

nor an environmental impact statement is required.

## VI. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final order refers to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations and guidance. These collections of information are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). The collections of information in part 807, subpart E, regarding premarket notification submissions, have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120.

### List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 872

Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 872 is amended as follows:

### PART 872—DENTAL DEVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 872 is revised to read as follows:

**Authority:** 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360l, 371.

■ 2. In § 872.3570, revise paragraph (b) introductory text to read as follows:

#### § 872.3570 OTC denture repair kit.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) *Classification.* Class II. The OTC denture repair kit is exempt from premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to § 872.9. The special controls for this device are FDA's:

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: March 8, 2018.

**Leslie Kux,**

*Associate Commissioner for Policy.*

[FR Doc. 2018–05116 Filed 3–13–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4164–01–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 117

#### Drawbridge Operations Regulations

##### *CFR Correction*

■ In Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1 to 124, revised as of July 1, 2017, on page 646, in § 117.739, paragraph (o) is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. 2018–05245 Filed 3–13–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 1301–00–D**

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

### 36 CFR Part 1258

[FDMS No. NARA–18–0001; NARA–2018–019]

**RIN 3095–AB96**

#### Fees

**AGENCY:** National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** NARA is amending our Fees regulation to shorten the period in which people who request copies of archival records may request a refund. This shorter period is in line with other similar research and archival institutions and is designed to reduce the administrative costs of processing a large number of refund requests that fall outside the permitted bases.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on April 13, 2018 without further notice, unless we receive adverse written comment that warrants revision by April 3, 2018. If we receive such comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by RIN 3095–AB95, by email at [regulation\\_comments@nara.gov](mailto:regulation_comments@nara.gov), or by mail to the External Policy Program Manager; Strategy Division (MP), Suite 4100; National Archives and Records Administration; 8601 Adelphi Road; College Park, MD 20740–6001.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kimberly Keravuori, by email at [regulation\\_comments@nara.gov](mailto:regulation_comments@nara.gov), or by telephone at 301–837–3151.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

NARA is authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2116(c) to charge reproduction fees when it reproduces documents for non-Federal individuals or entities. This includes official reproductions with the

Archives' seal, reproductions of archival holdings, and reproductions of operational records. The statute authorizes NARA to recoup its costs, equipment fees, and similar expenses, and to retain the fees as part of the National Archives Trust Fund (NATF). NARA promulgated regulations at 36 CFR part 1258 to notify users of the fee structure and processes. Among these regulations is a section addressing refunds of these fees (36 CFR 1258.16). It is this provision that we are revising with this rulemaking.

Due to various factors, it is occasionally difficult for us to make a legible reproduction, particularly of old

documents. We notify customers if we anticipate the reproduction will have questionable legibility and request the customer's approval to proceed with the reproduction—and the fee charges. As a result, we do not provide refunds except in special cases; primarily if we have somehow processed an order incorrectly or it contains errors. However, the regulation's refund request period is of such a length (120 days) that the NATF has been receiving a significant number of refund requests for orders that contain no errors and were processed correctly, which is causing the NATF administrative processing burdens. As a result, we are now reducing the refund request period to 30 days, which we believe will reduce the number of these other types of refund requests. A 30-day refund period is also in line with similar deadlines at other research and archival institutions that allow refund requests, such as the Library of Congress. Many such organizations do not permit refunds at all (e.g., USCIS Genealogy Program). We would like to continue permitting refunds when there has been an error, but we believe the shorter period will still provide sufficient time in which to request a refund while reducing the inappropriate refund requests and NARA's administrative costs.

#### Regulatory Review Information

This rule is not a significant regulatory action for the purposes of E.O. 12866 and a significance determination was requested from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). It is also not a major rule as defined in 5 U.S.C. Chapter 8, Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking. As a result, this rule is also not subject to deregulatory requirements contained in E.O. 13771. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, we certify that this rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities; it simply shortens the period in which people may request refunds of reproduction fees. This rule also does not have any Federalism implications.

This rule is effective upon publication for good cause as permitted by the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3)). NARA believes that a public comment period is unnecessary as this rule merely shortens the recently added refund request period to bring it in line with similar periods at other research and archival institutions, such as the Library of Congress.

#### List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 1258

Archives and records.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, NARA amends 36 CFR part 1258 as follows:

**PART 1258—[AMENDED]**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1258 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 44 U.S.C. 2126(c) and 44 U.S.C. 2307.

■ 2. Amend § 1258.16 by revising the sixth sentence to read as follows:

**§ 1258.16 What is NARA's refund policy?**

\* \* \* If you feel we processed your order incorrectly or it contains errors, please contact us within 30 days of your delivery date to have your issue verified. \* \* \*

**David S. Ferriero,**

*Archivist of the United States.*

[FR Doc. 2018-05088 Filed 3-13-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7515-01-P**

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

**47 CFR Part 25**

**Satellite Communications**

*CFR Correction*

■ In Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 20 to 39, revised as of October 1, 2017, on page 265, the Effective Date Note at the end of § 25.220 is removed.

[FR Doc. 2018-05247 Filed 3-13-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 1301-00-D**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**50 CFR Part 648**

[Docket No. 170828822-70999-02]

**RIN 0648-XG063**

**Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer**

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

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; quota transfer.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS announces that the State of North Carolina is transferring a portion of its 2018 commercial summer flounder quota to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This quota adjustment is necessary to comply with the Summer

Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan quota transfer provisions. This announcement informs the public of the revised commercial quotas for North Carolina and Massachusetts.

**DATES:** Effective March 9, 2018, through December 31, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Cynthia Hanson, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281-9180.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Regulations governing the summer flounder fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.100 through 648.110. These regulations require annual specification of a commercial quota that is apportioned among the coastal states from Maine through North Carolina. The process to set the annual commercial quota and the percent allocated to each state is described in § 648.102, and the initial 2018 allocations were published on December 22, 2017 (82 FR 60682), and corrected January 30, 2018 (83 FR 4165).

The final rule implementing Amendment 5 to the Summer Flounder Fishery Management Plan, as published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1993 (58 FR 65936), provided a mechanism for transferring summer flounder commercial quota from one state to another. Two or more states, under mutual agreement and with the concurrence of the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Administrator, can transfer or combine summer flounder commercial quota under § 648.102(c)(2). The Regional Administrator is required to consider the criteria in § 648.102(c)(2)(i)(A) through (C) in the evaluation of requests for quota transfers or combinations.

North Carolina is transferring 5,450 lb (2,472 kg) of summer flounder commercial quota to Massachusetts. This transfer was requested to repay landings by a North Carolina-permitted vessel that landed in Massachusetts under a safe harbor agreement. Based on the initial quotas published in the 2018 Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Specifications and subsequent adjustments, the revised summer flounder quotas for calendar year 2018 are now: North Carolina, 1,755,989 lb (796,503 kg); and Massachusetts, 410,192 lb (186,060 kg).

**Classification**

This action is taken under 50 CFR part 648 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 9, 2018.

**Emily H. Menashes,**

*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2018-05169 Filed 3-9-18; 4:15 pm]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**50 CFR Part 660**

[Docket No. 170817773-8213-02]

**RIN 0648-BG81**

**Fisheries Off West Coast States; Highly Migratory Fisheries; California Drift Gillnet Fishery; Implementation of a Federal Limited Entry Drift Gillnet Permit**

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS is issuing regulations under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) to implement a March 2017 recommendation by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Pacific Council) to amend the Fishery Management Plan for U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species (HMS FMP). The rule implements Amendment 5 to the HMS FMP and establishes a Federal limited entry (LE) permit system for the California/Oregon large-mesh drift gillnet (DGN) fishery using standards that are very similar to those used in the existing State of California LE permit program for the DGN fishery. Amendment 5 is intended to streamline management and future decision-making by placing all aspects of DGN fishery management under MSA authority. All current California LE DGN permit holders are eligible to apply for, and receive, a Federal LE DGN permit, and no additional LE DGN permits are created under this rule. This final rule is administrative in nature and is not anticipated to result in increased activity, effort, or capacity in the fishery.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective on April 13, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of supporting documents that were prepared for this final rule, including the Regulatory Impact Review and the proposed rule, are available via the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>, docket NOAA-