

provided the requirements of section 34 are met.

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2. Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination

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(f) * * *

(2) * * *

(iii) Once the policy is terminated, it cannot be reinstated for the current crop year unless:

(A) The termination was in error;

(B) The Administrator of the Risk Management Agency, at his or her sole discretion, determines that the following are met:

(1) In accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, and FCIC issued procedures, you provide documentation that your failure to pay your debt is due to an unforeseen or unavoidable event or an extraordinary weather event that created an impossible situation for you to make timely payment;

(2) You remit full payment of the delinquent debt owed to us or FCIC with your request submitted in accordance with section 2(f)(2)(iii)(B)(3); and

(3) You submit a written request for reinstatement of your policy to us no later than 60 days after the termination date or the missed payment date of a previously executed written payment agreement, or in the case of overpaid indemnity or any amount that became due after the termination date, the due date specified in the notice to you of the amount due, if applicable.

(j) If authorization for reinstatement, as defined in 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, is granted, your policies will be reinstated effective at the beginning of the crop year for which you were determined ineligible, and you will be entitled to all applicable benefits under such policies, provided you meet all eligibility requirements and comply with the terms of the policy; and

(ii) There is no evidence of fraud or misrepresentation; or

(C) We determine that, in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, and FCIC issued procedures, the following are met:

(1) You can demonstrate:

(i) You made timely payment for the amount of premium owed but you inadvertently omitted some small amount, such as the most recent month's interest or a small administrative fee;

(ii) The amount of the payment was clearly transposed from the amount that was otherwise due (For example, you owed \$892 but you paid \$829); or

(iii) You timely made the full payment of the amount owed but the delivery of that payment was delayed, and was postmarked no more than seven calendar days after the termination date or the missed payment date of a previously executed written payment agreement, or in the case of overpaid indemnity or any amount that became due after the termination date, the due date specified in a notice to you of an amount due, as applicable.

(2) You remit full payment of the delinquent debt owed to us; and

(3) You submit a written request for reinstatement of your policy to us in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, and applicable procedures no later than 30 days after the termination date or the missed payment date of a previously executed written payment agreement, or in the case of overpaid indemnity or any amount that became due after the termination date, the due date specified in the notice to you of the amount due, if applicable; and

(4) If authorization for reinstatement, as defined in 7 CFR part 400, subpart U, is granted, your policies will be reinstated effective at the beginning of the crop year for which you were determined ineligible, and you will be entitled to all applicable benefits under such policies, provided you meet all eligibility requirements and comply with the terms of the policy; and

(5) There is no evidence of fraud or misrepresentation.

(iv) A determination made under:

(A) Section 2(f)(2)(iii)(B) may only be appealed to the National Appeals Division in accordance with 7 CFR part 11; and

(B) Section 2(f)(2)(iii)(C) may only be appealed in accordance with section 20.

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7. Annual Premium and Administrative Fees

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(h) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) Notwithstanding section 7(h)(2), if you demonstrate you began farming for the first time after June 1 but prior to the beginning of the reinsurance year (July 1), you may be eligible for premium subsidy the subsequent reinsurance year without having form AD-1026 on file with FSA on or before June 1. For example, if you demonstrate you started farming for the first time on June 15, 2015, you may be eligible for premium subsidy for the 2016 reinsurance year without form AD-1026 on file with FSA.

* * * * *

34. Units

(a) * * *

(5) * * *

(i) * * *

(A) * * *

(3) At the same coverage level (e.g., if you elect to insure your corn and canola at the 65 percent coverage level and your soybeans at the 75 percent coverage level, the corn, soybeans and canola would be assigned the unit structure in accordance with section 34(a)(5)(v)) unless you can elect separate coverage levels for all irrigated and all non-irrigated crops in accordance with section 3(b)(2)(iii) (e.g. if you elect to insure your irrigated corn at the 65 percent coverage level you must insure your irrigated canola at the 65 percent coverage level. If you elect to insure your non-irrigated corn at the 70 percent coverage level you must insure your non-irrigated canola at the 70 percent coverage level. If you elect to insure your irrigated corn at the 65 percent coverage level and your irrigated canola at the 70 percent coverage level your unit structure will be assigned in accordance with section 34(a)(5)(v));

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Signed in Washington, DC, on June 23, 2016.

Brandon C. Willis,
 Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2016-15327 Filed 6-29-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA 2015 7491; Directorate Identifier 2015-NE-39-AD; Amendment 39-18569; AD 2016-13-05]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines

Correction

In rule document 2016-14474, beginning on page 41208 in the issue of Friday, June 24, 2016, make the following correction:

§ 39.13 [Corrected]

On page 41210, in the table titled “Table 1 to Paragraph (e)—HPC Stage 8-10 Spool S/Ns”, the first row of the table should appear as follows:

1844M90G01	GWN005MF	GWNBK753	GWNBS077	GWNBS497	GWNBS724
	GWN005MG	GWNBK754	GWNBS078	GWNBS499	GWNBS794
	GWN0087M	GWNBK841	GWNBS079	GWNBS500	GWNBS810
	GWN0087N	GWNBK842	GWNBS080	GWNBS501	GWNBS811
	GWN00DGK	GWNBK843	GWNBS081	GWNBS502	GWNBS812
	GWN00DGL	GWNBK844	GWNBS157	GWNBS609	GWNBS813
	GWNBK992	GWNBK952	GWNBS158	GWNBS610	GWNBS814
	GWNBK667	GWNBK953	GWNBS159	GWNBS611	GWNBS910
	GWNBK674	GWNBK954	GWNBS160	GWNBS612	GWNBS911
	GWNBK675	GWNBK955	GWNBS266	GWNBS613	GWNBS912
	GWNBK743	GWNBK956	GWNBS267	GWNBS614	GWNBS914
	GWNBK744	GWNBK957	GWNBS268	GWNBS721	GWNBS915
	GWNBK751	GWNBK958	GWNBS269	GWNBS722	GWNBS982
	GWNBK752	GWNBK959	GWNBS270	GWNBS723	GWNBS983

[FR Doc. C1-2016-14474 Filed 6-29-16; 8:45 am]
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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1

Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalty Amounts

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act, as amended, the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC” or “Commission”) is increasing the maximum civil penalty amounts within its jurisdiction, as required by the Federal Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015.

DATES: The interim final rule is effective August 1, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenny A. Wright, Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, FTC, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-2907, kwright@ftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (“Adjustment Improvements Act” or “Act”) ¹ requires federal agencies to implement a “catch-up adjustment” in 2016 to address inflation since the civil penalties within their jurisdiction were last set or adjusted by statute. The law mandates that agencies perform this adjustment through an interim final rulemaking and it sets forth a specific methodology to calculate the adjustment. Following this initial catch-up adjustment, the Adjustment Improvements Act directs agencies to

adjust their civil penalties for inflation every January thereafter.

Commission Rule 1.98 sets forth the maximum civil penalty amounts for violations of laws enforced by the Commission that authorize civil penalties.² These amounts reflect earlier adjustments under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act which mandated a different methodology than the Adjustment Improvements Act.

When the Commission seeks civil penalties, it is mindful of the statutory criteria courts must apply when determining the amount of the civil penalty: “the degree of culpability, any history of prior such conduct, ability to pay, effect on ability to continue to do business, and such other matters as justice may require.”³ Courts determining penalty amounts for violations of a final order under the FTC Act have similarly applied a multi-factor test that looks at the good or bad faith of the respondent; the injury to the public; the respondent’s ability to pay; the desire to eliminate the benefits derived from the violations; and the necessity of vindicating the Commission’s authority.⁴ The Commission also has a civil penalty leniency program for small businesses that establishes criteria the Commission will consider when determining the propriety of a penalty waiver or reduction for small businesses that are not in compliance with the law.⁵

As required by the Act, the following adjusted amounts will take effect on August 1, 2016:

² 16 CFR 1.98.

³ 15 U.S.C. 45(m)(1)(C). This standard applies to penalties for violations of Commission rules addressing unfair or deceptive practices issued under section 18 of the FTC Act, and to violations of other statutes that provide for civil penalties by reference to section 18.

⁴ *United States v. Reader’s Digest Ass’n*, 662 F.2d 955, 967 (3d Cir. 1981).

⁵ 62 FR 16809 (Apr. 8, 1997), <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-04-08/pdf/97-8941.pdf>.

- Section 7A(g)(1) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18a(g)(1) (premerger filing notification violations under the Hart-Scott-Rodino (HSR) Improvements Act)—Increase from \$16,000 to \$40,000;
- Section 11(I) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 21(I) (violations of cease and desist orders issued under Clayton Act section 11(b))—Increase from \$8,500 to \$21,250;
- Section 5(I) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(I) (violations of final Commission orders issued under section 5(b) of the FTC Act)—Increase from \$16,000 to \$40,000;
- Section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(m)(1)(A) (unfair or deceptive acts or practices)—Increase from \$16,000 to \$40,000;
- Section 5(m)(1)(B) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(m)(1)(B) (unfair or deceptive acts or practices)—Increase from \$16,000 to \$40,000;
- Section 10 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 50 (failure to file required reports)—Increase from \$210 to \$525;
- Section 5 of the Webb-Pomerene (Export Trade) Act, 15 U.S.C. 65 (failure by associations engaged solely in export trade to file required statements)—Increase from \$210 to \$525;
- Section 6(b) of the Wool Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 68d(b) (failure by wool manufacturers to maintain required records)—Increase from \$210 to \$525;
- Section 3(e) of the Fur Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 69a(e) (failure to maintain required records regarding fur products)—Increase from \$210 to \$525;
- Section 8(d)(2) of the Fur Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 69f(d)(2) (failure to maintain required records regarding fur products)—Increase from \$210 to \$525;
- Section 333(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. 6303(a) (knowing violations of EPCA § 332, including labeling violations)—Increase from \$210 to \$433;
- Section 525(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. 6395(a) (recycled oil labeling violations)—Increase from \$8,500 to \$21,250;

¹ Public Law 114-74, sec. 701, 129 Stat. 599 (2015). The Act amends the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (“FCPIAA”), Public Law 101-410, 104 Stat. 890 (codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note).