

labeled as Required for Compliance (RC), the provisions of paragraphs (j)(3)(i) and (ii) of this AD apply.

(i) The steps labeled as RC, including substeps under an RC step and any figures identified in an RC step, must be done to comply with the AD. If a step or substep is labeled “RC Exempt,” then the RC requirement is removed from that step or substep. An AMOC is required for any deviations to RC steps, including substeps and identified figures.

(ii) Steps not labeled as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator’s maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the RC steps, including substeps and identified figures, can still be done as specified, and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Krista Greer, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3221; email: krista.greer@faa.gov.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the material listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this material as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Agência Nacional de Aviação Civil (ANAC) AD 2023–05–02R1, effective June 17, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For ANAC material identified in this AD, contact ANAC, Aeronautical Products Certification Branch (GGCP), Rua Dr. Orlando Feirabend Filho, 230—Centro Empresarial Aquarius—Torre B—Andares 14 a 18, Parque Residencial Aquarius, CEP 12.246–190—São José dos Campos—SP, Brazil; telephone 55 (12) 3203–6600; email: pac@anac.gov.br; website anac.gov.br/en/. You may find this material on the ANAC website at sistemas.anac.gov.br/certificacao/DA/DAE.asp.

(4) 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.

(5) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov.

Issued on January 6, 2025.

Suzanne Masterson,

Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–00423 Filed 1–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

18 CFR Parts 250 and 385

[Docket No. RM25–4–000; Order No. 906]

Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustments

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) is issuing a final rule to amend its regulations governing the maximum civil monetary penalties assessable for violations of statutes, rules, and orders within the Commission’s jurisdiction. The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended most recently by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, requires the Commission to issue this final rule.

DATES: This final rule is effective January 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kevin Dinan, Attorney, Office of Enforcement, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. Phone: (202) 502–6214; email: Kevin.Dinan@ferc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 1. In this final rule, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) is complying with its statutory obligation to amend the civil monetary penalties provided by law for matters within the agency’s jurisdiction.

I. Background

2. The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (2015 Adjustment Act),¹ which further amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (1990 Adjustment Act),² required the head of each Federal agency to issue a rule by July 2016 adjusting for inflation each “civil monetary penalty” provided by law within the agency’s jurisdiction and to make further inflation adjustments on an annual basis every January 15 thereafter.³

¹ Public Law 114–74, Sec. 701, 129 Stat. 584, 599.

² Public Law 101–410, 104 Stat. 890 (codified as amended at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note).

³ 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, at (4). The Commission made its January 2024 adjustment on January 5, 2024, in Docket No. RM24–3–000. See *Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustments*, Order No. 903, 89 FR 1806 (Jan. 11, 2024), 186 FERC ¶ 61,017 (2024).

II. Discussion

3. The 2015 Adjustment Act defines a civil monetary penalty as any penalty, fine, or other sanction that: (A)(i) is for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law; or (ii) has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law; (B) is assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and (C) is assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the federal courts.⁴ This definition applies to the maximum civil penalties that may be imposed under the Federal Power Act (FPA),⁵ the Natural Gas Act (NGA),⁶ the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (NGPA),⁷ and the Interstate Commerce Act (ICA).⁸

4. Under the 2015 Adjustment Act, the first step for such adjustment of a civil monetary penalty for inflation requires determining the percentage by which the U.S. Department of Labor’s Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers (CPI–U) for October of the preceding year exceeds the CPI–U for October of the year before that.⁹ The CPI–U for October 2024 exceeded the CPI–U for October 2023 by 2.598 percent.¹⁰

5. The second step requires multiplying the CPI–U percentage increase by the applicable existing maximum civil monetary penalty.¹¹ This step results in a base penalty increase amount.

6. The third step requires rounding the base penalty increase amount to the nearest dollar and adding that amount to the base penalty to calculate the new adjusted maximum civil monetary penalty.¹²

7. Under the 2015 Adjustment Act, an agency is directed to use the maximum civil monetary penalty applicable at the time of assessment of a civil penalty, regardless of the date on which the violation occurred.¹³

8. The adjustments that the Commission is required to make

⁴ 28 U.S.C. 2461 note at (3).

⁵ 16 U.S.C. 791a *et seq.*

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 717 *et seq.*

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 3301 *et seq.*

⁸ 49 App. U.S.C. 1 *et seq.* (1988).

⁹ 28 U.S.C. 2461 note at (5)(b)(1).

¹⁰ See, e.g., Memorandum from Shalanda D. Young, Office of Management and Budget, Implementation of the Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2025, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Dec. 17, 2024).

¹¹ 28 U.S.C. 2461 note at (5)(a).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.* at (6).

pursuant to the 2015 Adjustment Act are reflected in the following table:

Source	Existing maximum civil monetary penalty	New adjusted maximum civil monetary penalty
16 U.S.C. 825o–1(b), Sec. 316A of the Federal Power Act.	\$1,544,521 per violation, per day	\$1,584,648 per violation, per day.
16 U.S.C. 823b(c), Sec. 31(c) of the Federal Power Act.	\$27,893 per violation, per day	\$28,618 per violation, per day.
16 U.S.C. 825n(a), Sec. 315(a) of the Federal Power Act.	\$3,643 per violation	\$3,738 per violation.
15 U.S.C. 717t–1, Sec. 22 of the Natural Gas Act.	\$1,544,521 per violation, per day	\$1,584,648 per violation, per day.
15 U.S.C. 3414(b)(6)(A)(i), Sec. 504(b)(6)(A)(i) of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978.	\$1,544,521 per violation, per day	\$1,584,648 per violation, per day.
49 App. U.S.C. 6(10) (1988), Sec. 6(10) of the Interstate Commerce Act.	\$1,617 per offense and \$81 per day after the first day.	\$1,659 per offense and \$83 per day after the first day.
49 App. U.S.C. 16(8) (1988), Sec. 16(8) of the Interstate Commerce Act.	\$16,170 per violation, per day	\$16,590 per violation, per day.
49 App. U.S.C. 19a(k) (1988), Sec. 19a(k) of the Interstate Commerce Act.	\$1,617 per offense, per day	\$1,659 per offense, per day.
49 App. U.S.C. 20(7)(a) (1988), Sec. 20(7)(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act.	\$1,617 per offense, per day	\$1,659 per offense, per day.

III. Administrative Findings

9. Congress directed that agencies issue final rules to adjust their maximum civil monetary penalties notwithstanding the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).¹⁴ Because the Commission is required by law to undertake these inflation adjustments notwithstanding the notice and comment requirements that otherwise would apply pursuant to the APA, and because the Commission lacks discretion with respect to the method and amount of the adjustments, prior notice and comment would be impractical, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest.

IV. Regulatory Flexibility Statement

10. The Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended, requires agencies to certify that rules promulgated under their authority will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses.¹⁵ The requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act apply only to rules promulgated following notice and comment.¹⁶ The requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act do not apply to this rulemaking because the Commission is issuing this final rule without notice and comment.

V. Paperwork Reduction Act

11. This rule does not require the collection of information. The Commission is therefore not required to submit this rule for review to the Office

of Management and Budget pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.¹⁷

VI. Document Availability

12. In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission’s Home Page (<https://www.ferc.gov>).

13. From the Commission’s Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number (excluding the last three digits) in the docket number field.

14. User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission’s website during normal business hours from the Commission’s Online Support at (202) 502–6652 (toll free at 1–866–208–3676) or email at ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502–8371, TTY (202) 502–8659, or email at public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.

VII. Effective Date and Congressional Notification

15. For the same reasons the Commission has determined that public notice and comment are unnecessary, impractical, and contrary to the public interest, the Commission finds good cause to adopt an effective date that is less than 30 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** pursuant to the APA,¹⁸ and therefore,

the regulation is effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

16. The Commission has determined, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget, that this rule is not a “major rule” as defined in section 351 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This final rule is being submitted to the Senate, House, and Government Accountability Office.

List of Subjects

18 CFR Part 250

Natural gas, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

18 CFR Part 385

Administrative practice and procedure, Electric power, Penalties, Pipelines, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

By the Commission.
Issued: January 6, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Commission amends parts 250 and 385, chapter I, title 18, *Code of Federal Regulations* as follows:

PART 250—FORMS

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

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 717–717w, 3301–3432; 42 U.S.C. 7101–7352; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

■ 2. Revise § 250.16(e)(1) to read as follows:

¹⁴ *Id.* at (3)(b)(2).

¹⁵ 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

¹⁶ 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

¹⁷ 44 U.S.C. 3507(d).

¹⁸ 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

§ 250.16 Format of compliance plan for transportation services and affiliate transactions.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) Any person who transports gas for others pursuant to subpart B or G of part 284 of this chapter and who knowingly violates the requirements of §§ 358.4 and 358.5 of this chapter, this section, or § 284.13 of this chapter will be subject, pursuant to sections 311(c), 501, and 504(b)(6) of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, to a civil penalty, which the Commission may assess, of not more than \$1,584,648 for any one violation.

* * * * *

PART 385—RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

■ 3. The authority citation for part 385 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 551–557; 15 U.S.C. 717–717w, 3301–3432; 16 U.S.C. 791a–825v, 2601–2645; 28 U.S.C. 2461; 31 U.S.C. 3701, 9701; 42 U.S.C. 7101–7352, 16441, 16451–16463; 49 U.S.C. 60502; 49 App. U.S.C. 1–85 (1988); 28 U.S.C. 2461 note (1990); 28 U.S.C. 2461 note (2015).

■ 4. Revise § 385.1504(a) to read as follows:

§ 385.1504 Maximum civil penalty (Rule 1504).

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$28,618 for each day that the violation continues.

* * * * *

■ 5. Revise § 385.1602 to read as follows:

§ 385.1602 Civil penalties, as adjusted (Rule 1602).

The current inflation-adjusted civil monetary penalties provided by law within the jurisdiction of the Commission are:

(a) 15 U.S.C. 3414(b)(6)(A)(i), Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978: \$1,584,648 per violation, per day.

(b) 16 U.S.C. 823b(c), Federal Power Act: \$28,618 per violation, per day.

(c) 16 U.S.C. 825n(a), Federal Power Act: \$3,738 per violation.

(d) 16 U.S.C. 825o–1(b), Federal Power Act: \$1,584,648 per violation, per day.

(e) 15 U.S.C. 717t–1, Natural Gas Act: \$1,584,648 per violation, per day.

(f) 49 App. U.S.C. 6(10) (1988), Interstate Commerce Act: \$1,659 per offense and \$78 per day after the first day.

(g) 49 App. U.S.C. 16(8) (1988), Interstate Commerce Act: \$16,590 per violation, per day.

(h) 49 App. U.S.C. 19a(k) (1988), Interstate Commerce Act: \$1,659 per offense, per day.

(i) 49 App. U.S.C. 20(7)(a) (1988), Interstate Commerce Act: \$1,659 per offense, per day.

[FR Doc. 2025–00516 Filed 1–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

23 CFR Part 635

[Docket No. FHWA–2023–0037]

RIN 2125–AG13

Buy America Requirements for Manufactured Products

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends FHWA’s Buy America regulation to terminate FHWA’s general waiver for manufactured products and establish Buy America requirements for manufactured products with respect to Federal-aid highway projects. The standards for applying Buy America to manufactured products are generally consistent with the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) guidance implementing the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA) provisions of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)).

DATES: This final rule is effective March 17, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions about this final rule, please contact Mr. Brian Hogge, FHWA Office of Infrastructure, 202–366–1562, or via email at Brian.Hogge@dot.gov. For legal questions, please contact Mr. David Serody, FHWA Office of Chief Counsel, 202–366–4241, or via email at David.Serody@dot.gov. Office hours for FHWA are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., eastern time (E.T.), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access and Filing

This document, the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, and all supporting material may be viewed online at www.regulations.gov using the docket number listed above. Electronic retrieval assistance and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours

each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of Federal Register’s website at www.federalregister.gov and the U.S. Government Publishing Office’s website at www.GovInfo.gov.

I. Executive Summary

FHWA is required, by statute, to ensure that all projects funded under title 23 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) (Federal-aid projects) use only steel, iron, and manufactured products that are produced in the United States. 23 U.S.C. 313. FHWA refers to these requirements as “Buy America” requirements. In other words, FHWA’s Buy America requirement for manufactured products mandates that all such products used on Federal-aid projects must be “produced in the United States.” 23 U.S.C. 313. The Buy America requirement for manufactured products has existed in some form since the enactment of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (1978 STAA), Public Law 95–599 (1978), with those requirements being modified close to their current form by section 165 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (1982 STAA), Public Law 97–424 (1983).

In 1983, following the passage of the 1982 STAA, FHWA determined that it would be in the public interest to waive the Buy America requirements for manufactured products, with that waiver known as the Manufactured Products General Waiver. *See* 48 FR 1946 (Jan. 17, 1983); 48 FR 53099 (Nov. 25, 1983). Under the Manufactured Products General Waiver, manufactured products that were permanently incorporated into Federal-aid projects did not need to be produced domestically, apart from predominantly iron or steel components of manufactured products.

Through this rule, FHWA is establishing specific dates on which the Manufactured Products General Waiver will be terminated and is amending its Buy America regulation at 23 CFR 635.410 to establish standards regarding Buy America requirements that will apply to manufactured products on Federal-aid projects. These standards are substantially similar to those established by OMB that apply to manufactured products subject to BABA.¹ This means that to be considered “produced in the United States” and therefore Buy America-compliant, manufactured products must

¹ 2 CFR part 184 established in 88 FR 57750 (Aug. 23, 2023) and M–24–02 (Oct. 25, 2023).