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CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

12 CFR Part 1083

Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustments

AGENCY: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is adjusting for inflation the maximum amount of each civil penalty within the CFPB's jurisdiction. These adjustments are required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Inflation Adjustment Act), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and further amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. The inflation adjustments mandated by the Inflation Adjustment Act serve to maintain the deterrent effect of civil penalties and to promote compliance with the law.

DATES: This final rule is effective January 15, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George Karithanom, Regulatory Implementation & Guidance Program Analyst, Office of Regulations, at (202) 435-7700 or at: <https://reginquiries.consumerfinance.gov>. If you require this document in an alternative electronic format, please contact CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Inflation Adjustment Act,¹ as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996² and further

amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015,³ directs Federal agencies to adjust the civil penalty amounts within their jurisdictions for inflation not later than July 1, 2016, and then not later than January 15 every year thereafter.⁴ Each agency was required to make the 2016 one-time catch-up adjustments through an interim final rule published in the **Federal Register**. On June 14, 2016, the CFPB published its interim final rule (IFR) to make the initial catch-up adjustments to civil penalties within the CFPB's jurisdiction.⁵ The June 2016 IFR created a new part 1083 and in part 1083.1 established the inflation-adjusted maximum amounts for each civil penalty within the CFPB's jurisdiction.⁶ The CFPB finalized the IFR on January 31, 2019.⁷

The Inflation Adjustment Act also requires subsequent adjustments to be made annually, not later than January 15, and notwithstanding section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).⁸ The CFPB annually adjusted its civil penalty amounts, as required by the Act.⁹

³ Public Law 114-74, sec. 701, 129 Stat. 584, 599.

⁴ Section 1301(a) of the Federal Reports Elimination Act of 1998, Public Law 105-362, 112 Stat. 3293, also amended the Inflation Adjustment Act by striking section 6, which contained annual reporting requirements, and redesignating section 7 as section 6, but did not alter the civil penalty adjustment requirements; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

⁵ 81 FR 38569 (June 14, 2016). Although the CFPB was not obligated to solicit comment for the interim final rule, the CFPB invited public comment and received none.

⁶ See 12 CFR 1083.1.

⁷ 84 FR 517 (Jan. 31, 2019).

⁸ Inflation Adjustment Act section 4, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note. As discussed in guidance issued by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the APA generally requires notice, an opportunity for comment, and a delay in effective date for certain rulemakings, but the Inflation Adjustment Act provides that these procedures are not required for agencies to issue regulations implementing the annual adjustment. See Memorandum for the Heads of Exec. Dep'ts & Agencies from Shalanda D. Young, Director, Implementation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2025, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, Off. of Mgmt. & Budget (Dec. 17, 2024), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/M-25-02.pdf> [hereinafter Young Memo].

⁹ See 82 FR 3601 (Jan. 12, 2017); 83 FR 1525 (Jan. 12, 2018); 84 FR 517 (Jan. 31, 2019); 85 FR 2012

Specifically, the Inflation Adjustment Act directs Federal agencies to adjust annually each civil penalty provided by law within the jurisdiction of each agency by the “cost-of-living adjustment.”¹⁰ The “cost-of-living adjustment” is defined as the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the month of October preceding the date of the adjustment, exceeds the CPI-U for October of the prior year.¹¹ The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is required to issue guidance (OMB Guidance) every year by December 15 to agencies on implementing the annual civil penalty inflation adjustments. Pursuant to the Inflation Adjustment Act and OMB Guidance, agencies must apply the multiplier reflecting the “cost-of-living adjustment” to the current penalty amount and then round that amount to the nearest dollar to determine the annual adjustments.¹² The adjustments are designed to keep pace with inflation so that civil penalties retain their deterrent effect and promote compliance with the law.¹³

For the 2025 annual adjustment, the multiplier reflecting the “cost-of-living adjustment” is 1.02598.

II. Adjustment

Pursuant to the Inflation Adjustment Act and OMB Guidance, the CFPB multiplied each of its civil penalty amounts by the “cost-of-living adjustment” multiplier and rounded to the nearest dollar.¹⁴ The new penalty amounts that apply to civil penalties assessed after January 15, 2025, are as follows:

(Jan. 14, 2020); 86 FR 3767 (Jan. 15, 2021); 87 FR 2314 (Jan. 14, 2022); 88 FR 1 (Jan. 3, 2023); 89 FR 1787 (Jan. 11, 2024).

¹⁰ Inflation Adjustment Act sections 4 and 5, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

¹¹ Inflation Adjustment Act sections 3 and 5, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

¹² Inflation Adjustment Act section 5, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; see also Young Memo.

¹³ See Inflation Adjustment Act section 2, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

¹⁴ Inflation Adjustment Act section 4, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

¹ Public Law 101-410, 104 Stat. 890.

² Public Law 104-134, sec. 31001(s)(1), 110 Stat. 1321, 1321-373.

Law	Penalty description	Penalty amounts established under 2024 final rule	OMB “cost-of-living adjustment” multiplier	New penalty amount ¹⁵
Consumer Financial Protection Act, 12 U.S.C. 5565(c)(2)(A)	Tier 1 penalty	\$7,034	1.02598	\$7,217
Consumer Financial Protection Act, 12 U.S.C. 5565(c)(2)(B)	Tier 2 penalty	35,169	1.02598	36,083
Consumer Financial Protection Act, 12 U.S.C. 5565(c)(2)(C)	Tier 3 penalty	1,406,728	1.02598	1,443,275
Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act, 15 U.S.C. 1717a(a)(2) ...	Per violation	2,451	1.02598	2,515
Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act, 15 U.S.C. 1717a(a)(2) ...	Annual cap	2,449,575	1.02598	2,513,215
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, 12 U.S.C. 2609(d)(1)	Per failure	115	1.02598	118
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, 12 U.S.C. 2609(d)(1)	Annual cap	230,464	1.02598	236,451
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, 12 U.S.C. 2609(d)(2)(A) ...	Per failure, where intentional.	230	1.02598	236
SAFE Act, 12 U.S.C. 5113(d)(2)	Per violation	35,516	1.02598	36,439
Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1639e(k)(1)	First violation	14,069	1.02598	14,435
Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1639e(k)(2)	Subsequent violations	28,135	1.02598	28,866

III. Procedural Requirements

A. Administrative Procedure Act

Under the APA, notice and opportunity for public comment are not required if the CFPB finds that notice and public comment are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.¹⁶ The adjustments to the civil penalty amounts are technical and non-discretionary, and they merely apply the statutory method for adjusting civil penalty amounts. These adjustments are required by the Inflation Adjustment Act. Moreover, the Inflation Adjustment Act directs agencies to adjust civil penalties annually notwithstanding section 553 of the APA,¹⁷ and OMB Guidance reaffirms that agencies need not complete a notice-and-comment process before making the annual adjustments for inflation.¹⁸ For these reasons, the CFPB has determined that publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking and providing opportunity for public comment are unnecessary. The amendments therefore are adopted in final form.

Section 553(d) of the APA generally requires publication of a final rule not less than 30 days before its effective date, except (1) a substantive rule which grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction; (2) interpretive rules and statements of policy; or (3) as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule.¹⁹ At minimum, the CFPB believes the annual adjustments to the civil penalty amounts in § 1083.1(a) fall under the third exception to section 553(d). The CFPB finds that there is good cause to make the amendments effective on January 15, 2025. The

amendments to § 1083.1(a) in this final rule are technical and non-discretionary, and they merely apply the statutory method for adjusting civil penalty amounts and follow the statutory directive to make annual adjustments each year. Moreover, the Inflation Adjustment Act directs agencies to adjust the civil penalties annually notwithstanding section 553 of the APA,²⁰ and OMB Guidance reaffirms that agencies need not provide a delay in effective date for the annual adjustments for inflation.²¹

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) does not apply to a rulemaking where a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not required.²² As noted previously, the CFPB has determined that it is unnecessary to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for this final rule. Accordingly, the RFA’s requirements relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis do not apply.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995,²³ the CFPB reviewed this final rule. The CFPB has determined that this rule does not create any new information collections or substantially revise any existing collections.

D. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the CFPB will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the Comptroller

General of the United States prior to the rule taking effect. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has designated this rule as not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1083

Administrative practice and procedure, Consumer protection, Penalties.

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the CFPB amends 12 CFR part 1083, as set forth below:

PART 1083—CIVIL PENALTY ADJUSTMENTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1083 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 2609(d); 12 U.S.C. 5113(d)(2); 12 U.S.C. 5565(c); 15 U.S.C. 1639e(k); 15 U.S.C. 1717a(a); 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

■ 2. Section 1083.1 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1083.1 Adjustment of civil penalty amounts.

(a) The maximum amount of each civil penalty within the jurisdiction of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to impose is adjusted in accordance with the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and further amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note), as follows:

¹⁵ Numbers may not multiply to totals shown because of rounding.

¹⁶ 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

¹⁷ Inflation Adjustment Act section 4, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

¹⁸ Young Memo.

¹⁹ 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

²⁰ Inflation Adjustment Act section 4, codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

²¹ Young Memo.

²² 5 U.S.C. 603(a), 604(a).

²³ 44 U.S.C. 3506; 5 CFR part 1320.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

Law	Penalty description	Adjusted maximum civil penalty amount
12 U.S.C. 5565(c)(2)(A)	Tier 1 penalty	\$7,217
12 U.S.C. 5565(c)(2)(B)	Tier 2 penalty	36,083
12 U.S.C. 5565(c)(2)(C)	Tier 3 penalty	1,443,275
15 U.S.C. 1717a(a)(2)	Per violation	2,515
15 U.S.C. 1717a(a)(2)	Annual cap	2,513,215
12 U.S.C. 2609(d)(1)	Per failure	118
12 U.S.C. 2609(d)(1)	Annual cap	236,451
12 U.S.C. 2609(d)(2)(A)	Per failure, where intentional	236
12 U.S.C. 5113(d)(2)	Per violation	36,439
15 U.S.C. 1639e(k)(1)	First violation	14,435
15 U.S.C. 1639e(k)(2)	Subsequent violations	28,866

(b) The adjustments in paragraph (a) of this section shall apply to civil penalties assessed after January 15, 2025, whose associated violations occurred on or after November 2, 2015.

Brian Shearer,

Assistant Director, Office of Policy Planning and Strategy, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2024-2021; Project Identifier AD-2023-01077-T; Amendment 39-22905; AD 2024-25-03]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Model GVII-G500 and GVII-G600 airplanes. This AD was prompted by a report of cracking in the electrical grounding receptacles located on the left and right wings. This AD requires inspecting the electrical grounding receptacles for cracks and corrosion, performing applicable on-condition actions, and sealing over the grounding receptacles on the top of the wings to permanently disable the receptacle. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective February 12, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference

of certain publications listed in this AD as of February 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA-2024-2021; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Gulfstream material identified in this AD, contact Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, Technical Publications Dept., P.O. Box 2206, Savannah, GA 31402-2206; telephone 800-810-4853; email *pubs@gulfstream.com*; website *gulfstream.com/en/customer-support*.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA-2024-2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandon Ellis, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, GA 30337; phone: 404-474-5535; email: *9-ASO-ATLACO-ADs@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Model GVII-G500 and GVII-G600 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on August 22, 2024 (89 FR 67913). The NPRM was prompted by a report of

cracking in the electrical grounding receptacles located on the left and right wings. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require inspecting the electrical grounding receptacles for cracks and corrosion, performing applicable on-condition actions, and sealing over the grounding receptacles on the top of the wings to permanently disable the receptacle. The FAA is issuing this AD to address cracks and corrosion of the electrical grounding receptacles. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in fuel leaking from the electrical grounding receptacles.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from an individual and three anonymous commenters who supported the NPRM without change.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Gulfstream GVII-G500 Customer Bulletin No. 089, dated November 28, 2023; and Gulfstream GVII-G600 Customer Bulletin No. 058, dated November 28, 2023. This material specifies procedures for the following actions:

- Borescope inspections for cracking and corrosion of the interior walls of the grounding receptacle casing.