

such permits will be in effect in lieu of the Federal 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, CCR regulations. For those CCR units that are not yet permitted, the Federal regulations at part 257 will remain in effect until such time that ODEQ issues permits under this CCR program for those units.

The WIIN Act specifies that EPA will review a state CCR permit program:

- From time to time, as the Administrator determines necessary, but not less frequently than once every 12 years;

- Not later than 3 years after the date on which the Administrator revises the applicable criteria for CCR units under part 257 of title 40, CFR (or successor regulations promulgated pursuant to sections 1008(a)(3) and 4004(a));

- Not later than 1 year after the date of a significant release (as defined by the Administrator), that was not authorized at the time the release occurred, from a CCR unit located in the state; and

- In request of any other state that asserts that the soil, groundwater, or surface water of the state is or is likely to be adversely affected by a release or potential release from a CCR unit located in the state for which the program was approved.

The WIIN Act also provides that in a state with an approved CCR permitting program, the Administrator may commence an administrative or judicial enforcement action under section 3008 if:

- The state requests that the Administrator provide assistance in the performance of an enforcement action; or

- After consideration of any other administrative or judicial enforcement action involving the CCR unit, the Administrator determines that an enforcement action is likely to be necessary to ensure that the CCR unit is operating in accordance with the criteria established under the state's permit program.

Further, in the case of an enforcement action by the Administrator, before issuing an order or commencing a civil action, the Administrator shall notify the state in which the coal combustion residuals unit is located.

V. Action

In accordance with 42 U.S.C. 6945(d), EPA is approving ODEQ's CCR permit program application.

Dated: June 18, 2018.

E. Scott Pruitt,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2018-13461 Filed 6-27-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 2 and 90

[PS Docket Nos. 13-87, 06-229; WT Docket No. 96-86, RM-11433, RM-11577; FCC 16-111]

Service Rules Governing Narrowband Operations in the 769-775/799-805 MHz Bands

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) amends the Commission's rules to promote spectrum efficiency, interoperability, and flexibility in 700 MHz public safety narrowband (769-775/799-805 MHz).

DATES: Effective July 30, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John A. Evanoff, Policy and Licensing Division, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, (202) 418-0848 or john.evanoff@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Second Report and Order on Reconsideration* in PS Docket No. 13-87, FCC 18-11, released on February 12, 2018, and corrected by *Erratum* released on May 10, 2018. The complete text of this document is also available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY-A257, Washington, DC 20554. 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 Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530 (voice), 202-418-0432 (TTY).

Synopsis

In this *Second Report and Order*, the Commission amends and clarifies the Commission's 700 MHz narrowband (769-775/799-805 MHz) interoperability and technical rules. Specifically, this *Second Report and Order* (1) amends and clarifies the rules to exempt 700 MHz low-power Vehicular Repeater Systems (VRS) from the 700 MHz trunking requirements; (2) amends the rules to ensure that 700 MHz public safety licensees receive information on the basis of vendor assertions that equipment is interoperable across vendors and complies with Project 25 (P25) standards; and (3) amends the rules to require that all narrowband mobile and

portable 700 MHz public safety radios, as supplied to the ultimate user, must be capable of operating on all of the narrowband nationwide interoperability channels without addition of hardware, firmware, or software, and must be interoperable across vendors and operate in conformance with P25 standards.

In the companion *Order on Reconsideration*, the Commission addresses the Petition for Partial Reconsideration filed by Motorola Solutions, Inc. (Motorola), which requested that the Commission postpone the effective date of certain previously adopted rules (*i.e.* 47 CFR Sections 2.1033(c) and 90.548(c)) until complementary proposals that were the subject of the *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* in this proceeding are resolved. As requested by Motorola, we adopt a uniform effective date for the rules that were the subject of the Motorola Petition for Partial Reconsideration and the rules newly adopted in this *Second Report and Order*.

Procedural Matters

The Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis required by section 604 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 604, is included in Appendix A of the *Second Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration*.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated into the *Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making (FNPRM)* in PS Docket No. 13-87 released on August 22, 2016. *See* 81 FR 65984 (2016). The Commission sought written public comment on proposals in the *FNPRM*, including comments on the IRFA. No comments were filed addressing the IRFA. The present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.

Need for, and Objectives of, the Final Rules

In the *Second Report and Order* in this proceeding, we amend the interoperability and technical rules governing 700 MHz public safety narrowband spectrum (769-775 MHz and 799-805 MHz). The rule changes promote interoperable and efficient use of 700 MHz public safety narrowband spectrum while reducing the regulatory burdens on public safety entities, manufacturers and other stakeholders wherever possible. In order to achieve these objectives, we revise the rules to exempt low power vehicular repeater

systems (VRS) from the narrowband trunking requirements. Exempting low power VRS from the trunking requirements will facilitate rapid deployment of such systems as well as reduce compliance burdens on public safety entities that currently lack access to trunked equipment. We also amend the rule to clarify that the trunking requirement applies to fixed infrastructure.

We adopt a list of feature sets and capabilities that must be tested in order to ensure that radios operating in the conventional mode on the designated 700 MHz narrowband interoperability channels are in fact interoperable across vendors. Adopting such a list promotes certainty for public safety and manufacturers and promotes competition in the public safety equipment market.

We amend the rules concerning the requirement that 700 MHz radios be capable of being programmed to operate on the designated 700 MHz narrowband interoperability channels. Clarification provides greater certainty to equipment manufacturers on the required performance of their equipment.

Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA

There were no comments filed that specifically addressed the rules and policies proposed in the IRFA.

Response to Comments by Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration

Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA, the Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA), and to provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rules as a result of those comments.

The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in response to the proposed rules in this proceeding.

Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Final Rules Will Apply

The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules adopted herein. The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.” In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the

Small Business Act.” A “small business concern” is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.

Public Safety Radio Licensees. As a general matter, Public Safety Radio licensees include police, fire, local government, forestry conservation, highway maintenance, and emergency medical services. Because of the vast array of public safety licensees, the Commission has not developed a small business size standard specifically applicable to public safety licensees. The closest applicable SBA category is Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite) which encompasses business entities engaged in radiotelephone communications. The appropriate size standard for this category under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. For this industry, U.S. Census data for 2012 show that there were 967 firms that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 955 firms had employment of 999 or fewer employees and 12 had employment of 1,000 employees or more. Thus under this category and the associated size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite) are small entities. With respect to local governments, in particular, since many governmental entities comprise the licensees for these services, we include under public safety services the number of government entities affected. According to Commission records, there are a total of approximately 133,870 licenses within these services. There are 1,476 licenses in the 700 MHz band, based on an FCC Universal Licensing System search of May 25, 2017. Public Safety Radio licensees are not required to disclose information about number of employees, therefore the Commission does not have information that could be used to determine how many Public Safety Radio licensees constitute small entities under this definition. Nevertheless, we estimate that fewer than 486 public safety radio licensees hold these licenses because certain entities may have multiple licenses.

Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite). This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless

internet access, and wireless video services. The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. For this industry, U.S. Census data for 2012 show that there were 967 firms that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 955 firms had employment of 999 or fewer employees and 12 had employment of 1,000 employees or more. Thus under this category and the associated size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite) are small entities.

The Commission’s own data—available in its Universal Licensing System—indicate that, as of October 25, 2016, there are 280 Cellular licensees that will be affected by our actions today. The Commission does not know how many of these licensees are small, as the Commission does not collect that information for these types of entities. Similarly, according to internally developed Commission data, 413 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of wireless telephony, including cellular service, Personal Communications Service, and Specialized Mobile Radio Telephony services. Of this total, an estimated 261 have 1,500 or fewer employees, and 152 have more than 1,500 employees. Thus, using available data, we estimate that the majority of wireless firms can be considered small.

Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television broadcast and wireless communications equipment. Examples of products made by the establishments are: Transmitting and receiving antennas, cable television equipment, GPS equipment, pagers, cellular phones, mobile communications equipment, and radio and television studio and broadcasting equipment. The Small Business Administration has established a size standard for this industry of 750 employees or fewer. U.S. Census data for 2012 show that 841 establishments operated in this industry in that year. Of that number, 828 establishments operated with fewer than 1,000 employees, 7 establishments operated with between 1,000 and 2,499 employees and 6 establishments operated with 2,500 or more employees. Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of manufacturers in this industry is small.

Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

The rules adopted in the *Second Report and Order* will not entail additional reporting, recordkeeping, and/or third-party consultation for small entities to comply.

Steps Taken To Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant, specifically small business alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): “(1) The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) and exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.”

The *Second Report and Order* changes the interoperability and technical rules covering operation of public safety systems on narrowband spectrum in the 700 MHz band. Specifically, the *Second Report and Order* amends Section 90.537 of the Commission’s rules to promote efficient use of public safety narrowband spectrum in the band while reducing economic burdens on licensees. For the 700 MHz General Use and State License channels, Section 90.537 provides that “[a]ll systems using six or more narrowband channels in the 769–775 MHz and 799–805 MHz frequency bands must be trunked systems, except for those described in paragraph (b) of this section.” In order to strike the proper balance between spectrum efficiency and operational needs as well as avoid unnecessary costs to public safety, the *Second Report and Order* exempts low power vehicular repeaters from the 700 MHz narrowband trunking requirements and clarifies that the trunking requirement applies to individual transmitter sites.

The *Second Report and Order* maximizes interoperability by adopting a list of feature sets and capabilities in radios designed to operate in the conventional mode on the designated 700 MHz narrowband interoperability channels. Currently, the Commission’s rules do not specify feature sets or capabilities that should be tested in order to promote interoperability across

vendors and between users. Thus, it would be beneficial to incorporate into our rules specific feature sets and capabilities that must be tested for radios designed to operate on the 700 MHz narrowband interoperability channels. To minimize burdens, the *Second Report and Order* clarifies that manufacturers may employ their own testing protocol, declines to require manufacturers to test non-voice features and capabilities, and refrains from imposing new reporting and record keeping requirements on stakeholders.

Finally, the *Second Report and Order* amends the rules concerning the requirement that 700 MHz radios be capable of being programmed to operate on the designated interoperability channels. Amendment provides greater certainty to equipment manufacturers on the required performance of their equipment. Amending the rule obviates the need for imposing new requirements on public safety and manufacturers.

Report to Congress

The Commission will send a copy of the *Second Report and Order*, including this FRFA, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act. In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the *Second Report and Order*, including this FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA. A copy of this *Second Report and Order*, and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the **Federal Register**.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

This document does not contain new information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13.

Congressional Review Act

The Commission will send a copy of this *Second Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration* to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rules

None.

Ordering Clauses

Accordingly, *it is ordered* that, pursuant to sections 1, 4(i), 303, 316, 332, and 337 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 303, 316, 332, and 337, this *Second Report and Order is hereby adopted*.

It is further ordered that §§ 2.1033(c)(20), 90.537, 90.547 and 90.548 of the Commission’s rules, 47 CFR 2.1033(c)(20), 90.537, 90.547, and 90.548, are *amended* as set forth in Appendix B. The amendments to §§ 2.1033(c)(20), 90.537, 90.547 and 90.548 of the Commission’s rules, 47 CFR 2.1033(c)(20), 90.537, 90.547 and 90.548, shall become effective thirty days after publication of this *Second Report and Order* in the **Federal Register**.

It is further ordered that the Petition for Clarification of Motorola Solutions, Inc. filed March 1, 2016, *is granted*, to the extent discussed in this *Second Report and Order*.

It is further ordered, pursuant to sections 4(i), and 405 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), and 405(a), and § 1.429 of the Commission’s rules, 47 CFR 1.429, that the Petition for Partial Reconsideration filed October 31, 2016, by Motorola Solutions, Inc. *is granted* to the extent discussed in this *Second Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration*.

It is further ordered, that the Commission’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference Information Center, *shall send* a copy of this *Second Report and Order*, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

It is further ordered that the Commission *shall send* a copy of this *Second Report and Order* in a report to be sent to Congress and the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Parts 2 and 90

Radio.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,
Secretary.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR parts 2 and 90 as follows:

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 302, 303, 307, 336, and 337, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Section 2.1033 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(20) to read as follows:

§ 2.1033 Application for certification.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(20) Before equipment operating under part 90 of this chapter and capable of operating on the 700 MHz interoperability channels (See § 90.531(b)(1) of this chapter) may be marketed or sold, the manufacturer thereof shall have a Compliance Assessment Program Supplier's Declaration of Compliance and Summary Test Report or, alternatively, a document detailing how the manufacturer determined that its equipment complies with § 90.548 of this chapter and that the equipment is interoperable across vendors. Submission of a 700 MHz narrowband radio for certification will constitute a representation by the manufacturer that the radio will be shown, by testing, to be interoperable across vendors before it is marketed or sold.

* * * * *

PART 90—PRIVATE LAND MOBILE RADIO SERVICE

■ 3. The authority citation for part 90 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sections 4(i), 11, 303(g), 303(r), and 332(c)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 161, 303(g), 303(r), and 332(c)(7), and Title VI of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. 112–96, 126 Stat. 156.

■ 4. Section 90.537 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 90.537 Trunking requirement.

(a) *General use and State License channels.* All fixed transmitter sites using six or more narrowband channels in the 769–775 MHz and 799–805 MHz frequency bands must be trunked, except for those described in paragraph (b) of this section. This paragraph does not apply to Vehicular Repeater Systems (MO3) authorized on the General Use and State License channels listed in § 90.531(b).

* * * * *

■ 5. Section 90.547 is amended by revising paragraph (a) introductory text to read as follows:

§ 90.547 Narrowband Interoperability channel capability requirement.

(a) Except as noted in this section, mobile and portable transmitters operating on narrowband channels in the 769–775 MHz and 799–805 MHz frequency bands must be capable of operating on all of the designated

nationwide narrowband Interoperability channels pursuant to the standards specified in this part. Provided, however, that the licensee need not program such transmitters to make all interoperability channels accessible to the end user.

* * * * *

■ 6. Section 90.548 is amended by revising paragraph (c) and adding paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 90.548 Interoperability Technical Standards.

* * * * *

(c) Transceivers capable of operating on the narrowband Interoperability channels listed in § 90.531(b)(1) shall not be marketed or sold unless the transceiver has previously been certified for interoperability by the Compliance Assessment Program (CAP) administered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; provided, however, that this requirement is suspended if the CAP is discontinued. Submission of a 700 MHz narrowband radio for certification will constitute a representation by the manufacturer that the radio will be shown, by testing, to be interoperable across vendors before it is marketed or sold. In the alternative, manufacturers may employ their own protocol for verifying compliance with Project 25 standards and determining that their product is interoperable among vendors. In the event that field experience reveals that a transceiver is not interoperable, the Commission may require the manufacturer thereof to provide evidence of compliance with this section.

(d) Transceivers capable of conventional operations on the narrowband Interoperability channels listed in § 90.531(b)(1) must, at a minimum, include the following feature sets and capabilities while operating in the conventional mode to be validated for compliance with the Project 25 standards consistent with § 2.1033(c)(20) of this chapter and paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) A subscriber unit must be capable of issuing group calls in a conventional system in conformance with the following standards: TIA 102.BAAD–B Conventional Procedures (2015), Section 6.1 with validation testing according to TIA–102.CABA Interoperability Testing for Voice Operation in Conventional Systems (2010), Test Case 2.2.2.4.1, and Test Case 2.4.2.4.1.

(2) Two Project 25 standard squelch modes, Monitor Squelch and Normal Squelch, must be supported in conformance with the following standards: TIA 102.BAAD–B

Conventional Procedures (2015), Section 6.1.1.3 with validation testing according to TIA–102.CABA Conventional Interoperability Testing for Voice Operation in Conventional Systems (2010), Test Case 2.2.3.4.1, Test Case 2.2.1.4.1 (Direct, normal squelch), Test Case 2.4.9.4.1 (Repeated, monitor squelch), and Test Case 2.4.1.4.1 (Repeated, normal squelch).

(3) A subscriber unit must properly implement conventional network access codes values (NAC) of \$293 and \$F7E in conformance with the following standards: TIA–102.BAAC–C Common Air Interface Reserved Values (2011), Section 2.1 with validation testing according to TIA–102.CABA Interoperability Testing for Voice Operation in Conventional Systems (2010), Test Case 2.2.1.4.1 and Test Case 2.2.8.4.1.

(4) A fixed conventional repeater must be able to repeat the correct/matching network access code (NAC) for all subscriber call types (clear and encrypted) using the same output NAC in conformance with the following standards: TIA 102.BAAD–B Conventional Procedures (2015), Section 2.5 with validation testing according to TIA–102.CABA Interoperability Testing for Voice Operation in Conventional Systems (2010), Test Case 2.4.1.4.1, and Test Case 2.4.2.4.1.

(5) A fixed conventional repeater must be able to repeat the correct/matching network access code (NAC) for all subscriber call types (clear and encrypted) using a different output NAC in conformance with the following standards: TIA 102.BAAD–B Conventional Procedures (2015), Section 2.5 with validation testing according to TIA–102.CABA Interoperability Testing for Voice Operation in Conventional Systems (2010), Test Case 2.4.3.4.1 and Test Case 2.4.4.4.1.

(6) A fixed conventional repeater must be able to reject (no repeat) all input transmissions with incorrect network access code (NAC) in conformance with the following standard: TIA 102.BAAD–B Conventional Procedures (2015), Section 2.5 with validation testing according to TIA–102.CABA Interoperability Testing for Voice Operation in Conventional Systems (2010), Test Case 2.4.1.4.1, and Test Case 2.4.2.4.1.

(7) A fixed conventional repeater must be able to support the correct implementation of network access code (NAC) values \$F7E and \$F7F in conformance with the following standards: TIA 102.BAAD–B

Conventional Procedures (2015), Section 2.5 with validation testing according to TIA-102.CABA Interoperability Testing for Voice Operation in Conventional Systems (2010), Test Case 2.4.5.4.1, Test Case 2.4.6.4.1, and Test Case 2.4.7.4.1.

[FR Doc. 2018-13859 Filed 6-27-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA 18-543; MB Docket No. 18-27; RM-11796]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Desert Hills, Arizona

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: At the request of L. Topaz Enterprises, Inc., the Audio Division amends the FM Table of Allotments by adding Channel 292A at Desert Hills, Arizona. We find that the public interest would be served by allotting a second local service at Desert Hills, Arizona. A staff engineering analysis indicates that Channel 292A can be added at Desert Hills, Arizona, as proposed, consistent with the minimum distance separation requirements of the Commission's rules without a site restriction. The reference coordinates are 34-32-58 NL and 114-22-2 WL.

DATES: Effective July 9, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adrienne Y. Denysyk, Media Bureau, (202) 418-2700.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MB Docket No. 18-27, adopted May 25, 2018, and released May 25, 2018. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC's Reference Information Center at Portals II, CY-A257, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. The full text is also available online at http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/. This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. The Commission will send a copy of the Report and Order in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, see 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio, Radio broadcasting.

Federal Communications Commission.

Nazifa Sawez,

Assistant Chief, Audio Division, Media Bureau.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 309, 310, 334, 336, and 339.

2. Section 73.202(b), the table is amended under Arizona, by adding Desert Hills, Channel 292A, in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 73.202 Table of Allotments.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

					Channel No.
*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona					
*	*	*	*	*	*
Desert Hills				292A
*	*	*	*	*	*

[FR Doc. 2018-13794 Filed 6-27-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 170817779-8161-02]

RIN 0648-XG317

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Alaska Plaice in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for Alaska plaice in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area (BSAI). This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the 2018 Alaska

plaice total allowable catch (TAC) specified for the BSAI.

DATES: Effective 1200 hrs, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), June 25, 2018, through 2400 hrs, A.l.t., December 31, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Whitney, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the BSAI exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

The 2018 Alaska plaice TAC specified for the BSAI is 16,100 metric tons as established by the final 2018 and 2019 harvest specifications for groundfish in the BSAI (83 FR 8365, February 27, 2018).

In accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(i), the Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS, (Regional Administrator) has determined that the 2018 Alaska plaice TAC in the BSAI will soon be reached. Therefore, the Regional Administrator is establishing a directed fishing allowance of 15,100 mt, and is setting aside the remaining 1,000 mt as bycatch to support other anticipated groundfish fisheries. In accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(iii), the Regional Administrator finds that this directed fishing allowance has been reached. Consequently, NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for Alaska plaice in the BSAI.

While this closure is effective the maximum retainable amounts at § 679.20(e) and (f) apply at any time during a trip.

Classification

This action responds to the best available information recently obtained from the fishery. The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA), finds good cause to waive the requirement to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) as such requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. This requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest as it would prevent NMFS from responding to the most recent fisheries data in a timely fashion and would delay the directed fishery closure of Alaska plaice in the BSAI. NMFS was unable to publish a notice providing