

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

30 CFR Part 250

[Docket ID: BSEE–2018–0001; 189E1700D2 ET1SF0000.PSB000 EEEE500000]

RIN 1014–AA36

Oil and Gas and Sulfur Operations on the Outer Continental Shelf—Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment

AGENCY: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule adjusts the level of the maximum civil monetary penalty contained in the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) regulations pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance. The civil penalty inflation adjustment, using a 1.02041 multiplier, accounts for one year of inflation spanning October 2016 to October 2017.

DATES: This rule is effective on January 18, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Mehaffey, Safety and Enforcement Division, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, (202) 208–3955 or by email: regs@bsee.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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- II. Calculation of Adjustments
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I. Background and Legal Authority

The OCSLA, at 43 U.S.C. 1350(b)(1), directs the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to adjust the OCSLA maximum civil penalty amount at least once every three years to reflect any

increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to account for inflation. On November 2, 2015, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Sec. 701 of Pub. L. 114–74) (FCPIA of 2015) became law. The FCPIA of 2015 required Federal agencies to adjust the level of civil monetary penalties with an initial “catch-up” adjustment through rulemaking, if warranted, and then to make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation. Agencies were required to publish the first annual inflation adjustments in the **Federal Register** by no later than January 15, 2017, and must publish recurring annual inflation adjustments by no later than January 15 each subsequent year. The purpose of these adjustments is to maintain the deterrent effect of civil penalties and to further the policy goals of the underlying statutes.

BSEE last updated civil penalty amounts in BSEE regulations through a final rule (RIN 1014–AA34; 82 FR 9136), published and effective on February 3, 2017. Consistent with OMB guidance, BSEE’s final rule (FR) implemented the adjustments required by the FCPIA of 2015 through October 2016.

The OMB Memorandum M–18–03 (Implementation of the 2018 annual adjustment pursuant to the FCPIA of 2015; [<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/M-18-03.pdf>]) explains agency responsibilities for: Identifying applicable penalties and performing the annual adjustment; publishing revisions to regulations to implement the adjustment in the **Federal Register**; applying adjusted penalty levels; and performing agency oversight of inflation adjustments.

BSEE is promulgating this 2018 inflation adjustment for civil penalties as a final rule pursuant to the provisions of the FCPIA of 2015 and OMB guidance. A proposed rule is not required because the FCPIA of 2015 states that agencies shall adjust civil monetary penalties “notwithstanding Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act.” (FCPIA of 2015 at section 4(b)(2)). Accordingly, Congress expressly exempted the annual inflation adjustments implemented pursuant to the FCPIA of 2015 from the pre-promulgation notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), allowing them to be published as a final rule. This interpretation of the statute is confirmed by OMB Memorandum M–18–03. (OMB

Memorandum M–18–03 at 4, “This means that the public procedure the APA generally requires—notice, an opportunity for comment, and a delay in effective date—is not required for agencies to issue regulations implementing the annual adjustment.”).

II. Calculation of Adjustments

Under the FCPIA of 2015 and the guidance provided in OMB Memorandum M–18–03, BSEE has identified the applicable civil monetary penalty and calculated the necessary inflation adjustment. The previous OCSLA civil penalty inflation adjustment accounted for inflation through October 2016. The required annual civil penalty inflation adjustment promulgated through this rule accounts for inflation through October 2017.

Annual inflation adjustments are based on the percentage change between the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI–U) for the October preceding the date of the adjustment and the prior year’s October CPI–U. Consistent with the guidance in OMB Memorandum M–18–03, BSEE divided the October 2017 CPI–U by the October 2016 CPI–U to calculate the multiplying factor. In this case, October 2017 CPI–U (246.663)/October 2016 CPI–U (241.729) = 1.02041. OMB Memorandum M–18–03 confirms that this is the proper multiplier. (OMB Memorandum M–18–03 at 1 and n.4.).

For 2018, OCSLA and the FCPIA of 2015 require that BSEE adjust the OCSLA maximum civil penalty amount. To accomplish this, BSEE multiplied the existing OCSLA maximum civil penalty amount (\$42,704) by the multiplying factor ($42,704 \times 1.02041 = \$43,575.59$). The FCPIA of 2015 requires that the resulting amount be rounded to the nearest \$1.00 at the end of the calculation process. Accordingly, the adjusted OCSLA maximum civil penalty is \$43,576.

The adjusted penalty levels take effect immediately upon publication of this rule. Pursuant to the FCPIA of 2015, the increase in the OCSLA maximum civil penalty amount applies to civil penalties assessed after the date the increase takes effect, even when the associated violation(s) predates such increase. Consistent with the provisions of OCSLA and the FCPIA of 2015, this rule adjusts the following maximum civil monetary penalty per day per violation:

CFR citation	Description of the penalty	Current maximum penalty	Multiplier	Adjusted maximum penalty
30 CFR 250.1403	Failure to comply per-day, per-violation	\$42,704	1.02041	\$43,576

III. Procedural Requirements

A. Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 13771)

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866 provides that the OMB Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs will review all significant rules. The OMB Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has determined that this rule is not significant. (See OMB Memorandum M-18-03 at 3).

E.O. 13563 reaffirms the principles of E.O. 12866 while calling for improvements in the Nation's regulatory system to promote predictability, to reduce uncertainty, and to use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. E.O. 13563 directs agencies to consider regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public where these approaches are relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives. E.O. 13563 further emphasizes that regulations must be based on the best available science and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. We have developed this rule in a manner consistent with these requirements, to the extent permitted by statute.

E.O. 13771 of January 30, 2017, directs Federal agencies to reduce the regulatory burden on regulated entities and control regulatory costs. E.O. 13771, however, applies only to significant regulatory actions, as defined in Section 3(f) of E.O. 12866. OIRA has determined that agency regulations exclusively implementing the annual adjustment are not significant regulatory actions under E.O. 12866, provided they are consistent with OMB Memorandum M-18-03 (See OMB Memorandum M-18-03 at 4); thus, E.O. 13771 does not apply to this rulemaking.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for all rules unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The RFA applies only to rules for which an agency is required to first publish a proposed rule. (See 5 U.S.C. 603(a) and

604(a)). The FCPIA of 2015 expressly exempts these annual inflation adjustments from the requirement to publish a proposed rule for notice and comment. (See FCPIA of 2015 at section 4(b)(2); OMB Memorandum M-18-03 at 4). Thus, the RFA does not apply to this rulemaking.

C. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. This rule:

(1) Does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more;

(2) Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and

(3) Does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This rule does not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or tribal governments, or the private sector of more than \$100 million per year. The rule does not have a significant or unique effect on State, local, or tribal governments or the private sector. Therefore, a statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is not required.

E. Takings (E.O. 12630)

This rule does not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have takings implications under E.O. 12630. Therefore, a takings implication assessment is not required.

F. Federalism (E.O. 13132)

Under the criteria in section 1 of E.O. 13132, this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement. Therefore, a federalism summary impact statement is not required.

G. Civil Justice Reform (E.O. 12988)

This rule complies with the requirements of E.O. 12988. Specifically, this rule:

(1) Meets the criteria of section 3(a) requiring that all regulations be

reviewed to eliminate errors and ambiguity and be written to minimize litigation; and

(2) Meets the criteria of section 3(b)(2) requiring that all regulations be written in clear language and contain clear legal standards.

H. Consultation With Indian Tribes (E.O. 13175 and Departmental Policy)

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes through a commitment to consultation with Indian tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and tribal sovereignty. We have evaluated this rule under the Department of the Interior's consultation policy, under Departmental Manual Part 512 Chapters 4 and 5, and under the criteria in E.O. 13175. We have determined that it has no substantial direct effects on Federally-recognized Indian tribes or Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Corporations, and that consultation under the Department of the Interior's tribal and ANCSA consultation policies is not required.

I. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements and a submission to the OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) is not required. We may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

J. National Environmental Policy Act

This rule does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A detailed statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is not required because, as a regulation of an administrative nature, this rule is covered by a categorical exclusion (see 43 CFR 46.210(i)). We have also determined that the rule does not involve any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would require further analysis under NEPA. Therefore, a detailed statement under NEPA is not required.

K. Effects on the Energy Supply (E.O. 13211)

This rule is not a significant energy action under the definition in E.O. 13211. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 250

Administrative practice and procedure, Continental shelf, Continental Shelf—mineral resources, Continental Shelf—rights-of-way, Environmental impact statements, Environmental protection, Government contracts, Investigations, Oil and gas exploration, Penalties, Pipelines, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur.

Joseph R. Balash,

Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

For the reasons given in the preamble, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement amends title 30, chapter II, subchapter B, part 250 Code of Federal Regulations as follows.

PART 250—OIL AND GAS AND SULFUR OPERATIONS IN THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

■ 1. The authority citation for 30 CFR part 250 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1751, 31 U.S.C. 9701, 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(1)(C), 43 U.S.C. 1334.

■ 2. Revise § 250.1403 to read as follows:

§ 250.1403 What is the maximum civil penalty?

The maximum civil penalty is \$43,576 per day per violation.

[FR Doc. 2018-00920 Filed 1-17-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-VH-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

30 CFR Part 553

[Docket ID: BOEM-2017-0048; MMAA104000]

RIN 1010-AD98

Oil Spill Financial Responsibility Adjustment of the Limit of Liability for Offshore Facilities

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is issuing this final rule to adjust the offshore facility limit of liability for damages under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) to reflect

the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since 2013. This rule increases the OPA offshore facility limit of liability for damages from \$133.65 million to \$137.6595 million.

DATES: This rule is effective on February 20, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions regarding the inflation adjustment methodology or amount should be directed to Mr. Martin Heinze, Economics Division, BOEM, at martin.heinze@boem.gov or at 703-787-1141. Questions regarding the timing of this adjustment or the applicability of the regulations should be directed to Deanna Meyer-Pietruszka, Chief, Office of Policy, Regulation and Analysis, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), at deanna.meyer-pietruszka@boem.gov or at (202) 208-6352.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Background
- II. Calculation of the 2017 Adjustment
- III. Effective Date
- IV. Procedural Requirements
 - A. Regulatory Planning and Review (E.O. 12866, 13563 and 13771)
 - B. Regulatory Flexibility Act
 - C. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act
 - D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
 - E. Takings (E.O. 12630)
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 - K. Effects on the Energy Supply (E.O. 13211)

I. Background

The OPA established a comprehensive regime for addressing the consequences of oil spills, ranging from spill response to compensation for damages to injured parties. Under Title I of the OPA, the responsible parties for any vessel or facility, including any offshore facility that discharges or poses a substantial threat of discharge of oil into or upon navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the exclusive economic zone, are liable for the removal costs and damages that result from such discharge or threat of discharge, as specified in 33 U.S.C. 2702(a) and (b). Under 33 U.S.C. 2704(a), however, the total liability of each responsible party is limited, subject to certain exceptions specified in 33 U.S.C. 2704(c). In 1990, the OPA provided that responsible parties for an offshore facility incident were liable for “the total of all removal costs plus \$75,000,000.” (33 U.S.C. 2704(a)(3)).

To prevent the real value of the OPA limits of liability from declining over time as a result of inflation, and shifting

the financial risk of oil spill incidents to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), the OPA requires that the President adjust the limits of liability “not less than every three years,” by regulation, to reflect significant increases in the CPI. (33 U.S.C. 2704(d)(4)). This mandate, in place since 1990, preserves the deterrent effect and “polluter pays” principle embodied in OPA.

BOEM last adjusted for inflation the OPA offshore facility limit of liability for damages on December 12, 2014 (79 FR 73832). That 2014 rule updated the offshore facility limit of liability based on the Consumer Price Index All Urban Consumer (CPI-U) using the 2013 annual average CPI-U. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has published the 2016 annual average CPI-U, which BOEM is using to calculate this three-year inflation adjustment for the offshore facility limit of liability.

BOEM is promulgating this rule pursuant to the provisions of Title I of OPA, Executive Order (E.O.) 12777, as amended, and BOEM regulations at 30 CFR part 553, subpart G—Limit of Liability for Offshore Facilities. A proposed rule is unnecessary, and BOEM thus has good cause for issuing this final rule under 5 U.S.C. 553(b), because the adjustment in the limit of liability is mandated by statute, the methodology for determining the amount is defined in BOEM’s regulations, and those regulations at §§ 553.703(b)(4) and 553.704 provide that inflation adjustments to the offshore facilities limit of liability will be implemented through final rulemaking. The legislative and regulatory history for OPA limit of liability inflation adjustments can be found in the rulemaking preamble for the last inflation adjustment at 79 FR 73832.

II. Calculation of the 2017 Adjustment

The methodology for calculating the offshore facilities limit of liability inflation adjustment is provided in § 553.703.

Section 553.703(b)(2) requires that, not later than every three years from the year the limit of liability was last adjusted for inflation, BOEM will evaluate whether the cumulative percent change in the annual CPI since that year has reached a significance threshold of three percent or greater. BOEM’s regulations specify Annual CPI-U as the appropriate mechanism by which to measure CPI. The limit of liability was last adjusted using the 2013 Annual CPI-U and BOEM has determined that the cumulative percent change in the Annual CPI-U since 2013