

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, January 25, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ken McElroy, Airspace and Rules Division, ATA-400, Office of Air Traffic Airspace Management, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 29, 2000, the FAA was notified by Transport Canada that Camp Scott, BC, RBN was decommissioned. This decommissioning action affects J-501 within Canada.

The Rule

This action amends title 14 CFR part 71 (part 71) by amending the legal description of J-501 in Canadian airspace due to the decommissioning of the Camp Scott, BC, RBN. The FAA is taking this action to remove reference to the Camp Scott RBN in the description of J-501. The decommissioning of the Camp Scott RBN will generate a break in the J-501 between the Tofino, BC, RBN and the Sandspit, BC, very high frequency omnidirectional range/tactical air navigation facility. This action provides an uninterrupted route on J-501.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this regulation: (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Jet routes are published in paragraph 2004 of FAA Order 7400.9H, dated September 1, 2000, and effective September 16, 2000, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The jet route listed in this document will be published subsequently in the order.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9H, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 1, 2000, and effective September 16, 2000, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 2004—Jet Routes.

* * * * *

J-501 [Amended]

From San Marcus, CA, via Big Sur, CA; Point Reyes, CA, via Rogue Valley, OR; Hoquiam, WA; INT Hoquiam 354° and Tatoosh, WA, 162° radials; Tatoosh; Tofino, BC, Canada, RBN. From Sandspit, BC, Canada; Biorka Island, AK; Yakutat, AK; Johnstone Point, AK; Anchorage, AK; Sparrevohn, AK; Bethel, AK; to the INT of the Bethel 258° radial and the Anchorage CTA/FIR boundary, excluding the airspace within Canada.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on November 13, 2000.

Reginald C. Matthews,

Manager, Airspace and Rules Division.

[FR Doc. 00-29658 Filed 11-17-00; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Parts 1 and 311

Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as Amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

ACTION: Final rule amendments.

SUMMARY: The Commission is correcting certain previously published adjustments to civil penalty amounts within its jurisdiction. These corrections will maintain the civil penalty amounts currently published in Commission Rule 1.98, as last adjusted

in 1996. These corrections will not affect certain related amendments intended to incorporate previously omitted adjustments in civil penalty amounts for Recycled Oil Rule violations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These amendments are effective November 20, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alex Tang, Attorney, Office of General Counsel, FTC, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-2447, atang@ftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission is correcting certain civil penalty inflation adjustments, 65 FR 60857 (Oct. 13, 2000), that were intended to update civil penalty amounts that the Commission last adjusted for inflation in 1996 under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (FCPIAA), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA), 28 U.S.C. 2461 note. *See* 61 FR 54548 (Oct. 21, 1996), 55840 (Oct. 29, 1996). Section 5 of the FCPIAA requires, in relevant part, that any inflation "increase" since the last adjustment be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$10 (for "penalties less than or equal to \$100"), the nearest \$100 (for "penalties greater than \$100 but less than or equal to \$1,000"), the nearest \$1,000 (for "penalties greater than \$1,000 but less than or equal to \$10,000"), or the nearest \$5,000 (for "penalties greater than \$10,000 but less than or equal to \$100,000").

In determining how these rounding categories apply, the Commission had referred to the original statutory penalty amounts. For example, for penalties under section 5 of the FTC Act, the Commission used the rounding category "for penalties greater than \$1,000 but less than or equal to \$10,000" (i.e., increases are rounded in multiples of \$1,000), even though section 5 penalties had been increased to \$11,000 in 1996.

The rounding categories, however, do not expressly rely upon or refer to the original statutory amounts of the penalties, nor is the Commission aware of any legislative history to support a retroactive reading of "penalties" once the original statutory penalty amount has been increased. Rather, in calculating increases, the statute expressly refers to the increase since the penalties were last set "or adjusted" by law. *See* FCPIAA Sec. 5(b) (defining cost-of-living adjustment). Thus, for example, increases in the penalty for a violation of section 5 of the FTC Act (i.e., \$11,000) must be rounded in multiples of \$5,000 (rather than multiples of \$1,000, as when the penalty was only \$10,000).

Applying the rounding rules this way, the Commission has determined that the relevant increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since the last adjustment in 1996 is not large enough yet to authorize the recently published increase in the civil penalty amounts within the Commission's jurisdiction.¹

Accordingly, the Commission has determined that the civil penalty amounts in Commission Rule 1.98, 16 CFR 1.98, as last adjusted in 1996, should remain unchanged for now. This determination does not affect the previously published rule amendments to include civil penalties for Recycled Oil Rule violations, which were inadvertently omitted from the 1996 adjustment. The Commission is re-publishing its final rule amendments to preserve these conforming amendments while making the civil penalty corrections discussed earlier.

These procedural amendments are exempt from the notice-and-comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). The requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act also do not apply. See 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

List of Subjects

16 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure, Penalties, Trade practices.

16 CFR Part 311

Energy conservation, Labeling, Recycled oil, Trade practices.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Federal Trade Commission amends Title 16, chapter I, subchapters A and C, of the Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

SUBCHAPTER A—ORGANIZATION, PROCEDURES AND RULES OF PRACTICE

PART 1—GENERAL PROCEDURES

1. Revise the title of subpart L to read as follows:

¹ For adjustment purposes, inflation is determined by calculating the percentage by which the June CPI for the calendar year preceding the adjustment (166.2 in 1999) exceeds the June CPI for the year when the last adjustment was made (156.7 in 1996). See FCPIAA 5(b). Thus, the relevant inflation increase is 6.1% (not the figure previously stated by the Commission). In any event, this amount is not yet large enough to justify the inflation increases authorized by the statute's rounding rules.

Subpart L—Civil Penalty Adjustments Under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as Amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996

2. Revise the authority for subpart L to read as follows:

Authority: 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

§ 1.98 Adjustment of civil monetary penalty amounts.

This section makes inflation adjustments in the dollar amounts of civil monetary penalties provided by law within the Commission's jurisdiction. The following civil penalty amounts apply to violations occurring after November 20, 2000:

(a) Section 7A(g)(1) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18a(g)(1)—\$11,000;

(b) Section 11(1) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 21(1)—\$5,500;

(c) Section 5(1) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(1)—\$11,000;

(d) Section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(m)(1)(A)—\$11,000;

(e) Section 5(m)(1)(B) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(m)(1)(B)—\$11,000;

(f) Section 10 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 50—\$110;

(g) Section 5 of the Webb-Pomerene (Export Trade) Act, 15 U.S.C. 65—\$110;

(h) Section 6(b) of the Wool Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 68d(b)—\$110;

(i) Section 3(e) of the Fur Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 69a(e)—\$110;

(j) Section 8(d)(2) of the Fur Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 69f(d)(2)—\$110;

(k) Section 333(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. 6303(a)—\$110;

(l) Sections 525(a) and (b) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. 6395(a) and (b)—\$5,500 and \$11,000, respectively; and

(m) civil monetary penalties authorized by reference to the Federal Trade Commission Act under any other provision of law within the jurisdiction of the Commission—refer to the amounts set forth in paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this section, as applicable.

SUBCHAPTER C—REGULATIONS UNDER SPECIFIC ACTS OF CONGRESS

PART 311—TEST PROCEDURES AND LABELING STANDARDS FOR RECYCLED OIL

4. The authority for part 311 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6363(d).

5. Amend § 311.6 by revising the last sentence to read as follows:

§ 311.6 3 Prohibited acts.

* * * Violations will be subject to enforcement through civil penalties (as

adjusted for inflation pursuant to § 1.98 of this chapter), imprisonment, and/or injunctive relief in accordance with the enforcement provisions of Section 525 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6395).

By Direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-29469 Filed 11-17-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 101

[Docket No. 00N-1596]

Uniform Compliance Date for Food Labeling Regulations

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is establishing January 1, 2004, as the uniform compliance date for food labeling regulations that are issued between January 1, 2001, and December 31, 2002. FDA periodically announces uniform compliance dates for new food labeling requirements to minimize the economic impact of label changes. On December 23, 1998, FDA established January 1, 2002, as the uniform compliance date for food labeling regulations that issued between January 1, 1999, and December 31, 2000.

DATES: This rule is effective November 20, 2000. Submit written comments by February 5, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Louis B. Brock, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-24), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202-205-4273.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA periodically issues regulations requiring changes in the labeling of food. If the effective dates of these labeling changes were not coordinated, the cumulative economic impact on the food industry of having to respond separately to each change would be substantial. Therefore, the agency periodically has announced uniform compliance dates for new food labeling requirements (see e.g., the