

in accordance with this section may be included in tier 2 capital without limitation, provided the instruments meet the criteria for tier 2 capital set forth in § 217.20(d).

(iv) Non-qualifying capital instruments that do not meet the criteria for tier 2 capital set forth in § 217.20(d) may be included in tier 2 capital as follows:

(A) A depository institution holding company of \$15 billion or more that is not an advanced approaches Board-regulated institution may include non-qualifying capital instruments that have been phased-out of tier 1 capital in tier 2 capital, and

(B) During calendar years 2014 and 2015, a depository institution holding company of \$15 billion or more that is an advanced approaches Board-regulated institution may include non-qualifying capital instruments in tier 2 capital that have been phased out of tier 1 capital in accordance with Table 8 to § 217.300. Beginning January 1, 2016, a depository institution holding company of \$15 billion or more that is an advanced approaches Board-regulated institution may include non-qualifying capital instruments in tier 2 capital that have been phased out of tier 1 capital in accordance with Table 8, up to the applicable percentages set forth in Table 9 to § 217.300.

* * * * *

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, acting through the Secretary of the Board under delegated authority, December 29, 2017.

Ann E. Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2018-00062 Filed 1-5-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary

15 CFR Part 6

[Docket No. 171219999-7999-01]

RIN 0605-AA48

Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation

AGENCY: Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule is being issued to adjust for inflation each civil monetary penalty (CMP) provided by law within the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Commerce

(Department of Commerce). 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, required 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 which provided for initial catch up adjustments for inflation in 2016, and requires adjustments for inflation to CMPs under a revised methodology for each year thereafter. The 2017 adjustments for inflation to CMPs to the Department of Commerce's CMPs were published in the **Federal Register** on December 28, 2016 and became effective January 15, 2017. The revised annual methodology provides for the improvement of the effectiveness of CMPs and to maintain their deterrent effect. Agencies' annual adjustments for inflation to CMPs shall take effect not later than January 15. The Department of Commerce's 2018 adjustments for inflation to CMPs apply only to CMPs with a dollar amount, and will not apply to CMPs written as functions of violations. The Department of Commerce's 2018 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 Commerce after the effective date of the new CMP level.

DATES: This rule is effective January 15, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephen Kunze, Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director for Financial Management, Office of Financial Management, at (202) 482-1207, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Room D200, Washington, DC 20230. The Department of Commerce's Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation are available for downloading from the Department of Commerce, Office of Financial Management's website at the following address: http://www.osec.doc.gov/ofm/OFM_Publications.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-410; 28 U.S.C. 2461), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-134), provided for agencies' adjustments for inflation to CMPs to ensure that CMPs continue to maintain their deterrent value and that CMPs due to the Federal Government were properly accounted for and

collected. On October 24, 1996, November 1, 2000, December 14, 2004, December 11, 2008, and December 7, 2012, the Department of Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a schedule of CMPs adjusted for inflation as required by law.

A CMP is defined as any penalty, fine, or other sanction that:

1. Is for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law, or has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law; and,
2. Is assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and,
3. Is assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal courts.

On November 2, 2015, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Section 701 of Pub. L. 114-74) further amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 to improve the effectiveness of CMPs and to maintain their deterrent effect. This amendment (1) required agencies to adjust the CMP levels in effect as of November 2, 2015, with initial catch up adjustments for inflation through a final rulemaking to take effect no later than August 1, 2016; and (2) requires agencies to make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation to CMPs that shall take effect not later than January 15.

The Department of Commerce's initial catch up adjustments for inflation to CMPs were published in the **Federal Register** on June 7, 2016, and the new CMP levels became effective July 7, 2016. The Department of Commerce's 2017 adjustments for inflation to CMPs were published in the **Federal Register** on December 28, 2016, and the new CMP levels became effective January 15, 2017.

The Department of Commerce's 2018 adjustments for inflation to CMPs apply only to CMPs with a dollar amount, and will not apply to CMPs written as functions of violations. These 2018 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 Commerce after the effective date of the new CMP level.

This regulation adjusts for inflation CMPs that are provided by law within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce. The actual CMP assessed for a particular violation is dependent upon a variety of factors. For example, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Policy for the Assessment of Civil Administrative Penalties and Permit Sanctions (Penalty Policy), a compilation of NOAA internal guidelines that are used when assessing

CMPs for violations for most of the statutes NOAA enforces, will be interpreted in a manner consistent with this regulation to maintain the deterrent effect of the CMPs. The CMP ranges in the Penalty Policy are intended to aid enforcement attorneys in determining the appropriate CMP to assess for a particular violation. The Penalty Policy is maintained and made available to the public on NOAA's Office of the General Counsel, Enforcement Section website at: <http://www.gc.noaa.gov/enforce-office.html>.

The Department of Commerce's 2018 adjustments for inflation to CMPs set forth in this regulation were determined pursuant to the methodology prescribed by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, which requires the maximum CMP, or the minimum and maximum CMP, as applicable, to be increased by the cost-of-living adjustment. The term "cost-of-living adjustment" is defined by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. For the 2018 adjustments for inflation to CMPs, the cost-of-living adjustment is the percentage for each CMP by which the Consumer Price Index for the month of October 2017 exceeds the Consumer Price Index for the month of October 2016.

Classification

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 to make annual adjustments for inflation to CMPs notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code. Additionally, the methodology used for adjusting CMPs for inflation is given by statute, with no discretion provided to agencies regarding the substance of the adjustments for inflation to CMPs. The Department of Commerce is charged only with performing ministerial computations to determine the dollar amounts of adjustments for inflation to CMPs. Accordingly, prior public notice and an opportunity for public comment are not required for this rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The 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.

Regulatory Analysis

E.O. 12866, Regulatory Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action as that term is defined in Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

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.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 6

Law enforcement, Civil monetary penalties.

Dated: December 26, 2017.

Jennifer Ayers,

Acting Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director for Financial Management, Department of Commerce.

Authority and Issuance

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of Commerce revises 15 CFR part 6 to read as follows:

PART 6—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION

Sec.

- 6.1 Definitions.
- 6.2 Purpose and scope.
- 6.3 2018 Adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.
- 6.4 Effective date of 2018 adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.
- 6.5 Subsequent annual adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

Authority: Pub. L. 101-410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note); Pub. L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (31 U.S.C. 3701 note); Sec. 701 of Pub. L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599 (28 U.S.C. 1 note; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note).

§ 6.1 Definitions.

(a) The *Department of Commerce* means the United States Department of Commerce.

(b) *Civil Monetary Penalty* means any penalty, fine, or other sanction that:

- (1) Is for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law, or has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law; and
- (2) Is assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and
- (3) Is assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal courts.

§ 6.2 Purpose and scope.

The purpose of this part is to make adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties, as required by the

Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-410; 28 U.S.C. 2461), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-134) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Section 701 of Pub. L. 114-74), of each civil monetary penalty provided by law within the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce).

§ 6.3 Adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

The civil monetary penalties provided by law within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, as set forth in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, are hereby adjusted for inflation in 2018 in accordance with the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended, from the amounts of such civil monetary penalties that were in effect as of January 15, 2017, to the amounts of such civil monetary penalties, as thus adjusted. The year stated in parenthesis represents the year that the civil monetary penalty was last set by law or adjusted by law (excluding adjustments for inflation).

(a) *United States Department of Commerce.* (1) 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1), Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (1986), violation, maximum from \$10,957 to \$11,181.

(2) 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(2), Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (1986), violation, maximum from \$10,957 to \$11,181.

(3) 31 U.S.C. 3729(a)(1)(G), False Claims Act (1986); violation, minimum from \$10,957 to \$11,181; maximum from \$21,916 to \$22,363.

(b) *Bureau of Industry and Security.* (1) 15 U.S.C. 5408(b)(1), Fastener Quality Act (1990), violation, maximum from \$45,268 to \$46,192.

(2) 22 U.S.C. 6761(a)(1)(A), Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act (1998), violation, maximum from \$36,849 to \$37,601.

(3) 22 U.S.C. 6761(a)(1)(B), Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act (1998), violation, maximum from \$7,370 to \$7,520.

(4) 50 U.S.C. 1705(b), International Emergency Economic Powers Act (2007), violation, maximum from \$289,238 to \$295,141.

(5) 22 U.S.C. 8142(a), United States Additional Protocol Implementation Act (2006), violation, maximum from \$29,946 to \$30,557.

(c) *Census Bureau.* (1) 13 U.S.C. 304, Collection of Foreign Trade Statistics (2002), each day's delinquency of a violation; total of not to exceed maximum violation, from \$1,333 to

\$1,360; maximum per violation, from \$13,333 to \$13,605.

(2) 13 U.S.C. 305(b), Collection of Foreign Trade Statistics (2002), violation, maximum from \$13,333 to \$13,605.

(d) *Economics and Statistics Administration*. (1) 22 U.S.C. 3105(a), International Investment and Trade in Services Act (1990); failure to furnish information, minimum from \$4,527 to \$4,619; maximum from \$45,268 to \$46,192.

(e) *International Trade Administration*. (1) 19 U.S.C. 81s, Foreign Trade Zone (1934), violation, maximum from \$2,795 to \$2,852.

(2) 19 U.S.C. 1677f(f)(4), U.S.-Canada FTA Protective Order (1988), violation, maximum from \$201,106 to \$205,211.

(f) *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*. (1) 51 U.S.C. 60123(a), Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 2010 (2010), violation, maximum from \$11,052 to \$11,278.

(2) 51 U.S.C. 60148(c), Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 2010 (2010), violation, maximum from \$11,052 to \$11,278.

(3) 16 U.S.C. 773f(a), Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (2007), violation, maximum from \$231,391 to \$236,114.

(4) 16 U.S.C. 783, Sponge Act (1914), violation, maximum from \$1,652 to \$1,686.

(5) 16 U.S.C. 957(d), (e), and (f), Tuna Conventions Act of 1950 (1962):

(i) Violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(a), maximum from \$82,579 to \$84,264.

(ii) Subsequent violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(a), maximum from \$177,863 to \$181,493.

(iii) Violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(b), maximum from \$2,795 to \$2,852.

(iv) Subsequent violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(b), maximum from \$16,516 to \$16,853.

(v) Violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(c), maximum from \$355,726 to \$362,986.

(6) 16 U.S.C. 957(i), Tuna Conventions Act of 1950,¹ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(7) 16 U.S.C. 959, Tuna Conventions Act of 1950,² violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(8) 16 U.S.C. 971f(a), Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975,³ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(9) 16 U.S.C. 973f(a), South Pacific Tuna Act of 1988 (1988), violation, maximum from \$502,765 to \$513,026.

(10) 16 U.S.C. 1174(b), Fur Seal Act Amendments of 1983 (1983), violation, maximum from \$23,933 to \$24,421.

(11) 16 U.S.C. 1375(a)(1), Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (1972), violation, maximum from \$27,950 to \$28,520.

(12) 16 U.S.C. 1385(e), Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act,⁴

violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(13) 16 U.S.C. 1437(d)(1), National Marine Sanctuaries Act (1992), violation, maximum from \$170,472 to \$173,951.

(14) 16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1), Endangered Species Act of 1973:

(i) Violation as specified (1988), maximum from \$50,276 to \$51,302.

(ii) Violation as specified (1988), maximum from \$24,132 to \$24,625.

(iii) Otherwise violation (1978), maximum from \$1,652 to \$1,686.

(15) 16 U.S.C. 1858(a), Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (1990), violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(16) 16 U.S.C. 2437(a), Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act of 1984,⁵ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(17) 16 U.S.C. 2465(a), Antarctic Protection Act of 1990,⁶ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(18) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a), Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (1981):

(i) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(1), violation, maximum from \$25,881 to \$26,409.

(ii) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(2), violation, maximum from \$647 to \$660.

(19) 16 U.S.C. 3606(b)(1), Atlantic Salmon Convention Act of 1982,⁷ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(20) 16 U.S.C. 3637(b), Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985,⁸ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(21) 16 U.S.C. 4016(b)(1)(B), Fish and Seafood Promotion Act of 1986 (1986); violation, minimum from \$1,096 to \$1,118; maximum from \$10,957 to \$11,181.

(22) 16 U.S.C. 5010, North Pacific Anadromous Stocks Act of 1992,⁹ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(23) 16 U.S.C. 5103(b)(2), Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act,¹⁰ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(24) 16 U.S.C. 5154(c)(1), Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act,¹¹ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(25) 16 U.S.C. 5507(a), High Seas Fishing Compliance Act of 1995 (1995), violation, maximum from \$157,274 to \$160,484.

(26) 16 U.S.C. 5606(b), Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995,¹² violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(27) 16 U.S.C. 6905(c), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act,¹³ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(28) 16 U.S.C. 7009(c) and (d), Pacific Whiting Act of 2006,¹⁴ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(29) 22 U.S.C. 1978(e), Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (1971):

(i) Violation, maximum from \$27,950 to \$28,520.

(ii) Subsequent violation, maximum from \$82,579 to \$84,264.

(30) 30 U.S.C. 1462(a), Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act (1980), violation, maximum, from \$71,264 to \$72,718.

(31) 42 U.S.C. 9152(c), Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act of 1980 (1980), violation, maximum from \$71,264 to \$72,718.

(32) 16 U.S.C. 1827a, Billfish Conservation Act of 2012,¹⁵ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(33) 16 U.S.C. 7407(b), Port State Measures Agreement Act of 2015,¹⁶ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(34) 16 U.S.C. 1826g(f), High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act,¹⁷ violation, maximum from \$181,071 to \$184,767.

(35) 16 U.S.C. 7705, Ensuring Access to Pacific Fisheries Act,¹⁸ (newly reported penalty), violation, maximum \$184,767.

(36) 16 U.S.C. 7805, Ensuring Access to Pacific Fisheries Act,¹⁹ (newly reported penalty), violation, maximum \$184,767.

¹ This National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration maximum civil monetary penalty, as prescribed by law, is the maximum civil penalty per 16 U.S.C. 1858(a), Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act civil monetary penalty (item (15)).

² See footnote 1.

³ See footnote 1.

⁴ See footnote 1.

⁵ See footnote 1.

⁶ See footnote 1.

⁷ See footnote 1.

⁸ See footnote 1.

⁹ See footnote 1.

¹⁰ See footnote 1.

¹¹ See footnote 1.

¹² See footnote 1.

¹³ See footnote 1.

¹⁴ See footnote 1.

¹⁵ See footnote 1.

¹⁶ See footnote 1.

¹⁷ See footnote 1.

¹⁸ See footnote 1.

¹⁹ See footnote 1.

§ 6.4 Effective date of adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

The Department of Commerce's 2018 adjustments for inflation made by § 6.3, of the civil monetary penalties there specified, are effective on January 15, 2018, and said civil monetary penalties, as thus adjusted by the adjustments for inflation made by § 6.3, apply only to those civil monetary penalties, including those whose associated

violation predated such adjustment, which are assessed by the Department of Commerce after the effective date of the new civil monetary penalty level, and before the effective date of any future adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties thereto made subsequent to January 15, 2018 as provided in § 6.5.

§ 6.5 Subsequent annual adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

The Secretary of Commerce or his or her designee by regulation shall make subsequent adjustments for inflation to the Department of Commerce's civil monetary penalties annually, which shall take effect not later than January 15, notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

[FR Doc. 2017-28230 Filed 1-5-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DP-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 774

[170207157-7157-01]

RIN 0694-AH31

Revisions, Clarifications, and Technical Corrections to the Export Administration Regulations; Correction

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: In this final rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security corrects an error in the text of Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) 0D606, 0E606, and 8A609.

DATES: This rule is effective January 8, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ivan Mogensen, Office of Exporter Services, Bureau of Industry and Security, by telephone: (202) 482-2440 or email: Ivan.Mogensen@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Overview

On December 27, 2017, BIS published a final rule, Revisions, Clarifications, and Technical Corrections to the Export Administration Regulations (82 FR 61153) (the December 27 rule), which made corrections to certain provisions of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), including the Commerce Control List (part 774 of the EAR) (CCL). The corrections were editorial in nature and did not affect

license requirements. In this final rule, BIS is amending ECCNs 0D606 and 0E606 by reinstating original text that was erroneously replaced with the text for ECCNs 0D614 and 0E614, respectively, in the December 27 rule. In addition, this rule reinstates paragraph (2) of the Special Conditions for STA in ECCN 8A609.

Part 774

ECCNs 0D606 and 0E606: The December 27 rule amended ECCN subparagraphs 0D606.a and 0E606.a to include references to ECCNs 0B606 and 0C606. During drafting, the License Requirements section and the text following the revised subparagraphs for both ECCNs was exchanged with the text for ECCNs 0D614 and 0E614, respectively. In order to follow the guidelines of the original preamble, this correction to the December 27 rule restores the original License Requirements section and the text of ECCNs 0D606 and 0E606 following subparagraph .a in both ECCNs. In addition, this rule replaces the incorrect reference to 0D606 with 0E606 in the Special Conditions for STA of ECCN 0E606.

ECCN 8A609: The December 27 rule amended ECCN 8A609 by revising the title reference in these ECCNs to match the current title of § 740.20(g) and in doing so inadvertently removed paragraph (2) of the Special Conditions for STA. This rule restores paragraph (2) of the Special Conditions for STA in ECCN 8A609.

Export Administration Act

Since August 21, 2001, the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, has been in lapse. However, the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783 (2002), as amended by Executive Order 13637 of March 8, 2013, 78 FR 16129 (March 13, 2013), and as extended by the Notice of August 15, 2017, 82 FR 39005 (August 16, 2017) has continued the EAR in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*). BIS continues to carry out the provisions of the Export Administration Act, as appropriate and to the extent permitted by law, pursuant to Executive Order 13222 as amended by Executive Order 13637.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. 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, distributive 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 does not impose any regulatory burden on the public and is consistent with the goals of Executive Order 13563. This rule has been designated not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866. This rule is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

2. This final rule does not contain information collections subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor is subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

4. The Department of Commerce finds that there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) to waive the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act otherwise requiring prior notice and the opportunity for public comment because they are unnecessary. The revisions made by this rule are administrative in nature and do not affect the privileges and obligations of the public. Additionally, it is important that the edits and clarifications are added as soon as possible to prevent improper interpretation of the EAR. The Department also finds that there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A) to waive the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act requiring notice and comment because these changes are limited to providing guidance on existing interpretations of current EAR provisions. Because these revisions are not substantive changes to the EAR, the 30-day delay in effectiveness otherwise required by 5 U.S.C. 553(d) is not applicable. No other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and opportunity for public comment be given for this rule. The analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable because no general notice of proposed rulemaking was required