

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.

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

This action is not a “significant energy action” because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution or use of energy. This action codifies a decision to list 1-BP as a HAP that was made when petitions were granted in 2020.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

The EPA believes that this action is not subject to Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629; February 16, 1994) because it does not establish an environmental health or safety standard. This regulatory action is ministerial in nature as it codifies a decision to list 1-BP as a HAP that was made when petitions were granted in 2020 and does not have any direct impact on human health or the environment.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, also known as 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 for good cause finds that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest (5 U.S.C. 808(2)). The EPA has made a good cause finding for this rule in section I of this preamble, including the basis for that finding.

List of Subjects for 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedures, General Provisions, Hazardous substances.

Michael S. Regan,
Administrator.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends 40 CFR part 63 as follows:

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

■ 2. Add § 63.64 to subpart C to read as follows:

§ 63.64 Additions of substances to the list of hazardous air pollutants.

(a) The substance 1-bromopropane, or 1-BP, also known as n-propyl bromide or nPB (CAS No. 106–94–5) is added to the list of hazardous air pollutants established by Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112(b)(1), 42 U.S.C. 7412(b)(1).
(b) [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 2021–28315 Filed 1–4–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[DA 21–1631; FR ID 65075]

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 (Commission) to amend 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 5, 2022.

Applicability date: The civil monetary penalties are applicable beginning January 15, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa Gelb, Deputy Chief, Enforcement Bureau, at Lisa.Gelb@fcc.gov or 202–418–2019.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s Order, DA 21–1631, adopted and released on December 22, 2021. The complete text of this document is available for download at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/2022-annual-adjustment-civil-monetary-penalties-reflect-inflation>. The complete text of this document is also available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554. 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), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

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 15, 2021, and this Order follows that guidance. The Commission therefore updates the civil monetary penalties for 2022, to reflect an annual inflation adjustment based on the percent change between each published October’s CPI–U; in this case, October 2021 CPI–U (276.589)/October 2020 CPI–U (260.388) = 1.06222. The Commission multiplies 1.06222 by the most recent penalty amount and then rounds the result to the nearest dollar.

For 2022, the adjusted penalty or penalty range for each applicable penalty is calculated by multiplying the most recent penalty amount by the 2022 annual adjustment (1.06222), 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, 2022.

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.

Lisa Gelb,

Deputy 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, unless otherwise noted.

- 2. Amend § 1.80 by revising paragraphs (b)(1) through (9), Table 4 to paragraph (b)(10), and paragraph (b)(11)(ii) to 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 \$55,052 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 \$550,531 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. 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 \$445,445 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 \$4,111,796 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 \$220,213 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 \$2,202,123 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, 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 \$126,463 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 \$1,264,622 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 \$12,646 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 \$1,264,622 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 \$10,748.

(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 \$2,149,551; 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 \$107,478 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 \$118,430 per incident nor more than \$1,184,300 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 \$11,843 per call

nor more than \$118,430 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) *Maximum forfeiture penalty for any case not previously covered.* In any case not covered in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of this section, the amount of any forfeiture penalty determined

under this section shall not exceed \$22,021 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 \$165,159 for any single act or failure to act described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(10) * * *

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(10)—NON-SECTION 503 FORFEITURES THAT ARE AFFECTED BY THE DOWNWARD ADJUSTMENT FACTORS¹

Violation	Statutory amount after 2022 annual inflation adjustment
Sec. 202(c) Common Carrier Discrimination	\$13,213, \$661/day.
Sec. 203(e) Common Carrier Tariffs	\$13,213, \$661/day.
Sec. 205(b) Common Carrier Prescriptions	\$26,425.
Sec. 214(d) Common Carrier Line Extensions	\$2,642/day.
Sec. 219(b) Common Carrier Reports	\$2,642/day.
Sec. 220(d) Common Carrier Records & Accounts	\$13,213/day.
Sec. 223(b) Dial-a-Porn	\$136,924/day.
Sec. 227(e) Caller Identification	\$12,646/violation. \$37,937/day for each day of continuing violation, up to \$1,264,622 for any single act or failure to act.
Sec. 364(a) Forfeitures (Ships)	\$11,011/day (owner).
Sec. 364(b) Forfeitures (Ships)	\$2,203 (vessel master).
Sec. 386(a) Forfeitures (Ships)	\$11,011/day (owner).
Sec. 386(b) Forfeitures (Ships)	\$2,203 (vessel master).
Sec. 511 Pirate Radio Broadcasting	\$2,149,551, \$107,478/day.
Sec. 634 Cable EEO	\$976/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)(10).

(11) * * *

(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)(11)(ii)

U.S. Code citation	Maximum penalty after 2022 annual inflation adjustment
47 U.S.C. 202(c)	\$13,213
47 U.S.C. 203(e)	661
47 U.S.C. 205(b)	13,213
47 U.S.C. 214(d)	661
47 U.S.C. 219(b)	26,425
47 U.S.C. 220(d)	2,642
47 U.S.C. 223(b)	2,642
47 U.S.C. 227(e)	13,213
	136,924
	12,646
	37,937
	1,264,622
47 U.S.C. 362(a)	11,011
47 U.S.C. 362(b)	2,203
47 U.S.C. 386(a)	11,011

TABLE 5 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(11)(ii)—Continued

U.S. Code citation	Maximum penalty after 2022 annual inflation adjustment
47 U.S.C. 386(b)	2,203
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(A)	55,052
	550,531
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(B)	220,213
	22,202,123
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(C)	445,445
	4,111,796
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(D)	22,021
	165,159
47 U.S.C. 503(b)(2)(F)	126,463
	1,264,622
47 U.S.C. 507(a)	2,181
47 U.S.C. 507(b)	320
47 U.S.C. 511	2,149,551
	107,478
47 U.S.C. 554	976

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2021-28310 Filed 1-4-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 52

[WC Docket No. 18-336; FCC 21-119; FR 61458]

Implementation of the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act of 2018

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) requires all covered text providers to support text messaging to 988, the 3-digit dialing code to reach the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, by July 16, 2022. Given the popularity of text messaging, particularly among at-risk populations, it is essential for Americans to be able to text the Lifeline with the same short, easy-to-remember code by which they will be able to call the Lifeline.

DATES: This rule is effective February 4, 2022.