

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Railroad Retirement Board revises title 20, chapter II, subchapter E, part 356 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 356—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY INFLATION ADJUSTMENT

Sec.

356.1 Introduction.

356.2 Penalties under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986.

356.3 False claims.

Authority: 28 U.S.C. 2461; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3809.

§ 356.1 Introduction.

(a) The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act, as amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note), requires that civil monetary penalties be adjusted on an annual basis by the percentage by which the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the month of October preceding the adjustment exceeds the CPI-U for the month of October of the calendar year prior to the October preceding the adjustment, with final amounts rounded to the nearest dollar. That Act also requires a one-time catch up adjustment in the amount of the percentage by which the CPI-U for October 2015 exceeds the CPI-U for the month of October of the calendar year during which the amount of civil monetary penalty was established or adjusted under a provision of law other than the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act.

(b) Other than adjustments under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act, the Board last established or adjusted civil monetary penalties in 1986. The CPI-U increased by 215.628 percent between October 1986 and October 2015.

(c) Imposition of the increased civil monetary penalties are limited to actions occurring after the effective date of the increases.

(d) The amount of the one-time catch up adjustment may not exceed 150 percent of the penalty amount or range as of November 2, 2015. The ten percent cap on increases imposed by the Debt Collection Improvements Act of 1996 was eliminated in the 2015 amendments to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act, and is no longer applicable.

§ 356.2 Penalties under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986.

(a) For claims or statements made on or before October 23, 1996, the maximum penalty which may be

assessed under part 355 of this chapter is \$5,000.

(b) For claims or statements made after October 23, 1996, but before August 1, 2016, the maximum penalty which may be assessed under part 355 of this chapter is \$5,500.

(c) For claims or statements made on or after August 1, 2016, but before January 1, 2017, the maximum penalty which may be assessed under part 355 of this chapter is \$10,781.

(d) For claims or statements made on or after January 1, 2017, the maximum penalty which may be assessed under part 355 of this chapter is the larger of:

(1) The amount for the previous calendar year; or

(2) An amount adjusted for inflation, calculated by multiplying the amount for the previous calendar year by the percentage by which the CPI-U for the month of October preceding the current calendar year exceeds the CPI-U for the month of October of the calendar year two years prior to the current calendar year, adding that amount to the amount for the previous calendar year, and rounding the total to the nearest dollar.

(e) Notice of the maximum penalty which may be assessed under part 355 of this chapter for calendar years after 2016 will be published by the Board in the **Federal Register** on an annual basis on or before January 15 of each calendar year.

§ 356.3 False claims.

(a) For claims or statements made on or before October 23, 1996, the minimum penalty which may be assessed under 31 U.S.C. 3729 is \$5,000 and the maximum penalty is \$10,000.

(b) For claims or statements made after October 23, 1996, but before August 1, 2016, the minimum penalty which may be assessed under 31 U.S.C. 3729 is \$5,500 and the maximum penalty is \$11,000.

(c) For claims or statements made on or after August 1, 2016, but before January 1, 2017, the minimum penalty which may be assessed under 31 U.S.C. 3729 is \$10,781 and the maximum penalty is \$21,563.

(d) For claims or statements made on or after January 1, 2017, the minimum and maximum penalty amounts which may be assessed under 31 U.S.C. 3729 is the larger of:

(1) The amount for the previous calendar year; or

(2) An amount adjusted for inflation, calculated by multiplying the amount for the previous calendar year by the percentage by which the CPI-U for the month of October preceding the current calendar year exceeds the CPI-U for the month of October of the calendar year

two years prior to the current calendar year, adding that amount to the amount for the previous calendar year, and rounding the total to the nearest dollar.

(e) Notice of the minimum and maximum penalty which may be assessed under 31 U.S.C. 3729 for calendar years after 2016 will be published by the Board in the **Federal Register** on an annual basis on or before January 15 of each calendar year.

By Authority of the Board.

Martha P. Rico,

Secretary to the Board.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG–2016–0139]

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Long Creek & Sloop Channel, Hempstead, NY

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of deviation from drawbridge regulation; modification.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard has modified a temporary deviation from the operating schedule that governs the Loop Parkway Bridge, mile 0.7, across Long Creek, and the Meadowbrook State Parkway Bridge, mile 12.8, across Sloop Channel, both at Hempstead, New York. This modified deviation is necessary to facilitate the Dee Snider's Motorcycle Ride to Fight Hunger on Long Island.

DATES: This modified deviation is effective from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on October 2, 2016.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this modified deviation, [USCG–2016–0139] is available at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Type the docket number in the “SEARCH” box and click “SEARCH.” Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this deviation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary deviation, call or email Ms. Judy K. Leung-Yee, Project Officer, First Coast Guard District, telephone (212) 514–4330, email judy.k.leung-ye@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 29, 2016, the Coast Guard published a temporary deviation entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Long Creek & Sloop Channel, Hempstead, NY” in the

Federal Register (81 FR 10086). The sponsor, Long Island Cares, Inc., has rescheduled the event from its original date of September 18, 2016 to October 2, 2016.

Long Island Cares, Inc. requested and the bridge owner for both bridges, the State of New York Department of Transportation, concurred with this modified temporary deviation from the normal operating schedule to facilitate a public event, the Dee Snider's Motorcycle Ride to Fight Hunger.

The Loop Parkway Bridge, mile 0.7, across Long Creek has a vertical clearance in the closed position of 21 feet at mean high water and 25 feet at mean low water. The existing bridge operating regulations are found at 33 CFR 117.799(f).

The Meadowbrook State Parkway Bridge, mile 12.8, across Sloop Channel has a vertical clearance in the closed position of 22 feet at mean high water and 25 feet at mean low water. The existing bridge operating regulations are found at 33 CFR 117.799(h).

Long Creek and Sloop Channel are transited by commercial fishing and recreational vessel traffic.

Under this modified temporary deviation, the Loop Parkway and the Meadowbrook State Parkway Bridges may remain in the closed position between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on October 2, 2016.

Vessels able to pass under the bridge in the closed position may do so at anytime. The bridges will not be able to open for emergencies and there are no immediate alternate routes for vessels to pass.

The Coast Guard will also inform the users of the waterways through our Local and Broadcast Notices to Mariners of the change in operating schedule for the bridge so that vessels can arrange their transits to minimize any impact caused by the temporary deviation.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(e), the drawbridge must return to its regular operating schedule immediately at the end of the effective period of this temporary deviation. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

Dated: April 27, 2016.

C.J. Bisignano,

*Supervisory Bridge Management Specialist,
First Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. 2016-10204 Filed 4-29-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 21

RIN 2900-AP65

Technical Corrections—VA Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Nomenclature Change for Position Title

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs is amending its regulations by making nonsubstantive changes to ensure consistency within its regulations regarding a nomenclature change in the title of a Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment position.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This final rule is effective May 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: C.J. Riley, Policy Analyst, Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service (28), Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420, (202) 461-9600. (This is not a toll-free telephone number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In January 2000, the name of VA's program, Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling (VR&C), responsible for assisting veterans with service-connected disabilities to obtain and maintain suitable employment and achieve maximum independence in daily living was changed to Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (VR&E). This change reflects the major goal of the program by focusing on employment. As outlined by VA's Office of Field Operations (OFO) in OFO Letter 20F-11-09, a National Journey-Level Counseling Psychologist (CP)/Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor (VRC) Performance Plan was implemented on December 16, 2003. The performance plan described how the job duties and qualifications for a CP and VRC were the same. As a result, the position description for CP was amended to include the synonymous title of VRC. Since this change, VA has updated several regulations to include this synonymous title. To ensure consistency within the regulations, this final rule amends VA regulations to reflect this nomenclature change in the title for this VR&E position.

VA is also correcting two spelling mistakes. In 38 CFR 21.94(b), VA corrects the spelling of the word "statement." The current text misspells "statement" as "staement." In

§ 21.4232(a)(2)(i), VA corrects the spelling of "Rehabilitation" to read "Rehabilitation". No substantive changes are intended by these amendments.

Administrative Procedure Act

This final rule concerns only agency organization, procedure, or practice and, therefore, is not subject to the notice and comment provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b). *See* 38 U.S.C. 553(b)(A). This final rule consists of only nonsubstantive changes that will make the regulations more accurate and less confusing to readers. For this reason, VA has also determined that there is good cause to waive the 30-day delay effective date requirement under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) defines a "significant regulatory action" requiring review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), unless OMB waives such review, as "any regulatory action that is likely to result in a rule that may: (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order."

The economic, interagency, budgetary, legal, and policy implications of this regulatory action have been examined, and it has been determined not to be a significant regulatory action under Executive Order