



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
Office of the Governor

July 31, 2014

The Honorable Terence R. McAuliffe
Office of the Governor
Patrick Henry Building, 3rd Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Governor McAuliffe:

Pursuant to the requirements of § 2.2 – 302(9) of the *Code of Virginia*, I am submitting the Federal Mandates and Regulations Report due on July 31, 2014, that may have an effect on the Commonwealth.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Maribel E. Ramos".

Maribel E. Ramos
Director of the Virginia Office of Intergovernmental
Affairs

Cc: The Honorable Walter A. Stosch, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee
The Honorable S. Chris Jones, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee

**REPORT OF THE
Director of the Virginia Office of Intergovernmental Affairs**

**Federal Mandates and Regulations that may have an impact on the
Commonwealth**

TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA



**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
2014**

July 31, 2014

Federal Mandate Report

January 1, 2014

To

July 31, 2014



Commonwealth of Virginia

Office of the Governor

Each year, on a semiannual basis, **The Federal Mandate Report** is prepared pursuant to the requirements of § 2.2 – 302(9) of the *Code of Virginia*. This report provides reviews of federal legislation containing unfunded mandates that have become public law (Part I), or passed at least one chamber of Congress (Part II). The Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) interpretations of the Federal Unfunded Mandate Reform Act (UMRA) are used to determine what legislation contains intergovernmental mandates. Descriptions of the mandates provided in this analysis are based upon or excerpted from these CBO documents and Congressional Research Service (CRS) reports.

The semiannual report also provides reviews of federal regulatory action completed that may impact the Commonwealth (Part III).

Recommendations from the Regulatory Information Service Center (RISC) of the General Services Administration (GSA) are used to determine which federal regulatory actions may affect the states.

This edition of the Federal Mandate Report is intended to provide an overview of the legislative requirements imposed upon the Commonwealth for the period of January 1, 2014 to July 31, 2014. Of the bills reviewed by the CBO, no federally unfunded mandates as defined by UMRA have been made public law.

Part I - Mandates in Public Law

Title I of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act (UMRA) of 1995 requires the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to prepare mandate statements for bills approved by authorizing committees. In those statements, CBO must address whether a bill contains federal mandates and, if so, whether the direct costs of those mandates would be greater than the thresholds established in the law. The thresholds for 2014, which are adjusted annually for inflation, are \$76 million or more a year for intergovernmental mandates (state, local, or tribal governments) and \$152 million or more per year for the private sector.

NOTE: Of the bills reviewed by the CBO and identified to have met UMRA thresholds, no bills have become law during the period January 1, 2014 -July 31, 2014. It is important to take note that the CBO does not review appropriation bills for UMRA thresholds.

Bill Number	Bill Title	Unfunded Mandate on State	Bill Status

Part II – Unfunded Mandates that have Passed One Chamber of Congress

Title I of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act (UMRA) of 1995 requires the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to prepare mandate statements for bills approved by authorizing committees. In those statements, CBO must address whether a bill contains federal mandates and, if so, whether the direct costs of those mandates would be greater than the thresholds established in the law. The thresholds for 2014, which are adjusted annually for inflation, are \$76 million or more a year for intergovernmental mandates (state, local, or tribal governments) and \$152 million or more per year for the private sector.

Bill Number	Bill Title	Unfunded Mandate on State	Bill Status
H.R. 3086	Permanent Internet Tax Freedom Act	<p>H.R. 3086 would make permanent a moratorium on state and local taxes on Internet access and some taxes on electronic commerce. Under current law, the moratorium is set to expire on November 1, 2014. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3086 would have no impact on the federal budget, but beginning in 2014, it would impose significant annual costs on some state and local governments. The bill would not affect federal direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.</p> <p>By permanently prohibiting state and local government from collecting certain types of taxes, H.R. 3086 would impose an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the</p>	<p>9/12/2013 Introduced in House Introduced by: Goodlatte Cosponsored by: Forbes, Griffith, Hurt, Moran, Rigell, and Wittman</p> <p>7/3/2014 Reported by the Committee on Judiciary. H. Rept. 113-510.</p> <p>7/15/2014 Passed/agreed to in House: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill Agreed to by voice vote.</p>

		<p>Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). CBO estimates that the mandate would cause some state and local governments to lose revenue beginning in November 2014; those losses would exceed the threshold established in UMRA for intergovernmental mandates (\$76 million in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation) beginning in 2015. CBO estimates that the direct costs to states and local governments would probably total more than several hundred million dollars annually. The bill contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.</p> <p>In 2013, the General Assembly passed HB 2313 (Howell) which relies on the internet sales tax to fund transportation. If the moratorium is extended, Virginians would see a 1.6% increase in their gasoline tax commencing January 1, 2015.</p>	<p>7/16/2014 Received in the Senate.</p>
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<p>S.2244</p>	<p>Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2014</p>	<p>S. 2244 would extend the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) for seven years—through calendar year 2021. The bill also would increase the share of insured losses paid by private insurers under the program and require the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to prepare a report for the Congress that assesses the effects of collecting premiums on insurers that participate in the program.</p> <p>The program requires insurance firms that sell commercial property and casualty insurance to offer clients insurance coverage for damages caused by terrorist attacks by foreign or domestic interests. Under TRIA, the federal government would help insurers cover losses in the event of a terrorist attack under certain conditions, and would impose assessments on the insurance industry to recover all or a portion of the federal payments. The program is set to expire at the end of calendar year 2014; no federal payments have been made under the program since its inception in 2002.</p> <p>There is no reliable way to predict how much insured damage terrorists might cause, if any, in any specific year. Rather, CBO’s estimate of the cost of financial assistance provided under the bill represents an expected value of payments from the program—a weighted average that reflects industry experts’ opinions of the probability of various outcomes ranging from zero</p>	<p>4/10/2014 Introduced in Senate Cosponsored by: Warner</p> <p>6/23/2014 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Reported by Senator Johnson SD, with amendments. Without written report.</p> <p>6/26/2014 By Senator Johnson SD, from Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs filed written report. Report No. 113-199.</p> <p>7/17/2014 Passed/agreed to in Senate: Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote. 93 - 4. Record Vote Number: 231.</p> <p>7/17/2014 Held at the desk.</p> <p>Yeas: Warner, Kaine</p>
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		<p>damages up to very large damages resulting from possible future terrorist attacks. The expected value can be thought of as the amount of an insurance premium that would be necessary to just offset the government's expected losses from providing this insurance, although firms do not pay any upfront premium for the federal assistance available under TRIA.</p> <p>On this basis, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would increase direct spending by \$1.7 billion over the 2015-2019 period and by \$3.5 billion over the 2015-2024 period. An additional \$460 million would be spent after 2024.</p> <p>CBO estimates that enacting the legislation also would increase revenues. S. 2244 would direct the Department of the Treasury to recoup some or all of the costs of providing financial assistance through taxes imposed on certain policyholders (referred to as surcharges in the legislation). CBO expects that federal spending for financial assistance to insurers would be largely offset (on a cash basis) by an increase in revenues. We expect that, following a covered loss, the Secretary of the Treasury would impose those surcharges in a way that meets the deadlines for collections specified in the bill. Thus, CBO estimates that enacting the recoupment provision in the bill would increase revenues by about \$1.8 billion over the 2015-2019 period and by about \$4.0</p>	
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		<p>billion over the 2015-2024 period, net of income and payroll tax offsets.</p> <p>Considering both the direct spending and revenue impacts of the bill, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would reduce budget deficits by \$460 million over the 2015-2024 period. Federal spending, however, would continue beyond 2024; CBO estimates that over the full term of federal financial assistance, revenues would fully offset direct spending, resulting in no net effect on the deficit.</p> <p>The bill would impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by extending and expanding some requirements on insurers and policyholders, including the payment of surcharges. State, local, or tribal governments could be required to pay a surcharge as purchasers of property and casualty insurance, but CBO estimates that the aggregate cost to public entities of complying with those mandates would probably fall below the annual threshold established in UMRA (\$76 million for intergovernmental mandates in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation). CBO estimates that the aggregate cost to private insurers and policyholders to comply with those mandates would exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA (\$152 million in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation) in each year policyholders pay a</p>	
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		surcharge.	
S. 1603	Gun Lake Trust Land Reaffirmation Act	<p>S. 1603 would reaffirm the status of lands taken into trust by the Department of the Interior (DOI) for the benefit of the Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians in the state of Michigan. The legislation also would prohibit any lawsuits related to the trust land. In 2012, the Supreme Court ruled that DOI lacked the authority to take nearly 150 acres into trust.</p> <p>The state of Michigan and several local governments have entered into an agreement with the tribe related to the use of the land, and CBO believes it is unlikely that, absent the bill, any other public entity would bring an action that would result in significant compensation. Therefore, CBO estimates the cost of the intergovernmental mandate would not exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for such mandates (\$76 million, in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation).</p>	<p>10/29/2013 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.</p> <p>5/7/2014 Committee on Indian Affairs. Hearings held.</p> <p>5/21/2014 Committee on Indian Affairs. Ordered to be reported without amendment favorably.</p> <p>6/12/2014 Committee on Indian Affairs. Reported by Senator Tester without</p>

		<p>Private entities, however, have no such agreement, and the bill would extinguish all rights to legal actions relating to the trust lands. Awards in such claims are in many cases limited to the value of the land. Because of the commercial properties located on the trust land, the value of awards related to those lands could be significant. However, because both the number of claims that could be barred or terminated and the value of forgone compensation stemming from those claims are uncertain, CBO has no basis for estimating the cost of the mandate. Therefore, CBO cannot determine whether the cost of the private-sector mandate would exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for such mandates (\$152 million, in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation).</p>	<p>amendment. Without written report.</p> <p>6/12/2014 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 432.</p> <p>6/17/2014 By Senator Tester from Committee on Indian Affairs filed written report. Report No. 113-194.</p> <p>6/19/2014 Passed Senate without amendment by Unanimous Consent. (consideration: CR S3884; text as passed Senate: CR S3884)</p> <p>Yeas: Warner, Kaine</p> <p>6/20/2014 Received in the House.</p> <p>6/20/2014: Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.</p>
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			<p>6/24/2014 Referred to the Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs.</p> <p>7/15/2014 Subcommittee Hearings Held</p>
H.R. 3584	<p>A bill to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to authorize privately insured credit unions to become members of a Federal home loan bank, and for other purposes</p>	<p>H.R. 3584 would allow privately insured credit unions to become members of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system. The bill also would direct the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to report to the Congress on privately insured institutions and their insurers. CBO estimates that implementing this legislation would not have a significant cost. Enacting H.R. 3584 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.</p> <p>H.R. 3584 contains an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) because it would preempt state laws that allow for voiding specific types of contracts between FHLBs and insolvent credit unions whose deposits are insured by private insurers. By limiting the application of state law, the bill would impose an intergovernmental mandate. However, the preemption would impose no duty on state governments that would result in additional spending,</p>	<p>11/21/2013 Introduced in House</p> <p>5/6/2014 Passed/agreed to in House: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.</p> <p>Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 395 - 0 (Roll no. 195).</p> <p>Yeas: Goodlatte, Griffith, Scott, Wolf, Moran, Hurt, Cantor, Wittman, Rigell, Forbes and Connolly</p>

		<p>and the threshold established by UMRA for costs of intergovernmental mandates (\$76 million in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation) would not be exceeded.</p> <p>H.R. 3584 also would impose a private-sector mandate on private insurers of credit union deposits. It would require such insurers to submit a copy of their annual audit to the National Credit Union Administration within seven days of having an audit completed by an independent auditor. Insurers also would be required to send those reports to the Federal Housing Finance Agency for privately insured credit unions that are members of the FHLB system. Based on information from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, CBO estimates that the cost of complying with the mandate would be small and would fall well below the annual threshold for private-sector mandates established in UMRA (\$152 million in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation).</p>	<p>5/7/2014 Referred to Senate committee: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.</p>
H.R. 4435	The Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015	<p>H.R. 4435 would authorize appropriations totaling \$594 billion for fiscal year 2015 for the military functions of the Department of Defense (DoD), for certain activities of the Department of Energy (DOE), and for other purposes. That total includes \$79 billion for the cost of overseas contingency operations, primarily in Afghanistan. In addition, H.R. 4435 would prescribe personnel strengths for each active-duty and selected-reserve component of the U.S. armed forces.</p>	<p>4/9/2014 Introduced in House</p> <p>5/13/2014 Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Armed Services. H. Rept. 113-446.</p> <p>5/19/2014 Supplemental report filed by the Committee on Armed Services, H. Rept. 113-446,</p>

		<p>Section 547 would preempt state laws governing child custody if those laws provide less protection to the rights of a parent who is a service member than those provided under the bill. That preemption would be an intergovernmental mandate as defined in UMRA.</p> <p>Although the mandate would limit the application of state laws, it would impose no duty on states that would result in additional spending. Therefore, CBO estimates that the cost of the mandate would fall well below the threshold established in UMRA for intergovernmental mandates (\$76 million in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation).</p> <p>Section 1073 of the bill contains a private-sector mandate because it would impose a time limit on filing claims for losses covered by the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA's) War Risk Insurance Program. Currently there is no statutorily required time frame. The bill would require most claims against the United States to be filed within two years of the loss. However, claimants who do not have a contractual relationship with the insured party would be allowed six years to file a claim. Information from the FAA indicates that in the past almost all cases have been filed soon after the loss occurred, in accordance with FAA requirements for insurance policies. Therefore, CBO estimates that the costs of this mandate would be small and would fall below the private-sector threshold established in UMRA (\$152 million in 2014, adjusted annually for</p>	<p>Part II.</p> <p>5/22/2014 Passed/agreed to in House: On passage Passed by recorded vote: 325 - 98 (Roll no. 240).</p> <p>Yeas: Cantor, Connolly, Forbes, Hurt, Wittman, Rigell, Wolf, Goodlatte, Scott</p> <p>Nays: Griffith, Moran</p> <p>6/5/2014 Received in the Senate. Read twice. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 425.</p>
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		inflation).	
H.R. 3361	USA FREEDOM Act	<p>The USA FREEDOM Act would impose two mandates, as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), on both private and governmental entities. First, the bill would expand liability protections and limit the ability of plaintiffs to sue in cases where a defendant provides information to the federal government pursuant to a FISA order. Second, it would require entities, when compelled to provide information about telephone calls to federal officials, to protect the secrecy of the records and to minimize any disruption of services.</p> <p>CBO estimates that the costs of those mandates would be small. The change in expanded liability protection is a slight modification to current law, and CBO estimates that the elimination of any legal right of action for future plaintiffs would affect a limited number of potential lawsuits. Information from the Department of Justice indicates that public entities receive few requests for call records, and the cost to those entities of providing that information is negligible. In addition, since public and private entities already take action to protect private information in complying with requests from the federal government and such entities would be fully compensated by the government at the prevailing rate for the services they provide, the costs to those entities would be insignificant. Consequently, CBO estimates that the total</p>	<p>10/29/2013 Introduced in House</p> <p>Cosponsored by: Wittman Scott, Moran, Goodlatte</p> <p>5/15/2014 Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Judiciary. H. Rept. 113-452, Part I.</p> <p>5/15/2014 Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Intelligence. H. Rept. 113-452, Part II.</p> <p>5/15/2014 Committee on Financial Services discharged.</p> <p>5/22/2014 Passed/agreed to in House: Yeas and Nays: 303 - 121 (Roll no. 230).</p> <p>Yeas: Cantor, Connolly, Forbes, Hurt, Wittman, Rigell, Wolf, Goodlatte, Scott, Moran</p> <p>Nays: Griffith</p>

		costs of all mandates in the bill would fall well below the intergovernmental and private-sector thresholds established in UMRA (\$76 million and \$152 million in 2014, respectively, adjusted annually for inflation).	6/5/2014 Senate committee/ subcommittee actions: Select Committee on Intelligence. Hearings held.
H.R. 4058	The Preventing of Sex Trafficking and Improving Opportunities for Youth in Foster Care Act	<p>H.R. 4058 would make several changes to the Title IV-E foster care program within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), including imposing new placement and reporting rules.</p> <p>For large entitlement grant programs like foster care, UMRA defines an increase in the stringency of conditions as an intergovernmental mandate if the affected governments lack authority to offset those costs while continuing to provide required services. The bill would require states to ensure that foster care providers comply with new standards that establish reasonable and prudent parenting practices, and it would require states to collect and report additional information to federal authorities.</p> <p>Since these requirements would be additional conditions for receiving federal assistance from a large entitlement program and since states have limited flexibility to amend their responsibilities under the foster care program to offset the additional costs, the requirements would be intergovernmental mandates. Information gathered by CBO indicates either that states already comply with similar requirements or that the costs of additional requirements would be small. Consequently, CBO estimates the costs of the mandates would not exceed the intergovernmental threshold established in UMRA (\$76</p>	<p>2/14/2014 Introduced in House</p> <p>5/7/2014 Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Ways and Means. H. Rept. 113-441.</p> <p>5/20/2014 Passed/agreed to in House: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended. Agreed to by voice vote.</p> <p>5/21/2014 Received in the Senate.</p>

		million in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation). H.R. 4058 contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.	
S. 42	Criminal Antitrust Anti-Retaliation Act of 2013	By providing whistleblower protection, S. 42 would impose an intergovernmental and private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). The bill would prohibit public and private employers from terminating or otherwise discriminating against employees in the terms and conditions of their employment. Based on information from OSHA that employers would only need to make small changes to administrative procedures, CBO estimates that the cost to employers to comply with the mandate would be minimal and would fall well below the annual thresholds for intergovernmental and private-sector mandates established in UMRA (\$76 million and \$152 million in 2014, respectively, adjusted annually for inflation).	1/22/2013 Introduced in Senate 10/31/2013 Committee on the Judiciary. Reported by Senator Leahy with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Without written report. 11/4/2013 Passed/agreed to in Senate: Passed Senate with an amendment by Unanimous Consent. Yeas: Warner, Kaine 11/12/2013 Held at the desk.
H.R. 3448	Small Cap Liquidity Reform Act of 2013	H.R. 3448 would impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates, as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), by providing liability protection to issuers of securities of companies participating in the pilot program. Such issuers would not be liable for any losses caused by the quoting or trading of their securities at increments established under the program. Providing such protection would impose a mandate on both public and private investors that would otherwise be able to sue the issuers to recover losses related to tick size. The protection	11/12/2013 Introduced in House 2/5/2014 Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Financial Services. H. Rept. 113-342 . 2/11/2014 Passed/agreed to in House: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended Agreed to by the

		<p>also would impose an intergovernmental mandate by preempting state and local liability laws.</p> <p>The cost of the mandate would be the forgone value of awards and settlements in such claims. Because the securities of companies covered by the liability protection are more risky than other securities, few public entities invest in them, and those that do limit the size of such investments. Consequently, CBO estimates that any potential losses tied to the mandate would be small. In addition, the costs, if any, of the preemption would be small because it would impose no duty that would result in additional spending or a loss of revenues. Therefore, CBO estimates the cost to public entities of complying with the mandates in the bill would fall below the annual threshold for intergovernmental mandates established in UMRA (\$76 million in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation).</p> <p>Because of uncertainty about both the value of awards in such cases and the number of claims that would be filed in the absence of this provision, CBO cannot estimate the level of potential awards or settlements that would otherwise accrue to private investors. Therefore, CBO cannot determine whether the cost of the mandate would exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$152 million in 2014, adjusted annually for inflation).</p>	<p>Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 412 - 4 (Roll no. 62).</p> <p>Yeas: Goodlatte, Cantor, Connolly, Forbes, Hurt, Grffith, Wolf, Moran, Scott, Rigell and Wittman</p> <p>2/12/2014 Referred to Senate committee: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.</p>
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		<p>In addition to those mandates, the bill would impose a private-sector mandate on companies in the pilot program established in the bill by requiring them to notify the SEC if they elect to not participate. Based on information from the SEC, CBO estimates that the cost to comply with that mandate would be minimal.</p>	
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Part III- Federal Regulatory Mandates

The Regulatory Information Service Center of the General Services administration identified 41 completed federal regulatory actions published within the time period of January 1st to July 31st 2014 that may affect many states, many of which may impact the Commonwealth of Virginia.

TITLE: Chronic Wasting Disease in Elk and Deer; Interstate Movement Restrictions and Payment of Indemnity

AGENCY: Department of Agriculture (USDA)

RIN: 0579-AB35

ABSTRACT: This rulemaking establishes a herd certification program and requirements for the interstate movement of farmed or captive deer, elk, and moose and authorizes the payment of indemnity, subject to availability of funds, for the depopulation of farmed or captive deer, elk, and moose that have been infected with, or exposed to, chronic wasting disease (CWD).

TITLE: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): Revisions in the WIC Food Packages

AGENCY: Department of Agriculture (USDA)

RIN: 0584-AD77

ABSTRACT: This final rule will affirm and address comments from stakeholders on an interim final rule that was implemented October 1, 2009, governing WIC food packages to align them more closely with updated nutrition science.

TITLE: Revisions to Automated Data Processing and Information Retrieval System Requirements and Principles for Determining Costs Applicable to State Agency Administration

AGENCY: Department of Agriculture (USDA)

RIN: 0584-AD99

ABSTRACT: This rule amends the regulations governing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to implement section 4121 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-246) (FCEA). This provision adds plans for proper testing to the criteria USDA must apply when deciding whether to approve Federal funding for new State automated systems, including pilot projects in limited areas for major system changes.

TITLE: Certification of Compliance With Meal Requirements for the National School Lunch Program Under the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010

AGENCY: Department of Agriculture (USDA)

RIN: 0584-AE15

ABSTRACT: This rule codifies section 201 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (Pub. L. 111-296) under 7 CFR part 210 directing the Secretary to provide, an additional 6 cents per lunch, adjusted annually for changes in the Consumer Price Index, for schools that are certified to be in compliance with the interim/final regulation, "Nutrition Standards in the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs," (77 FR 4088, January 26, 2012). This rule establishes the compliance standards that State agencies will use to certify schools that are eligible to receive the rate increase.

TITLE: National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program: Independent Review of Applications Required by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010

AGENCY: Department of Agriculture (USDA)

RIN: 0584-AE17

ABSTRACT: This proposed rule would codify section 304 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (Pub. L. 111-296; the Act). This provision requires local educational agencies (LEAs) that demonstrate high levels of, or a high risk for, administrative error associated with certification, verification, and other administrative processes to have an individual or entity independently review the initial eligibility determinations for free and reduced-price school meals for accuracy prior to sending out household notifications of eligibility or ineligibility.

TITLE: SNAP: Trafficking Controls and Fraud Investigations

AGENCY: Department of Agriculture (USDA)

RIN: 0584-AE26

ABSTRACT: This final rule will: (1) expand the definition of "trafficking" to include the intent to sell SNAP benefits in cases where an individual makes the offer to sell their benefits and/or Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card online or in public; and (2) allow States to require client cooperation in investigations when a client has requested multiple EBT card replacements during a specified period of time, indicating possible trafficking activity.

TITLE: Amendment 5 to the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan

AGENCY: Department of Commerce (DOC)

RIN: 0648-AY47

ABSTRACT: The purpose of Amendment 5 is to minimize bycatch in the Atlantic herring fishery, and improve the collection of real-time catch data. Amendment 5 increases observer coverage, improves at-sea sampling, includes measures to reduce net slippage, and includes measures to address bycatch. This action is being taken to more accurately characterize Atlantic herring landings, minimize and monitor bycatch of river herring in the Atlantic herring fishery, and to improve monitoring of Atlantic herring fishing activity in groundfish closed areas.

TITLE: 2013 List of Fisheries

AGENCY: Department of Commerce (DOC)

RIN: 0648-BC71

ABSTRACT: This rule modified the classification of certain fisheries, the list of marine mammals involved in fishery interactions, the number of vessels/persons currently in each fishery, and other administrative changes for the 2013 List of Fisheries, pursuant to section 118 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The changes help National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries compile data on incidental mortality and serious injury in several fisheries as well as to work with fishers to develop strategies to reduce takes of marine mammals in fishing gear. While some of the fishery classification changes may be controversial, the impacts to fishers from reclassifying a fishery are minimal. Reclassification of a fishery under the List of Fisheries has no immediate significant effect on fishery regulations.

TITLE: Mission Compatibility Evaluation Process

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DoD)

RIN: 0790-AI69

ABSTRACT: The Department of Defense (DoD) is issuing this interim final rule to implement section 358 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, Public Law 111-383. That section requires that the DoD issue procedures addressing the impacts upon military operations of certain types of structures if they pose an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States. The structures addressed are those for which an application is required to be filed with the Secretary of Transportation under section 44718 of title 49, United States Code. Section 358 also requires the designation of a lead organization to coordinate DoD review of applications for projects filed with the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to section 44718, and received by the Department of Defense from the Secretary of Transportation. Section 358 also requires the designation of certain officials by the Secretary of Defense to perform functions pursuant to the section and this implementing rule. Section 358 also requires the establishment of a comprehensive strategy for addressing military impacts of renewable energy projects and other energy projects, with the objective of ensuring that the robust development of renewable energy sources and the expansion of the commercial electrical grid may move forward in the United States, while minimizing or mitigating any adverse impacts on military operations and readiness.

Implementing that requirement, however, is not required at this time and is not part of this rule. Other aspects of section 358 not required at this time, such as annual reports to Congress, are also not addressed in this rule. Nor does this rule deal with other clearance processes not included in section 358, such as those applied by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

TITLE: Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987; Prescription Drug Amendments of 1992; Policies, Requirements, and Administrative Procedures

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

RIN: 0910-AG14

ABSTRACT: FDA has completed their review of the regulations promulgated under the Prescription Drug Marketing Act. The review was done to determine whether the regulations should be changed or rescinded to minimize adverse impacts on a substantial number of small entities.

TITLE: Home and Community-Based State Plan Services Program, Waivers, and Provider Payment Reassignments (CMS-2249-F)

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

RIN: 0938-AO53

ABSTRACT: This final rule defines and describes state plan home and community-based services (HCBS) under the Affordable Care Act. It describes Medicaid coverage of an optional State plan benefit to furnish HCBS, and draw federal matching funds. Also, this rule makes several changes to the regulations implementing Medicaid HCBS waivers.

TITLE: CLIA Programs and HIPAA Privacy Rule; Patients' Access to Test Reports (CMS-2319-F)

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

RIN: 0938-AQ38

ABSTRACT: This CMS-CDC-OCR rule amends the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) regulations to specify that, upon a patient's request, the laboratory may provide access to completed test reports that, using the laboratory's authentication process, can be identified as belonging to that patient. Subject to conforming amendments, the rule retains the existing provisions that provide for release of test reports to authorized persons and, if applicable, the individuals (or their personal representative) responsible for using the test reports and, in the case of reference laboratories, the laboratory that initially requested the test. In addition, this rule also amends the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) Privacy Rule to provide individuals the right to receive their test reports directly from laboratories by removing the exceptions for CLIA-certified laboratories and CLIA-exempt laboratories from the provision that provides individuals with the right of access to their protected health information.

TITLE: CY 2015 Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters (CMS-9954-F)

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

RIN: 0938-AR89

ABSTRACT: This final rule establishes the CY 2015 payment parameters for the cost-sharing reductions, advance premium tax credit, reinsurance, and risk adjustment programs as required by the Affordable Care Act.

TITLE: Establishment of the Basic Health Program (CMS-2380-F)

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

RIN: 0938-AR93

ABSTRACT: This final rule establishes the Basic Health Program as required by the Affordable Care Act. The Basic Health Program provides States the flexibility to establish an alternative coverage program for low-income individuals who would otherwise be eligible to purchase coverage through the exchange. This final rule addresses eligibility and enrollment, benefits, delivery of health care services, transfer of funds to participating states, and secretarial oversight relating to the Basic Health Program.

TITLE: Exchange and Insurance Market Standards for 2015 and 2016 (CMS-9949-P)

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

RIN: 0938-AS02

ABSTRACT: This final rule addresses various requirements applicable to health insurance issuers, Affordable Insurance Exchanges ("Exchanges"), Navigators, non-Navigator assistance personnel, and other entities under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively referred to as the Affordable Care Act). Specifically, the rule establishes standards related to product discontinuation and renewal, quality reporting, non-discrimination standards, minimum certification standards and responsibilities of qualified health plan (QHP) issuers, the Small Business Health Options Program, and enforcement remedies in Federally-facilitated Exchanges. It also finalizes: certain changes to the ceiling on allowable administrative expenses in the risk corridors calculation; modifications to the way we calculate the annual limit on cost sharing so that we round this parameter down to the nearest \$50 increment; an approach to index the required contribution used to determine eligibility for an exemption from the shared responsibility payment under section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code; grounds for imposing civil money penalties on persons who provide false or fraudulent information to the Exchange and on persons who improperly use or disclose information; updated standards for the consumer assistance programs; standards related to the opt-out provisions for self-funded, non-Federal governmental plans and related to the individual market provisions under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996; standards for recognition of certain types of foreign group health coverage as minimum essential coverage; amendments to standards regarding how enrollees may access non-formulary drugs if medically necessary;

amendments to Exchange appeals standards and coverage enrollment and termination standards; and time-limited adjustments to the standards relating to the medical loss ratio program.

TITLE: Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Maximizing January 1, 2014 Coverage Opportunities (CMS-9945-IFC)

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

RIN: 0938-AS17

ABSTRACT: This final rule amends the Exchange Establishment final rule published on March 27, 2012, regarding the date by which a qualified individual must select a qualified health plan (QHP) through any Exchange for an effective coverage date of January 1, 2014. This rule allows consumers to select a QHP until December 23, 2013, which is a change from the previously stated date of December 15, 2013. This rule pertains to the individual market and Small Business Health Options Program in both the Federally-facilitated Exchanges and State-based Exchanges. This rule does not apply to health plans offered outside of the Exchanges.

TITLE: Eagle Permits; Changes in the Regulations Governing Eagle Permitting

AGENCY: Department of Interior (DOI)

RIN: 1018-AX91

ABSTRACT: Revised regulations for permits for non-purposeful take of eagles--that is, where the take is associated with, but not the purpose of, the activity. Extended the possible maximum term for programmatic permits to 30 years, as long as the permits incorporate conditions requiring the permittee to implement additional adaptive conservation measures if such measures are necessary to ensure the preservation of eagles. This change will facilitate the development of renewable energy and other projects that are designed to be in operation for many decades. These regulations will provide a measure of certainty to project proponents and their funders, while continuing to protect eagles consistent with statutory mandates.

TITLE: Refuge-Specific Hunting and Sport Fishing Regulations, 2013 to 2014

AGENCY: Department of Interior (DOI)

RIN: 1018-AZ87

ABSTRACT: Updated refuge-specific regulations for the 2013 to 2014 hunting season. This action is part of an annual update for the National Wildlife Refuge System that ensures adequate public notice of openings and changes. Hunting and fishing programs operate on refuges to implement the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1996 directives to facilitate compatible priority

TITLE: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reinstatement of the Regulation that Excludes U.S. Captive-Bred Scimitar-Horned Oryx, Addax, and Dama Gazelle from Certain Prohibitions

AGENCY: Department of Interior (DOI)

RIN: 1018-BA47

ABSTRACT: On January 17, 2014, President Obama signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 (Appropriations Act). A section of that Appropriations Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to reissue within 60 days of enactment the final rule published on September 2, 2005, which authorized certain otherwise prohibited activities where the purpose of the activity is associated with the management of the scimitar-horned oryx, addax, and dama gazelle species in a manner that contributed to increasing or sustaining captive numbers or to potential reintroduction to range countries. This rule complies with that directive.

TITLE: Implementing the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 Provision on Data Exchange Standardization

AGENCY: Department of Labor (DOL)

RIN: 1205-AB64

ABSTRACT: The Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor (Department) designated in regulations data exchange standards, developed in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), for Unemployment Insurance (UI) administration for any category of information required under title III, title IX, or title XII of the Social Security Act (Pub. L. 74-271). Section 2104 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Pub. L. 112-96) amends and adds section 911 to title IX of the Social Security Act (42 USC section 1101 et seq.) requiring the Department to issue a rule, developed in consultation with OMB, that outlines data exchange standards for required reporting. These standards will improve the interoperability of State, Federal, and employer operated systems that collect and exchange information for UI administrative purposes.

TITLE: Ninety-Day Waiting Period Limitation and Technical Amendments to Certain Health Coverage Requirements Under the Affordable Care Act

AGENCY: Department of Labor (DOL)

RIN: 1210-AB56

ABSTRACT: The Patient and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (the Affordable Care Act) amended title I of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), by adding a new section 715 which encompasses various health reform provisions of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act. These regulations provide guidance on the 90-day waiting period limitation under section 2708 of the PHS Act and makes technical amendments to regulations to conform to Affordable Care Act provisions already in effect, as well as those that will become effective beginning 2014.

TITLE: Standards To Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Sexual Abuse and Assault in Confinement Facilities

AGENCY: Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

RIN: 1653-AA65

ABSTRACT: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is finalizing regulations setting detention standards to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and assault in DHS confinement facilities. These regulations address and respond to public comments received on the notice of proposed rulemaking published December 19, 2012, at 77 FR 75300.

TITLE: Change in Submission Requirements for State Mitigation Plans

AGENCY: Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

RIN: 1660-AA77

ABSTRACT: This final rule would revise the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Mitigation Planning regulations in order to reduce the frequency of Standard State and Enhanced State Mitigation Plan updates by extending the update requirement from 3 to 5 years.

TITLE: Amendment to the Public Assistance Program's Simplified Procedures Project Thresholds

AGENCY: Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

RIN: 1660-AA81

ABSTRACT: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is amending its regulations governing the Public Assistance Program's project thresholds. FEMA is revising the monetary thresholds for when FEMA will process an application using "simplified procedures."

TITLE: 150% Regulations

AGENCY: Department of Education (ED)

RIN: 1840-AD13

ABSTRACT: These final regulations implement Public Law 112-141, which made changes to section 455 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA). Specifically, these regulation implement the following: (1) a new borrower on or after July 1, 2013, becomes ineligible to receive additional Direct Subsidized Loans if the period during which the borrower has received such loans exceeds 150% of the published length of the borrower's educational program, and (2) interest on all Direct Subsidized Loans that were disbursed to such borrower on or after July 1, 2013, will accrue.

TITLE: Energy Efficiency Standards for External Power Supplies

AGENCY: Department of Energy (DOE)

RIN: 1904-AB57

ABSTRACT: In addition to the existing general definition of "external power supply," the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) defines a "class A external power supply" and sets efficiency standards for those products. EISA directs the Department

of Energy (DOE) to publish a final rule to determine whether the standards set for class A external power supplies should be amended along with standards for other classes of external power supplies that DOE determines satisfy the necessary statutory criteria.

TITLE: Inclusion of Electric Drive Vehicles in the Alternative Fuel Transportation Program

AGENCY: Department of Energy (DOE)

RIN: 1904-AB81

ABSTRACT: Under the Alternative Fuel Transportation Program (Program) certain State and Alternative Fuel Provider fleets are required to acquire alternative fueled vehicles. Under the Energy Policy Act of 1992, as amended by the Energy Independence And Security Act of 2007, the Department of Energy (DOE) is directed to establish credits under the Program for acquisitions of certain electric drive and hybrid-electric vehicles. This rulemaking will define the acquisitions that will qualify for credit and the corresponding credit values.

TITLE: Energy Conservation Standards for Walk-In Coolers and Walk-In Freezers

AGENCY: Department of Energy (DOE)

RIN: 1904-AB86

ABSTRACT: The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 amendments to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act require that the Department of Energy (DOE) establish maximum energy consumption levels for walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers and directs the DOE to develop performance-based energy conservation standards that are technologically feasible and economically justified.

TITLE: Compliance Date for the Dehumidifier Test Procedure

AGENCY: Department of Energy (DOE)

RIN: 1904-AD06

ABSTRACT: DOE is initiating a rulemaking to revise the compliance date for the dehumidifier test procedures established under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA). The rulemaking would consider amendments that would require manufacturers to test using only the active mode provisions in the test procedure for dehumidifiers currently found in the Code of Federal Regulations at 10 CFR part 430, subpart B, appendix X1 to determine compliance with the existing energy conservation standards after a specified compliance date.

TITLE: American Energy Manufacturing Technical Corrections Act Amendments, Final Rule Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Department of Energy (DOE)

RIN: 1904-AD08

ABSTRACT: The recently enacted American Energy Manufacturing Technical Corrections Act amended the Energy Policy and Conservation Act as to certain consumer products, and commercial, and industrial equipment. The amendments include new and revised energy conservation standards and definitions, as well as technical corrections, which the Department of Energy (DOE) is incorporating into its regulations in this technical amendment. DOE is also making additional limited changes to the language of its regulations, as necessitated by the statutory amendments.

TITLE: Criteria and Standards for Cooling Water Intake Structures

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

RIN: 2040-AE95

ABSTRACT: Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires the EPA to ensure that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available (BTA) for minimizing adverse environmental impacts. In July, 2004, the EPA promulgated Phase II which covered large existing electric generating plants. In July 2007, the EPA suspended most of the Phase II rule following a decision in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Several parties petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court to review that decision, and the Supreme Court granted the petitions, limited to the issue of whether the Clean Water Act authorized the EPA to consider the relationship of costs and benefits in establishing 316(b) standards. On April 1, 2009, the Supreme Court held that EPA has the authority to consider costs and benefits under Section 316(b). In June 2006, the EPA promulgated the Phase III regulation, covering small existing electric generating plants, new offshore oil and gas facilities, and all existing manufacturing facilities. In 2010 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted the request of the EPA and environmental petitioners to remand the existing facility portion of the rule to the Agency. The EPA entered a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs in two lawsuits concerning the section 316(b) rulemakings. Under the settlement agreement, the EPA agreed to sign a notice of a proposed action, and notice of a final decision pertaining to issuance of requirements for implementing section 316(b) of the CWA at existing facilities. After a number of subsequent modifications to the settlement agreement, the EPA and the plaintiffs agreed that a notice of proposed rulemaking would be signed by March 28, 2011 and that a final decision would be signed by April 17, 2014. The EPA's proposed regulation includes standards for all existing facilities to prevent fish from being trapped against screens (impingement), and for existing facilities and new units at existing facilities to prevent fish from being drawn through cooling systems (entrainment). The EPA issued two Notices of Data Availability in June 2012 that described measures to provide additional flexibility that EPA was considering for the impingement mortality standard and that described the preliminary results of surveys of households' willingness to pay for incremental reductions in fish mortality. In light of the Supreme Court 2009 decision and its recognition that the EPA has broad discretion in what factors to consider in developing its 316(b) regulations, the EPA initiated consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. EPA and the Services began informal consultation in 2012, and concluded in 2013 that formal consultation was necessary.

TITLE: National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Minor Corrections to the Revisions to the Total Coliform Rule

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

RIN: 2040-AF51

ABSTRACT: The Minor Corrections to the Revisions to the Total Coliform Rule, a direct final rule and parallel proposal have been finalized and were published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2014. The corrections are consistent with the recommendations of the Total Coliform Rule Distribution System Advisory Committee (TCRDSAC). This action corrects typographical errors and clarifies other areas to provide better understanding of the rule and reduce confusion. The final Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) was published on February 13, 2013, and incorporated the recommendations of the TCRDSAC and consideration of public comments received on the proposed rule (published July 2010).

TITLE: Hazardous Waste Manifest Revisions--Standards and Procedures for Electronic Manifests

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

RIN: 2050-AG20

ABSTRACT: The "Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act" was signed into law by the President on October 5, 2012, which established the authority to collect fees, as well as the development of an electronic submission system. The Act requires that the EPA issue regulations by October 5, 2013 that authorize the use of electronic manifests in lieu of the current manifest form (i.e., EPA Form 8700-22 and 8700-22A). Pursuant to the Act, this action has finalized the development of EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulatory standards and procedures that will govern the initiation, signing, transmittal and retention of hazardous waste manifests using electronic documents and systems. There are between 4.6 and 5.6 million manifests processed each year, including state-defined hazardous waste paper manifests. EPA proposed electronic manifest standards in May 2001 as part of a more general manifest revision action that also addressed standardizing the paper manifest form's data elements and procedures (EPA Form 8700-22). The May 2001 electronic manifest proposed rule was a standards-based decentralized approach under which EPA would establish and maintain the standards that would guide the development of electronic manifest systems by private sector entities that chose to participate in the system. Since the proposal, the Agency has (1) continued its engagement with affected industry, states and the general public to solicit input on the development of a nation-wide e-manifest system; (2) published an e-manifest approach in an April 18, 2006, Notice of Data Availability; and (3) issued a final rule. EPA envisions that an e-manifest system will facilitate the electronic transmittal of manifests throughout the hazardous waste shipping process, including enabling better transparency by sharing data with the public at appropriate stages. This rule does not address the collection of fees, which will be dealt with in a subsequent rulemaking.

TITLE: Hazardous Waste Management System: Conditional Exclusion for Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Streams in Geologic Sequestration Activities

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

RIN: 2050-AG60

ABSTRACT: EPA finalized a rule conditionally excluding from the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act requirements carbon dioxide streams that otherwise meet the definition of hazardous waste, in order to facilitate implementation of geologic sequestration, while protecting human health and the environment.

TITLE: Revisions to Test Methods and Testing Regulations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

RIN: 2060-AQ01

ABSTRACT: This action will make needed corrections and updates to source testing methods and testing provisions in 40 CFR parts 60, 61, and 63. For example, method 5, which determines particulate matter from stationary sources is being edited to remove silica gel as the prescribed drying agent. Silica gel has been listed as a potential carcinogen and other agents that are safer and more environmentally friendly are being prescribed. In method 2, which determines stack gas velocity, a misplaced square root sign in one of the equations is being corrected. This is a periodic action that is done every several years to keep the rules up-to-date and to ensure that compliance testing and monitoring are done correctly.

TITLE: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group IV Polymers and Resins; Pesticide Active Ingredient Production; and Polyether Polyols Production

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

RIN: 2060-AR02

ABSTRACT: This action finalized risk and technology reviews for the following three National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Group IV Polymers and Resins, Pesticide Active Ingredient Production, and Polyether Polyols Production. The proposal for these NESHAP was published on January 9, 2012 (77 FR 1268), and the final rule was signed by the Administrator on January 31, 2014. Clean Air Act (CAA) sections 112(f)(2) and 112(d)(6) require EPA to conduct residual risk and technology reviews. Under the "technology review" provision of CAA section 112, EPA is required to review maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards and to revise them "as necessary (taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies)" no less frequently than every 8 years. Under the "residual risk" provision of CAA section 112, EPA must evaluate the MACT standards within 8 years after promulgation and promulgate standards if required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or prevent an adverse environmental effect. EPA also removed startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions for these source categories, as required by recent court decisions.

TITLE: Failure to Submit SIPS for the 2008 Lead NAAQS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

RIN: 2060-AS08

ABSTRACT: This final rule under the good cause exemption issued a finding of failure (FFS) to submit for all areas designated nonattainment in 2010 for the 2008 Lead NAAQS that have failed to submit state implementation plans (SIPs), which were due on June 30, 2013. The FFS starts an 18 month sanctions clock, which can be turned off by a finding that a complete SIP was submitted. Plus, the FFS starts a 2-year Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) clock, which can be turned off by approval of the SIP.

TITLE: Adjusting the Penalty for Violation of Notice Posting Requirements

AGENCY: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

RIN: 3046-AA98

ABSTRACT: In accordance with the Federal Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended, this final rule adjusts for inflation the civil monetary penalty for violation of EEO notice posting requirements under title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act. It does not affect notice posting violations under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act or the Equal Pay Act because those statutes do not impose civil monetary penalties for notice posting violations.

TITLE: Federal Travel Regulation (FTR); FTR Case 2011-310; Telework Travel Expenses Test Programs

AGENCY: General Services Administration (GSA)

RIN: 3090-AJ23

ABSTRACT: General Services Administration (GSA) is amending the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) to incorporate the Telework Enhancement Act of 2010, which establishes telework travel expenses test programs, authorizes reimbursement for any necessary travel expenses in conjunction with such a test program in lieu of any payment otherwise authorized or required by the FTR, and permits waiver of such travel expenses reimbursement.