

examinations, medical care and certification fees), routine care and grooming of pets, and purchases of crates and tags for the pets. Expenses for other animals (horses, fish, birds, reptiles, rodents, etc.) are not authorized because of their size, exotic nature, restrictions on shipping, host country restrictions, and special handling difficulties; or

(p) Costs related to obtaining a visa, passport, immigration green card, birth certificate or other acceptable evidence of birth when required for official travel to foreign locations; charges for immunization, inoculations, other disease-preventative medical prophylaxis, including disease testing, that are required for official travel if not obtained through the agency. The expenses in this paragraph (p) may be reimbursable as part of the employee's relocation en route travel miscellaneous expenses as specified in 41 CFR 301–12.1.

§ 302–16.10 What standard of care must I use in incurring miscellaneous expenses?

You must exercise the same care in incurring expenses that a prudent person would exercise if relocating at personal expense.

Subpart B—Agency Responsibilities

§ 302–16.100 What governing policies must we establish for MEA?

For MEAs, you must establish policies and procedures governing:

- (a) Who will determine whether payment for an amount in excess of the lump sum MEA is appropriate; and
- (b) How you will pay a MEA in accordance with §§ 302–16.2 and 302–16.3.

§ 302–16.101 How should we administer the authorization and payment of miscellaneous expenses?

You should limit payment of miscellaneous expenses to only those expenses that are necessary.

§ 302–16.102 Are there any restrictions to the types of costs we may cover?

Yes, a MEA cannot be used to reimburse:

- (a) Costs or expenses incurred which exceed maximums provided by statute or in this subtitle;
- (b) Costs or expenses incurred but which are disallowed elsewhere in this subtitle;
- (c) Costs reimbursed under other provisions of law or regulations;
- (d) Costs or expenses incurred for reasons of personal taste or preference and not required because of the move;
- (e) Losses covered by insurance;

(f) Fines or other penalties imposed upon the employee or members of their immediate family;

(g) Judgments, court costs, and similar expenses growing out of civil actions; or

(h) Any other expenses brought about by circumstances, factors, or actions in which the move to a new official station was not the proximate cause.

[FR Doc. 2025–00497 Filed 1–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–14–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[DA 25–5; FR ID 272288]

Annual Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties To Reflect Inflation

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Inflation Adjustment Act) requires the Federal Communications Commission to revise its forfeiture penalty rules to reflect annual adjustments for inflation in order to improve their effectiveness and maintain their deterrent effect. The Inflation Adjustment Act provides that the new penalty levels shall apply to penalties assessed after the effective date of the increase, including when the penalties whose associated violation predate the increase.

DATES:

Effective date: The rule is effective January 15, 2025.

Applicability date: The civil monetary penalties are applicable beginning January 15, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hunter Deeley, Acting Chief of Staff, Enforcement Bureau, at Hunter.Deeley@fcc.gov or 202–418–2765.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Order, DA 25–5, adopted and released on January 3, 2025. The complete text of this document is available for download at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-25-5A1.pdf>. To request this document in accessible formats for people with disabilities (e.g., Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format, etc.) or to request reasonable accommodations (e.g., accessible format documents, sign language interpreters, CART, etc.), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the FCC's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice).

Synopsis

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 included, as section 701 thereto, the Inflation Adjustment Act, which amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–410), to improve the effectiveness of civil monetary penalties and maintain their deterrent effect. Under the Inflation Adjustment Act, agencies are required to make annual inflationary adjustments by January 15 each year, beginning in 2017. The adjustments are calculated pursuant to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance. OMB issued guidance on December 17, 2024, and this Order follows that guidance. The Commission therefore updates the civil monetary penalties for 2024, to reflect an annual inflation adjustment based on the percent change between each published October's CPI–U; in this case, October 2024 CPI–U (315.664)/October 2023 CPI–U (307.671) = 1.02598. The Commission multiplies 1.02598 by the most recent penalty amount and then rounds the result to the nearest dollar.

For 2025, the adjusted penalty or penalty range for each applicable penalty is calculated by multiplying the most recent penalty amount by the 2025 annual adjustment (1.02598), then rounding the result to the nearest dollar. The adjustments in civil monetary penalties that we adopt in this Order apply only to such penalties assessed on and after January 15, 2025.

The Order also re-codifies the text of a footnote to Table 1 of § 1.80(b)(11) that was inadvertently removed. The footnote text specifies that the base forfeiture amount for “misrepresentation/lack of candor” is the statutory maximum. Because the prior removal of this language was inadvertent, we find good cause to make this re-codification of the footnote text effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 553(d)(3) of the APA.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This document does not contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13. It does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

Congressional Review Act

The Commission has determined, and the Administrator of the Office of

Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, concurs that this rule is non-major under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The Commission will send a copy of this Order to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure, Penalties.

Federal Communications Commission.

Peter Hyun,

Acting Chief, Enforcement Bureau.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 1 as follows:

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

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

Authority: 47 U.S.C. chs. 2, 5, 9, 13; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 47 U.S.C. 1754, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Amend § 1.80 by:

■ a. Revising paragraphs (b)(1) through (10);

■ b. Adding footnote 1 to “Table 1 to paragraph (b)(11)”; and

■ c. Revising “Table 4 to paragraph (b)(11)” and “Table 5 to paragraph (b)(12)(ii)”.

The revisions and addition read as follows:

§ 1.80 Forfeiture proceedings.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) *Forfeiture penalty for a broadcast station licensee, permittee, cable television operator, or applicant.* If the violator is a broadcast station licensee or permittee, a cable television operator, or an applicant for any broadcast or cable television operator license, permit, certificate, or other instrument of authorization issued by the Commission, except as otherwise noted in this paragraph (b)(1), the forfeiture penalty under this section shall not exceed \$62,829 for each violation or each day of a continuing violation, except that the amount assessed for any continuing violation shall not exceed a total of \$628,305 for any single act or failure to act described in paragraph (a) of this section. There is no limit on forfeiture assessments for EEO violations by cable operators that occur after notification by the Commission of a potential violation. See section 634(f)(2) of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. 554). Notwithstanding the

foregoing in this section, if the violator is a broadcast station licensee or permittee or an applicant for any broadcast license, permit, certificate, or other instrument of authorization issued by the Commission, and if the violator is determined by the Commission to have broadcast obscene, indecent, or profane material, the forfeiture penalty under this section shall not exceed \$508,373 for each violation or each day of a continuing violation, except that the amount assessed for any continuing violation shall not exceed a total of \$4,692,668 for any single act or failure to act described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Forfeiture penalty for a common carrier or applicant.* If the violator is a common carrier subject to the provisions of the Communications Act or an applicant for any common carrier license, permit, certificate, or other instrument of authorization issued by the Commission, the amount of any forfeiture penalty determined under this section shall not exceed \$251,322 for each violation or each day of a continuing violation, except that the amount assessed for any continuing violation shall not exceed a total of \$2,513,215 for any single act or failure to act described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) *Forfeiture penalty for a manufacturer or service provider.* If the violator is a manufacturer or service provider subject to the requirements of section 255, 716, or 718 of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. 255, 617, or 619), and is determined by the Commission to have violated any such requirement, the manufacturer or service provider shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty of not more than \$144,329 for each violation or each day of a continuing violation, except that the amount assessed for any continuing violation shall not exceed a total of \$1,443,275 for any single act or failure to act.

(4) *Forfeiture penalty for a 227(e) violation.* Any person determined to have violated section 227(e) of the Communications Act or the rules issued by the Commission under section 227(e) of the Communications Act shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty of not more than \$14,432 for each violation or three times that amount for each day of a continuing violation, except that the amount assessed for any continuing violation shall not exceed a total of \$1,443,275 for any single act or failure to act. Such penalty shall be in addition to any other forfeiture penalty provided for by the Communications Act.

(5) *Forfeiture penalty for a 227(b)(4)(B) violation.* Any person determined to have violated section 227(b)(4)(B) of the Communications Act or the rules in 47 CFR part 64 issued by the Commission under section 227(b)(4)(B) of the Communications Act shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty determined in accordance with paragraphs (A)–(F) of section 503(b)(2) plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266.

(6) *Forfeiture penalty for pirate radio broadcasting.* (i) Any person who willfully and knowingly does or causes or suffers to be done any pirate radio broadcasting shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$2,453,218; and

(ii) Any person who willfully and knowingly violates the Act or any rule, regulation, restriction, or condition made or imposed by the Commission under authority of the Act, or any rule, regulation, restriction, or condition made or imposed by any international radio or wire communications treaty or convention, or regulations annexed thereto, to which the United States is party, relating to pirate radio broadcasting shall, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, be subject to a fine of not more than \$122,661 for each day during which such offense occurs, in accordance with the limit described in this section.

(7) *Forfeiture penalty for a section 6507(b)(4) Tax Relief Act violation.* If a violator who is granted access to the Do-Not-Call registry of public safety answering points discloses or disseminates any registered telephone number without authorization, in violation of section 6507(b)(4) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 or the Commission’s implementing rules in 47 CFR part 64, the monetary penalty for such unauthorized disclosure or dissemination of a telephone number from the registry shall be not less than \$135,161 per incident nor more than \$1,351,606 per incident depending upon whether the conduct leading to the violation was negligent, grossly negligent, reckless, or willful, and depending on whether the violation was a first or subsequent offense.

(8) *Forfeiture penalty for a section 6507(b)(5) Tax Relief Act violation.* If a violator uses automatic dialing equipment to contact a telephone number on the Do-Not-Call registry of public safety answering points, in violation of section 6507(b)(5) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 or the Commission’s implementing rules in 47 CFR part 64, the monetary penalty for contacting such a telephone number

shall be not less than \$13,516 per call nor more than \$135,161 per call depending on whether the violation was negligent, grossly negligent, reckless, or willful, and depending on whether the violation was a first or subsequent offense.

(9) *Forfeiture penalty for a failure to block.* Any person determined to have failed to block illegal robocalls pursuant

to §§ 64.6305(g) and 64.1200(n) of this chapter shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty of no more than \$25,132 for each violation, to be assessed on a per-call basis.

(10) *Maximum forfeiture penalty for any case not previously covered.* In any case not covered in paragraphs (b)(1) through (9) of this section, the amount of any forfeiture penalty determined

under this section shall not exceed \$25,132 for each violation or each day of a continuing violation, except that the amount assessed for any continuing violation shall not exceed a total of \$188,491 for any single act or failure to act described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(11) * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(11)—BASE AMOUNTS FOR SECTION 503 FORFEITURES

Forfeitures	Violation amount
Misrepresentation/lack of candor	(1)
* * * * *	

¹ Statutory Maximum for each Service.

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(11)—NON-SECTION 503 FORFEITURES THAT ARE AFFECTED BY THE DOWNWARD ADJUSTMENT FACTORS ¹

Violation	Statutory amount after 2025 annual inflation adjustment
Sec. 202(c) Common Carrier Discrimination	\$15,079, \$754/day.
Sec. 203(e) Common Carrier Tariffs	\$15,079, \$754/day.
Sec. 205(b) Common Carrier Prescriptions	\$30,159.
Sec. 214(d) Common Carrier Line Extensions	\$3,015/day.
Sec. 219(b) Common Carrier Reports	\$3,015/day.
Sec. 220(d) Common Carrier Records & Accounts	\$15,079/day.
Sec. 223(b) Dial-a-Porn	\$156,267/day.
Sec. 227(e) Caller Identification	\$14,432/violation.
	\$43,296/day for each day of continuing violation, up to \$1,443,275 for any single act or failure to act.
Sec. 364(a) Forfeitures (Ships)	\$12,567/day (owner).
Sec. 364(b) Forfeitures (Ships)	\$2,515 (vessel master).
Sec. 386(a) Forfeitures (Ships)	\$12,567/day (owner).
Sec. 386(b) Forfeitures (Ships)	\$2,515 (vessel master).
Sec. 511 Pirate Radio Broadcasting	\$2,453,218, \$122,661/day.
Sec. 634 Cable EEO	\$1,114/day.

¹ Unlike section 503 of the Act, which establishes maximum forfeiture amounts, other sections of the Act, with two exceptions, state prescribed amounts of forfeitures for violations of the relevant section. These amounts are then subject to mitigation or remission under section 504 of the Act. One exception is section 223 of the Act, which provides a maximum forfeiture per day. For convenience, the Commission will treat this amount as if it were a prescribed base amount, subject to downward adjustments. The other exception is section 227(e) of the Act, which provides maximum forfeitures per violation, and for continuing violations. The Commission will apply the factors set forth in section 503(b)(2)(E) of the Act and this table 4 to determine the amount of the penalty to assess in any particular situation. The amounts in this table 4 are adjusted for inflation pursuant to the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA), 28 U.S.C. 2461. These non-section 503 forfeitures may be adjusted downward using the "Downward Adjustment Criteria" shown for section 503 forfeitures in table 3 to this paragraph (b)(11).

(12) * * *

(ii) The application of the annual inflation adjustment required by the

foregoing Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 results in the following

adjusted statutory maximum forfeitures authorized by the Communications Act:

TABLE 5 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(12)(ii)

U.S. Code citation	Maximum penalty after 2025 annual inflation adjustment
47 U.S.C. 202(c)	\$15,079.
	\$754.
47 U.S.C. 203(e)	\$15,079.
	\$754.
47 U.S.C. 205(b)	\$30,159.
47 U.S.C. 214(d)	\$3,015.
47 U.S.C. 219(b)	\$3,015.
47 U.S.C. 220(d)	\$15,079.
47 U.S.C. 223(b)	\$156,267.
47 U.S.C. 227(b)(4)(B)	\$62,829, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266.
	\$628,305, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266.
	\$251,322, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266.
	\$2,513,215, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266.
	\$508,373, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266.

TABLE 5 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(12)(ii)—Continued

U.S. Code citation	Maximum penalty after 2025 annual inflation adjustment
47 U.S.C. 227(e)	\$4,692,668, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266. \$25,132, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266. \$188,491, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266. \$144,329, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266. \$1,443,275, plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$12,266. \$14,432. \$43,296. \$1,443,275.
47 U.S.C. 362(a)	\$12,567.
47 U.S.C. 362(b)	\$2,515.
47 U.S.C. 386(a)	\$12,567.
47 U.S.C. 386(b)	\$2,515.
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(A)	\$62,829. \$628,305.
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(B)	\$251,322.
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(C)	\$2,513,215.
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(D)	\$508,373.
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(E)	\$4,692,668.
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(F)	\$25,132. \$188,491.
47 U.S.C. 507(a)	\$144,329. \$1,443,275.
47 U.S.C. 507(b)	\$2,489.
47 U.S.C. 511	\$365.
47 U.S.C. 554	\$2,453,218. \$122,661.
Sec. 6507(b)(4) of Tax Relief Act	\$1,114.
Sec. 6507(b)(5) of Tax Relief Act	\$1,351,606/incident. \$135,161/call.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2025–00494 Filed 1–14–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration****49 CFR Part 192****[Docket No. PHMSA–2011–0023; Amdt. No.
192–138]****RIN 2137–AF39****Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas
Transmission Pipelines: Repair
Criteria, Integrity Management
Improvements, Cathodic Protection,
Management of Change, and Other
Related Amendments: Corrections To
Conform to Judicial Review****AGENCY:** Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety Administration
(PHMSA), Department of Transportation
(DOT).**ACTION:** Correcting amendments.**SUMMARY:** These amendments conform
part 192 of the Code of Federal
Regulations (CFR) to the August 2024
order of the United States Court of
Appeals for the District of Columbia
Circuit by removing several vacated
provisions.**DATES:** Effective on January 15, 2025.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**Robert Jagger, Senior Transportation
Specialist, by email at *robert.jagger@
dot.gov*.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On August
24, 2022, PHMSA published a final rule
titled “Safety of Gas Transmission
Pipelines: Repair Criteria, Integrity
Management Improvements, Cathodic
Protection, Management of Change, and
Other Related Amendments” (2022 Gas
Transmission Final Rule) ¹ amending
the federal pipeline safety regulations at
49 CFR part 192 to improve the safety
of onshore gas transmission pipelines.
The 2022 Gas Transmission Final Rule
updated and expanded requirements
pertaining to corrosion control, repair
criteria and timelines for various
pipeline integrity anomalies (including
various manifestations of metal loss,
cracking, and denting), and other
integrity management improvements.The Interstate Natural Gas Association
of America (INGAA) filed a petition for
judicial review challenging several
provisions of the 2022 Gas Transmission
Final Rule. On August 16, 2024, the
United States Court of Appeals for the
District of Columbia Circuit (D.C.Circuit) ordered the following
provisions vacated: ²(1) Monitoring and mitigation of
internal corrosive constituents at
§ 192.478;(2) The immediate repair criterion for
cracks or crack-like anomalies with
predicted failure pressures below 1.25 ×
maximum allowable operating pressure
(MAOP) at §§ 192.714(d)(1)(v)(C) and
192.933(d)(1)(v)(C); and(3) High-frequency electric resistance
welded seams as one of the seam types
qualifying for the immediate repair
criterion of preferential metal loss on
certain seam types at
§§ 192.714(d)(1)(iv) and
192.933(d)(1)(iv).³This notice removes those vacated
provisions and makes conforming
revisions to align the federal pipeline
safety regulations to the result of
judicial review.⁴² *INGAA v. PHMSA*, No. 23–1173, 114 F.4th 744,
756 (D.C. Cir. Aug. 16, 2024).³ Preferential metal loss on direct current, low-
frequency electric resistance welded pipe, and
electric flash welded pipe remain immediate repair
conditions when an anomaly on pipe with these
seam types meet the conditions under
§§ 192.714(d)(1)(iv) and 192.933(d)(1)(iv). *INGAA v.
PHMSA*, 114 F.4th at 756 (vacating the provisions
“only as applied to seams formed by high-frequency
electric resistance welding”).⁴ PHMSA also removes now obsolete cross-
references to § 192.478 located in §§ 192.9 and¹ 87 FR 52224 (Aug. 24, 2022).