

**§ 117.1 Purpose.**

\* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(3) Prescribes that contractors will implement the provisions of this part no later than 6 months from February 24, 2021, with the exception of requirements for reporting foreign travel to the Department of Defense prescribed in SEAD 3 and implemented through this rule. Contractors under the security cognizance of the Department of Defense will begin reporting foreign travel to the Department of Defense no later than 18 months from February 24, 2021.

Dated: August 12, 2021.

**Patricia L. Toppings,**

*OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer,  
Department of Defense.*

[FR Doc. 2021-17688 Filed 8-18-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 5001-06-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE****Office of the Secretary****32 CFR Part 269**

[Docket ID: DOD-2016-OS-0045]

RIN 0790-AL18

**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 August 19, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
Kellie Allison, 703-614-0410.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Background Information**

The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, Public Law 101-410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461, note), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996,

Public Law 104-134, April 26, 1996, and further amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (the 2015 Act), Public Law 114-74, November 2, 2015, required agencies to annually adjust the level of CMPs for inflation to improve their effectiveness and maintain their deterrent effect. The 2015 Act required 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 described in the 2015 Act. 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 2021 of 1.01182 prescribed in OMB Memorandum M-21-10, "Implementation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2021, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015," dated December 16, 2019. The Department of Defense's 2021 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 701(b)) 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.

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"**

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 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). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule is not a "significant regulatory action," and was not reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

**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. In 2016, that threshold is approximately \$146 million. 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)**

Because notice of proposed rulemaking and opportunity for comment are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*) are inapplicable. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and has not been prepared.

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

The Department of Defense determined that provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, do not apply to this rule because there are no new or revised recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

**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.

**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 32 CFR 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 02/21/20 | 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.   | 134,807                               | 136,400                             |
| 10 U.S.C. 1094(c)(1)   | Unlawful Provision of Health Care   | 11,837                                | 11,977                              |
| 10 U.S.C. 1102(k)  | Wrongful Disclosure—Medical Records:  |                                       |                                     |
|  | First Offense   | 6,999                                 | 7,082                               |
|  | Subsequent Offense  | 46,663                                | 47,214                              |
| 10 U.S.C. 2674(c)(2)   | Violation of the Pentagon Reservation Operation and Parking of Motor Vehicles Rules and Regulations.  | 1,928                                 | 1,951                               |
| 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1)   | Violation Involving False Claim   | 11,665                                | 11,803                              |
| 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(2)   | Violation Involving False Statement   | 11,665                                | 11,803                              |
| 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(1).                         | False claims  | 20,866                                | 21,112.64                           |
| 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(1).                         | Claims submitted with a false certification of physician license ...  | 20,866                                | 21,112.64                           |
| 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(2).                         | Claims presented by excluded party  | 20,866                                | 21,112.64                           |
| 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(2); (b)(2)(ii).             | Employing or contracting with an excluded individual  | 20,866                                | 21,112.64                           |
| 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(1).                         | Pattern of claims for medically unnecessary services/supplies ...   | 20,866                                | 21,112.64                           |
| 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(2).                         | Ordering or prescribing while excluded  | 20,866                                | 21,112.64                           |
| 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(5).                         | Known retention of an overpayment   | 20,866                                | 21,112.64                           |
| 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.  | 104,330                               | 105,563.18                          |
| 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.   | 31,300                                | 31,669.97                           |
| 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a); 32 CFR 200.210(a)(3).                         | Making false statements, omissions, misrepresentations in an enrollment application.  | 104,330                               | 105,563.18                          |
| 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. | 104,330                               | 105,563.18                          |

Dated: August 12, 2021.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison  
Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2021-17675 Filed 8-18-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2021-0636]

#### Safety Zones; Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo Zone

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notification of enforcement of regulation.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard will enforce a safety zone located in federal regulations for the annual D-Day Conneaut event. This action is necessary and intended for the safety of life and property on navigable waters during this event. During each enforcement period, no person or vessel may enter the safety zone without the permission of the Captain of the Port Buffalo.

**DATES:** The regulations in 33 CFR Table 165.939(c)(2) will be enforced from 1:15 p.m. through 6 p.m. each day from August 19, 2021, through August 21, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions about this notice of enforcement, call or email MST2 Natalie Smith, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Cleveland; telephone 216-937-6004, email *D09-SMB-MSUCLEVELAND-WWM@uscg.mil*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Coast Guard will enforce the safety zone listed in 33 CFR Table 165.939(c)(2) for D-Day Conneaut, each day from 1:15 p.m. through 6 p.m. from August 19, 2021, through August 21, 2021. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this multi-day event.

Pursuant to 33 CFR 165.23, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone during an enforcement period is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or a designated representative. Those seeking permission to enter the safety zone may request permission from the Captain of Port Buffalo via channel 16, VHF-FM. Vessels and persons granted permission to enter the safety zone shall obey the directions of the Captain of the Port Buffalo or her designated

representative. While within a safety zone, all vessels shall operate at the minimum speed necessary to maintain a safe course. In addition to this notification of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard plans to provide notification of this enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners and marine information broadcasts.

Dated: August 9, 2021.

Lexia M. Littlejohn,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Buffalo.

[FR Doc. 2021-17788 Filed 8-18-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2021-0519]

RIN 1625-AA00

#### Safety Zone; SML Bridge Repairs, Portsmouth, NH

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain navigable waters on the Piscataqua River in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by cross-channel repair work on the submarine cables and removal of concrete cable mats on the Sarah Mildred Long Bridge in Portsmouth, NH. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Northern New England (COTP) or a Designated Representative.

**DATES:** This rule is effective without actual notice from August 19, 2021, through October 31, 2021. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from September 1, 2021, until August 19, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2021-0519 in the search box and click "Search." Next, in the Document Type column, select "Supporting & Related Material."

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this rule, call or email LT Shaun Doyle, Sector Northern

New England Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 207-347-5015, email *Shaun.T.Doyle@uscg.mil*.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations  
COTP Captain of the Port Northern New England  
DHS Department of Homeland Security  
FR Federal Register  
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking  
§ Section  
U.S.C. United States Code

#### II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because we must establish the temporary safety zone by September 1, 2021, for this unscheduled critical repair work and insufficient time exists to execute the full NPRM process. Additionally, delaying the effective date of this rule would be contrary to the public interest as it is necessary to establish this safety zone to protect personnel and vessels from hazards associated with submarine cable repairs and concrete mat removal on the Sarah Mildred Long Bridge.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be impracticable because immediate action is needed to respond to the potential safety hazards associated with submarine cable repairs and concrete mat removal on the Sarah Mildred Long Bridge.

#### III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231). The Captain of the Port Northern New England (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with submarine cable repairs and concrete mat removal starting September 1, 2021, will be a safety concern for anyone within a 100-yard radius of crane barges