federalregister.gov/>. Background information and documents including an analysis for the policy decisions underpinning this action (Analysis), which addresses the statutory requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act are available from the Council’s website at <https://www.pcouncil.org>. The final 2022 Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) report for Pacific Coast groundfish, as well as the SAFE reports for previous years, are available from the Council’s website at <https://www.pcouncil.org>. The final Environmental Assessment (EA) and Regulatory Impact Review from the 2023–2024 harvest specifications is available from the NMFS website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/region/west-coast>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gretchen Hanshew, Fishery Management Specialist, at 206–526–6147 or gretchen.hanshew@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This final rule corrects the numerical values of harvest specifications and resulting harvest target management measures for six species or stock complexes for 2024. The harvest policies by which these numerical values are derived were recommended by the Council at its April and June 2022 meetings and published in a proposed rule on October 14, 2022 (87 FR 62676) and final rule on December

16, 2022 (87 FR 77007). Hereafter, these proposed and final rules for the 2023–2024 harvest specifications and management measures will be referred to as the “original” proposed and final rules. In the original proposed and final rules, numerical values were miscalculated for a small subset (six species or stock complexes) of those harvest specifications and harvest target management measures regulations for 127 groundfish stocks or management units. Numerical values were either too high (increasing risk of overfishing) or too low (increasing risk of not achieving optimum yield). Specific details on the errors and corrected values for each species or stock complex are discussed in detail in the proposed rule for this action (88 FR 73810, October 27, 2023).

The harvest policies used to calculate the numerical values of the corrected harvest specifications and harvest target management measures in this rule are not revised from those described in the original proposed and final rules for the 2023–2024 harvest specifications and management measures. The Council recommended these corrections at its September 2023 meeting.

Corrections to Harvest Specifications and Harvest Targets

As described in the proposed rule (88 FR 73810, October 27, 2023) a few species and stock complex harvest specifications, which are numerical values of the harvestable surplus and include overfishing limits (OFLs), annual biological catch (ABCs), and ACLs, were calculated in error. Subsequent harvest target calculations that stem from the ACLs were also erroneous. This final rule corrects the numerical values of harvest specifications and applies the same sharing agreements to corrected ACLs to recalculate harvest targets. The OFLs,