D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

As required by The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538), the Coast Guard certifies that this rule will not result in an annual expenditure of $100,000,000 or more (adjusted for inflation) by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector.

E. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment.

This rule is a safety zone. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051, 70124; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; DHS Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.4.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–1214 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–1214 Safety Zone; Sector Mobile Captain of the Port Zone, Mobile, AL

(a) Locations. (1) The following area is a fixed safety zone: all navigable waters within any Federal channel from the Mobile Bar Channel, beginning at the Mobile Bar Lighted Buoy 1 (LLNR 6100), extending northward to the Mobile River Channel ending at the Cochrane Bridge.

(2) The following area is a fixed moored safety zone: All navigable waters of the Mobile River bound by the following approximate coordinates 30°40′34″ N, 088°02′16″ W, east to 30°40′33″ N, 088°02′13″ W on the west edge of the Mobile River Channel, south along the west edge of the Mobile River Channel to 30°40′18″ N, 088°02′05″ W, to 30°40′19″ N, 088°02′16″ W, then north along the shoreline back to the point of origin while the EX ENTERPRISE is moored at the receiving facility on the west side of the Mobile River, located at 701 South Royal Street, in Mobile, AL.

(b) Definitions. As used in this section, designated representative means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Sector Mobile (COTP) in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(c) Regulations. (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, you may not enter the safety zones described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative on VHF–FM channel 16 or by telephone at (251) 266–5888. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) Enforcement periods. This temporary regulation is effective from November 11, 2026, until May 11, 2030. The zones described in paragraph (a) of this section will be enforced during the periods described below.

(1) The fixed safety zone described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section will be enforced beginning when the EX ENTERPRISE arrives at the entrance of the Mobile Bar Channel at the Mobile Bar Lighted Buoy 1 (LLNR 6100), and will remain in effect, until the vessel is moored at the receiving facility.

(2) The fixed safety zone described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section will be enforced once the EX ENTERPRISE is moored at the receiving facility and will remain in effect until the dismantlement project has progressed to a stage deemed safe for nearby vessel traffic by the Captain of the Port (COTP). The dismantlement project is expected to be completed by December 2030, and all radioactive material is expected to be removed before May 2030, at which time the fixed safety zone around the EX ENTERPRISE will no longer be required. If the fixed safety zone is no longer required before May 11, 2030, enforcement of the fixed safety zone described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section will be terminated, and notice given via Local Notice to Mariners. The USCG Heartland District Local Notice to Mariners can be found at: *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov.*

(4) For each enforcement period generally described above, the Captain of the Port (COTP) will issue a Marine Safety Information Bulletin (MSIB) and Broadcast Notice to Mariners via marine channel 16 (VHF–FM), and Local Notice to Mariners announcing the exact dates and times of the enforcement periods in advance to the local maritime community.

M.O. Vega,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Mobile.

[FR Doc. 2026–23027 Filed 11–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 26–195; RM–12023; DA 26–1188; FR ID 376959]

Television Broadcasting Services, St. George, Utah

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Table of TV Allotments (Table) of the Federal Communications Commission's (Commission) rules by substituting VHF channel 9 for UHF channel 21 at St. George, Utah in response to a petition for rulemaking filed by KUTV Licensee, LLC (Licensee), licensee of full power television station KMYU(TV) (KMYU or Station), St. George, Utah. The Media Bureau (Bureau) previously granted a petition for rulemaking submitted by the Licensee to substitute UHF channel 21 for VHF channel 9 at St. George, Utah in the Table. The Licensee subsequently filed an application for a construction permit for its new channel, which remains pending due to certain unresolved engineering matters. The Licensee now states that upon further consideration and restraints, it wishes to abandon its plans to modify its license for KMYU to operate on channel 21. The Licensee filed the instant petition to amend the Table to substitute VHF channel 9 for UHF channel 21 and allow KMYU to continue to operate on channel 9 at its licensed parameters. The staff engineering analysis finds that the proposal is in compliance with the Commission's principal community coverage and technical requirements,

including the interference protection requirements. In support of its channel substitution request, the Licensee filed comments reaffirming its interest and stating that it commits to promptly take any and all steps that may be necessary to effectuate the channel substitution proposed in the petition. An individual commenter, Steven Quinn Singleton (Singleton), also filed comments, but did not explicitly object to the proposed channel change. For the reasons discussed in the *Report and Order* referenced below, the Bureau denied Singleton's comments.

DATES: Effective November 12, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Todd Carney, Video Division, Media Bureau, at *Todd.Carney@fcc.gov,* (202) 418–1618; Emily Harrison, Media Bureau, at *Emily.Harrison@fcc.gov,* (202) 418–1665; or Mark Colombo, Media Bureau, at *Mark.Colombo@fcc.gov,* (202) 418–7611.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Report and Order,* MB Docket No. 26–195; RM–12023; DA 26–1188, adopted November 3, 2026, and released November 3, 2026. The proposed rule was published at 91 FR 51656 on August 11, 2026. The full text of this document is available online at *https://www.fcc.gov/edocs.*

This document does not contain 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). Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to this proceeding.

The Commission will send a copy of this *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

Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas Horan,

Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

Final Rule

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, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.

■ 2. In § 73.622, in the table in paragraph (j), under Utah, revise the entry for ''St. George'' to read as follows:

§ 73.622 Digital television table of allotments.

* * * * *

(j) * * *

Community	Channel No.
* * * * *	
Utah	
* * * * *	
St. George	9, *18
* * * * *	

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–23041 Filed 11–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 17–318; FCC 26–53; FR ID 376834

National Television Multiple Ownership Rule

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) repeals the national television multiple ownership rule (national cap), which prohibits a commercial television licensee from having a cognizable interest in television stations that have an aggregate national audience reach above 39%. The Commission finds, given seismic changes in the modern media marketplace, that the rule's repeal will help empower local broadcast television stations to operate in the public interest and to better serve the needs and interests of their local communities. The Commission will review on a case-by-case basis proposed transactions that would have been prohibited under the national cap to determine whether a proposed transaction would serve the Commission's media ownership goals of localism, competition, and viewpoint diversity.

DATES: The repeal of 47 CFR 73.3555(e) is effective January 11, 2027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information on this proceeding, please contact Chad Guo of the Media Bureau, Industry Analysis Division, *Chad.Guo@fcc.gov,* (202) 418–0652.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order, in MB Docket No. 17–318, FCC 26–53, adopted on August 6, 2026, and released on October 1, 2026. The complete text of this document is available electronically via the search function on the FCC's website at *https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-26-53A1.pdf.*

Synopsis

Introduction

1. The Commission has been working to empower local broadcast television stations to operate in the public interest, and the agency has been doing so mindful of the modern media marketplace. This includes taking steps that can help ensure broadcasters continue serving the needs of their local communities in today's communications environment. The Commission takes another step in that direction here by updating its approach to the agency's national television multiple ownership rule for the first time in over 20 years. See 47 CFR 73.3555(e).

2. Dating back to its creation, the Commission has taken actions to regulate the ownership structure of the communications industry that it regulates. Early on, the Commission focused in many cases on blanket prohibitions and *ex ante* regulations. For instance, the Commission once had a blanket prohibition that prevented any one entity from owning both a daily print newspaper and a full-power broadcast station if the station's service contour encompassed the newspaper's community of publication. That prohibition operated to prevent the Commission from even considering whether to allow common ownership regardless of whether the facts pertinent to any particular combination would promote the public interest or not. In 2017, the Commission decided to modify its approach—ultimately allowing for case-by-case reviews of broadcast license transfers to newspaper owners.

3. Likewise, the Commission once had a blanket prohibition generally limiting commercial radio ownership on a nationwide basis to no more than 20