

described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4).

5. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) does not apply to this proposed rule because it will not have federalism implications (*i.e.*, substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government).

6. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) does not apply to this rule because it will not have tribal implications (*i.e.*, substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, or on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes).

7. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks

This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant as defined in Executive Order 12866 and because the EPA does not have reason to believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children.

8. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because it is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866.

9. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act

EPA approves state programs as long as they meet criteria required by RCRA, so it would be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, in its review of a state program, to require the use of any particular voluntary consensus standard in place of another standard that meets the requirements of RCRA. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply to this proposed rule.

10. Executive Order 12988

As required by Section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996), in issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct.

11. Executive Order 12630: Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings

EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 18, 1988) by examining the takings implications of these rules in accordance with the Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings issued under the executive order.

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

Because this rulemaking proposes authorization of pre-existing state rules and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law and there are no anticipated significant adverse human health or environmental effects, the rule is not subject to Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

13. Executive Order 13771: Reducing Regulations and Controlling Regulatory Costs

This action is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 3, 2017) regulatory action because actions such as today's final authorization of Ohio's revised hazardous program under RCRA are exempted under Executive Order 12866.

14. Congressional Review Act

EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other information required by the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until sixty (60) days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). This final authorization will be effective February 12, 2018.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

Environmental protection;
Administrative practice and procedure;
Confidential business information;
Hazardous materials transportation;
Hazardous waste; Indians—lands;

Intergovernmental relations; Penalties; Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: This action is issued under the authority of Sections 2002(a), 3006 and 7004(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6926, 6974(b).

Dated: January 23, 2018.

Cathy Stepp,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 2018–02811 Filed 2–9–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 11

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–LE–2017–0097; FF09L00200–FX–LE1811090000]

RIN 1018–BC05

Civil Penalties; 2018 Inflation Adjustments for Civil Monetary Penalties

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or we) is issuing this final rule, in accordance with the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Inflation Adjustment Act) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance, to adjust for inflation the statutory civil monetary penalties that may be assessed for violations of Service-administered statutes and their implementing regulations. We are required to adjust civil monetary penalties annually for inflation according to a formula specified in the Inflation Adjustment Act. This rule replaces the previously issued amounts with the updated amounts after using the 2018 inflation adjustment multiplier provided in the OMB guidance.

DATES: This rule is effective February 12, 2018.

ADDRESSES: This rule may be found on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> in Docket No. FWS–HQ–LE–2017–0097. The previous rulemaking actions related to this rule and described below in **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** may be found at <http://www.regulations.gov> in Docket Nos. FWS–HQ–LE–2017–0001 and FWS–HQ–LE–2016–0045.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Neil Gardner, Special Agent in Charge, Branch of Investigations, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement, (703) 358–1949.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

The regulations in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations at 50 CFR part 11 provide uniform rules and procedures for the assessment of civil penalties resulting from violations of certain laws and regulations enforced by the Service.

On November 2, 2015, the President signed into law the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (sec. 701 of Pub. L. 114–74) (Inflation Adjustment Act). The Inflation Adjustment Act requires Federal agencies to adjust the level of civil monetary penalties with an initial “catch up” adjustment through rulemaking and then make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation. The purpose of these adjustments is to maintain the deterrent effect of civil penalties and to further the policy goals of the underlying statutes.

Under Section 4 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, as amended by the Inflation Adjustment Act, Public Law 114–74, 129 Stat. 584 (2015), each Federal agency is required to issue regulations adjusting for inflation the statutory civil monetary penalties (civil penalties) that can be imposed under the laws administered by that agency. The Inflation Adjustment Act provided for an initial “catch up adjustment” to take effect no later than August 1, 2016, followed by subsequent adjustments to be made no later than January 15 every year thereafter. This final rule adjusts the civil penalty amounts that may be imposed pursuant to each statutory provision beginning on the date specified above in **DATES**.

On June 28, 2016, the Service published in the **Federal Register** an interim rule that revised 50 CFR part 11 (81 FR 41862). We did not receive any comments on the interim rule during the public comment period provided. Therefore, the interim rule became effective on July 28, 2016, as specified in that rule. The Service subsequently published a final rule on December 23, 2016, adopting the interim rule as final (81 FR 94274). On January 19, 2017, the Service published a final rule updating the civil penalty amounts with the 2017 inflation multiplier (82 FR 6307). This final rule adjusts the civil monetary penalty amounts that were listed in the January 19, 2017, final rule and subsequently codified at 50 CFR 11.33 by using the 2018 inflation multiplier provided to all Federal agencies by OMB (see below).

OMB issued a memorandum, M–18–03, entitled “Implementation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2018, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015,” which provides the cost-of-living adjustment multiplier for 2018: 1.02041. Therefore, we multiplied each penalty in the table published in the final rule on January 19, 2017 (82 FR 6307), by 1.02041 to obtain the 2018 annual adjustment. The new amounts are reflected in the table in the rule portion of this document and replace the current amounts in 50 CFR 11.33.

Required Determinations

In this final rule, we are affirming our required determinations made in the June 28, 2016, interim rule (81 FR 41862); for descriptions of our actions to ensure compliance with the following statutes and Executive Orders, see that rule:

National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*);

Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (5 U.S.C. 804(2));

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*);

Executive Orders 12630, 12866, 12988, 13132, 13175, 13211, and 13563; and

Executive Order 13771, Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs

This rule is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

Administrative Procedure Act

As stated above, under Section 4 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, as amended by the Inflation Adjustment Act, Public Law 114–74, 129 Stat. 584 (2015), each Federal agency is required to issue regulations adjusting for inflation the statutory civil monetary penalties that can be imposed under the laws administered by that agency. The Inflation Adjustment Act provided for an initial “catch up adjustment” to take effect no later than August 1, 2016, followed by subsequent adjustments to be made no later than January 15 every year thereafter. This final rule adjusts the civil penalty amounts that may be imposed pursuant

to each statutory provision beginning on the effective date of this rule. To comply with the Inflation Adjustment Act, we are issuing these regulations as a final rule.

Section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*) provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for prior public comment. The Service finds that providing for public comment before issuing this rule is unnecessary as this rulemaking is a nondiscretionary action. The Service is required to publish this rule in order to update the civil penalty amounts by the specified formula described above. The Service has no discretion to vary the amount of the adjustment to reflect any views or suggestions provided by commenters. Since this update to the January 19, 2017, final rule (82 FR 6307) is merely ministerial, we find that pre-publication notice and public comment with respect to the revisions set forth in this rule is unnecessary. We also believe that we have good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d) to make this rule effective upon publication to meet the statutory deadline imposed by the Inflation Adjustment Act.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 11

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Fish, Imports, Penalties, Plants, Transportation, Wildlife.

Regulation Promulgation

For the reasons described above, we amend part 11, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

PART 11—CIVIL PROCEDURES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 11 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 470aa–470mm, 470aaa–470aaa–11, 668–668d, 1361–1384, 1401–1407, 1531–1544, 3371–3378, 4201–4245, 4901–4916, 5201–5207, 5301–5306; 18 U.S.C. 42–43; 25 U.S.C. 3001–3013; and Sec. 107, Pub. L. 114–74, 129 Stat. 599, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Revise the table in § 11.33 to read as follows:

§ 11.33 Adjustments to penalties.

* * * * *

| Law | Citation | Type of violation | Maximum civil monetary penalty |
|--|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) African Elephant Conservation Act | 16 U.S.C. 4224(b) | Any violation | \$10,260 |
| (b) Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act | 16 U.S.C. 668(b) | Any violation | 12,964 |
| (c) Endangered Species Act of 1973 | 16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1) | (1) Knowing violation of section 1538 | 51,302 |
| | | (2) Other knowing violation | 24,625 |
| | | (3) Any other violation | 1,296 |
| (d) Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 | 16 U.S.C. 3373(a) | (1) Violations referred to in 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(1) | 25,928 |
| | | (2) Violations referred to in 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(2) | 648 |
| (e) Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 | 16 U.S.C. 1375 | Any violation | 25,928 |
| (f) Recreational Hunting Safety Act of 1994 | 16 U.S.C. 5202(b) | (1) Violation involving use of force or violence or threatened use of force or violence. | 16,499 |
| | | (2) Any other violation | 8,249 |
| (g) Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1998. | 16 U.S.C. 5305a(b)(2) .. | Any violation | 18,049 |
| (h) Wild Bird Conservation Act | 16 U.S.C. 4912(a)(1) | (1) Violation of section 4910(a)(1), section 4910(a)(2), or any permit issued under section 4911. | 43,488 |
| | | (2) Violation of section 4910(a)(3) | 20,874 |
| | | (3) Any other violation | 870 |

Jason Larrabee,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Exercising the Authority of the Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2018-02769 Filed 2-9-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 160808696-7010-02]

RIN 0648-BH38

2017 Tribal Fishery Allocations for Pacific Whiting; Reapportionment Between Tribal and Non-Tribal Sectors; Widow Rockfish Reapportionment in the Pacific Whiting Fishery

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Temporary rule; reapportionment of tribal Pacific whiting allocation and widow rockfish allocation.

SUMMARY: This document announces the reapportionment of 41,000 metric tons (mt) of Pacific whiting from the tribal allocation to the non-tribal commercial fishery sectors via automatic action on September 15, 2017, in order to allow full utilization of the Pacific whiting resource, and the reapportionment of 47 mt of widow rockfish in the Pacific whiting fishery via automatic action on August 30, 2017. The reapportionment of widow rockfish from the Mothership

Cooperative to the Catcher Processor Cooperative was necessary to prevent the Catcher Processor Cooperative from reaching its quota for widow rockfish early, thereby closing the fishery before the end of the season and preventing attainment of their Pacific whiting allocation.

DATES: The reapportionment of Pacific whiting was applicable from 12 p.m. Pacific standard time, September 15, 2017, until December 31, 2017. The reapportionment of widow rockfish was applicable from 8 p.m. Pacific standard time, August 30, 2017, until December 31, 2017. Comments will be accepted through February 26, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by NOAA-NMFS-2017-0136 by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic Submissions:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2017-0136, click the "Comment Now!" icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- *Mail:* Barry A. Thom., Regional Administrator, West Coast Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-0070, Attn: Keeley Kent.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter "N/A" in

the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous). Attachments to electronic comments will be accepted in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Keeley Kent (West Coast Region, NMFS), phone: 206-526-4655 or email: Keeley.Kent@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access

This notification is accessible via the internet at the Office of the Federal Register's website at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/home.action>. Background information and documents are available at the Pacific Fishery Management Council's website at <http://www.pcouncil.org/>.

Background

Pacific Whiting

Pacific whiting (*Merluccius productus*) is a very productive species with highly variable recruitment (the biomass of fish that mature and enter the fishery each year) and a relatively short life span when compared to other groundfish species. Pacific whiting has the largest (by volume) annual allowable harvest levels of the more than 90 groundfish species managed under the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP), which governs the groundfish fishery off Washington, Oregon, and California. The coastwide Pacific whiting stock is managed jointly by the United States (U.S.) and Canada, and mature Pacific whiting are commonly available to vessels operating in U.S. waters from April through December. Background on the stock assessment for and the establishment of the 2017 Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for Pacific whiting is provided in the