adjusted for any given penalty to reflect any views or suggestions provided by commenters, it would serve no purpose to provide an opportunity for public comment on this rule.

List of Subjects 43 CFR Part 3160

Administrative practice and procedure; Government contracts; Indians-lands; Mineral royalties; Oil and gas exploration; Penalties; Public lands-mineral resources; Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons given in the preamble, the BLM amends Chapter II of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 3160—ONSHORE OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS

§3160.1 Authority citation.

A. In paragraph (a), remove “$1,031” and add in its place “$2,097”.

B. In paragraph (b), remove “$10,483” and add in its place “$10,483”.

C. In paragraph (c), remove “$52,414” and add in its place “$51,570”.

D. In paragraph (d), remove “$1,031” and add in its place “$1,048”.

E. In paragraph (e) introductory text, remove “$20,628” and add in its place “$20,628”.

F. In paragraph (g)(1), remove “$1,031” and add in its place “$1,031”.

G. In paragraph (g)(2)(iii), remove “$103” and add in its place “$105”.

H. In paragraph (g)(2)(iv), remove “$1,031” and add in its place “$1,048”.

I. In paragraph (g)(2)(v), remove “$206” and add in its place “$209”.

J. In paragraph (g)(2)(vi), remove “$2,063” and add in its place “$2,097”.


Amanda C. Leiter,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 2017–00727 Filed 1–18–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–84–P
level of civil monetary penalties with an initial "catch up" adjustment through rulemaking and then make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation. The purpose of these adjustments is to maintain the deterrent effect of civil penalties and to further the policy goals of the underlying statutes.

Under section 4 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, as amended by the Inflation Adjustment Act, Pub. L. 114–74, 129 Stat. 584 (2015), each Federal agency is required to issue regulations adjusting for inflation the statutory civil monetary penalties (civil penalties) that can be imposed under the laws administered by that agency. The Inflation Adjustment Act provided for an initial "catch up adjustment" to take effect no later than August 1, 2016, followed by subsequent adjustments to be made no later than January 15 every year thereafter. This final rule adjusts the civil penalty amounts that may be imposed pursuant to each statutory provision beginning on the date specified above in DATES.

On June 28, 2016, the Service published in the Federal Register an interim rule that revised 50 CFR part 11 (81 FR 41862). We did not receive any comments on the interim rule during the public comment period provided. Therefore, the interim rule became effective on July 28, 2016, as specified in that rule. The Service subsequently published a final rule on December 23, 2016, adopting the interim rule as final (81 FR 94274). The current rule adjusts the civil monetary penalty amounts that were listed in the June 28, 2016, interim rule and subsequently codified in 50 CFR 11.33 by using the inflation multiplier provided to all Federal agencies by OMB (see below).

OMB issued a memorandum, M–17–11, entitled "Implementation of the 2017 annual adjustment pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015," which provides the cost-of-living adjustment multiplier for 2017: 1.01636. Therefore, we multiplied each penalty in the table published in the interim rule on June 28, 2016 (81 FR 41862), by 1.01636 to obtain the 2017 annual adjustment. The new amounts are reflected in the table in the rule portion of this document and replace the current amounts in 50 CFR 11.33.

**Required Determinations**

In this final rule, we are affirming our required determinations made in the June 28, 2016, interim rule (81 FR 41862); for descriptions of our actions to ensure compliance with the following statutes and Executive Orders, see that rule:

- National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);
- Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);
- Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (5 U.S.C. 804(2));
- Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.);
- Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.); and
- Executive Orders 12630, 12866, 12988, 13132, 13175, 13211, and 13563.

**Administrative Procedure Act**

As stated above, under section 4 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, as amended by the Inflation Adjustment Act, Pub. L. 114–74, 129 Stat. 584 (2015), each Federal agency is required to issue regulations adjusting for inflation the statutory civil monetary penalties that can be imposed under the laws administered by that agency. The Inflation Adjustment Act provided for an initial "catch up adjustment" to take effect no later than August 1, 2016, followed by subsequent adjustments to be made no later than January 15 every year thereafter. This final rule adjusts the civil penalty amounts that may be imposed pursuant to each statutory provision beginning on the date specified above in DATES.

**List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 11**

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Fish, Imports, Penalties, Plants, Transportation, Wildlife.

**Regulation Promulgation**

For the reasons described above, we amend part 11, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

**PART 11—CIVIL PROCEDURES**

1. The authority citation for part 11 continues to read as follows:

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2. Revise the table in §11.33 to read as follows:

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§11.33 Adjustments to penalties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Type of violation</th>
<th>Maximum civil monetary penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) African Elephant Conservation Act ....</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 4224(b)</td>
<td>Any violation</td>
<td>$10,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 668(b)</td>
<td>Any violation</td>
<td>$12,705</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Endangered Species Act of 1973 ....</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1)</td>
<td>(1) Knowing violation of section 1538 ...</td>
<td>$50,276</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Other knowing violation</td>
<td>$24,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Any other violation</td>
<td>$1,055</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 223

[Docket No. 150211138–7024–02]

RIN 0648–XD771

**Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule To List Two Guitarfishes as Threatened Under the Endangered Species Act**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We, NMFS, issue a final rule to list two foreign marine guitarfish species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). We considered comments submitted on the proposed listing rule and have determined that the blackchin guitarfish (Rhinobatos cemiculus) and common guitarfish (Rhinobatos rhinobatos) warrant listing as threatened species. We will not designate critical habitat for either of these species because the geographical areas occupied by these species are entirely outside U.S. jurisdiction, and we have not identified any unoccupied areas within U.S. jurisdiction that are currently essential to the conservation of either of these species.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective February 21, 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Type of violation</th>
<th>Maximum civil monetary penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(f) Recreational Hunting Safety Act of 1994.</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 5202(b)</td>
<td>(1) Violation involving use of force or violence or threatened use of force or violence.</td>
<td>16,169</td>
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<td>(g) Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1998.</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 5305a(b)(2)</td>
<td>(2) Any other violation</td>
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<td>(h) Wild Bird Conservation Act</td>
<td>16 U.S.C. 4912(a)(1)</td>
<td>(1) Violation of section 4910(a)(1), section 4910(a)(2), or any permit issued under section 4911.</td>
<td>42,618</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Any other violation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20,456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADDRESSES:** Chief, Endangered Species Division, NMFS Office of Protected Resources (F/PR3), 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brendan Newell or Marta Nammack, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources (OPR), (301) 427-8403.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On July 15, 2013, we received a petition from WildEarth Guardians to list 81 marine species or subpopulations as threatened or endangered under the ESA. This petition included species from many different taxonomic groups, and we prepared our 90-day findings in batches by taxonomic group. We found that the petitioned actions may be warranted for 24 of the species and 3 of the subpopulations and announced the initiation of status reviews for each of the 24 species and 3 subpopulations (78 FR 63941, October 25, 2013; 78 FR 66675, November 6, 2013; 78 FR 69376, November 19, 2013; 79 FR 9880, February 21, 2014; and 79 FR 10104, February 24, 2014). On September 19, 2016, we published a proposed rule to list the blackchin guitarfish (Rhinobatos cemiculus) and the common guitarfish (Rhinobatos rhinobatos) as threatened species (81 FR 64094). We requested public comment on information in the draft status review and proposed rule, and the comment period was open through November 18, 2016. This final rule provides a discussion of the information we received during the public comment period and our final determination on the petition to list the blackchin guitarfish and the common guitarfish under the ESA. The status of the findings and relevant Federal Register notices for the other 22 species and 3 subpopulations can be found on our Web site at www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/petition81.htm.

**Listing Species Under the Endangered Species Act**

We are responsible for determining whether species are threatened or endangered under the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). To make this determination, we consider first whether a group of organisms constitutes a “species” under the ESA, then whether the status of the species qualifies it for listing as either threatened or endangered. Section 3 of the ESA defines a “species” to include “any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants, and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature.”

Section 3 of the ESA defines an endangered species as “any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range” and a threatened species as one “which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” We interpret an “endangered species” to be one that is presently in danger of extinction. A “threatened species,” on the other hand, is not presently in danger of extinction, but is likely to become so in the foreseeable future (that is, at a later time). In other words, the primary statutory difference between a threatened and endangered species is the timing of when a species may be in danger of extinction, either presently (endangered) or in the foreseeable future (threatened).

When we consider whether a species might qualify as threatened under the ESA, we must consider the meaning of the term “foreseeable future.” It is appropriate to interpret “foreseeable future” as the horizon over which predictions about the conservation status of the species can be reasonably relied upon. The foreseeable future...