for this exclusion, the collocation must undergo historic preservation review as required by the rules of the Advisory Council as revised or supplemented by the Wireless Facilities NPA and the Collocation NPA. As provided in the Wireless Facilities NPA, such review is limited to effects from the collocation and shall not include consideration of effects on historic properties from the underlying tower.

V. Additional Provisions Relating to Tribal Nations

This Program Comment does not apply on Tribal lands unless the relevant Tribal Nation has provided the FCC with a written notice agreeing to its application on Tribal lands. A Tribal Nation may request direct government-to-government consultation with the FCC at any time with respect to a Twilight Tower or any collocation thereon. The FCC will respond to any such request in a manner consistent with its responsibility toward Tribal Nations. When indicated by the circumstances, and if the request is in writing and supported by substantial evidence as described in paragraph IV.7., the FCC shall treat a request for consultation as a complaint against the proposed collocation and shall notify the tower owner accordingly.

A Tribal Nation may provide confidential supporting evidence or other relevant information relating to a historic property of religious or cultural significance. The FCC shall protect all confidential information consistent with section IV.1 of the Wireless Facilities NPA.

VI. Administrative Provisions

A. Definitions. Unless otherwise defined in this Program Comment, the terms used here shall have the meanings ascribed to them under 36 CFR part 800 as modified or supplemented by the Collocation NPA or Wireless Facilities NPA.

B. Duration. This Program Comment shall remain in force unless terminated or otherwise superseded by a comprehensive Programmatic Agreement or the Advisory Council provides written notice of its intention to withdraw the Program Comment pursuant to section VI.B.1, below, or the FCC provides written notice of its intention not to continue to utilize this Program Comment pursuant to section VI.B.2, below.

1. If the Advisory Council determines that the consideration of historic properties is not being carried out in a manner consistent with section 106, the Advisory Council may withdraw this Program Comment after consulting with the FCC, the National Conference on State Historic Preservation Officers, and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and thereafter providing them with written notice of the withdrawal.

2. In the event the FCC determines that this Program Comment is not operating as intended, or is no longer necessary, the FCC, after consultation with the parties identified in section VI.B.1 above, shall send written notice to the Advisory Council of its intent to withdraw.

C. Periodic Meetings. Throughout the duration of this Program Comment, the Advisory Council and the FCC shall meet annually on or about the anniversary of the effective date of this Program Comment. The FCC and the Advisory Council will discuss the effectiveness of this Program Comment, including any issues related to improper implementation, and will discuss any potential amendments that would improve its effectiveness.

Complaints Regarding Implementation of This Program Comment. Members of the public may refer any complaints regarding the implementation of this Program Comment to the FCC. The FCC will handle those complaints consistent with section XI of the Wireless Facilities NPA.

13. Pursuant to sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission’s rules, 47 CFR 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS), Electronic Filing of Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings, 63 FR 24121 (1998).

• Electronic Filers: Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the ECFS: http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/.

• Paper Filers: Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing. If more than one docket or rulemaking number appears in the caption of this proceeding, filers must submit two additional copies for each additional docket or rulemaking number.

Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial overnight courier, or by first-class or overnight U.S. Postal Service mail. All filings must be addressed to the Commission’s Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

• All hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission’s Secretary must be delivered to FCC Headquarters at 445 12th Street, SW, Room TW–A325, Washington, DC 20554.

The filing hours are 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.

• Commercial overnight mail (other than U.S. Postal Service Express Mail and Priority Mail) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, Annapolis, MD 20701.

• U.S. Postal Service first-class, Express, and Priority mail must be addressed to 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554.

People with Disabilities. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the FCC’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

14. This document does not contain proposed information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any proposed information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,
Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–00292 Filed 1–9–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 395

[Docket No. FMCSA–2017–0372]

Hours of Service of Drivers: Application for Exemption; Towing and Recovery Association of America, Inc. (TRAA)

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of application for exemption; request for comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces that the Towing and Recovery Association of America, Inc. (TRAA) has requested an exemption from the requirement that a motor carrier install and require each of its drivers to use an electronic logging device (ELD) to record the driver’s...
hours-of-service (HOS) TRAA has requested a 5-year exemption for all operators of commercial motor vehicles (CMVs) owned or leased to providers of motor vehicle towing, recovery and roadside repair services while providing such services. TRAA states that towing industry operations represent a unique and vital segment of the overall transportation industry in America that warrants exemption from the ELD regulations, and the failure to grant this exemption will cause confusion and create an overly complex regulatory framework which will pose an undue burden on towers and their customers without any measurable benefit to public safety. TRAA believes that granting this exemption will have a positive impact on highway safety by assuring that towing operators can still respond to service requests in the most expeditious and effective manner possible. FMCSA requests public comment on TRAA's application for exemption.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 9, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) Number FMCSA–2017–0372 by any of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov. See the Public Participation and Request for Comments section below for further information.
- Hand Delivery or Courier: West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- Each submission must include the Agency name and the docket number for this notice. Note that DOT posts all comments received without change to www.regulations.gov, including any personal information included in a comment. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments, go to www.regulations.gov at any time or visit Room W12–140 on the ground level of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The on-line FDMS is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year.

II. Legal Basis

FMCSA has authority under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315 to grant exemptions from certain parts of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs). FMCSA must publish a notice of each exemption request in the Federal Register (49 CFR 381.315(a)). The Agency must provide the public an opportunity to inspect the information relevant to the application, including any safety analyses that have been conducted. The Agency must also provide an opportunity for public comment on the request.

The Agency reviews safety analyses and public comments submitted, and determines whether granting the exemption would likely achieve a level of safety equivalent to, or greater than, the level that would be achieved by the current regulation (49 CFR 381.305). The decision of the Agency must be published in the Federal Register (49 CFR 381.315(b)) with the reasons for denying or granting the application and, if granted, the name of the person or class of persons receiving the exemption, and the regulatory provision from which the exemption is granted. The notice must also specify the effective period and explain the terms and conditions of the exemption. The exemption may be renewed (49 CFR 381.300(b)).

III. Request for Exemption

TRAA is the national towing association representing more than 35,000 towing companies in all 50 states. The entire industry is comprised of approximately 210,000 commercial motor vehicles (CMVs) and 350,000 commercial drivers operated by the over 35,000 companies. According to TRAA, the vast majority of towing industry companies are small, family-owned operations serving rural America.

Tow truck operators often work close to their terminals, usually operating within the scope of the short-haul exemption [49 CFR Section 395.5(e)(1)] thereby documenting hours-of-service (HOS) compliance with time card records kept at their dispatch office. Occasionally, and often without prior knowledge, these tow operators will be called upon to provide services that will require them to complete a record of duty status (RODS).

TRAA states that few towing companies will be able to utilize the exemption to the ELD mandate found in 49 CFR Section 395.8(iii)(a)(1) as it relates to completion of a RODS eight or fewer days in any 30-day period. Typically, only a few drivers at any one towing company are currently required
to complete a RODS and usually most of the drivers lack the required class of license to substitute for these select few drivers, meaning the workload that requires operation outside of the local exemption cannot be equalized or shared among the entire driver pool at any one company as could be done at a traditional motor carrier. Thus, one or two drivers will often be designated to conduct these longer, interstate trips that require RODS.

TRAA asserts that the addition of the ELD rule creates confusing and burdensome scenarios by overlapping and conflicting regulations placed on towing industry operators. The nature of the towing industry has drivers switching between intrastate and interstate regulations multiple times throughout the day, sometimes as often as between each call. Additionally, drivers employed in the towing industry often switch between commercial and non-commercial motor vehicles throughout their shift. TRAA believes that to mandate an electronic means of documenting HOS for only a small part of each towers daily operations creates an undue burden.

Moreover, an exemption from the ELD mandate helps promote the same safety goals inherent in the already existing exemption in 49 CFR Section 390.23(a)(3). This provision exempts towers who are responding to calls from law enforcement from the requirement to keep RODS. The same need to respond quickly to a highway emergency that requires the exemption in Section 390.23(a)(3) exists when a service call comes from a stranded motorist rather than law enforcement. The drivers of these vehicles sitting roadside are at the same risk as those addressed by law enforcement. The current ELD proposal will impact the ability of tow companies to respond to these owners’ requests and still be compliant with the regulatory requirements.

TRAA states that, as a practical matter, towers will be required to install and maintain ELDs in all of their equipment, even seldom used spare equipment. It is common practice in the towing industry to maintain spare equipment in a state of readiness, as do other first responder agencies to insure complete readiness for any incident. Due to the complex nature of this and the overlapping scenarios where an ELD may be required, most towers will install, pay service for and utilize costly ELDs even when not required to do so by the regulations to avoid harsh penalties such as out of service orders and expensive fines. TRAA firmly believes it is appropriate to exempt towers from the ELD regulation, and without an exemption from the ELD regulation towers’ responsiveness to their customers and the motoring public would be severely reduced, and costs for towing services would increase commensurably. This will place an unfair burden on the motoring public at large that has not been accounted for in the cost benefit analysis for this regulation.

According to TRAA, towing industry operations represent a unique and vital segment of the overall transportation industry in America that warrants exemption from the ELD regulation. The failure to grant this exemption will cause confusion and create an overly complex regulatory framework which will pose an undue burden on towers and their customers without any measurable benefit to public safety.

IV. Method To Ensure an Equivalent or Greater Level of Safety

According to TRAA, granting this exemption will have no negative impact on public safety or compliance with the HOS regulations by the towing industry companies given that most operate under the short haul or local provisions found in 49 CFR 395.1(e)(1) for drivers of vehicles requiring a commercial driver’s license (CDL), and 49 CFR 395.1(e)(2) for drivers of CMVs not requiring a CDL. Instead, the exception will apply only to the small percentage of tow drivers who operate outside these exceptions on longer, interstate trips.

The towing industry will maintain a level of safety equal to, or greater than would be achieved absent the proposed exemption, as long as they maintain a sufficient number of drivers to handle the workload, maintain ELDs in all of their equipment, even seldom used spare equipment, and document HOS for only a small part of each towers daily operations.

A copy of TRAA’s application for exemption is available for review in the docket for this notice.

Issued on: December 29, 2017.

Larry W. Minor,
Associate Administrator for Policy.

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 395

[Docket No. FMCSA–2017–0373]

Hours of Service of Drivers: Application for Exception; STC, Inc.

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of application for exemption; request for comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces that the STC, Inc (STC) has requested an exemption from the requirement that motor carriers and their drivers of commercial motor vehicles (CMVs) use an electronic logging device (ELD) to record driver hours-of-service (HOS). STC is a motor carrier that uses up to 75 CMVs to transport propane fuel and anhydrous ammonia. It states that
because STC’s CMV operations are seasonal and dependent on the weather, the ELD requirement creates an undue financial burden on its business. STC states that its operations under the exemption would achieve a level of safety equivalent to, or greater than, the level that would be achieved absent the proposed exemption. FMCSA requests public comment on STC’s application for exemption.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 9, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) Number FMCSA–2017–0373 by any of the following methods:

• Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov. See the Public Participation and Request for Comments section below for further information.

• Mail: Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

• Hand Delivery or Courier: West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

• Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

• Each submission must include the Agency name and the docket number for this notice. Note that DOT posts all comments received without change to www.regulations.gov, including any personal information included in a comment. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or