

horse and its rider). Masks may be encrusted with layers of clay, kaolin, ochre, soil, and/or sediment. Masks and headdresses were typically created in three forms: (1) helmet-style; (2) facemasks; and (3) headcrests (worn on the top of the head). Masks and headdresses included are typically associated with religious activities and/or ceremonies, including the various secret societies of the Mande (e.g., Komo, Dojos, or the brotherhood of hunters) and communities of Mali, including, the Bamana, Bobo, Bozo, Dogon, Malinké, Minianka, or Senufo. Approximate dates of A.D. 1200–1920.

V. Textiles

Includes beaded and adorned garments such as diviner's bags, hunting shirts with protective amulets typically crafted out of cotton and leather. Textiles are typically associated with religious activities and/or ceremonies, including the various secret societies of the Mande (e.g., Komo, Dojos, or the brotherhood of hunters) and communities of Mali, including the Bamana, Bobo, Bozo, Dogon, Malinké, Minianka, Peuhl or Fulani, or Senufo. Approximate dates of A.D. 1200–1920.

Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date

This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and

is, therefore, being made without notice or public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1). For the same reason, a delayed effective date is not required under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

Executive Order 12866

CBP has determined that this document is not a regulation or rule subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12866 because it pertains to a foreign affairs function of the United States, as described above, and therefore is specifically exempted by section 3(d)(2) of Executive Order 12866.

Signing Authority

This regulation is being issued in accordance with 19 CFR 0.1(a)(1), pertaining to the Secretary of the Treasury's authority (or that of his/her delegate) to approve regulations related to customs revenue functions.

Chris Magnus, the Commissioner of CBP, having reviewed and approved this document, has delegated the authority to electronically sign this document to Robert F. Altneu, who is the Director of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division for CBP, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12

Cultural property, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Prohibited merchandise, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendment to the CBP Regulations

For the reasons set forth above, part 12 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 12) is amended as set forth below:

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

■ 1. The general authority citation for part 12 and the specific authority citation for § 12.104g continue to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624.

* * * * *

Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

* * * * *

■ 2. In § 12.104g, amend the table in paragraph (a) by revising the entry for Mali to read as follows:

§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.

(a) * * *

State party	Cultural property	Decision No.
* * * * *		
Mali	Archaeological material from Mali from the Paleolithic Era (Stone Age) to approximately the mid-eighteenth century, and ethnological materials dating between the twelfth and twentieth centuries.	CBP Dec. 22–23.
* * * * *		

* * * * *

Robert F. Altneu,

Director, Regulations & Disclosure Law
Division, Regulations & Rulings, Office of
Trade U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Approved:

Thomas C. West, Jr.,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
for Tax Policy.

[FR Doc. 2022–20314 Filed 9–15–22; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

32 CFR Part 269

[Docket ID: DOD–2016–OS–0045]

RIN 0790–AL50

Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense is issuing this final rule to adjust each of its statutory civil monetary penalties (CMP) to account for inflation. 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 September 19, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dzenana Dzanic, 703–571–1652.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background Information

The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, Public Law 101–410, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461,

note, as amended, requires agencies to annually adjust the level of CMPs for inflation to improve their effectiveness and maintain their deterrent effect. Section 2461 requires 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 set forth therein. 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, 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. 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 2022 of 1.06222 prescribed in OMB Memorandum M–22–07, “Implementation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2022, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015.” The Department of Defense's 2022 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 2461) 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. Accordingly, prior public notice and an opportunity to comment are not required for this rule. For the same reasons, there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the 30-day delay in effective date.

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”

These Executive Orders 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). These Executive Orders also emphasize the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been designated “not significant”, under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the OMB under these requirements.

Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(2)

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, 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. A major rule may take effect no earlier than 60 calendar days after Congress receives the rule report or the rule is published in the **Federal Register**, whichever is later. This rule is not a major rule, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

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. 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)

The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) certified that this rule is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601) because it would not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended, does not require DoD to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis.

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

The Paperwork Reduction Act was enacted to minimize the paperwork burden for individuals; small businesses; educational and nonprofit institutions; Federal contractors; State, local and tribal governments; and other persons resulting from the collection of information by or for the federal government. The Act requires agencies obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget before using identical questions to collect information from ten or more persons. This rule does not impose reporting or recordkeeping requirements on the public.

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.

Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments”

It has been determined that this rule will not have a substantial effect on Indian tribal governments. This rule does not impose substantial direct compliance costs on one or more Indian tribes, preempt tribal law, or effect the distribution of power and responsibilities between the federal government and Indian tribes.

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 part 269 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

■ 2. In § 269.4, revise paragraph (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:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (d)

United States Code	Civil monetary penalty description	Maximum penalty amount as of 2021	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.	136,400	144,887.01
10 U.S.C. 1094(c)(1)	Unlawful Provision of Health Care	11,977	12,722.32
10 U.S.C. 1102(k)	Wrongful Disclosure—Medical Records:		
	First Offense	7,082	7,522.71
	Subsequent Offense	47,214	50,152.10
10 U.S.C. 2674(c)(2)	Violation of the Pentagon Reservation Operation and Parking of Motor Vehicles Rules and Regulations.	1,951	2,072.63
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1)	Violation Involving False Claim	11,803	12,537.48
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(2)	Violation Involving False Statement	11,803	12,537.48
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(1)	False claims	21,112.64	22,426.26
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(1)	Claims submitted with a false certification of physician license.	21,112.64	22,426.26
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(2)	Claims presented by excluded party	21,112.64	22,426.26
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(2); (b)(2)(ii).	Employing or contracting with an excluded individual	21,112.64	22,426.26
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(1)	Pattern of claims for medically unnecessary services/supplies.	21,112.64	22,426.26
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(2)	Ordering or prescribing while excluded	21,112.64	22,426.26
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(5)	Known retention of an overpayment	21,112.64	22,426.26
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(4)	Making or using a false record or statement that is material to a false or fraudulent claim.	105,563.18	112,131.32
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(6)	Failure to grant timely access to OIG for audits, investigations, evaluations, or other statutory functions of OIG.	31,669.97	33,640.47
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(3)	Making false statements, omissions, misrepresentations in an enrollment application.	105,563.18	112,131.32
42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.310(a)	Unlawfully offering, paying, soliciting, or receiving remuneration to induce or in return for the referral of business in violation of 1128B(b) of the Social Security Act.	105,563.18	112,131.32

Dated: September 13, 2022.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2022–20154 Filed 9–16–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 117**

[Docket No. USCG–2022–0360]

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Back Bay of Biloxi, Biloxi, MS

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of temporary deviation from regulations; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard has issued a temporary deviation from how the CSX Transportation railroad drawbridge across the Back Bay of Biloxi, mile 0.4,

Biloxi, MS will be operated. The bridge will continue to open according to the drawbridge regulations but the bridge tender will operate this bridge from a remote location at the CSX railroad terminal in Mobile, Alabama. The Coast Guard is seeking comments from the public regarding these proposed changes.

DATES: This deviation is effective from 7 a.m. September 19, 2022 until March 20, 2023.

Comments and relate material must reach the Coast Guard on or before November 18, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2022–0360 using Federal Decision